

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

WILLIAM WELD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the 1st of each month. It is impartial and independent of all classes or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and it contains the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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Our Monthly Prize Essays.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1.—No award will be made unless one essay at least comes up to the standard for publication.

2.—The essays will be judged by the ideas, arguments, conciseness and conformity with the subject, and not by the grammar, punctuation or spelling, our object being to encourage farmers who have enjoyed few educational advantages.

3.—Should one or more essays, in addition to the one receiving the first prize, present a different view of the question, a second prize will be awarded, but the payment will be in agricultural books, or money, or prize essayists may choose books from our advertised list must be sent in not later than the 15th of the month in which the essays appear. Second prize essayists may order books for any amount not exceeding \$3.00, but no balance will be remitted in cash. When first prize essayists mention nothing about books, we will remit the money.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on *The Management of Agricultural Exhibitions*. Essay to be in this office by the 10th of October.

We want Live, Active AGENTS in every County throughout the Dominion and the Northwestern States to Canvas for the Farmer's Advocate. We will give regular and profitable employment to capable persons, either male or female. Write for terms.

Editorial.

Editorial Notes.

We have been told on several occasions that certain patrons insist on taking cream from the milk sent to cheese factories. It is painful for inspectors to make an example of such persons, nevertheless it is their duty. It is bad enough for the patron furnishing No. 1 milk, the product of well-fed and well-bred cows, to be compelled to pool his goods with that obtained from half starved beasts, and it aggravates the first injustice when the second is inflicted. Read the article by Dairyman, which was received too late for last issue.

In our next issue we will speak plainly regarding some of the very objectional features at our great shows. We do not wish to throw cold water on any of these institutions, but we wish to improve them; to make them more useful to our farmers; to give our farmers and breeders their true place. New associations are being formed; to these belong rights and privileges not yet acknowledged by many of our Fair managers. To our breeders and feeders are due respect, as yet seldom given. Space forbids us dealing with these matters in this issue.

The sweepstake prize given in the sheep department at the Provincial Fair by John S. Pearce & Co. for the best general purpose flock, consisting of four yearling ewes, four ewe lambs and a ram, was won by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., with a flock of Cotswolds, all of which were imported English prize winners, and were a very good lot, especially the lambs. Next came Mr. John Campbell's flock of Shropshires, all of which were imported but two ewe lambs. This lot contained several of the plums of the shows of 1889 in the Shropshire class. Next came Mr. Peter Arkell's Oxfords, all imported but one, a yearling ram. A large, good lot they were. A most creditable exhibit was made by Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, with a flock of his well known and much admired Border Leicesters, all bred by himself. They were a splendid lot, and we thought deserved a little more attention from the judges than they received. Mr. Whitelaw deserves great credit for the pluck he showed in manfully fighting this battle for the Leicester breeders. If the Southdown and Lincoln breeders had had as plucky a representative they would have made a good fight for this splendid prize. As it was neither Lincolns nor Southdowns were represented. The fight seemed to be between Mr. Campbell's and Messrs. Snell's flock from the first. The yearling sheep in both lots were good, but Mr. Campbell's lambs were a little under size, while Messrs. Snell's were very large and handled exceedingly well. The judges were Mr. Frank Shore, White Oak, Mr. Teasdall, Thornhill, and Mr. John Hope, Brantford.

Our Manitoba and Northwest Edition.

We sent two of our staff to Manitoba during the past summer, who were so favorably impressed with the country and the advantages presented to the farmers and stock breeders, that we have determined to open an office in Winnipeg, and there make the headquarters of our Western Edition, which will be issued monthly. It will in no way interfere with our regular edition, which will be known as our Ontario and Eastern Edition. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is, as it has been for more than a decade, by far the most widely circulated agricultural paper in Canada. Few in America have an equal circulation, and adding, as we now do, this Western Edition to our regular issue, we place the ADVOCATE in a position far above any Canadian or American paper as an advertising medium for the stock-raiser or manufacturer.

Our Northwest edition starts out under most favorable conditions—it already has a circulation in Manitoba and the Territories far in excess of any other agricultural paper, and has been most heartily received by the western farmers. The Canadian Northwest is destined to be a great grain-growing and stock-raising country. Its inhabitants will require large quantities of implements and large numbers of live stock for breeding purposes. These they must obtain largely from eastern manufacturers and breeders. Our Western Edition will be found a most excellent medium to bring the buyer and seller together. It will be conducted, as the ADVOCATE has ever been, in a spirited and independent manner.

The Coming Year.

We have completed arrangements for 1890, and can assure our readers that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE will be made more useful and attractive than ever before. We have added to our editorial staff some of the very best writers on agriculture and live stock. Among our practical and scientific writers are Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Mr. John Dryden, M.P., Brooklin, Ont.; Francis Green, Innerkip, Ont.; J. Y. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield-on-the-Credit; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Professor James Robertson, and all our old contributors and a number of specialists in our various departments. Mr. C. H. Sweetapple, V. S., who has been for twenty years Secretary and Registrar of the Ontario Veterinary Association, and one of the examiners at the Ontario Veterinary College, also Government stock inspector and practitioner in South Ontario, and who is one of the most highly educated and best veterinary authorities and writers in America, has been induced to leave his practice in Oshawa, Ont., and settle at 828

Dundas St., London, Ont., and will devote considerable time to the veterinary department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Mr. Sweetapple's opinions and articles are always looked upon by the profession as standard. During the coming year special attention will be paid to seed grains, live stock, dairy, the orchard and garden, poultry, and bees. The work of the various associations connected with agriculture will receive a fair share of attention. The Canadian and American, as well as European, experimental stations, will be closely watched and reported upon. We are determined to make our issue during the coming year the best we have ever sent out, and ask the hearty co-operation of the Canadian farmers in this good work. Send us accounts of any new and promising grain or vegetable which may be in your section, also comparative accounts of the standard kinds, and reports of the systems of cultivation which are succeeding best. We invite correspondence on all these subjects. Farmers could be very helpful to one another and to the science of agriculture if they would only embrace such opportunities. Our Scotch and English writers promise us matter of more than usual interest, which will be published in future numbers. Much valuable information will be given concerning Manitoba and the Northwest, where we have engaged several talented writers. The purchases and sales of live stock will be recorded in our stock gossip columns. Those purchasing or selling should write us particulars as soon as the business is transacted.

Our Sweepstake Prizes.

The prize given by us for the three best dairy cows, was won by Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville. (See Professor Robertson's report in other columns.) Our prize given for the three best draught mares any breed, brought out a very large number of competitors; some forty-five mares were entered, and forty-two shown. The prize was won by Mr. J. W. Robinson, St. Marys.

Our Subscription Prizes Again.

We again direct the attention of the public to our subscription prizes. Our stock prizes will be continued throughout 1890. We guarantee every animal or bird sent out to give satisfaction, both as to quality and breeding. We select from the pens or stables of the most reliable breeders only. See our prize list in other columns of this paper. We have also made a new departure, in offering valuable prizes in

SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY.

We have bought for cash in the best wholesale market, and offer splendid English goods, made by the best makers, as subscription prizes. We are offering them to you at their actual cost price, allowing the best possible commission on all names sent in. They are elegant goods, such as would adorn the most fashionable table in the land. What is more attractive than a handsomely laid table? Send us in new names and procure some of our prizes, we know that you will be more than satisfied with them. All our poultry and live stock prizes have given splendid satisfaction heretofore. We wish to double our circulation during the next three months, this we can do if each old subscriber when sending in his subscription will send us one new name. We do not ask you to work for us for nothing, we allow commission to those who do not desire prizes. We will give the remainder of this year free to all new subscribers who send in \$1 for 1890. All who act as agents are authorized to do the same. Our silverware and cutlery will make very suitable Xmas presents. Try them and see.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

During the past month these great educational institutions have nearly depleted our official staff, all of whom are gaining information to be imparted and discussed during the coming winter months. The parent Agriculture & Arts Exhibition has been officially announced as buried by the Hon. Charles Drury, Minister of Agriculture, at least in its recent form; and for some years. Regrets are numerous, as it is generally admitted that it has been the best and most popular educator that ever existed on this continent. The cause of its dissolution may yet be exposed in future issues. If it is ever truthfully explained and understood, we believe every honorable farmer, and every real farmer's friend, will feel a deep regret at its loss. This journal has pointed out some of the rocks on which it foundered in hopes of the helmsmen righting the ship in time to save the wreck. We can now only hope that wisdom may be given to our builders to judiciously utilize the salvage. This last "Provincial" was neither opened nor closed by any leading agriculturist of our Dominion. The railroads were, from some unexplained cause, unable to give the facilities to bring people to it, as were given to take them from London. The Dominion and Provincial Government officials favored other localities. Barnum's circus was allowed to exhibit in the city just before the opening, and in the western peninsula during its existence; even the citizens of London took no interest in it because of supposed or actual offensive acts. Despite all opposition, a grand and creditable display of stock was made, and financially it far exceeded the expectations of the directors themselves.

The Industrial Exhibition has been so successfully managed by that indefatigable secretary, Mr. Hill, supported by an enthusiastic Board, aided by the influence of the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto, that Canadians, Americans and Europeans have pronounced it unequalled on this continent, and in some respects superior to any held in Europe.

The agricultural exhibition in Ottawa, although strongly supported by government officials, was a financial failure. Stockmen do not effect many sales there. Hamilton has held the reputation of making the finest fruit exhibit in Canada, and again carries off the palm.

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association held its semi annual meeting on the evening of September 12th. The attendance was very good. Interesting papers were read, some of which we will give in a future issue.

The future of farming will be revealed when the cities fail to be able to absorb nearly all the rising talent and energy of our people. When that time arrives (and it is near), we shall see agriculture begin to take gigantic strides. The field is boundless; the opportunities are rich. All that is waited for is men! It makes the soul sick to see how the opportunities and possibilities of farming are overlooked.

The Rural New Yorker, says:—"The farmers of Orange County, N. Y., and vicinity have tried the trotting horse business and have never made it profitable, but there is no hazard in the draught horse. He is ready for market at three and four years old, always commands a fair price, little blemishes do not affect his sale to the same degree. There are many things to be said in favor of this branch of farm work."

If there ever was a man whose stingy avarice beats the very breath out of himself, it is the man who will undertake to make a cow really profitable without feeding her liberally with good milk-producing food. The punishment goes a step farther. Even after he gets converted to the gospel of liberality, he is beaten, unless he is just enough to himself to get a good cow into which he pours this liberal supply of feed.

The Horse Disease in the Neighborhood of Chatham.

Reports as to a virulent disease in stallions and mares being prevalent in the neighborhood of Chatham, at the instance of the proprietor of the ADVOCATE, Mr. Sweetapple, V. S., proceeded to Chatham at the time of the Peninsular Fair, for the purpose of endeavoring to discover the true nature of the disease. Our journal being devoted to the interests of the farming community, everything relating to the health of the live stock in the country demands our special attention. In contagious diseases particularly, we believe in the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth being known, any suppression of the truth being apt to lead to exaggerated rumours. Also when contagious diseases are known to exist, a knowledge of the truth will induce the community at large to act in union with the authorities in endeavoring to carry out measures for their repression. Mr. Sweetapple reports that he could discover no cases of venereal disease now existing in that neighborhood, and that from the symptoms described to him of numerous cases that had occurred, he could find no reason to suspect the malignant disease known as *Maladie du Coit* in any instance, although knowing that the disease had prevailed in the State of Illinois, there was certainly a possibility of its having been introduced by importation. Mr. Sweetapple's report will be found in another column.

Northwest Land Corporations.

We call the attention of our Canadian readers to the able article by "Justice," a talented and cultivated gentleman, and a resident of Manitoba for nearly a decade. During all that time he has taken an active interest in the wellbeing of his adopted country. His article but echoes the views of many such men. The power of keeping land vacant, enjoyed by speculators and corporations, is a great unmitigated evil.

Some of the companies, including the C. P. R., are endeavoring to sell their lands, while others make little or no effort in that direction. If all lands granted were for sale at a certain price there would be no real grievance; but as it is now, corporations are becoming immensely rich at the expense of the country. The C. P. R. is also losing heavily by lands being withheld from settlement, thereby curtailing the exports and imports. If all the corporation lands were for sale at first valuation, or even first valuation with interest added, but not allowing the price to exceed from \$2.50 to \$5, according to location, the country would become settled much more rapidly than under the present system, and settlers would be in more easy circumstances. Generally speaking, our Northwest will be settled by men of limited means; high prices for lands means a hard struggle, perhaps for years, and while he is slowly enriched by his hours of toil, the non-resident land adjoining his lot as surely advances in value, which is an injury to him, as it prevents or retards settlements. The Canadian Northwest must not be considered a paradise; it suffers from evils as all other countries, but in spite of these no part of America presents as great advantages to the agriculturist with limited means. The energy of the residents will free them from these burdens, but they should have the sympathy and support of every loyal Canadian.

How exasperating it is for a farmer to be told by the monopolistic thief who has robbed him: "You must raise bigger crops and economize!"

The Buffalo International Fair.

This show was held Sept. 5th to 13th, and in many respects it was a success, in others it could scarcely be considered so. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the admission fee of fifty cents. Some placing it as high as eighty-five thousand on one day of the Fair. This, however, is, we think, considerably above the mark. Probably fifty thousand would be nearer the mark. The exhibit of Holstein, Guernsey and Galloway cattle was very large, and the stock very fine, being one of the best exhibits we have ever seen in these classes. Ayrshires were very good, but small in numbers. Shorthorns ditto. Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ont., carried off every first prize except three, and for these they did not compete. The Guernsey exhibit is worthy of special mention. The aged bull Lewiston Boy, owned by Mr. Townsend, Lewiston, N. Y., won an easy first, and is certainly a magnificent animal. Senator Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., had the milk of one of his herd, Fanny Forrest 377, tested (unofficial), which showed the unusual amount of six and one-quarter per cent. of butter fat, equivalent to twenty-five per cent. total solids. A few red Polls were shown, and were in a very nice, healthy condition. They have the appearance of being better milkers than their black relatives. A few Swiss cattle were shown, called by their owner "Improved Swiss." In color they might easily be mistaken for Jerseys, but are larger and coarser, yet have the same style and build, the horns, however, being more like those of the Devon, although not quite as long and large. Not a Jersey graced the exhibition. A fair number of Herefords were shown, and Devons as well, but presented no special feature of any kind. About thirty head of "Dutch Belts" were on exhibition, but were often passed without being distinguished from the Holsteins, so much do they resemble them, being distinguished only by the uniformity of the white markings. A few Highland cattle also were on exhibition, and, on account of their long wavy hair and enormous horns, attracted much attention.

The sheep department was well filled, and it took good ones to win. The swine were good as a class, and there seemed to be more demand for them than any other stock.

Light horses were well represented. Some really magnificent French coach horses were to be seen; especially worthy of notice was the noted Drap d'Or, owned by Henry E. Wilson, Venangoboro, Pa., who, however, was awarded only second place, although in the mind of many the best horse. In Percherons the display was large and excellent, the first prize for aged stallions being awarded to an Ontario horse. In Clydesdales and Shires as well the Ontario exhibitors received the lion's share of the honors. E. J. & H. B. Treichler, of Sanborn, Niagara, N. Y., showed fourteen imported Clydesdales of superior merit, and won several first prizes.

The display of poultry was excellent, Messrs. Burns & Moffit, of Tilsonburg, Ont., winning the special prize of an Ayrshire calf for largest and best exhibit. They also won several valuable pigs as specials. The Eureka Poultry Co., of Port Huron, Mich., made a large exhibit. From what we can learn, this Company, which was recently organized, is breeding thoroughbred fowls on a very large scale. The manager, Mr.

Fox, says they have now three thousand chicks of this season's hatch.

There is one fact in connection with this show, which, if not remedied at once, will destroy its usefulness. In fact, many think that the harm already done cannot be remedied in half a decade. We refer to the seemingly exorbitant charges made for space and feed. The swine exhibitors, almost to a man, declared they would never exhibit at Buffalo again. Hay was sold at twenty dollars per ton, while in the city it was worth but twelve, and other feeds in proportion. Three dollars was charged for an exhibitor's ticket, and one dollar for every attendant. Side-shows and hucksters' stands literally covered the most public parts of the ground. In fact, it is the stockholders, not the exhibitors show. While finding fault with the management, the exhibitors spoke highly of the departmental superintendents, several of whom were presented with testimonials to that effect, and some of them with more tangible tokens.

Evils that Must be Remedied in the Northwest.

After looking at Manitoba as a field for emigration, and considering its agricultural advantages, it becomes us, in turn, to direct our attention to the opposite side, and speak of it as we find it, and from a settler's point of view; not for the purpose of running down the Province as a field for settlement, but to call attention to existing drawbacks that remedial measures may be devised, and existing evils remedied.

The system of large land grants, the strong monopolistic corporations, and particularly to railroad corporations, where alternate sections are withheld from settlement, is objectionable, and especially so if exempt from taxation. The evil effect of this system is becoming more apparent every year. The Hudson Bay Company having secured its grant, the school lands having been allotted, and the remaining odd numbered sections having been handed over, free of taxation for time to come, to railway jobbers, leaves the actual settler at the mercy of the railroad company and compels him to work for the company, and increase their land in value at the sacrifice of his own time, money and comfort,—and what is of greater importance, at the sacrifice of the moral, social and educational advantages, which his family should, and would, otherwise possess. One illustration will suffice.

A family locate on section ten in any township; he is surrounded by sections three, nine, fifteen and eleven, each one mile square; they are withheld from settlement, exempt from taxation, and prove a veritable curse to the settler; a refuge for wolves and foxes to destroy his flocks; of smaller vermin to exterminate his poultry, and a breeding ground for gophers to cut his wheat fields; an obstruction to the establishment of churches; an obstacle to education, and a bar to social enjoyment.

It may be said these lands can be purchased, but they cannot be purchased at anything like the money they were supposed to represent when granted to the railway companies, and the price is gradually advanced as settlement of adjoining lands takes place. Would it not be well for the Government to stop all land grants of this nature to companies, and even give the C.P.R. a money equivalent for the land not yet selected by them, and hold the land at a fixed figure, open for sale, and subject to taxation and

settlement, and by this means remove the greatest bar to settlement and advancement.

Much harm has also been done in the past by the vacillating policy of the Federal Government, and the almost universal belief that political influence was alone necessary to obtain settlement favors. And even at the present time, no fixed rule appears to be adopted, and special cases are constantly calling for special indulgence. Should a married man with a young family homestead and invest all his capital, as is usually the case, in building and in improving his land, and in stock and machinery, and die before completing his third year's residence, his widow would derive no benefit from his expenditure unless she continued to live on the farm, and complete the settlement duties; and this it would be impossible for a woman with a family of small children to do, and no man of self respect should require her to do it. The land would revert to the Government with all the improvements, and the widow be left destitute. It would be but a small concession to make to issue the patent to the widow immediately on the death of the husband. It would only be a measure of justice, and the turning of the scales in favor of the homesteader, rather than against him.

Another point, deserving of special attention, is the system of wood permits. While all agree that the wood should be protected, it should at the same time be available for the settler's actual use. In some parts of the Province the wood question is a vital one; and we regret that the Government uses every available means to harass the settler and build up a revenue from this source. Often the settler finds his load or two of dead, half rotten poles seized by the Inspector, and is forced to pay a high fee for the privilege of keeping his wife and children from freezing to death; and even the very logs in his dwelling house, or stable, are seized, and he is forced to pay an exorbitant fee. Fortunately this is a matter that time will remedy, but the remedy cannot come too soon. It is in striking contrast to the system of selling a few million acres of excellent timber land to lumber speculators for a mere trifle, and is deserving of more than a second thought. The care of the woodland should be in the hands of the municipalities, and the dead or fallen wood be free to the settler.

The system of hay permits is also worthy of consideration. A few years ago settlers were accustomed to cut their hay in the most convenient place. It was practically of no value, as settlement was sparse and hay plentiful, and the settler little thought he would ever be called to account for a few loads of hay that would otherwise have only fed the prairie fires. Today many are being called upon to pay for the grass they cut years ago upon the Government land, and the settler is now prohibited from cutting hay on these lands unless he pays a good figure for the privilege. Of course a small revenue is derived from this source, and occupation for a few useless officials.

It will at once be seen that nearly all the above disadvantages can be removed at the will of the Parliament, hitherto it has required strong pressure to move that august body, and it remains to be seen whether, having once been put in motion, they will continue to act for the best interests of the Province, or not. One thing is certain, Manitoba is bound to go forward, and after shaking off a few more of the shackles that have so long been holding her back, will advance with surprising rapidity. JUSTICE.

Ensilage vs. Dry Fodder.

Bulletin No. 7, of the Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station, Prof. J. W. Sanborn Director, deals with the above subject. The object of the Bulletin seems to be to prove that the same crop of corn can be dry-cured and stored more cheaply than ensiled, and much hostile criticism has been provoked from practical men who have experimented with both methods. It would seem, however, that in Missouri it costs more to build a silo than in Canada, as in this instance the cost was \$5.03 per ton capacity, the silo being of stone. The Professor also got estimates of a wooden silo from a carpenter of his neighborhood, which would reduce the cost of storage to about \$3.40 per ton, fully twice as much as most other authorities estimate. Again, the Professor claims to have saved corn fodder in good form by storing it in barns. In this country, at least, this can seldom be done. True, some seasons, such as the fall of 1887, it has been done, but can not be considered a safe method. Further, most practical men claim that corn can be hauled to silo cut, and stored as cheaply as it can be cut, stoked and drawn to the barn when dry. The Professor assumes that the only value of ensilage is the dry matter it contains. This is certainly a fallacy. Who would think of valuing turnips or other roots on that basis. Again, practical men claim that two tons of corn ensilage are of equal feeding value with one ton of hay, and will any one claim they contain as much dry matter? Again, the corn with which the experiment was made was not raised or cared for properly, and it is not surprising that results obtained should differ from those of others. He admits that the corn was not first class, being partially decayed from lodging, but claims that it was a fair trial, inasmuch as the dried fodder was of the same. We are not just sure on that point; it is just possible that the decay affected the silage more than the dried article. However, be that as it may, it is the general belief of practical men that the Professor is in error. Mr. L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, a man of unlimited experience with silage and dry fodder, writing in the Breeder's Gazette, says:—"My experience, mind you—not 'supposition or theory'—is that I can run three hills of corn through the cutter when green as quickly as one when dry. I can put this corn from the hills onto a low waggon in just about the time I would put it into shock. I can pile more hills onto the same waggon green than when dry out of the shock. When once on the waggon it can be handed to the man at the feed-cutter in just about the same time it would take to unload from the waggon to a loft or onto a stack in the yard. The green-cut corn goes directly to the silo and is done with until wanted to feed out, and this fine cut up corn, ears and all, is the most convenient stuff in the world to feed. On the other hand, that stacked must again be loaded on waggon or sled, hauled to cutter, and then run through but slowly, or with much added power. Then right here is another thing. In the silo the cut up ears are so intimately mixed and blended with the leaves and stalks that the cattle never attempt to hunt for them, but in the dry they will nose the fodder all over and hunt until all the corn, however small, is eaten, and then the leaves and finer stalks. More or less of the larger always being left. These are some of the every day practical things of the silo and dry fodder."

When winter was upon you in all its fury you regretted the neglect of some defence you could have made against it; recall the regret this fall, and don't neglect the precaution again.

Stock.**Chatty Letter from the States.**

[From our Chicago Correspondent.]

The little flurry in the cattle market, which made owners think for awhile we were on the eve of a decided improvement in the cattle market, proved to be only temporary. One bunch of fancy cattle sold at \$5—only one, and they were Polled-Angus steers. The general market has been overstocked with poor to good cattle, selling at \$3 to \$4.75, and only a few of the fancy top cattle have held their own.

Prices for hogs have declined rapidly of late, though during September we have seen some improvement. The decline was in anticipation of heavy supplies in the country, and the September reaction was mainly a board of trade movement. Good light hogs, 150 to 180 pounds have sold fully fifty cents above the best heavy, but the grass fed light hogs have sold very low.

The Senatorial Committee, which was appointed to inquire into the cattle depression, has recently been making an examination without much result. The trouble is that the chairman, Senator Vest, is committed to the assertion he made on the floor of the Senate, to the effect that the dressed beef men were making a profit of \$30 per head on all of the cattle they killed. Having made this assertion he seems to think it necessary to back it up, and in trying to do so he loses sight of the real facts which such an investigation should bring out. The Senator is trying to avoid any witnesses who would testify that the main difficulty with the cattle market is the production of too many cattle. The cattle market is not likely to improve much so long as all of the markets of the world are glutted with cattle and beef. However, we live in hopes.

Geo. Cooper, of Maquoketa, Iowa, recently marketed a lot of 1626 lb. Shorthorns at \$4.70. E. D. Shinkle, of the same place, sold some 1617 lb. Shorthorns at \$4.65. Both of these gentlemen are unusually successful feeders. The very best western range cattle, choice fat, 1350 lb. Dakota and Montana steers have lately sold at \$3.75 to \$4. Texas cattle have been in very heavy supply, and have sold the lowest ever known before.

A lot of 1000 head of Oregon sheep, averaging 106 lbs., sold at \$4 per hundred pounds recently, being about the same as some which sold one year ago at \$3. Country feeders have been buying very freely at \$3.50 to \$3.80, and some dealers think too many sheep will be fattened this fall and winter. The mutton demand is growing, however.

Whole train loads of pretty good 950 to 1050 lb. Texas steers have lately sold at \$2.15 to \$2.35. These figures are the lowest since the depression of 1873. The stockmen of the southwest seem to think it best to relieve the ranges by marketing cattle even if prices are low. The fact that Texas cattlemen are in better financial condition than for years, and are still crowding the markets, almost regardless of prices, is the strongest evidence that there are too many cattle on the southwestern ranges. H. J. Schunaman, of Freeport, Ill., was at market with some cattle which he fed in Wright county, Iowa. He reports good crop in that part of Iowa. He sold some 1270 lb. grass-fed cattle at \$3.40. One year ago he sold a lot of cattle here at \$5.25, and in view of the good foreign demand he sees no good

reason why prices should be quite so low. At the same time he saw many western range cattle sell for less than his, which would dress more beef to the 100 lbs. The gentleman seemed to think that there ought to be a decrease in production and an increase in price very soon, but he admitted, in answer to questions by your correspondent, that he would feed twice as many cattle as last year.

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty among hog raisers as to the prospective profits of their business. A year ago, when hogs were selling at \$6 to \$6.50 they seemed to have no doubt about it. They paid as high as \$8 to \$12 per hundred pounds for store pigs and bred every sow that was breedable. The result is a very heavy crop of pigs and young hogs, and now that prices range about \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred lower than last year, and the country is not only full of pigs, but full of corn also, they seem to think they may have been too sanguine. The prospects are, however, that hogs will be too plentiful for the next two or three years for prices to be as high as they were last year. According to the Government crop report the supply of hogs is 101 per cent., and the condition 98 per cent. Last year the average supply was 95.7 per cent., and the condition 95.9; in 1887 the supply was 87.1 per cent., and the condition was 93.1.

Restrictions in Breeding.

BY JNO. DRYDEN, M.P.P., BROOKLIN, ONT.

Various remedies have been suggested in order to lessen the production of what is termed among breeders *the scrub stock* of the country. Some who have written or spoken in reference to it have done so with an entirely loyal object in view; they seek only the country's benefit. There are others who urge their views from what would appear to be purely personal motives. They have acquired more or less improved stock, and they wish to secure more decided control of the market. These inferior animals are constantly coming in the way, and to their disgust and amazement, people will invest their money in such stock, resulting, according to their opinion, in decided injury to the man who does so.

Some, in order to put a restriction on inferior animals, have advocated that a license be given only to such as are deserving of it; all others being excluded from use. The latest in the way of such restriction is a proposition coming from a member of the Clydesdale Association of America advocating that a fee of \$100 be charged for every imported horse entered in the Stud Book. The object named by the promoter of this resolution being that a better class only may be imported. But to most it would appear that the real reason is that the number of horses brought into the country may be so restricted and limited that those already here may have the advantage of the market.

Would the imposition of such a fee have the effect of guaranteeing only very superior horses being brought? Suppose I am a buyer in Scotland and two horses are before me, one for £200 and another, slightly inferior, but still a good horse, for £175. I must pay a fine of \$100, no matter which I buy. Will that compel me to buy the best horse? Will it not rather be "the last straw on the camel's back" which will force me to the conclusion, "I will make the cheaper horse do." I have no doubt, in many cases, it would have this result—the very opposite of what is advocated.

I believe that all such restrictions lead only to evil results; besides, I object to a man's personal liberty being taken away in connection with

such matters. Every man ought to be allowed perfect freedom to act according to his own judgment as to what will best suit his purpose in the circumstances in which he is placed. These restrictions necessarily increase the price of the animal. Every man cannot afford the best, and because he cannot afford the highest priced animal, should he be debarred from taking one of less value? Would it be right for the manufacturer of broadcloth to say, "My cloth is superior to yours, which is home spun; I shall seek to get a law passed compelling every man to buy my cloth instead of yours." This proposi-

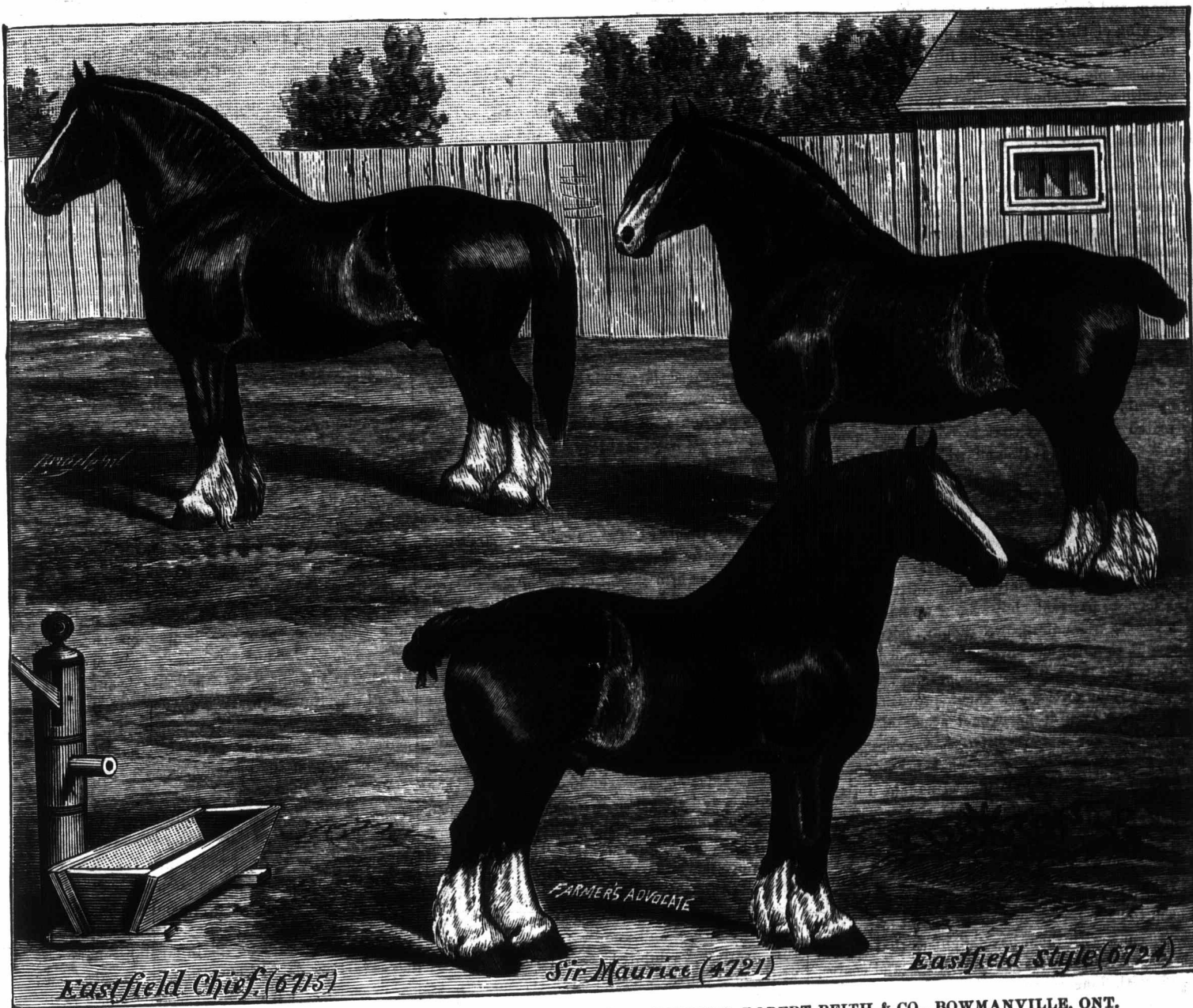
exhibitions of the country, and view the best of the class which most interests them; by listening to such men as Professor Greenside and others at our Farmer's Institutes. In a word, by educating the masses so that they shall be able to discover what is good and what is bad. A very inferior thing is dear at any price, while a slightly inferior animal may answer admirably the purpose in some cases.

Let those in a position to accomplish it do their utmost in teaching what is best. Let all obstructions be so removed that the best will be within the reach of as many as possible; let perfect freedom be given to the individual to

Our Illustration.

This month we beautify our pages with the portraits of three of Messrs. Robt. Beith & Co.'s grand imported Clydesdale stallions, viz., Sir Maurice (4721), which at the late "Provincial" won first in his class, and silver medal for best Clydesdale stallion any age; also the Prince of Wales prize, for best draught stallion any breed. At the Toronto Industrial he stood first in his class, and won the silver medal for best Clyde horse any age.

Eastfield Style (6724) is commonly called the best moving three-year-old draught stallion shown



THREE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. ROBERT BEITH & CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

tion would be laughed at as absurd. Yet, to my mind, it is no more absurd than to seek to put such restrictions in the way as will tend to compel any man to breed to a more valuable horse than his judgment dictates is best for him. But I will be asked, "How will you get rid of the rubbish in the form of inferior stock scattered up and down the country?" I answer, Not by the passage of some law in connection with any association, nor by an Act of the Legislature depriving men of their personal liberty to buy what they decide is best; but by scattering such journals as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and others constantly dealing with these matters; by inducing those interested to attend the leading

make his own selection, and more will be done to rid the country of useless animals than by fines or legal enactments, compelling men to do what their judgment dictates is not best for themselves.

The man who will tramp around the township four days out of a week, hunting for a three dollar hog, which escaped through a hole in the fence, which it would take but two minutes and one nail to fix, of course thinks farming a slow business.

No man is really successful in life who does not make a continuous strong effort to educate himself. It matters not how much a man's ambition is gratified, if his wife does not like to meet him as he passes through the garden gate of his own house, and his children do not like his presence, then his life is a failure.

this year in Ontario. He never was exhibited until he came to Canada, but has since won an honorable place both at London and Toronto.

Eastfield Chief (6715) is now two years old. This year he won third at Glasgow summer show, first at Edinburgh, and since being imported he has won first at both London and Toronto. These are three of seventeen Clydes imported in August, a full report of which will be given in an early issue.

We know farmers staying on (not living) 300 acres, who are the poorest, most overworked men in the country. They are slaves to their own folly, and their wives and children are their slaves. It often takes two or three wives to last them through.

Selection of Pigs.

BY F. GREEN, INNERKIP, ONT.

In locations where dairying forms one of the chief branches of farming, hog-raising is a necessary adjunct. There are few situations in which pigs cannot be kept with profit, but proper care and selection of the best breed will make a considerable difference as to whether that profit shall be large or small. I propose to limit this paper to a short discussion on the selection of pigs, and more especially to the breeds which are already in this country. From old pictures and descriptions, it is evident that our present breeds of pigs are much improved in shape and form from what they were at the beginning of this century, and most writers appear to explain this improvement from a cross of the Chinese pig, and subsequently from judicious selection. We thus find that we are indebted to the almond-eyed celestials, not only in our pigs, but also for our black pug dogs, Pekin Bantams and Pekin ducks, not to mention pigtailed and washermen. This ingenious race, whose patience, perseverance and powers of imitation are proverbial, are adepts, not only in mechanical works, but also in adapting the works of nature to their purposes; with equal success they have dwarfed trees of the forest until they grow in a flower plot, exact counterparts of their giant brothers; while Pekin Bantams, by their skillful breeding and selection, are exact miniatures of the gigantic Cochin China. But to return to my subject, the pig. In this country he is not treated with respect, but is only looked upon as pork; it is only in Ireland where honor is paid to him, for there he is the "gentleman that pays the rint," at least he used to do so, but of late years I am afraid that he has been neglecting his duty, as I see by the papers that there was a great deal of rent in arrears. Fortunately, however, in this country comparatively few of us have to pay rent, but even if we have no rent, to pay to a landlord, we should, nevertheless, have it to put in our own pockets, and to accomplish that agreeable consummation, the Irish "rint-paying gentleman," should prove of material assistance, even if he cannot accomplish it all himself. The first question that occurs to the intending hog-raiser is, What breed shall I start in? And to solve this let us take a glance at the different breeds in this country, which may be roughly said to be Suffolks, Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Yorkshires. Suffolks, as you all know, are a small, white breed, easily kept and always hog fat, in fact when killed they seem to have turned into nothing but fat. Our experience with them has taught us that in districts where the sows are very large and coarse, and with long snouts, of the kind known as "Arkansas tooth-picks" and "railsplitters," they are a valuable cross, as they impart to their progeny early maturity and easy fattening propensities, and large litters were usually the result of such a cross; but kept pure or used on improved sows they are not a success, the young pigs are simply little balls of fat, they do not grow to any size, and, worst of all, they are not in demand by buyers. Berkshires are undoubtedly the favorite in this country, and for a long time have been considered one of the best, if not the best bacon pig. They are too well known to require any description. The meat is of good quality and everything to be desired, except that most important point, leanness. They grow to a fair size; their litters too, although not large,

are usually a fair number. The Berkshire, indeed, has been much improved from the original type, in fact pork-packers are of opinion that he has improved too much, and that the heavy neck, jowl and head (portions which are of least marketable value), so desirable in the show ring, has conduced to spoil the breed as a bacon curer's beau ideal pig. We are ourselves inclined to think that the Berkshire has been bred too much for fancy points, and that it has resulted not only in a decrease of leanness and loss of size, but also that the number of young pigs in a litter are not as numerous as they used to be.

Poland Chinas we have had no experience with, but the specimens we have seen, both in the United States and in this country, have not impressed us favorably, and in this opinion we were confirmed by a gentleman who once gave them a first, and as he said, a last trial. There are only a few in this country, and they do not appear to gain any ground.

Last, but not least, we come to the Yorkshires. This is a breed which has recently come to the front as a candidate for first place in popular estimation, and also as a bacon curer's pig. This latter step it appears to have already accomplished, if we are to judge by the opinions of Thomas Harris & Son, of Colne, Wiltshire, Eng.; Wm. Davies & Co., of Toronto, and other pork-packers, whose testimony is unanimously in favor of the improved large white Yorkshire. Such being the case, breeders will invariably fall into line and adopt a similar opinion, as, to make money, we all have to breed to suit the market. There are three varieties of the improved Yorkshire pig, all of them being white in color: the large, the middle and the small breed; the two latter have the fault of the Berkshire carried to a much greater extent—too much fat—and the flesh is not as firm as that of the improved large white. The improved large white must not be confounded with the specimens usually met with at our large shows. Several importations of the unimproved Yorkshires have been made, but only a few of the improved large white, and some even of these not of the best quality. The improved large white have short, dished heads, with fine ears, good bone, great length between shoulders and hams, level and deep in ribs; they are quiet, and are gentle in disposition; are good feeders and mothers, and usually produce large litters. Young pigs of the large improved Yorkshire strain should tip the beam at 490 lbs. at twelve months; and good baconers have been made in 270 days weighing 280 lbs. Mr. Frank Walker Jones, a well-known English breeder of this variety, exhibited two large improved white Yorkshires, which won first and cup at Smithfield show in 1886, and weighed 362 lbs. and 363 lbs. at nine months old. The following are the points requisite in a bacon curer's pig: Heads weighing as little as possible, also light in shoulders, long and deep in the ribs, wide in the loins and thick in the flanks, with hams square and deep, and not strong in the bone, but possessing a good coat of hair. The public taste has undergone a complete change. A few years ago the demand was almost entirely for heavy, fat pork, but the demand is now almost exclusively for light, fleshy meats. Mr. Chearman, in his interesting pamphlet, which is well worthy of perusal, speaking of the improved large white Yorkshire, says: "This breed is, par excellence, the bacon curer's pig. Careful observation, during the last two years, has forced on me the conviction that this animal is fast driving all others

before him in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Ireland, and those parts of England where, formerly, rival breeds held sway."

So far, we have been looking at the improved large Yorkshire from a pork-packer's point of view, let us now take up the hog-raiser's position and see what his requirements are. He wants a pig for which there is a good demand, an easy feeder, large size, and one that will produce and that is able to raise large litters. I recollect, when a boy, seeing in Wales a breed very similar to the Yorkshire; they were usually white, although sometimes black and white; the sows looked as long as a twelve-foot rail, and they invariably had large litters (16 young pigs to a sow was a common occurrence). They appeared to be excellent mothers, and the young pigs were always in good condition and remarkably healthy. How often do we see litters of that size now? Surely this must have been the "gentleman, or rather the lady, to pay the rint!" These facts, in addition to personal observations, have convinced me that the improved large white Yorkshire is the coming breed, the pig that best answers the requirements of the pork-packer, an easy feeding pig that will give more size, with a larger proportion of lean, and which, last but not least, will produce a goodly supply of young pigs at a litter. Let it may be imagined that we do not practice what we preach, I may say that we have made up our minds to go out of Berkshires, in which breed we were interested. We have determined to go into the improved large white Yorkshire, our first importation of which are now in our pens, and were seen by many at the large shows.

Is One Registry Enough for Shropshires in America?

(Read before the late Meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, by Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.)

It is scarcely necessary to urge upon you the advisability of having a registry for sheep, or to advocate the value and importance of every farmer breeding thoroughbred sheep as well as any other stock. In some of the western countries it would take considerable argument to convince the breeders of the value of a pedigree, but you more than any people on the globe believe in "blood and family", from prince on throne to pig in sty. Much has been written about the Shropshire in America. It has been acknowledged to be pre-eminently the general purpose sheep, and its style, size, hardiness and quality make it the ideal sheep.

Sheep breeders of every class can but admire the typical Shropshire. Seldom has any craze ever taken hold of the American farmers as universally and so permanently as breeding Shropshire sheep. And as soon as a few were scattered over the country, people began to ask where they could be bought? How can they be told? What are the distinguishing characteristics? How do we know them to be pure bred? At once there was a general demand for a registry, and in the spring of 1834 a call was made to all the then known owners of Shropshires to meet in convention and organize as an Association, for the purpose of establishing a record. When a name was discussed at the meeting, it was suggested to call it "The American", as by that name it could be recognized as embracing Canada and the United States, for it was apparent that the interests of the two were identical in the sheep husbandry. Really we are one people so far as commercial interests are concerned. We on this side of the water, must naturally unite our interests against the Old World. We each import sheep from their flocks. Your market and ours is American, and of the sheep imported by Dominion importers for sale, nearly all are sold in the United States, and it is

very evident that your sales in the States will increase, for the present party in power in the United States has promised "full and adequate protection to wool." The advance in the price of wool is chiefly the result of the "protection" assured American wool growers, thereby giving new life and activity to the sheep market. But sheep raisers are not dependent wholly upon the action of Congress to protect their interests by a high tariff. Sheep are essential to a progressive civilization.

As the people are enlightened and improve in their manner of living, so there will be a proportionate increased demand for mutton and wool. When people know how mutton can and should be cooked and served, it will take precedence as an animal food. The English people are far in advance of the Americans in their knowledge of cooking mutton. It might be advisable for sheep associations to offer prizes for the best essays on "How to treat, cook and serve mutton," and have them copied far and wide by the agricultural press. The advantages and hygienic benefits of wearing wool clothing in all seasons, have gained ground very rapidly in the minds of every one during the past few years. Manufacturers are making a specialty of fine wool garments for summer wear. As our Western Hemisphere gains in population and improves, men will cease to keep useless curs to watch against the unexpected attacks of Indians, and depredations of bears and wolves, and sheep will have a better chance for their lives. A new market for sheep has recently been opened up in the far West and Northwest. Ranch men are fast finding out that they can keep sheep more profitably than any other kind of stock, and those who already have "bands" of sheep on their ranges are exhibiting an active interest in the improvement of their flocks. They are purchasing fine bred registered rams in car load lots. Some skeptical breeders may say. If sheep are raised in such a wholesale manner, it will tend to depreciate values. It is not at all probable such will be the case. On the contrary, if a better class of mutton is sold in the meat markets, the taste for its use will measurably increase, and when its merits are appreciated its popularity is assured. There will be a demand for a better class of sheep at advanced prices. It is within the memory of some here present, that when the steam locomotive was demonstrated a success as a great moving power, "horse men" maintained they might as well cut the throats of all their horses; arguing that there would soon be no demand for them, as engines would move all their freight. It is not necessary to say that their predictions were without foundation, for though locomotives have multiplied by thousands, horses have too, and prices of horses to-day average three times the price they were when the prediction was made. As the demand for heavier engines increases, an equal demand exists for heavier horses. As people want faster engines, they also want faster horses. And to-day a fast horse can be sold for several times the price of a fast locomotive.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The man who has the most to learn is usually the man who wants to do all the talking and no listening.

It is cheaper to profit by the mistakes that others have made and paid for out of their own pockets, than it is to make the mistakes yourself, and have the expenses to pay out of your own resources, and have to board and clothe yourself while making the blunders.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

BY D. E. SMITH, CREDIT VALLEY STOCK FARM, CHURCHVILLE, ONT.

From information gleaned from various sources, I learn that these cattle are mentioned as originally belonging to the Batavi and Friesians, who occupied that region of the Netherlands to the north of the Rhine. These people are spoken of about 300 B. C., and are mentioned in connection with the large, white cattle of the Batavia and of the different colored ones of the Friesians. At this early period, the dairy qualities of these cattle were so far developed that the inhabitants made their living from the milk and beef, aided in a small degree by the fish that could be caught in that country. Very little is known of the cattle or their owners at the beginning of this period, but on account of the milk, meat and skins of their cattle, the inhabitants had obtained some notoriety in the year sixteen, A. D., when they were conquered by the Romans under Germanicus. Under Roman rule, they learned to breed their cattle more systematically, made improvement in farming, and tended their stock better, so that their cattle, at that early period, became celebrated for their large size and dairy qualities. For centuries these cattle have been their chief means of subsistence, and they have striven to make the most out of them; accordingly, they soon learned to tend, house and feed them better, and added more intelligence to their system of breeding, and the result was improvement of the breed. Mention is made of these cattle from time to time by writers and historians, but it will not be necessary to mention but a few of these. A French historian, in 1350, in speaking of a certain siege, said "that the besieged could only receive their supply of butter from Holland, which had been famous for its dairy products for five hundred years."

In the 17th century, Motley, in his history of the United Netherlands, says: "On that scrap of solid ground, rescued by human energy from the ocean, were the most fertile pastures in the world. On these pastures grazed the most famous cattle in the world. * * * * * Butter and cheese were exported to the annual value of a million. The farmers were industrious, thriving and independent." The inhabitants of Holland have believed for centuries that they had the best dairy cows in the world, and have therefore strenuously resisted the introduction of any foreign blood into their herds, so that most of the country has been free from admixture of any importance for nearly two thousand years, and Holsteins may safely be called pure bred for the greater part of that time.

During that period they have been used especially for their dairy qualities, and the result has been a gradual development. The climate, soil, housing, feed and system of breeding, have all contributed to make up an almost perfect dairy cow. It has been a principle among the Hollanders to breed only from their best dairy cows. In the late autumn, the inferior animals are sent to the market and the good ones to the stable, where they remain until the spring. The bulls that are used are from these deep milkers, and are used in certain districts, the inferior ones going to the block. This continual culling out has been a strong factor in developing the dairy qualities of the breed. Each farmer generally owns from fifteen to twenty head, which are bred to come in in February or March. During the worst of the fly season they cover their cattle

with coarse blankets; these are also used when the dews are heavy, or the nights very cool. They lay great stress on keeping their cattle warm and clean. The stable is frequently attached to the house, and the family are separated from their cows only by a thin partition. Their food consists largely of hay, oil cake and corn, but meals of different kinds are occasionally used. They curry their cattle once, and often twice a day; and when out to pasture are frequently fed.

A herd book was first started in Holland in 1879, for the purpose of further increasing the dairy qualities and retaining the purity of the breed. In this, most of the best breeders have registered animals. In 1887, it numbered eight hundred breeders, who had registered 1,194 bulls and 5,521 cows.

These cattle have been sent to the bleak and cold regions of Russia, where "winter lingering chills the lap of May," and even there have contentedly brought good profit to the peasants of that dreary land and soon became favorites; others have been sent to the dark continent, where are "those blazing suns that dart a downward ray, and fiercely shed intolerable day." And Africa's sons have profited by them, and now the blacks and whites may be seen roaming that sunny land in search of food to supply its dark inhabitants with milk, butter, cheese and beef, so also among the inhabitants of South America have they found a warm place, and the dusky peasant draws liquid luxury from them and manufactures it into butter and cheese.

Next, let us pass to the United States, and see what progress they have made there. They were introduced into North America as early as 1613, by the early Dutch farmers, who settled on the banks of the Hudson. In 1625, the West India Company brought in a second lot. Then followed a long period, in which little is known of these cattle in America. The Holland Land Company sent over, in 1795, six cows and two bulls, which was followed by Hon. Wm. Jarvis bringing over, in 1810, two cows and one bull. Between 1825 and 1830, Mr. Le Roy brought over a few head, and between 1852 and 1859, Mr. Cheney imported seven head. Most of these became mixed with other breeds, and were not kept pure; and in 1860, the few that remained were destroyed on account of a disease that broke out among the cattle of Massachusetts, only one bull being saved. In 1861, Mr. Cheney again imported some Holsteins—this time four cows and one bull—and his importation was followed by Hon. Gerrit S. Miller, bringing over three cows and a bull in 1869. Two years later, Gen. W. S. Tilton imported a cow, a heifer and a bull. The registration of these animals and their increase numbered, in 1872, sixty-one bulls and sixty-seven cows. Since then there has been a rapid increase, partly from importation and partly from breeding, so that, at present, North America numbers 48,057 registered animals. In Canada there are 118 breeders, and more than 1,000 blacks and whites may be seen from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, beautifying and adding wealth to Canada's industrious and thrifty sons. They are found in every province of the Dominion, and stand the more severe weather of the northern part, as well as the more southern. In all parts they thrive, and give a large quantity of good, rich milk.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Byron D. Halstead, botanist of the New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station, says, "Air slaked lime sprinkled through the bin of potatoes is a preventative of rot."

Canadian Hog Breeders' Association.

On the evening of Sept. 19th a number of the leading hog breeders assembled in the office of the Agriculture & Arts Association, corner Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto, to discuss the advisability of forming an association. After due consideration it was unanimously decided to form an association to be known as the "Canadian Hog Breeders' Association." A constitution and by-laws were framed and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, Jos. Featherston, Springfield; Vice-President, J. O. Ormsby, V. S., Springfield; Treasurer, E. M. Jarvis, Clarkson; Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London; Directors (one of which was chosen to represent each breed):—R. Snell, Berkshires; R. Dorsey, Suffolks; J. Main, Essex; F. Green, Yorkshires; E. D. George, Chester Whites; D. DeCoursey, Poland Chinas, and Professor James Robertson. The constitution, etc., will be given in a future issue.

The American Clydesdale Record.

A proposal is to be brought before the American Clydesdale Association, at its meeting in October, to impose a registration fee of twenty pounds sterling on all stallions imported from Great Britain or Canada. Commenting on which the Country Gentleman says:—"It is almost superfluous to say that this suggestion is defended on the plea that it will tend to the importation only of superior animals, while it will probably prove prohibitory to the importation of poorer specimens. We are all familiar with these arguments, and we know equally well what has been the practical effect of such restrictive measures when adopted as regards cattle. They immediately check importations, and gradually the breed upon which the embargo is placed ceases to be introduced. Whether there is a corresponding advantage to holders of the stock is doubtful. We think there is not, and in fact that by thus interfering with free trade in high-bred stock the demand materially suffers, to the loss of everyone concerned. We can understand a direct prohibition of stock authorized by government, but the action of breed societies (which are formed for promoting the interests of the several varieties of stock), in thus checking business, is to be regretted, and is certainly not in accordance with the professed object of their institution. If American Clydesdale breeders are well advised they will reject the proposal without a moment's hesitation."

It is the duty of every Canadian, who is a member of this Association, to oppose with all his energy the adoption of this most iniquitous rule. It is doubtless the wish and work of a few of the wealthy American dealers, who for the sake of personal gain would willingly damage the country and hamper or ruin the smaller breeders. What these men desire is to hold the market for themselves, and extort ruinous prices for stock animals and for the service of such. Competition is each year becoming keener, compelling importers to import only good animals. Never in the history of Clydesdales were as good a lot of stallions and mares imported as have this year reached our shores. Ten years ago animals were kept entire and used in the stud, many of them being sold to the U.S.A., which would not now be considered good enough for first-rate dray beasts. Competition has improved the quality as restriction never can. If by dint of numbers these speculators pass their ruinous resolution, it will not be a hard matter for American farmers to start another and better Clydesdale Record. Canadians already have a record conducted by

and for the farmers in which the poor man has an equal vote with his rich neighbor. Records are for the protection of the poor man, not to aggrandize the wealthy; to elevate the standard of a breed, not to pull it down. As surely as the Clydesdale Association adopts this rule as surely will they injure this noble breed and forward the interests of its rivals.

Sheep and Hogs at the Provincial and Industrial Exhibitions.

The Shropshires were out in large numbers, but some sections of this class were not equal to previous years. Nearly all the best sheep in this, as in some other classes, were imported. Few first-class Canadian bred animals being exhibited in any but the Leicester, Lincoln, and Southdown classes, with the notable exception of Mr. Evans's Oxfords. This is due to the large American demand for Canadian bred sheep. Nearly all the show animals having been sold to Americans before the Canadian shows opened. Mr. John Campbell, jr., Woodville, Ont., showed the largest flock on the grounds, numbering thirty, twenty-two of which were imported, several of which were prize winners before leaving England this year. Among the imported animals was a yearling ram, the first choice from Messrs. Evans, of Effington, Eng., who have since sold over forty rams at auction averaging £30 each, while a half-brother to Mr. Campbell's ram sold for \$900. The first prize ram at the Royal was let for 65 guineas, and second prize winner was sold for £50. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, showed seventeen head. Among the lot were some good fat wethers. His breeding ewes and yearlings possessed quality and size. His aged ram, now being used in the flock, is, perhaps, under sized but full of quality both in carcass and fleece; he had every appearance of being a grand sire. J. & J. Smith, Brantford, showed eleven. They were a large, uniform lot, some would consider them a little coarse; they had been well fed, but in preparing them for the ring Mr. Smith had treated their fleeces as he would long wools, the result was anything but what he desired, and doubtless injured his prospects in more than one ring. R. Gibson, Delaware, showed a nice flock, not highly fitted nor large, but of good quality and of a popular English type. Wm. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., showed five good, strong sheep, but not fitted for show. Ormsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, had a small flock.

The Southdowns were out in greater numbers and with more quality than for many years. John Jackson, Abingdon, was out with a flock of eighteen, as usual a magnificent lot. Among the aged rams was Champion, which, with five of his lambs, won the champion prize for best middle wool flock of any breed at Buffalo Fair, 1888. This sheep has never been beaten, though extensively shown. Many of the ewes and rams in this lot were of great merit, and have been prize winners at the great shows on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Jackson had twenty-two head showing at Buffalo the same time the Provincial was being held, where he won all but three of the prizes given to Southdowns. Considering that the flock was thus divided it was an exhibit any Canadian may well feel proud of. F. C. Douglas, Galt, showed nine, a large, good handling lot, principally descended from the flock of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and possessing the characteristics of that flock in a

marked degree. Andrew Telfer, Paris, showed a nice, well fitted lot, which did credit to the skill of their breeder and feeder. Mr. Barker, Simcoe, had a flock of eighteen, principally descended from the flock of J. J. Colman, M. P. The quality of this lot was good. Among them were some extras. David H. Dale, Glendale, was on deck with thirteen strong, useful specimens, but they appeared at a disadvantage, having never been fitted, but brought in off the grass. Mr. Dale is a new beginner; some of his sheep are a little deficient in the head, and some lacking wool below, but under the circumstances they are an admirable lot, to be heard from in years to come.

The Merinoes were represented by the two well known flocks of Rock Bailey, Union, and J. C. & W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Both showed large flocks. The honors were about equally divided.

Among the long wools the Leicesters and Lincolns made a very strong display, being in one class, it possessed more plums than any other, as well as having greater numbers. The chief exhibitors were Wm. Whitlaw, Guelph; Wm. Walker & Sons, W. G. Sommers, both of St. Marys; John Kelly, Shakespeare; Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray; H. Snell & Son, Clinton, and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

The Cotswolds were few in numbers. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, showed a large and very good flock, principally of yearlings and lambs. Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, showed a few in thin flesh. They had sold all their fitted animals some weeks before the show. Besides these there were a few others of only medium quality and some poor specimens.

The Oxfords were a good class. The veteran exhibitor, Peter Arkell, Teeswater, was out with eighteen; a fine showy lot they were, fourteen of them being imported. This is but a portion of Mr. A.'s flock. Another such lot were exhibited at Buffalo during the Provincial week. James Tolton, of Walkerton, exhibited eighteen. This flock is principally bred from animals imported by Peter Arkell. It was not so well prepared as some, nor were the individuals as uniform. Nevertheless they were a large, well woolled lot, possessing much quality. J. T. Harcourt, St. Ann's, showed ten, and Smith Evans, Gourcock, seventeen. The latter had the best fitted flock in this class at London, nearly all were bred by the exhibitor, and were throughout very good, stamping their feeder and breeder as a master in his profession.

SWINE AT LONDON.

The exhibition of pigs was large and the quality very good. The Berkshires were the strongest and best class ever shown in Canada up to date, the animals were large and the quality excellent. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont., and Geo. Green, Fairview, showed large and magnificent herds, the former showing twenty-two and the latter eighteen, of various ages. We are safe in saying that two finer herds are not to be found in America. John Ackland, Geo. Hill, and R. Gibson, all of Delaware, Ont., each showed a few good specimens, the last showing a fine prize-winning English sow. Mr. Davis, Woodstock, also showed a few young things of medium quality.

Mr. Joseph Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, showed a good herd of Essex, and James Main, Trafalgar, a single specimen. This class was quite up to former years in quality.

The Poland-Chinas were only a fair class, some good specimens were shown, and some of inferior quality. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; R. Dorsey & Sons, Bernhamthorpe; James A. Gould, and Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm.

The Small Whites were a very good class individually, not a single poor specimen being on exhibition, in quality they were better than ever before. Messrs. Jos. Featherston, R. Dorsey, E. D. George, H. George & Sons, and W. H. Reed, were the chief exhibitors. The Large Whites, including Yorkshires and Chester Whites, were out in greater numbers and better quality than heretofore. Many very fine animals were to be seen, yet we regret to say in this class, as in the Poland Chinas, there were a number of weedy specimens. The principal ex-

hibitors were Messrs. D. DeCoursey, R. Dorsey, Jos. Featherston, Green Bros., E. D. George, H. George, and Ormsby & Chapman.

HOGS AT TORONTO.

The show of hogs was even better than at London. Nearly all the exhibitors present at the latter place were here, also a few others. The Berkshire class was strengthened by a herd of thirteen from the pens of W. H. & C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., who showed some wonderfully good specimens. Bonny Lass was a prodigious sow of beautiful quality, and stood first against all comers. His boars, Rare Merit and Royal Tom, were fine, in fact, his entire lot were good, and stamps these youthful feeders and breeders as men of good judgment and ripe experience.

Among the Large Whites, E. M. Jarvis, Clarkson, made a good exhibit. The number of entries in the various classes were:—Berk-hires, 57 entries, with 91 on the ground; Suffolks, 73 entries, 55 being present; Essex, 24 entries, 25 present; Poland Chinas, 30 entries, 32 present; Large Whites, 168 entries, with 161 present.

As among the pigs so also the

SHEEP CLASSES

were stronger than at London; all the exhibitors there, with one or two exceptions, being also in Toronto, besides several other leading breeders. J. G. Snell & Bro. were the chief exhibitors of Cotswolds. Among the Southdowns R. Marsh, Richmond Hill, was present with a flock of nineteen of rather nice quality and fairly fitted. Robert Shaw, Glanford Station, showed twenty-one. He had just returned from Kingston and Ottawa shows, where he was very successful, winning nearly all the prizes given at both places. His show herd has been much weakened by the ravages of dogs, which killed a number of his flock and injured several others about the middle of August. Peter Arkell had increased his flock over his London exhibit by eleven, which were a better lot than he showed there.

The Shropshires were more largely increased than any other class. Mr. Dryden's famous flock was well represented by fourteen head. His aged and yearling ewes were very good, the rams of fair quality, and the lambs of good quality but small, having been dropped late. Messrs. Caulicutt & Skinner, of Tyrone, Ont., were out with twelve, a nice flock, but not fitted for show, the lambs were large and strong, as were the rams. C. Lawrence & Sons, Collingwood, had a flock of twenty Shropshires and three Leicesters, though not highly fitted, they were strong and useful. Among them were some very good lambs. Especially worthy of mention was a ram and ewe lamb, got by Broughton Boy, bred by E. A. Mansall, and imported by Mr. Caulicutt, Tyrone. This lot was a draft from a flock of forty Shropshires, and twenty-four Leicesters. Mr. Lawrence is a spirited farmer and breeder, and is the President of the Great Northern Exhibition, held at Collingwood. D. G. Hamner & Sons exhibited twenty-one. The lambs, bred by themselves, were large and good, and their yearling ewes were certainly the largest on the ground. Their aged ewes were nice, as was their aged ram. This flock was not as even as one would wish, but embraced a number of good animals of various types. Just before the Toronto show they were exhibited at Brantford, where they captured all the Shropshire prizes but one, and the special prize, valued at \$45, for best middle wool flock any breed.

The Leicesters and Lincolns were the same as at London, except that Mr. Summer's was absent, and his place taken by Mr. Murray and Mr. Wood. The same flocks of Merinoes were also shown.

The novelty of the sheep class were Messrs. Yorke & Tazewell's Horned Dorsets, comprising fifteen head, they were a good bunch, but in low condition. The various breeds were divided as follows: Cotswolds, 24; Leicesters, 30; Lincolns, 32; Shropshires, 84; Oxfords, 48; Southdowns, 57; Merinoes, 47; Horned Dorsets, 15.

It is a very prevalent but very dangerous tendency of these latter days to be constantly working for an increase in official salaries.

Horses at the Provincial Fair.

The show of horses at London, in the different classes, is declared on all hands to be decidedly the best ever held in connection with the old Agricultural and Arts Association. Both in point of numbers and in the high order of each of the different breeds, this show bears the palm.

A new feature in the prize list is counting back the date of birth to the first of September—the same as in the cattle classes—and this will, no doubt, give an impetus to fall-bred colts, which certainly is a step in the right direction, the dam then being at liberty to work on the farm through the busy season, leaving her the quiet season to raise her foal. There is no good reason why this should not be practised in horse breeding, all breeders of cattle having long ago found out the advantage of fall-bred calves. One of our most prominent breeders, telling a member of the ADVOCATE staff that he, this fall, expected nine foals; this being brought about chiefly through this change in the rule.

As usual at London, Roadster horses, in numbers, take the lead, there being in this class 125 on the grounds; and amongst them were some of the fastest bred on Canadian soil.

Carriage Horses were also well represented, and all the sections were well filled with good specimens. Prominent amongst this class are the different stallions that have from time to time been imported, and then used on the mares of the country, they have already placed their stamp upon those shown in the junior classes. Amongst these, we can only notice a few, as the prize list, together with the catalogue got up at the ADVOCATE office, will give most of the information required. R. Beith, showed the newly imported Hackney, Gem, by Gem of the Peak; Cameron & Dewar, Yorkshire Lad. T. D. Hodgins was also out with two imported Yorkshire Coach horses; and several other lately imported ones were shown.

Amongst the agricultural and draft classes, some very fine teams were shown; also some useful mares. In the former, stallions were excluded, which was first brought in force in 1888, by this Association, and is a rule which other fair boards might copy, as there is no more sense in encouraging grade sires in horse breeding than in other farm stock.

Amongst the draft breeds, the Clydesdale doubly out-numbers the other sorts combined; and if there is any one thing, of which we may be proud, it is the enterprise displayed by the different importers of this now most popular breed of draft horses. In aged Clydesdale stallions eight came forward, out of which the judges handed tickets to three; the others, among which there were some extra good ones, having to leave the field without any special notice. And here the Old Country practice of awarding V.H.C., H.C., and C. cards, although adding to the work of the judges, would much interest spectators and soften the disappointment to defeated exhibitors.

In the class before mentioned, Robert Beith, Bowmanville, showed Sir Maurice (4721), by Lord Erskine (1744); he is a horse of good Clydesdale character, with legs and feet of the best quality, nicely feathered and very showy, with plenty of ambition. Messrs. D. & O. Sorby, of Guelph, showed the newly imported Bold Boy (4257), also by the celebrated Lord Erskine. This was a very popular horse in the field, being very well up in all points; his legs and feet are of the best quality, with capital muscled thighs and fore-arm; he is good at both ends and middle. Jos. Vance, of New Hamburg, led in Wigtown Lad (5441), sired by Knight of Athol (2916); although not up to the two last in scale. He is a showy horse, with a good deal of quality. Messrs. Charlton & Oliver, of Duncrief, showed the noted stock horse Good Kind (2836), by Good Hope (1679); he has grand style in front, well sprung and deep ribs, with both ends extra

good; is a most popular horse; a dark brown without white. James Henderson, Belton, has Lord Ullin (5779), by Darnley (222); a bay, with white hind feet; having strong bone and extra good fore-end, wide chest, good scale. Robert McEwen's The Times (3358); sire, Good Times (1158); is a horse with great scale, with two good ends and extra middle. Willis & Dow showed Charming Charley, which has been a successful show horse; he is of great weight, perhaps the heaviest in the class. N. McGill's Hurworth (5086) finished the list; he is a dark bay, with white on face, and hind legs white; sired by David (1634).

Five three-year-olds faced the jury, and were as follows: R. Beith & Co.'s Sir Walter (imp.) (1131), by Bold Maghie (4259), a horse of great substance, with capital legs and feet, and is altogether a most promising youngster. Eastfield Style (6724) (owned by the same gentleman) is a very showy brown, by Ghillie Collun (3629); he is a horse with good knee and hock action, and will no doubt be again heard from. Peter Bryan's Visitor (6374), a useful and promising colt; also showed Briar Bough (5585), by Ghillie Collun (3629).

Two-year-olds were out seven in number: R. Beith showing Eastfield Chief (1129); sired by Prince Lawrence; which is a colt of much promise, but has not yet got over the passage out. Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, was out with Andrew Lammie (6433), a very showy bay, of much quality; he is by The McCammon (6433), and out of the same dam as R. Beith's Sir Maurice. J. McMillan's, of Constance, Kierside (6872) is also of great promise; he has exceptionally good feet and legs, and is a colt which is likely to make his mark. Mr. McMillan also shows Masher King (845); bred by himself; sire, Masher King (4753); this is a very nice colt. Jos. Vance shows Waterside Farmer (imp.) (1149). C. G. Mason is out with St. Stephen (7232), by Macduff (4560); and N. Norton shows Shamrock (7232), by Ben. Britain.

In yearlings Messrs. Sorby showed Homeward Bound and Granite, both recently imported, the latter by Granite City, is very promising. H. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck; A. Hughes, Strathroy, and Joseph Vance all showed in this class. Foals were shown by A. B. Scott, J. McMillan, R. McEwen, Queen, Hill, and others.

Brood mares came out four in number, J. Oliver showing the beautiful mare Lady McGregor (imp.), by McGregor (1487). A. B. Scott & Sons, Kate II. of Congeith, Prouse and Williamson, Ingersoll, showed the three-year-old mare Coylton Maid (imp.), by Gold (5807). J. McMillan and R. McEwen also showed in this class. In three-year-olds Messrs. Sorby showed a beautiful young mare, Evening Star (imp.), by Morning Star (5017), and H. Snell & Sons, Clinton, Gipsy Queen (imp.), by Crossburn (2707). Four two-year old fillies came forward, Messrs. Charlton showed Queen of Maplewood Farm (imp. in dam), by Macpherson (5825). This is a filly of great substance and first-class quality. Messrs. Sorby showed Sonie (imp.), a prize-winner in Scotland this year, by Baron O'Thrieve (3403). H. Snell and Mr. Spearin, of St. Marys, were also out in this class. Five yearling fillies came out, viz.: R. Beith's Maria (imp.), a splendid young beast, full of quality; Messrs. Sorby's newly imported filly, Sunrise, by The McCammon (3818); A. B. Scott also showed both recently imported. Messrs. Charlton showed Primrose, and F. Jackson, Derwent, two fillies, the brood mare Polly Craig, by the famous Darnley (222), and her daughter, Queen of Maplewood, before mentioned, in a group of mare and offspring. This is a wonderful mare of great scale, perhaps heavier than any stallion on the ground and yet nice in quality. She comes as near perfection as anything shown.

The Shire class was weak in numbers and did not come up to the other classes in the quality of exhibit. The Suffolk Punches were out to the number of ten, amongst which were a lot of useful brood mares, mostly with foals.

Percherons were represented by D. E. Adams, of Oxford Centre, who showed some very nice mares with plenty of size, and also some very promising colts. Other breeders were also forward: the prize list in all classes will show who were the winners.

The Horses at the Late Industrial.

Toronto's show of horses was great, and over and over was the remark passed around, that no where on the continent could such an assortment of all classes be found. Close on one thousand horses were entered in all, and it more than taxed the management to find quarters for all comers. Three beautiful new buildings had been added to those already in use; but still a number of the cattle sheds had to be made use of to make room for this grand exhibit, and it is not a little unfortunate that with so magnificent a display, so little of it could, in reality, be seen, for as usual at our Canadian shows, stalls were allotted without any show of order; classes of all sorts and sizes were scattered promiscuously through the entire length of the sheds; and in the judging rings the arrangement was very little better, for only a chosen few could see anything of the closely contested classes as they passed before their respective judges; and horsemen were tantalized by viewing their favorites at a distance that no man could possibly judge of their merits. Even reporters were debarred from entering anywhere near the classes as they were judged, the Chairman of the horse department being, no doubt, afraid their judges would be contaminated by critics of this dangerous class, and ordered around, with his stentorian voice, both horsemen and visitors, in a way that did not altogether smack of politeness, and we hope before another show season comes around that the management of our large fairs will devise a better way of accommodating visitors, who have come to see this most popular department. The number of entries in the Roadster class was the largest in the show, and the duty of the judges was difficult and tedious. Among the prize-winning aged and three-year-old stallions, were several recorded as standard, according to Wallace's S. B., and a glance at the catalogue will show that the popular blood lines in this, as well as in other classes, have been most closely followed.

Thoroughbred horses and mares were well represented, and in this class W. Hendrie, of Hamilton, made a capital showing; also J. Dymont, of Orkney; J. Leys, of Toronto; W. H. Millman, Woodstock, and a number of others. Carriage horses were out in great numbers, amongst which we noticed some beautiful Coaching stallions. In the aged class, Jonathan Cook, of New Hamburg, showed the imported French Coacher Captain Cook; this is a very strong-boned horse, of great substance, but is rather wanting in quality and finish. A. C. McMillan's imported Shining Light is a horse of good Cleveland character; is perhaps a little fine, but is a horse of beautiful finish. A. Marsh & Son, Richmond Hill, showed the three-year-old imported Prince Alexander, a colt of capital Cleveland type, with plenty of substance, rather closer to the ground than others in his class. Jas. Irwin, showed Defiance, also an imported Cleveland, a very showy colt, with good points; and Louis Beaubien, Montreal, had a strong, upstanding French Coacher of good useful quality. In the junior classes were colts and fillies, on which the Cleveland and Yorkshire Coach stallions had evidently left their impress, and their more general use would, no doubt, be a wonderful improvement on the nondescript manner in which breeding in this class has hitherto been carried on. Saddle horses were out in great numbers, and the good breeding appearance, and the clever performances of the heavy and light-weight hunters, and the wonderful courage of the high-leap horses, made a most pleasing feature of the programme, and shows that breeding in this line is making very long strides forward. Some English Hackney stallions, of high stepping action and most showy appearance, were forward, and were much admired, and to gentlemen that have imported these, deserve much credit for their enterprise, as showy action is a point that has been much neglected in Canadian horses. Ponies

were also out in goodly numbers, and added much, by their pleasing contrast, to the many stylish turnouts that were being driven about the grounds. In the aged Clydesdale stallions the show was a strong one; thirteen entered, and kept the judges busy to decide which should be the winners; R. Beith, showing Sir Maurice; D. & O. Sorby, Bold Boy, John Vance, and Wigton Lad—the same horses were reviewed in London. Jos. Button showing Hatton's Pride, a horse of good quality, standing on capital feet, with well-shaped pasterns, and an all round useful horse; J. Thompson, Lansing, bringing out a very sweet, little horse, Kilvin Grove, a four-year-old, full of quality, but a trifle too small for this very strong class. Thos. Meager, Doncaster, also was out with Dunbarton Jack; sire, His Royal Highness; a nice brown horse, with fair legs and feet. Sydenham & St. Vincent Stock Co., Chatsworth, show Kilmalcolm (1702). After closely looking over this class, the judges decided the same as at London. Three-year-olds were a still better class, eight coming forward; and it would, indeed, be hard to pick a more even lot; amongst those not taking tickets were some first class colts. R. Beith's Sir Walter and Eastfield Style were again out. Sir Walter is a wonderfully thick, heavy colt; but Eastfield Style is a grand, good one, and, as his name denotes, is full of style, with action to please the most fastidious. So also is Dundas & Grandy's General Wolfe (5500), by St. Lawrence (3200); he is a whole colored, rich bay, with wonderful style, capital feet; pasterns of the most approved form, with plenty of good quality, bone and nicely feathered legs; he is strongly coupled, with ribs well sprung and plenty of length, making up a horse any man might covet. John Gilmour, Toronto, was out with Catch Me, by El Ameer, an upstanding colt of nice quality. John Rolston, of Croy, Scotland, showed Sovereign of Ardwell, by Belted Knight. James McCombie, Galt, was out with Ben. Lee of Cullin (5537); a nice bay, of large size and good general make up. Jas. Torrance, of Markham, had, in Mayor of Carlisle (6080), a wonderful showy and useful horse; showed well in his class. After carefully going over the lot, the judges made a draw, including R. Beith's Sir Walter, Dundas & Grandy's General Wolfe, R. Beith's Eastfield Style, and Jas. Torrance's Mayor of Carlisle; the prizes being awarded in above order.

The two-year-old stallions were a still stronger class, there being no less than twenty-one entered, out of which twelve faced the judges' bench, and a wonderfully even lot they were, and to onlookers there seemed to be lots of work before a decision could be arrived at. R. Beith's first-prize colt, Eastfield Chief, was again out and improving very fast as all his horses are doing, each day making a marked improvement. T. W. Evans', of Yelverton, Just-the-Thing, by Jordanshaw, is a well-furnished colt of capital Clydesdale character, with legs and feet of the right material, pasterns well placed, well muscled thighs and forearm, plenty of substance throughout, is a beautiful color, and altogether is a hard one to get over. The same exhibitor also showed Jubilee Sovereign (6869), by Stumah (5881); J. Gilkinson, Orangeville, showing MacConagley, by McGregor, a very nice colt with plenty of quality and style, and good all round points, but is wanting in scale as compared with the two first mentioned. Isaac Campbell & Co., Markham, showed Blackhall, by Prince Charlie, and Donside Chief, by Racksfield; John Rolston had five in the class. John Gilmour also showed three, viz.: Springboon Lad, Colston Prince and Red Rover; Joseph Vance showing Waterside Farmer (1109), McLaughlin, of Brussels, having Stud Book Chief (7300) and Potiath (7105).

Yearling colts were out twelve in number, and the decision at London was reversed, A. B. Scott & Son, Vanneck, taking first with Red Cross Knight, of his own breeding; D. & O. Sorby, second and third, with the colts, The Granite, by Granite City, and Homeward Bound, by Knight of Lothian. John Rolston showing Davell; John Bone, Edgely, and Isaac Campbell & Co., Hardie Chief, by Victor Chief, Fintroy Star, by Druid Chief. Mares, with foals by their side, were a useful class. B. Devitt, Floradale, showing the good, large, roomy mare Bell,

imp. by Sorby Bros.; S. Tuck, Glanford, was out with Nannie, by Prince Albert (616); D. & R. McGeachy, Castlemore, with Maggie Chiskan; A. B. Scott show the McGregor mare Kate II. Congeith, and Dr. Foster, Humber, showed Nett, by Lochiel.

Three-year mares include Messrs. Sorby's Evening Star, by Morning Star; John Gilmour's Craig Mary, by Pride of Calder, and Rose, by Lord Erskine.

Some very nice two-year fillies were out. Dundas and Grandy showing two extra good ones, Maid of Barbraing and Hatton's Fancy, also Forest Queen, all three sired by Sir Hilderbrand (4024). Isaac Campbell & Co. were out with Kate, by Duchal; June Blossom, by Prince Edward; Belinda, by Hawster, and Miss Valentine, by Pointsman. D. & O. Sorby showed Sonsie and T. W. Evans Daisy, by Lord Beresford, and Annie Park, by Sir Hilderbrand.

Yearling fillies were shown by R. Beith, D. & O. Sorby, T. W. Evans, A. Tuck and A. B. Scott. Throughout all the sections the Clydesdales made a great showing. There were one hundred and eight on the ground, the judges not getting through their duties until the last day of the show.

Through an unfortunate misunderstanding with the Managing Board, the splendid stud of Graham Bros., Claremont, although on the ground, did not show. This was a great disappointment to visitors, as these famous horses would have made it interesting for those shown in their respective classes. Amongst them we notice the celebrated horse McNeillage (2992), by McGregor (1487). This horse was sixth last year at the Highland Society's show in Scotland, and will no doubt be heard from on this side before long. He is a beautiful horse with grand style and carriage of very large scale, with a front leg, foot and pastern that leaves nothing to wish for; his hind leg may have lost a little of its sweetness but is well shaped, and he is altogether one of the best aged horses ever brought to Canada. They have also brought out a number of good colts and fillies this season, but we consider McClaskie, by McGregor, the first prize at Edinburgh last season and the first at the Spring Stallion show at Toronto, the plum of the lot. He has done wonders since last shown, and is now in the pink of condition, wonderfully furnished for a two-year-old, with legs and feet of the best quality, pasterns just right, and with thickness and substance throughout that is seldom seen.

In English Shires J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, showed the beautiful aged stallion King of the Castle (3171), sired by Honest Tom (1105). This is a horse of capital Shire character, being of nice quality and plenty of substance. J. Hisey & Son's Creemore King Tom (107), by King Tom (2446), is a horse of much the same type, while Thos. Donkin & Son's Man o' War (153) is a horse of much larger scale, with a lot of good things about him, but is wanting in the hind leg. Geo. Garbutt, Thistle town, showed Darnley; and Cook Taylor, Milwaukee; U. S. Batchelor, and Thos. Irwin, West Winchester, is out with Hail All (5937).

In three-year-old Shire stallions Ormsby & Chapman showed Leake Cramp (imp.), sired by Gedding Lion (3667), a colt of very nice quality, also Gedding Lion (3667). W. H. Millman, Woodstock, Guinea King is also a very useful colt.

Ormsby & Chapman showed the two-year colts Leake Walker, Commander IV. and Packington II.; Walter Glendenning, Ellesmere, Ellesmere Laddie; M. Carlisle, Dunbar, Cannock Dean. Shire yearling colts were shown by Ormsby & Chapman. W. H. Millman, Woodstock, showed some very useful Shire mares, also F. Coleman, Hills Green, these two with Ormsby & Chapman being the principal exhibitors in this class.

In all, fourteen Suffolk Punch horses, mares and colts were out, and a nice even lot they were, being nicely coupled with clean legs, though a trifle upstanding; they should make capital farm horses when purely bred. It is a wonder this useful class is not more largely represented. The exhibitors were:—A. & J. W. Salmon and Jos. Beck, both of Thorndale; Thos. Irwin, West Winchester; D. Christie, West Winchester; Wm. Sadler, Galt; Syder & Edmondson, Brantford.

Forty Percherons were entered in all, and in aged stallions eight faced the judges. Among which we notice the celebrated Producteur, owned by E. A. Brickman, Rednorsville; this is one of the best horses of his class ever shown in Canada, being a dark dapple grey, of good size, with capital feet and legs, well coupled with excellent loin. McGarvin Bros., Chatham, show two, a black and a grey, of nice quality; Sydenham & St. Vincent Stock Co., Chatsworth, showing General Marceau, a horse of good all round points; W. G. Baker, Demorestville, shows Condine, and A. Gifford, Meaford, Noyeant.

The two-year-olds were represented by the same exhibitors as in the previous class, with addition of D. E. Adams, of Oxford Centre, who shows Monarch, a nice colt of his own breeding.

Mares were shown by D. E. Adams, E. A. Brickman and McGarvin Bros., and the filly classes were made up by the same exhibitors.

The Canadian Draft is now rapidly coming to the front, and includes pure bred Clydes and Shires bred in Canada. Between ninety and one hundred of these were out, and among stallions, mares, and fillies were some specimens that the best imported of either breed might well fight shy of.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE prize of a splendid silver service was given for two mares in this class, with an imported mare allowed in—three in the group. No less than forty-five mares were entered for the coveted prize. After a hard struggle it was won by J. H. Robinson.

The harnessed teams in all the heavy classes as they came out to parade as prize winners were a show of themselves, and here each different breed showed up in good character, the drivers vying with each other which should have the gayest bedecked team. This was about as interesting a feature as there was in the show. For dray purposes horses of the heavy classes are bred, and each class was represented, as the Board had offered premiums for each breed: in several cases, imported mares were harnessed that cost away up in the hundreds of dollars.

Cattle at the Provincial Fair.

The cattle classes at London were all fairly well represented. The number brought out was not as large as we have sometimes seen, but the quality was uniformly good and the prizes were, in scarcely any cases, awarded to animals which were below mediocrity in point of merit.

SHORTHORNS

were not numerously represented, and the general character of the exhibit was, perhaps, not quite as high as last year, and yet it was a very creditable showing. There were about seventy-five entries in all by about sixteen exhibitors, which does not seem to be a very large representation of the membership of the Shorthorn Association, which numbers over 400. The tendency of the times is for breeders to leave the showing to the few having large herds, a course which is to be regretted, as there are single animals or more in almost every herd in the country which might, by good training and preparation, take a high place in competition with the best, and it is the interest of the breeders of any breed of cattle that their cattle should make, not only a large turn-out of animals, but that the character of those shown should mark high as to quality. The class of bulls over three years old was made up of six good representative animals, four of which were bred in the Province and two were imported. The judges were: Messrs. R. Gibson, of Delaware, and Hugh Thompson, of St. Marys, who gave general satisfaction in placing the awards, and left the impression upon bystanders that they were doing their work honestly and conscientiously, and we feel sure they did. The first place in this ring was given by common consent to Messrs. J. & W. Russell's Stanley, a

rich roan, son of Mr. Redmond's Challenge, by Barmpton Hero, and out of an imported Wimple cow bred at Kinellar. Stanley is a bull of fine quality, with a very attractive front view, a thickly fleshed back and fine handling qualities. He may be a trifle under size, but it must be remembered that he is only three months over three years, while some of his competitors were eleven months over that age.

The second prize went to Mr. McKay's Victor Hugo Ingram, a stylish roan, son of Sir Arthur Ingram and imported Village Girl of McCruickshank's breeding, a bull which, while combining many good qualities, has hardly met the expectations of his friends who paid tribute to him as a calf of much promise. His top lines are perfect, his head a model to go by, and his general appearance attractive, but like his sire, who had a splendid run of success as a show bull, he fails in his under lines, especially in his fore-flank or the length of his fore-ribs. Mr. Davis's imported Roan Prince, bred at Kinellar, by the Sittyton-bred bull Vermont, and out of a Nonpariel cow, and who has always been among the winners, is still a good thick-fleshed, blocky bull of true Scotch type, and though not as strong an aged bull as he was a yearling, was yet well worthy of the third place, if he was not of the second, a question upon which there is room for difference of opinion. Among those which were not placed was imported Warrior, another Campbell bull of great size and substance, but of a type quite foreign to that which generally characterizes the Aberdeen Shorthorn as bred at Kinellar. He is not and never will be a show bull, though his breeding is good and shows its pre-potency in a lusty crop of calves of considerable merit. H. Snell & Sons showed Vice-Consul and Mr. Crerar's Laird of Kinellar, both red-roan sons of imported Neptune, a Kinellar bull, and from cows of the Aberdeen sort, both low-set, thick fleshed, useful bulls, as their calves of the same type amply testify. The two-year-old class may be summarily dismissed with the remark that it was weak both in numbers and quality, only three putting in an appearance, but the yearling bull section was as notably strong. Here was perhaps the closest match in the class, that between the Bow Park bull, Master Ingram, by Sir Arthur Ingram, out of imported Wavering Nonpariel 2nd, and Mr. John Currie's Silver Star, bred by Mr. Morgan, by the Golden Drop bull Golden Star, out of Maid of Honor by Royal Duke. These two youngsters had met before as calves, at Toronto and London last year. They were closely matched then, but Silver Star was given the higher place at both shows, a decision which met with considerable criticism by some breeders and hearty approval by others. They were a closer match this year. Both had gone on well and fully met the expectations of their friends, and it was with considerable interest their appearance in the ring was looked for. It was expected by a good many that in such a close case the two judges might differ and be disposed to give the benefit of a doubt to the different line of breeding their fancy might lead them to favor, but they did better by laying aside their own preferences as to breeding and basing their decision upon the preponderance of personal merit which, in this case, must have been comparatively small, and Silver Star was again declared victor and decked with the red ribbon. Mr. Thos. Russell's Riverside Hero, a lengthy, lusty bull,

of good feeding character, came in for third place.

Mr. Russell also won first prize with Grey Mariner in the section for bull calves, which was a fairly good ring; Mr. Nicholson's red son of imp. Warrior taking second place, and Mr. Morgan's Scottish Rose, a straight, smooth, well proportioned calf being placed third. He is own brother to the first prize yearling bull, but will have to "hustle" if he makes as good a yearling as his bigger brother.

The cows were a really good lot, and with the famous Lady Isabel from Bow Park for first place, her pretty white daughter, by Lord Zetland, for second, and Messrs. Russell's imp. Roan Princess, a Highland Society's winner in Scotland, for third, no fault could be found. Three-year-old cows were not so strong. The Bow Park Lady Oxford Waterloo 5th, a good one, though not nearly so good as she was a two-year-old, came first; J. & W. Russell won second on Mina Lenton, a straight, level roan, by imp. Baron Lenton and out of imp. Mina of Aberdeen, and Messrs. Nicholson third on the White Maid of Sylvan. Only three two-year-olds were shown, and they made only a weak section.

Four yearling heifers were shown; they were not a strong lot outside of the first and second prize heifers. Mr. Nicholson's white Yacuna 13th, and J. & W. Russell's red Rosabel, were rather difficult to place, both being extra good ones; but the judges decided for the white heifer, and the red had to be content to take second place.

Heifer calves were a very interesting ring, and one of the strongest of the show, there being ten or twelve entries, and all good ones; but J. & W. Russell's Nonpareil's Victoria, by Mr. John Miller's imported Cruickshank bull, Vice-Consul, was worthily placed first. She is an extra good calf, of the short-legged, low set sort, with deep ribs and flanks, long thighs and fine handling quality. The second prize also went to the same exhibitor for a red Royal Princess, out of imp. Roan Princess; the third going to Mr. Simmons' roan, Elvira 13th.

The herd prizes were not hard to place, since the Bow Park herd had made so many points in regular rings, and Mr. Hope is to be congratulated on his great success in the conquest of two nations in one day, his first herd having been winning over all in the battle of the beef breeds at Buffalo, while his second team was running the highest honor in Canada. J. & W. Russell came second with an excellent herd, and Messrs. Nicholson came in for a good third.

HEREFORDS

were represented by two excellent herds, those of Mr. Cochrane, of Quebec, and Mr. Fleming, of Weston, Ont.

Mr. Cochrane, as usual, had his herd in prime condition, and they showed to fine advantage. The grand old bull Cassio, one of the most perfect animals of any breed in any country, now in his eighth year, standing at the head of a show herd made up of his own daughters, a matchy quartette of blooming beauties, which speak more for the beefing properties of the breed than volumes of written testimony could do. Marshall Grove, sired by Cassio, as were all the Herefords shown by Mr. Cochrane, is also an exceedingly good bull, and makes a worthy second to him.

Mr. Fleming's herd includes a number of very meritorious animals, showing excellent character and quality, and though not in high condition, give evidence of the feeding qualities which readily respond to higher feeding when required. Mr. Fleming won first and second with the fine cows, Lilly 6th and imp. Miss Broady; first and second with yearling bulls, and first with two-year-old bull. The sweepstakes for best female went worthily to Vanity 3rd, a model heifer of wonderful symmetry and quality, by Cassio, and out of Vanity, by the celebrated bull, The Grove 3rd, well known to fame as a successful sire.

DEVONS.

There were as usual, only two exhibitors of Devons, and the prizes were pretty evenly divided between them, Mr. Harper winning first

with the aged bull Luther, a bull of true character and form, and Mr. Rudd taking first prize and sweepstakes with his substantial Dude, a worthy representative of the breed.

The cows were a very useful section indeed, Mr. Rudd's Beauty taking first place, Mr. Harper's Rose of Cobourg, known to fame as the sweepstakes winner in the milking test against all breeds a couple of years ago, being placed second, a lower place, we venture to say, than she would have been assigned but for her being milked down into thin condition. She is a cow of remarkable milking properties, which if there is any dependence to be placed in the "escutcheon" theory is strongly indicated by that mark, a feature which she has transmitted in a very marked degree to her daughters, which give fine promise of following her example at the pail. The sweepstakes in this class was given to Mr. Rudd's heifer calf Gem, an extraordinary calf it is true, showing in strong lines the true character of the breed, but the awarding of this prize to a calf is quite as extraordinary. We do not remember having seen it done before in the females of any class. It may be all right, but there is so much uncertainty about the outcome of a highly fed calf that it should only be done in case of extra merit or where the older competitors are below the standard.

AYRSHIRES

made a very strong class both in numbers and quality, the largest class in the show and one exceedingly creditable to the exhibitors and the country. Mr. Guy's first prize bull General Grant in the aged class, and winner of the sweepstakes for best bull any age, is a bull of fine quality and great substance, but is perhaps too much after the Shorthorn type in form to indicate a getter of milkers. Mr. Gerrard's Cleveland made a clever second, and Mr. Stewart's Gen. Middleton a worthy third.

The first place in the two-year-old class was given to Mr. Gerrard's bull, whose name is not given, and second is given to Mr. Ballantyne's Lorne of the Lee, a typical Ayrshire of fine handling quality, and one that might have been given a higher place without calling for adverse criticism.

The cows were a very strong section, and Mr. Guy's Violet had by no means a walk over for first place. She is a fine model for a dairy cow and would stand high in competition with first class cows in any country. Mr. Kain's Victoria of Byron placed second, and Mr. Gerrard's Princess of Menie third, were both good representative cows.

The sweepstakes for best female in the class went to Mr. Stewart's Annie Laurie, a three-year-old cow, not in milk, but forward with her second calf, a fine type of the dairy sort, and no doubt when in milk will make a fine show.

GALLOWAYS

were well represented by the herds of Mr. Keough, of Owen Sound, and Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, and for true character and quality were well up to the standard of first class in every section. Mr. Keough's first prize aged bull Claverhouse, bred by Mr. Biggar, and imported by Mr. McCrae, is a wonderful bull in his class. Only three years old in June last, he is wonderfully developed, showing great substance combined with true form and symmetry and fine quality. Mr. McCrae's first prize two-year-old bull Commonwealth, also bred by Mr. Biggar, is very promising, and if well done for will be a hard one to beat next year.

The cows were a very even lot, and the contest for first place was a close one between Mr. Keough's Countess of Glencairn and Mr. McCrae's Maid of Killimangan, but the former had the advantage in condition, which goes a long way in the show ring, even with the best of judges, and was finally placed first. The two-year-old heifers in this class were a notable ring, and in Mr. McCrae's Susie of Janefield was seen a true type of what a Galloway is expected to be—long, low and level, with finely turned shoulders and quarters, straight underlines and a wealthy suit of hair. The first prize for herd was given to Mr. Keough, who may well feel proud of his laurels worthily won in strong company.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Canadian Live Stock at Buffalo.

Were any doubts expressed as to the suitability of Canada, and more especially of Ontario, as a stock-raising country, or as to the quantity or quality of the pure-bred animals of various breeds owned and raised there, I do not think any more convincing proof of the groundlessness of his fears could be given to the sceptic in question than would have been given him by taking him on to the grounds of the Buffalo International Exposition and showing him the various exhibits of live stock made there by Canadians, for, with one or two exceptions, in every class the Canadian exhibit was placed well to the front, and in several cases proved entirely unconquerable, winning every single ribbon, while the American competitors looked on and asked each other how it was that their most famous studs and flocks could not hold their own in competition with those owned by the Canucks across the Lake.

That this should be so in some classes, more particularly fancied in Canada, such as Clydesdale horses, was not, perhaps, so surprising, but when in the class for aged Percheron stallions the blue rosette was awarded to a horse owned near Belleville, Ont., I think every Canadian horseman present felt that they had achieved the greatest triumph of all in thus meeting and vanquishing on its own ground the breed that has long been declared, whether rightly or not, to be the favorite with the farmers of the Eastern States.

The following is a summary of the awards made to Canadians:

Clydesdales.—In aged stallions the blue went to Custodian, owned by P. Farrell, of Woodstock, a low-set, heavy-boned horse, showing a great deal of hair, but with hardly as much quality as most Canadian judges would expect, a point in which he was decidedly inferior to the second prize horse Laird o' Logan, owned by Chas. Dalgleish, Chesterfield, Ont., and winner of the first prize last year in the same class.

Three-year-old Stallions.—Canada had here three representatives, and succeeded in capturing blue, red and white, although, as in the aged class, the position in which the winners were placed was somewhat of a surprise to the spectators, it being generally supposed that the first ticket would have gone to P. M. McGregor, of Brucefield, Ont., who showed a very sweet, gay colt, with beautiful quality and a capital mover; the judge, a Mr. Davidson, of Michigan, however thought differently, and assigned him the third place, the first going to Waller & Mitchell, of Tilsonburg, for a heavy boned but somewhat rough-legged son of McCamon, while the second was taken by Andrew Marshall, of Ayr, with a nice, smooth colt, got by Ghillie Callum.

In the two-year-old class the blue ribbon again went to Canada, Andrew Marshall being the lucky man with a brown colt, whose breeding we did not learn.

In aged mares Alex. Innes, of Clinton, carried off the blue with a grand six-year-old mare, weighing over 2,100 lbs. and showing any amount of quality, while the fourth in two-year-olds went to a four-cross Canadian filly, got by Laird o' Logan.

Shires.—In this class Canada had perhaps a harder task to hold her own, as the competition was very much stronger, one of the most famous studs of Shire horses in the west, that of Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., being present, in addition to the eastern representatives of this breed.

However, the Canadian contingent managed at any rate to get their share, winning \$770 out of \$1480 awarded. Jas. Gardhouse & Son, of Malton, winning first for stallion and four of his get with their famous old horse King of The Castle, while in the aged class the fifth place went to the same firm, the third being taken by the only other Canadian representative, Chieftain, owned by Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, of Fonthill. In three-year-olds Canada was represented by Leake Cramp, owned by Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman, of Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont., and Guinea King, owned by W. H. Millman, of Woodstock; the other exhibitors being Geo. E. Brown and Messrs. Crosby, of Greensville, Mich., the latter firm showing a very smooth, well-topped colt, got by Forshaw's famous old Bar None. In this class Leake Cramp took third, while Guinea King was placed fifth.

In two-year-olds Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman took second with Commander IV., the first going to Geo. E. Brown's grey colt Lord Carrington, while the fourth went to Leake Walker, also owned by Ormsby & Chapman, the fifth place being taken by Active, owned by Morris, Stone & Wellington. In yearlings Ormsby & Chapman carried off the blue rosette with Leake Edward, by Carlton Comet, the red also going to the same firm for Leake Beauchief, by Samson.

Aged mares.—In this class Canada swept the board. Messrs. Green Bros., of Innerkip, coming first with their chestnut mare Georgia, by Royal George II., a very sweet mare with grand legs and feet and showing lots of quality, and winner of third at Islington last year, the second going to W. H. Millman, the third and fourth to Morris, Stone & Wellington, and the fifth to Ormsby & Chapman.

In two-year-old fillies there were no entries, and in yearlings blue, red and white again went to the Dominion, Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman again taking first and second, and Morris, Stone & Wellington third.

Percherons.—In this class there was only one entry from Canada, the aged stallion "Producteur," owned by Messrs. Brickman, of Belleville, and he was awarded the blue rosette against a strong class as before stated.

Light Horses.—The principal exhibitors of saddle and carriage horses from Canada were Moorehouse & Pepper, of Toronto; Dr. F. C. Greenside, of Guelph; W. H. Millman, of Woodstock, and Jas. Matthews, of Acton, all these gentlemen were successful in getting their share of the premiums offered, while the first mentioned firm eclipsed all competitors in the contest for high jumping, their horse Roseberry clearing six feet six inches.

Ponies.—In this class James Hickson, of Montreal, and W. H. Millman, of Woodstock, were the only exhibitors from Canada, and each of them succeeded in taking away their share of the awards.

Cattle.—Canada was represented in the cattle department by a herd of Shorthorns from Bow Park, headed by the famous bull Cupbearer, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, and purchased by Mr. Hope at the Luther Adams sale last spring; and it is safe to say that no more worthy representative could have been chosen, for the Bow Park herd proved unconquerable, winning every single thing for which they competed, including the sweepstakes for both old and young herds in the beef breeds contests.

Sheep.—The principal exhibitors in sheep from the Dominion were Messrs. John Jackson & Son, of Abingdon, and Robt. Marsh & Son, of Richmond Hill, in Southdowns; R. Gibson, of Delaware, and Jno. Harrison of Owen Sound, in Shropshires; Jno. Kelly, of Shakespeare, in Leicesters, and Hugh Crawford, of Canboro, in Cotswolds; and here again the Canucks proved too much for our friends across the line, Messrs. Jackson & Marsh between them taking every premium on Southdowns, while in Leicesters Jno. Kelly took all the premiums he showed for, the remaining two or three going to Mrs. Ann Newton, of Pontiac, Michigan.

Swine.—In this department there were no entries from Canada, due most probably to the fact that there is twenty-one days quarantine on hogs coming from the United States to Canada.

BLUE BLOOD.

Stanstead Exhibition.

STANSTEAD, P. Q., 28TH AND 29TH AUG.

The third annual exhibition of the Stanstead Live Stock Association was held on their grounds at Stanstead Plain on the above days. This Association was started just three years since, by about ten members, and the grand show which has just been held speaks volumes in itself. The weather was all that could be desired; the ground and track in first rate order; the accommodation for man and beast good; the live stock excellent in quality, and the entries large.

The show of horses was particularly good. It would be hard to find a finer lot of animals than were shown, especially in the standard bred class. Sec. 1, in this class—stallions four years old and upwards—brought out some of the finest horses on the continent. Mr. Bates, of Highland Farm, Derby Centre, Vt., had three in the ring, viz:—Abdalla Wilkes, Abdallah Clark and Highland W. The first named was awarded the red ticket, as well as the diploma for stallion any age. He is a very handsome bay horse, 15.3, 1150 lbs. He is sired by the great George Wilkes, out of an Abdallah mare. The second prize went to Cruiser, a good-looking and useful son of Caliban, the property of Mr. E. P. Ball, V. S. The handsomest horse in the ring was the faultless chestnut Abdallah Clark, but he is a trifle on the small side. In Sec. 2, in the standard bred class, for three-year-old stallions, the first prize was given to a tall, rather lathy-looking colt, out of Highland Medium, by Happy Medium, belonging to the Highland Stud Farm. His high breeding more than his looks seemed to gain him the day. Second went to the dark chestnut, Red Mack, by Red Wilkes, the property of Messrs. Pierce and Jenkins, of Standstead, and third to a grandly put together son of Daniel Lambert, owned by G. H. Tice, W. Holland, Vt.

Standard bred brood mares and colts were a fine exhibit. The two best mares were owned by the Highland Stud. A splendid chestnut mare by Abdallah Clark taking first, and her colt by Mambrino Clark also securing premium honors. One of the handsomest and most highly bred animals in this class was a beautiful bay two-year-old, son of Onward, owned by J. A. Knowlton, of Newport, Vt. Dr. Rowell, of North Stratton, N. H., acted alone as judge of standard breeds, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

Roadsters were a very fine lot. Mr. Tomkins, of Beebe Plains, P. Q., was one of the most successful exhibitors, taking first for one, two and three-year-old colts, and also the silver medal for sire (Volunteer), and four of his stock. Mr. A. P. Ball, of Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q., showed his fine chestnut mare, Martha, by H. B. Pacham, as a single driver in this class, receiving 1st prize, and diploma for mare any age. Mr. Ball sold her on the ground to Mr. G. H. Terrill, of Sherbrooke, for \$500. General purpose and draught were also a very good show.

Cattle.—With such exhibitors as Messrs. Cochrane, Vernon, Ball, Judah and others having stock on the ground, it is needless to say that there was a fine show. In number and quality perhaps the Herefords took the pride of place. Mr. Judah, of Compton, was very successful, taking first with his magnificent three-year-old bull, Duke of Chadnor, and the diploma for bull of any age. Mr. Cochrane's Marshal Grove had to be content with second place. In the other sections, however, Hillhurst was well to the front with Eastern Empress in aged cows, Vanity Fair in three-year-old heifers, and first also in heifers of 1888 and 1889. Mr. Vernon took first with a very fine dark red bull of 1887. Mr. Cochrane carried off the herd silver medal. In the Polled-Angus class, Mr. Cochrane had it pretty much his own way,

taking first in bulls of 1887 and 1888, in heifers of 1887 and 1888, and for aged cow. He also took diplomas for the best bull and cow any age, and silver medal for herd. Mr. M. C. Pierce, of Stanstead, took firsts for aged bull, two-year-old heifer and heifer calf. The Jerseys were an excellent show. The two well-known herds of Messrs. Cochrane and Ball being present. Mr. Ball's fine bull, Romeo's Garnet, had for the first time to take second place, being beaten by Mr. Cochrane's. The aged cows were perfect beauties. Mr. Cochrane 1st, Mr. Ball 2nd. Mr. Cochrane took firsts for bull of 1886, heifer of 1887 and 1888, and the herd medal. Mr. Ball 1st in bull of 1888 and 1889, and heifer of 1889. Mr. Ball also took a special prize, for the best herd of milk cows, with his grade Jerseys. Durhams were not a large exhibit, but some excellent animals were shown. Grades were fully up to a fair average.

Sheep were fairly good. The Leicesters shown by Mr. Howard, of Beebe Plain, and the Shropshires, by Mr. Fuller, of Capelton, being most noticeable. Mr. Howard had an exceedingly fine Leicester ram, weighing 465 lbs. Mr. Fuller had some particularly nice Shropshires. Mr. Howard took the special prize for the best pen, with his Leicester, beating Mr. Fuller's Shropshires.

In Pigs.—Knowlton, P. Q., was to the front, eight or ten firsts going to that locality. Poland Chinas were very good. Mr. Tylee, of Lennoxville, and Mr. L. R. Whitman, of Knowlton, dividing the honors. Altogether the show was a most creditable one, and the arrangements admirably carried out.

Sherbrooke Exhibition.

"Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition" was what the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association called this, the Fifth Exhibition, held in Sherbrooke on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of September. The disastrous fire which occurred during the show held two years ago was enough to stamp out any society of ordinary calibre, but the E. T. A. Association has struggled manfully through, and the Fair just held has certainly been the most successful in every way of the five held in the metropolis of the Townships. The weather during the three days was magnificent, perhaps a trifle too hot and dusty.

In nearly every class there was a large entry, and all the stalls and pens were occupied. The accommodation, feed, water, etc., were all as good as could be desired, and there was no grumbling amongst exhibitors. The Executive this year tried the experiment of employing experts as judges, results being most satisfactory. In standardbreds, thoroughbreds, roadsters, hackneys and general purpose horses, Dr. Rowell, of No. Stratton, N. H., officiated as judge, and in the various thoroughbred classes of cattle Mr. Green, of Innerkip, Ont., acted in a like capacity. Thoroughbred horses were a small exhibit, and nothing very particular. Standardbreds were good, amongst the most noticeable being Mr. E. P. Ball's fine horse Cruiser, by Calibars, who took first prize; Mr. Knowlton, of Newport, Vt., showed the very handsome Wilkes colt Remittance, by Onward, which took 1st in the two-year-old section; Boston Globe, Mr. Dussault's (of Sherbrooke), grand moving chestnut took the diploma for stallion any age; a three-year-old filly, by Stockwood, belonging to Mr. Powell, of Knowlton, took 1st prize and diploma for female any age.

Roadsters were a large and fine exhibit; amongst the best horses in this class was Mr. Solomon's Well-put-together, and fast black son of Ben Moffett, who only took 2nd honors to a rather light fly-away bay of Mr. Dussault's. Mr. John Murphy, of Richmond, took first in the two-

year-old section with a truly magnificent bay colt, by Black Lambert. Mr. Broderick, of Melbourne, had a very large and handsome yearling chestnut by the same sire.

Draught horses were a remarkably fine lot all through the various classes. In Clydesdales, Mr. Ness, of Howick, had some splendid animals. His three-year-old stallion, Erskine Chief, by Sir Hildebrand, took first and diploma for stallion any age; his fine old horse, Pride of Fenwick, by Old Times, first in aged stallions; he also showed a two-year-old stallion, a yearling colt, by Topgallant, and a yearling filly by Macfarlane, for all of which he was awarded firsts. Mr. Dussault, Sherbrooke, showed his two fine Shire stallions, Lord Assington and Carlton Times. In Norman Percherons, the Hon. Mr. Beaubier, Montreal, was the chief exhibitor. In the competition for the diploma for best stallion in these classes the award was not well received, as many good judges questioned the putting of Mr. Benoit's Percheron before such really good horses as those shown by Mr. Ness.

Cattle.—With such a well-known breeding district around Sherbrooke is always sure of a particularly fine show in cattle, and this exhibition was well up to the mark. Durhams seem to be going out of favor here, as the show is neither so large nor yet so good as in former years. Herefords were the exhibit. Mr. Cochrane was to the fore as usual with his splendid herd, Cassie, Marshall Grove, Eastern Empress, and a lot of younger notables from Hillhurst were there, and of course came in for their share. Mr. Vernon, Waterville, also had some fine animals in this class, particularly his two-year-old and grand dark red bull calf. Mr. Vernon claims the combination of milking qualities with the usual beefing proclivities in his herd of Herefords. In Aberdeen-Angus, Hillhurst again swept the board with as fine a lot as could be seen. Mr. Cochrane took a straight first, Mr. Pope scoring second honors. Jerseys were represented by the fine herds of Messrs. Cochrane and Ball, of Rock Island, P. Q. In these, too, Mr. Cochrane was very successful, securing the majority of the red tickets, but Mr. Ball came in for his slice also. Ayrshires were not numerous, but Mr. Robertson, of Howick, had some beauties, particularly his unbeaten bull, Golden Guinea. Mr. W. A. Hale had a very handsome aged cow that had all the look of a pail-filler. Grades were excellent in quality and a very large entry. Mr. Lafaree was the most successful exhibitor in this class. He carried off the Eastern Townships Bank special prize for the best six pair of oxen, the British American Land Co.'s prize for the best herd of grade cattle, and the diploma for best grade cows.

In dairy products, the introduction of expert judging was a new feature, and in some cases there was no award, "quality inferior." This especially noticeable in cheese. Butter was of fine quality, especially that in prints.

Sheep, especially Shrops and Leicesters, were very good. Mr. Fuller was to the front in the former, and Messrs. Howard and Free in the latter.

In Pigs, Poland-Chinas were the largest show, Mr. Tyler, of Lennoxville, winning in every section but one, and taking diploma for best pen. The E. T. Bank prize for the best pen of 1 boar, 1 sow aged, and 2 sows under 1 year, was won by Mr. J. Mulvena.

Agricultural Products.—Grain was generally a nice, clean sample. Mr. C. Martin carried off a large number of firsts for the various cereals. Messrs. McKay did the same in potatoes, roots, &c. The latter were not to their full growth, but were nicely shaped and clean. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed amongst the farmers at the comparative smallness of the prizes offered in this class for that most important of all things to the farmer, clean, good seed grain, and grass seeds. It would be well if the Executive portioned off a little more of their funds to prizes in this class, and docked the horse and dog-trot business.

Implements.—Some of the leading houses had very fine exhibits. The largest show was that of the Massey Mfg. Co., of Toronto, who had all sorts of implements of the best description

on view; Larmonth, of Montreal, had their well-known threshing machines, and ensilage cutters; Wisner, of Brantford, and other firms being well represented.

In the main building, an interesting exhibit was that of Messrs. Nichols, of Capelton Mines, P. Q., with their phosphates, sulphuric acid, manures, etc. The results from the use of their superphosphates, in this, the first year, have been most satisfactory.

Ballon ascents, and parachute descents; the setter dog "Doc." vs. pony trots; trotting and running races; tight-rope performances, and many other attractions drew the crowd who did not appreciate the beauties of a Hereford, a Shrop or a Poland-China. The attendance, especially on the second day of the Fair (the 4th), was very large; on that day it was estimated that about 25,000 people were on the grounds in the afternoon. Taking it altogether, the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association must be congratulated on the great success of their Fifth Annual Exhibition, both as a show and financially.

Veterinary.

Trip to Chatham.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHATHAM.

I was fortunate at having formed the acquaintance of a prominent gentleman of Chatham, a well-known lover of the horse, who, on my arrival in Chatham, most kindly exerted himself in my interests, by introducing me to prominent citizens of the town, also to a large number of horsemen, horse breeders, farmers, etc., for the purpose of enabling me to obtain information. In all cases my enquiries were answered most courteously, and replies freely given. I arrived in Chatham at the time of the annual Peninsular Fair, and thus was enabled to see a number of horse breeders and others from the surrounding country. From the reports of the disease I fully expected to find some well marked cases of *Maladie du Coit*, as that alarming disease has existed in the State of Illinois, and there may be a possibility of it having been introduced into Canada by importation.

I will now give a synopsis of some of the replies to my enquiries. I could find no case of venereal disease; several parties who would have been anxious to show me cases did not believe there was a case now in the county. There had been, both last summer and this, a large number of stallions and mares affected with a venereal disease in this locality.

The symptoms of the disease as described by all parties presented a marked similarity, though varying in intensity—pustules or ulcers on the penis of the stallion and about the vulva and within the vagina of the mares, these ulcers, usually about a quarter of an inch in diameter, though some were mentioned larger; genital organs of both sexes sometimes swollen, but not invariably; the yellowish white discharges from the vulva of the mare, in some instances, of an acrid character, producing sores where they fall on the thighs and adjacent parts. In no instance could I find that a gaping of the vulva, or any marked peculiarity of the clitoris, had been observed. No discharges from the nostrils and no enlargements of the submaxillary lymphatic glands; no discharges or unhealthy appearance about the eyes; no symptoms whatever of paralysis. In fact, no constitutional symptoms could I elicit by numerous enquiries. One mare in particular that was cited as having died from *Maladie du Coit*, the owner, an educated practitioner of human medicine, was most courteous in

giving me very full information respecting it. There was an excessive inflammatory condition about the vulva, great swelling of the parts, cracks and ulcers apparent, and erosions of the mucous membrane of the vagina. But he was confident that there was no constitutional disease; no affection of the absorbent system whatever; the animal temperature and circulation he had taken, and he was satisfied it was a purely local affection. Irritating applications were applied to the inflamed parts, violent strappings came on that produced rupture and escape of the intestines, and the animal was destroyed.

Stallion Henry Abraham, owned by R. Courtney, said to be the first to produce the disease in this part, a dappled grey Percheron brought from Illinois four years ago this fall by way of Sarnia, served in the States the next spring, then brought back again here, where he has been ever since; had venereal disease characterized by pustular eruptions and ulcers, and recovered; started again out on his route for service in apparently perfect health and condition; was taken suddenly ill with symptoms of acute pain, getting up and down, stamping, looking at his flanks, etc.; died in a few hours. The *post mortem* examination revealed strangulated scrotal hernia. This was last May. This stallion was diseased last year also, and produced the disease in Mr. Blackburn's mare. This mare was bred again to the same horse twice after both had recovered, then in the fall to another horse; mare is now in perfect health and expected to foal immediately. The symptoms of the disease, so far as I could elicit them by conversing with horsemen, breeders and others, are similar to those that I have myself observed in scores of cases during a practice of the last twenty years in the county of Ontario. It is certainly contagious, being readily transmitted by copulation. It appears to have prevailed in the neighborhood of Chatham during the last year or two very extensively. In no case could I elicit anything that would justify me in pronouncing the animal to have suffered from the malignant disease *Maladie du Coit*—the French term by which the disease is recognized by English writers—but as it merely signifies that it is disease contracted by copulation, with no reference to its malignancy, perhaps Equine Syphilis is a better term, as it presents many similarities to Human Syphilis. Mr. W. L. Williams, V. S., of Illinois, U. S., has written a most excellent article in the *Veterinary Journal*, from personal observation of the disease. From it I will not hesitate to draw freely anything that may be of interest to the readers of the *Advocate*. He claims that the benign form of the disease, as described by English authors, is a wholly distinct disease. In this I fully coincide, as the symptoms given of the benign form, are similar to those I have observed in a number of cases for the last twenty years, and which coincide with those described to me of the disease in the neighborhood of Chatham.

In describing the symptoms of the disease as observed by Mr. A. L. Williams, my space being limited, I will merely make condensations and extracts of the most marked differences. Eruptions or pustules not a marked symptom, not generally noticeable. The swelling of the lips of the vulva variable and intermittent, occasionally more marked in one lip than the other, giving it a deformed appearance. A peculiar loss of pigment in the skin of the vulva, anus and perineum. The most constant symptoms were the

changes in the vulva and clitoris. The margins of the vulva lose their black coloring early, and it is not usually replaced for six or eight months. The vulva shows a tendency to gape, especially at its lower part, the enlarged clitoris pushing the lips apart. The clitoris uniformly enlarged, smooth and shining, and unnaturally dry. Infected mares rarely conceive. If they do they almost invariably abort before the sixth month.

Enlargement of the submaxillary glands is frequently present, and in some cases there is a sticky discharge from the nostrils, closely resembling glanders, which resemblance is heightened by the appearance on the nasal membrane of small ulcers, and usually in connection with the nasal discharge, a discharge from the eyes. In nearly all cases, as the disease progresses, there appear signs of weakness and paralysis. As the disease advances the back becomes arched, the hind feet are dragged along the ground, and the paralysis is so great that the animal is unable to rise when down. Emaciation usually begins early in the disease and increases rapidly when the paralytic symptoms show themselves, until the poor animal presents a hideous sight, the whole body being wasted to a skeleton. Late in the disease there is usually paralysis of a lip or an ear. In the stallion, the commencement of the disease is far more insidious than in the mare, being in many cases wholly unrecognizable for months, or the primary symptoms may appear for a few days or weeks, then disappear entirely, and yet he may be capable of transmitting the malady months, or perhaps several years afterwards. In most cases of stallions Mr. W. L. Williams says no eruptions or erosions were noticed, and he goes on to describe the nature and appearance of the swellings and changes that may be observed in the external parts. For further information I refer readers to the truly excellent and scientific article itself, merely remarking that the general symptoms are essentially the same in the stallion as in the mare.

The disease has not yet been seen in England, Belgium, Italy, Spain, or Denmark, nor in countries beyond Europe, Asia, or Africa, until the outbreak in Illinois. From its fatal character, and its peculiar insidious nature, as it may lay latent in the system a long and uncertain time, should it be found that it has appeared in Canada, of which there is certainly a possibility by importation from the United States, every effort should be made, and no expense should be spared, in stamping it out at once. This might be a costly process, therefore caution in procuring an opinion as to the disease must be observed. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is a good motto. I should have much liked to have been able to devote a little more time to enquiries and investigations regarding the disease in the surrounding country. As before mentioned, there may be a possibility of its introduction, but taking the symptoms of the numerous cases described to me, and close enquiries, I could find no cases of lingering disease, emaciation, paralysis, etc., or any of the marked distinctions that one would expect should the true Equine Syphilis prevail.

C. H. SWEETAPPLE, V. S., LONDON, ONT.

About forty-two years ago, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, a monthly magazine published in Indianapolis. His first work was to establish a creed, which was as follows:—"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured. We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep ploughing, and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plough. We believe that every farm should own a good farmer. We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bone and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm house, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit."

The Dairy.

The Butter Extractor.

In answer to questions, Mr. Henning B. Taube, manager of the U. S. Butter Extractor Co., says of the extractor: "The yield from the extractor is as large if not larger than by any other process known. That by placing butter color in the milk it is all taken up by the butter, leaving the skim milk of its natural color. The butter will keep longer than that made by any other process, because it contains no acids, which has been proven by thorough and extensive tests. Butter can be made from milk at a temperature of from 75 to 80 degrees. If the temperature is lower, the fat is not all taken from the milk." A pamphlet is promised in the near future, giving full particulars of this truly wonderful machine.

Report of Professor Robertson on the Competition for our Dairy Prize.

I have the honor to report on the competition between three milking cows of different breeds for the prize of a silver service valued at \$65, given by the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ont.

The cows of only two breeds were entered, viz.: Ayrshires and Jerseys. Two of the Ayrshires were the property of Messrs. W. M. and J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; "Empress" —599— is a red and white cow; calved Oct. 21st, 1882; bred by T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont.; s, William Wallace —130—; d, Queen —598—, by Clansman —327—; last calf 3rd Sept., 1888; not served. "Ada" —882— is a red and white cow; calved Oct. 25th, 1885; bred by owners (Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith); s, Jock —344—; d, Empress —599—, by William Wallace —130—; last calf Oct. 18th, 1888; not served. Mr. T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., owned the other Ayrshire cow, "Gurta 12th," —907—; red and white; calved Nov. 1st, 1885; bred by owner; s, Stoncalsey 4th —255—; d, Gurta 7th —615—, by William Wallace —130—; last calf Aug. 10th, 1889; not served.

The three Jersey cows were the property of Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.:—"Miss Satanella" 31544; fawn; calved June 1, 1884; bred by C. H. Crosby, Bridgeport, Conn., U. S.; s, Master Vermont 4394; d, Satanella 8927, by Commander-in-Chief, etc.; last calf Mch. 27th, 1889; served Aug. 23, 1889. "Bertha Signal" 28624; fawn; calved 1884; s, Vermont Boy 5797; d, Bertha 18912, etc.; last calf Aug. 16th, 1889; not served. "Lulu Delle" 37697; fawn; bred by Mrs. Delle C. Curtis, Charlton, N. Y., U. S.; last calf July 1889; served Aug. 29th, 1889.

The total quantity of milk given by each cow, at six consecutive milkings, from the morning of 11th Sept. to the evening of 13th Sept., is shown in the following table:—

	AYRSHIRES.			JERSEYS.		
	Empress.	Ada.	Gurta 12th.	Miss Satanella.	Bertha Signal.	Lulu Delle.
Sept. 11, 7.30 a.m.	10	10	17½	9½	12	12½
" 11, 6 p.m.	11½	13	12½	9	9	9½
" 12, 7 a.m.	11½	14½	13½	9½	10½	10¾
" 12, 5.30 p.m.	10½	13½	13¾	8½	9¾	9¾
" 13, 7 a.m.	16	15¾	15¼	10½	11½	10¾
" 13, 4.30 p.m.	10½	12¾	10¼	7½	8¾	8½
Total	76	85¾	83¼	54½	60½	60¾

Each cow's milk was sampled separately. In all fifty single analyses were made by Thomas Macfarlane, Esq., Chief Analyst for the Dominion, for the Department of Inland Revenue. The following table shows the result of the analyses:—

	AYRSHIRES.			JERSEYS.		
	Empress.	Ada.	Gurta 12th.	Miss Satanella.	Bertha Signal.	Lulu Delle.
Per cent. of butter fat	2.81	2.75	2.88	5.04	4.46	4.62
Per cent. of solids other than fat	9.1	8.6	8.39	9.06	9.27	8.89

The feed consumed by the three Ayrshire cows during the three days was:—

	Ds.	at \$1.00 per 100 Ds.	\$
Chopped oats	44		44
peas	19½		19½
Bran	23	60	13.8
Hay	125	10.00 per ton	12.5
Green corn stalks, broadcast	36	2.50	0.90
Value of feed			\$1.488

The feed consumed by the three Jersey cows during the same period was:—

	Ds.	at \$1.00 per 100 Ds.	\$
Mixture in equal quantities of chopped barley, oats, peas and bran	66½	0.90	6.0
Hay	69½	10.00 per ton	6.95
Green corn stalks, eared	153	3.33	5.07
Value of feed			\$1.207

After making due allowance for the length of time after calving, the Ayrshire cows showed a profit of 13.87 per cent. on the value of the feed consumed; the Jersey cows showed a profit of 47.04 per cent. on the value of the feed consumed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

NOTES.—It is to be regretted that the "Holsteins," "Shorthorns," "Devons," "Galloways," and the grades of all of these breeds were not represented in the competition. The wide-spread and deep interest manifested in the test by stock-raisers should encourage the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to continue a similar public spirited offer for next year's largest stock exhibition. I will have a few suggestions to offer on the rules that need slight modification in the carrying on of the test should the competition between the breeds be continued at one of the exhibitions. The greatest good to the thorough-bred stock-raisers and the general farmers, that is likely to be the outcome of the competitions, will be the successful directing of public attention to the peculiar and special powers and fitness of each of the breeds to serve the farmers in different lines of husbandry. I desire to express my appreciation of the efforts of Mr. A. H. White, General Superintendent, in cheerfully providing facilities for the carrying on of the tests; and to Mr. E. W. Chambers, Superintendent of cattle, my thanks are due for courtesies extended and conveniences afforded in connection with the work. The more difficult and tedious part of the whole work, viz., the analysis of the milk was performed by Mr. Thos. Macfarlane, Chief Analyst for the Dominion. Only his keen desire to help in everything that tends to advance the dairy interests of the Dominion induced him to magnanimously give so much assistance.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

The uniformity of quality of Danish butter places it in the first rank in the English market, and this admirable feature has been secured by the government requiring every dairymaid to be taught the same system of manipulation, as well as by the thousands of factories spread over the country. In Manchester a Danish agent is stationed to report the discovery of any inferior butter to the Agricultural Department in Denmark, so that the offending dairy may be notified and cautioned.

Our Cheese Industry.

Our great cheese manufacturing business is having a very prosperous year. The early part of the season was cold and wet, which caused a good deal of trouble to cheese makers, the milk being cold. In the process of making the curd was very slow in its working, which tried the patience and skill of the makers, and a good many complaints were made by buyers as to the quality of June cheese not being very fine, and I believe they had some good grounds for their complaints. It is to be hoped that our makers have learned some lessons which they will profit by in the future.

The July make is perhaps the finest July cheese that has ever been made in Canada, and is mostly sold at a good price, generally shipped in fine condition, which will help to maintain our good reputation on the English markets. Our makers are striving to do their best, but with all their troubles to contend with. The chief trouble lately, or I may say they have had for the most part of the season, is gassy curds and tainted milk. These are what may be called preventable troubles, out the makers are powerless unless the farmers who supply them with milk take more interest in and study their part of the business more closely. It is a true saying, "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean," and it is nowhere more so than with milk. No dairyman or dairywoman can bring clean butter or clean cheese out of unclean milk, and the most of the dairyman's troubles begin with the cow and the milk, and it is difficult to say where the trouble ends.

Our Dairy Association is, through their inspectors, doing a good work for the dairy interests of the country, but they meet only with the makers at their several factories in testing and inspecting the milk. They give each all the information they can about the condition of his milk, and how best to handle it to make the best article to suit the market, but they can only reach a very few of the patrons, many of whom need instruction as to the care of their cows and milk. Many patrons think they know all about these things as well as the maker or any one else, but so long as makers are worried with tainted milk and gassy curds there is need to keep them in remembrance of this fact, that if makers don't get good clean milk they can't make good clean cheese, and the loss returns to the patrons.

In dry weather pure water is essential to pure milk; impure water makes impure milk. Milk is a perishable article, and must be preserved from decay as well as meat or fish or any other article of food.

To preserve milk for cheese making it should in some way or other be exposed to the influence of pure air in as thin a body so as to expose the greatest surface to the air, so that the animal odors and gases or other taints it may have will escape, and be carried away with the surrounding air. If this is continued for some time, or the milk is slowly emptied by some means from one vessel to another, three or four times within an hour after it is milked, it will be comparatively pure and there would be no gassy curds to trouble the makers, and finer goods with less labor and more profit would be produced.

I don't think patrons are aware of the vast amount of injury one can of tainted milk will

do; it will pollute a whole vat and spoil six or seven cheese, and one cheese will be lost in the working of it out by the maker. There is another evil which is not easily got at, and that is taking a little cream off the milk that goes to the factory.

I have been told by good authority, that notwithstanding the labors of the inspectors and the watchfulness of the makers, and the exposure that has been made of some cases where the milk had been partially skimmed, there are some who take the risk of being exposed, and will continue to take less or more cream off the milk can that goes to the factory. Is not that about as mean as anything you are acquainted with, Mr. Editor, to drink cream and make your neighbors pay for it?

DAIRYMAN.

The Elaboration of Milk and Butter-making.

(Continued from page 280.)

Milking.—He only that hath clean hands should be allowed to milk a cow. I say "he," because I think the men of the farms should do all the milking, at least during the winter months. I have exercised the right of changing my mind on that subject since I left the farm. Performed with dry hands it is no more difficult than when done with wet hands. It is certainly more cleanly, and leaves the milk in a much more desirable condition for table use or manufacture. Pure stable atmosphere is indispensable to prevent contamination from that source. Immediate straining will remove impurities, which otherwise might be dissolved to the permanent injury of the whole product.

Separation.—It is practicable to separate cream from milk, only because the fat globules, which should mainly compose the cream, are lighter than the serum of the milk in which they float. The means for separation may be spoken of as natural and mechanical. In both cases the fat globules are made to travel in a direction opposite to that of the force which is exerted upon the serum or heavier portion of the milk, which is a solution. The fat globules are in the form of an emulsion in that solution. The setting requirements are a falling temperature from ninety to forty degrees Fahr. When milk has become colder than ninety degrees before it is set, the rate of separation is proportionately slow in all milk, except that wherein the fat globules are extra large. To raise the temperature to the required point, water as hot as 125 degrees may be added to the milk. Such an addition of water will also reduce the viscosity of the serum, and thus permit the fat globules to have an easier passage through it to the top. Prof. Babcock has done the dairy world admirable service by his researches into the composition and physical nature of milk. Wisconsin has acquired world-wide fame, more through the work and triumphs of some of her citizens in dairy matters, than by all other achievements of her people, which erstwhile have alone been counted worthy of public mention. When the milk is set, all disturbance tends to retard the separation of the cream.

Cream.—Cream is merely that part of milk into which a large proportion of its fat globules should have been collected. They have not been collected into the average cream of hotel tables. Occasionally in butter-making, difficulty is experienced in effecting a separation between the globules of fat and the serum of the cream, which is the whole endeavor and aim of the operation of churning. To make that easier, about twenty five per cent. of pure water may be stirred

into the cream while it is still sweet. Thereafter, the cream should be ripened by souring before the churning is commenced. Taking a quantity of cream containing 100 pounds of butter fat, it is possible by proper souring to recover 97 pounds; while, if an equal quantity of cream of equal quality were churned sweet, not more than 77 pounds of the fat would be recovered in the butter. While the cream is ripening, under ordinary conditions, frequent stirring will prevent the formation of any thickened part on the top, which is apt to result in leaving white specks in the butter. If uniformity can be secured without the stirring, it may be neglected, but not otherwise.

Churning.—The range of churning temperature for ordinary practice is from 57 to 64 degrees. For some time after the milking season of a cow begins, the fat globules are of a softer quality than they become long after parturition; hence, during that period and in the summer months, the churning can best be performed at from 57 to 60 degrees. Later in the season, and in the other case as to length of time after the calving of the cows, it may vary between 60 and 64 degrees. No one can afford to try to make butter without the possession and frequent use of a reliable thermometer. The churning, by which the globules of fat are impacted into each other, should not be continued after the particles of butter are half as large as wheat grains; it is usually preferable to stop when they are smaller. A small quantity of water should be added, and the churn revolved a few times before any attempt is made to withdraw the buttermilk. Then after the removal of the buttermilk, water should be added at a temperature of about 55 degrees. The washing will thus be effected in the granular state, and all subsequent rubbing and working for the expression of the buttermilk may be avoided. The working of the butter should be effected by pressing and not by rubbing. The temperature should be from 55 to 60 degrees. The movement of the butter is after all less likely to make it greasy or to destroy its grain, than is the working of it at an unsuitable temperature. Salt should be added to suit the demands of the market supplied. For immediate consumption half an ounce per pound of butter will give it a mild flavor very acceptable to most eaters. One ounce of salt per pound will preserve the butter for a longer period, but not much more than half an ounce per pound is retained in the butter in a dissolved state. The re-working of butter is of some service in removing any streakiness, and also in increasing the waxy quality of the butter's body. In preparation for the market, the rolls, prints, or packages should all have a neat, attractive appearance. The less crimping or attempt at such ornamentation the better will be the taste of the butter and the taste of the maker.

In conclusion.—The winter season is certainly the time of the year for butter-making in the northern part of the American continent. Our natural adaptation is for cheese-making during the summer, and for butter-making during the winter. By such means stock-raising is encouraged instead of hindered, and the highest market price is realizable when the production is greatest. By making butter upon the co-operative plan, six times less capital will be required for machinery and equipment, and six times less labor for the manufacture and marketing of the product. In butter-making, he that makes good butter does a good thing, for fine butter is practically a materialization of sunbeams for the comfort and sustenance of man.

The testimony that it costs less labor and cash to cut a given crop of corn into the silo, than it does to stook, stack, or house it, and run it through the feed cutter, accumulates as the practical men are heard from.

Aeration of Milk.

Immediately after straining, milk should be aerated. Too often it is poured into one large can, and left as it came from the cows. Milk so treated will not keep as well, and the product, be it butter or cheese, will not have as fine a flavor. Farmers often say the cheesemaker is too particular; but if such an one exists his shadow has yet to fall upon the optics of the writer. It is absolutely impossible to make good cheese without the milk being properly handled, and it is certainly more directly in the interest of the farmer than the cheesemaker that the article produced should be the very best, as such only is good enough. Aeration may be accomplished in various ways. Some of our farmers dip it with a dipper and pour it back into the can. This, however, is tedious, and not as effective as it should be. Many devices have been introduced for this purpose, all of which answer a good purpose, but many of them are too elaborate and expensive, as well as difficult to keep clean. The Globe aerator, recently patented by Mr. R. H. Caswell, Ingersoll, certainly fills the bill well, exposing a greater proportion of the milk to the air than many others, and is very easily cleaned, besides being very cheap—the price being, if memory is not at fault, one dollar and fifty cents.

A Word to Farm Buttermakers.

FROM A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

For many years the writer exchanged goods for butter. Butter was bought for a price still lower as "store packed" when it had come from the farm. The commission men of Chicago continually answered, "Get down on the price your quality of butter." Good dairy is selling freely at 16c. to 17c., while the returns for store packed that had been purchased from farmers sold at 10 and 12 cents. Being anxious to know wherein lay the fault, the writer requested a lady, who was a good house-keeper, to make a tub of butter, informing her of his intention to take it to Chicago for inspection. In a few days the tub of butter was delivered at the store and taken in exchange for goods. The buyer tested the butter, and complimented the good old lady on the fine flavor. The venerable lady, who had made butter for fifty years, and had placed it before men at "barn-raisons," "bees" and "huskins," and before ladies at quiltings, and had sent rolls time and again to the preacher, and had taken prizes at the county fairs back in the '60's, thought if they did not call that good butter in Chicago, they must be mighty particular. The butter, precisely as it had come from the hands of a woman who had churned, salted and worked butter for a half century, was expressed to Earl Bros. for cold storage and to be held for the writer's appearance at the inspection. The day following the sending of the butter the writer appeared at the commission house, and asked a report to be made on the tub of butter. The "butter man" of the commission house led the way to the basement and brought forth the identical tub from the cold storage room. His careful inspection was invited. The trier was run into the butter and withdrawn. He tasted the butter near the top and frowned; he took a bite from the centre and ground the salt between his teeth; he tasted from the bottom and spat it out. He then placed the trier under his nose, and moving it to the right and left, smilingly exclaimed: "Coarse, undissolved salt, fit only for stock, cream kept too long, bitter before

churning, butter worked too much, making the grain thereby become lardy." Telling him I had travelled 280 miles, and wanted the whole story, he continued: "Cream kept in an open pan, probably in a buttry off the kitchen, considerable dust settled on the cream from sweeping the floor, a 'biled' dinner of potatoes, cabbage, rutabagas, and some fried onions, had been served, and the cream, being a sensitive absorbent, had received the floating aroma of the cooking vegetables."

He hesitated, I demanded that having travelled 285 miles, 30 miles by stage, the exigencies of the case required that a story should not be spoiled for relationship sake, and to tell it all he resumed: "The good woman has had a large washing, stirring them up occasionally with a stick, and letting the steam fill the room, and roll on toward the cream, where it lowered and hung over the pans like a gathering storm cloud. The cream received its full share of the steam is traceable in the bottom of the tub." He again hesitated. I insisted the long journey travelled demanded the whole story, without any fear or favor. He continued: "Some of the boys have had a sprained ankle, or the 'old mare' a galled breast, and having steeped some smart weed, and applied to the afflicted parts, the cream got a full share. Traceable near the top. Undoubtedly, a child has been visiting its venerable grandmother, and being sick with 'wind on the stomach' a trace of catnip is discernible in the centre of the tub, while the whole tub of butter has evidence of tobacco having been smoked morning, noon and night."

Drawing a fresh trier full, he continued: "The milking of the cows has not been attended with the cleanliness that is important for pure cream and good flavor in butter. The cows have roamed at will, and partaken of every grass and herb and weed their tastes desired. They have drunk water from a pond where cattle have stood to keep the flies off their legs, and swine grunts as companions, in the wallow."

He then remarked: "To have good flavored dairy, the farmer must have thrifty cows, personal cleanliness in milking, keep the cream in a pure atmosphere with good ventilation, away from all vapors of steaming clothes, away from boiled dinners, free from the smoke of tobacco; give the cows good clean food, clean places to lie down at night, good and pure water. Feed the slops, decayed cabbage, and potato peelings to the swine. Treat the cows giving milk as you would visitors, and then the dairy will pay better." Subsequent inquiries found the cream kept as suggested; tobacco smoke floating through the room, morning, noon, and night; that a sprained ankle had been healed by smart weed, and the only water was the pond in which cattle stood and swine wallowed. Life was too short for the writer to introduce so radical a reform alone.

In future dairying, the cow will have no horns, and the dairyman no dog.—[Prof. Roberts.]

If the cow's udder is hard and the milk does not come freely, bathe it a minute or two in warm water.

Geo Heaton sells his cream to a butter factory. He has Jerseys. Two cows and a heifer make thirty spaces of cream. A neighbor has common cows, eight of them, and they make thirty-nine spaces. Both feed grain. Common sense will tell which one of these men is making and which one is losing. The method of raising milk cows and spaces is the same.

Hourd's Dairyman, says:—The Western Rural, too, is smitten with the idea that cheese—speaking of the product as a whole—is indigestible. That which is very "rich in caseine!" we doubt not, digests slowly in the human stomach. But whole milk cheese, made from milk good for 4 per cent. butter, made right and well cured, before eaten, is not more indigestible than most other foods we eat. Pile the sins of poor cheese upon those who make it, but do not give wholesale condemnation to the millions of pounds that are made and cured in the best manner. To do so is as absurd as to judge all equines by the old "plugs" that are sold at auction in the horse-market.

The Farm.

Farming Affairs in Great Britain.

(From our English Agricultural Correspondent.)

London, Eng., Sept. 4th, 1889.

THE HARVEST.

After three weeks of rainy weather for harvesting, ending with the third week of August, we had a delightful change—last week being brilliantly fine throughout. A great deal of harm was done to the quality of the grain by the rains, which fell in four or five days in each of the three weeks, soaking the wheat sheaves through and staining the barley. As the temperature was low, there was less sprouting than might have been expected, and wheat left out to dry before being stacked is, as a rule, in fair condition; but there will be very few fine, bright samples of barley for the malter. All the best of the crops being laid before harvest began, the wet weather did nearly as much harm to the uncut crops as to those which were cut. However, the recent sunny and dry weather has averted the catastrophe, which was feared, and nearly all the fields have been cleared in the south and east of England, while rapid progress has lately been made elsewhere. In spite of the damage done by rain, which has made some of the grain unmarketable, there will be about an average yield of wheat, barley and oats, wheat being a little the best crop of the three. The estimate of 10,000,000 qrs. (80,000,000 bushels) is still accepted generally as the probable production of wheat; but I think we should take off 1,500,000 qrs. for seed and unmarketable grain, instead of the 1,000,000 qrs. usually allowed. This would leave us 8,500,000 qrs. for bread, and reconstitute the importation during the cereal year, ending with August, 1890, of about seventeen and a-half million quarters. The hop crop is turning out well, estimates ranging from seven to eight cwt. per acre all round, or from 433,155 to 462,032 cwt. on the 57,754 acres grown this year. The root crops are magnificent, and there is a great second crop of grass and clover for hay or ensilage, so that abundant supplies of winter keep for live stock are assured. The potato crop also is a good one. Some kinds of fruit, especially apples, are very scarce this year. Unfortunately we have had rain again this week on two or three days.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The preliminary abstracts of the agricultural statistics for Great Britain and for Ireland have both been issued, and I give the figure below for the principal crops and live stock in the United Kingdom, excepting the very small quantities for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, not yet known:—

CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.			
	1888	1889	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1889.
Wheat	2,663,250	2,540,730	-122,520
Barley	2,256,490	2,307,795	+ 51,305
Oats	4,163,110	4,125,956	- 37,154
Potatoes	1,394,726	1,366,411	- 28,315
Hops	58,754	57,754	- 1,000

LIVE STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.			
	1888	1889	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Cattle	10,228,570	10,233,989	+ 5,419
Sheep	28,881,818	29,423,729	+ 541,911
Pigs	3,802,169	3,891,486	+ 89,317

The wheat area, though smaller this year than in 1888, was larger than in 1887, and the same is true of potatoes. The increase in live stock is not satisfactory, bearing in mind the high prices which have prevailed for fully two years.

MARKETS AND SALES.

There is no justification of the present low price of wheat, if we look at the statistical position. On Monday last trade was dull, though the great strike of laborers on the docks kept a great deal of foreign wheat out of the market. New English wheat sold at 30s. to 32s. a quarter for red, and at 32s. to 35s. for white. It is really out of all reason that the price should be so low, as the world's production is certainly less than a year's consumption. At the Vienna International Corn Market Conference last week the annual estimates of the crops of Europe were made up. As far as the wheat crop is concerned the following figures, representing percentages of an average crop are given: For the several Provinces of Russia, 23 to 85; Roumania, 91; Servia, 70; Austria, 83; Hungary, 72; various German Provinces, 80 to 95; Bavaria, 105; Norway and Sweden, 95; Denmark, 100; Belgium, 93; Holland, 105; Switzerland, 100; Italy, 80; France, 100; Great Britain and Ireland, 97. The total for Europe, it is estimated, will be 15 per cent., or about 20,000,000 qrs. less than that of last year. As the European deficiency last year was fully 20,000,000 qrs., it follows that, if the Vienna estimate is correct, Europe will require 40,000,000 qrs. or 320,000,000 bushels from other sources of supply, if stocks are to be maintained a year hence on their present level. But there is reason to believe that the Vienna estimate is somewhat too pessimistic. For instance, France has more than the average wheat crop credited to that country. Then, Russia has heavy reserves of old wheat. Still, it may safely be concluded that Europe will need fully 30,000,000 qrs. of wheat from other parts of the world, and it is not easy to say where that large quantity is to be found. America may spare somewhat more than half the quantity; but India has only a small surplus. The case is rendered all the more difficult by the shortness of the European rye crop, which takes the place of wheat to a great extent in many countries. Barley is estimated as below average in all cases but three of France and two divisions of Germany; while oats come out a little better. Turning to live stock, prices are found much more satisfactory than those of grain. Indeed, at the fairs and sales of the present season prices for cattle and sheep alike have been higher than for many years past. In many cases sheep have sold at 10s. a head above last year's prices. There is a great demand for rams as well as for ewes, and no doubt breeding will increase greatly if prices keep up, so that we shall see much larger increases in our stocks of cattle and sheep next year than those recorded for the present year. Fat stock still sell well, and there is every reason to expect that the prices of all descriptions of stock will be kept up, because the stores of food for their keep during the winter are so extraordinarily large. Cheese continues rather low in price, and butter has not yet got up to the higher standard of autumn, as milk has been exceedingly plentiful.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR STOCK-KEEPERS.

"Animals of the Farm in Health and Disease" is the title of a very valuable little book, first published for the Royal Agricultural Society by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle St., London. The writer is Prof. Brown, the head of our Veterinary Department, and the price is only one shilling; postage to Canada would be twopence. The organs of the animal body, their forms and uses are first described, and then there are directions for the treatment of stock in health and in disease. There are fifty-two excellent illustrations, which greatly add to the clearness of the information given. This little book should be in the hands, not only of every stock-owner and student of agriculture, but of every man who attends to stock also.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

Mr. Primrose McConnell, who is a practical farmer, as well as a lecturer on agricultural science at Oxford University, has given in the *Land Roll* his evidence for concluding that wheat can be grown at a profit to sell at 30s. a quarter. The actual expenses per acre on a farm at Ongar, Essex, are put down as follows:—Plowing once, 12s; seed, 15s.; drilling, 1s.; harrowing four times, 4s.; rolling, 9d.; manure,

£2; harrowing once in spring, 1s.; harvesting, 15s.; threshing and marketing, 10s.; rent, title, etc., £1. 0s. 9d.; total, £6. The wheat he estimates at 30 bushels an acre, which, at 30s. a quarter, will bring in £5 12s. 6d.; and the straw is valued at 30s. at least, as it would sell at double that value on the farm for a London market. Thus the total receipts are set at £7 2s. 6d., showing a profit of £1 2s. 6d. an acre. The amount charged for manure seems small; but the manure, as a rule, is put on for a preceding crop, and is not all charged to the wheat. The amount is faulty, in so far as there is no charge for the miscellaneous expenses of a farm, which cannot be put down under any of the headings given. The amount for rent, tithe and rates too, is small; though, on the other hand, the crop is not heavy, from which fact it may be assumed that the land is not first rate. Mr. McConnell does not have any hoeing done, he says; and yet it is seldom that a crop does not require to be "chopped over."

THE SESSION AND THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

The parliamentary session, which ended on Friday last, was of special importance to agriculturists, only in relation to the passing of the Board of Agriculture Bill. We shall now have a decently organized department of agriculture. The president is not yet appointed. Most people expect that Mr. Chaplin will be the man; and he is supposed to have had the post offered him, and to have declined to accept it unless it gives him a seat in the Cabinet. Probably the Duke of Rutland (formerly Lord John Manners) will retire, during the recess, from his office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, allowing Mr. Chaplin to hold that office, with the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture, so that no new salary will be needed, and the President of the Board will be a Cabinet Minister. The Tithe Bill, to which I referred in my last letter, was happily got rid of, after the Government had been nearly defeated by pressing it obstinately upon an unwilling parliament. They amended it so thoroughly in accordance with the bills of their opponents—placing the onus of the tithe upon the landlord, and abolishing the tithe-owner's power of distraint—that the measure could only have been proceeded with as a new one, for which there was no time. Consequently, the question stands over till next year.

DUTCH CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The order for the free admission of cattle and sheep from the Netherlands came into force on September 1st, in spite of protests from the central member of agriculture and the agricultural papers. It had been postponed for June 1st. In response to appeals from agricultural bodies, and as no case of disease had appeared in Holland, so far as is known, the government could not decently refuse to treat the country as a safe one any longer.

FEEDING COWS FOR MILK.

An interesting experiment is proposed by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, in connection with the Dairy Show, to be held in London next month. They invite owners of cows to try whether greater economy can be effected in feeding cows for milk production, with a ration arranged upon the basis of scientific teaching, than is at present attained by ordinary feeding. Those who will apply the test will feed their cows in the prescribed manner for a few weeks before and during the Dairy Show, when the results will be examined.

CARTER'S NEW EARLY SPRING WHEAT.

The new cross-bred wheat, introduced by Messrs. Carter & Co., of High Holborn, London, were fully described by me in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for May last. The other day I went to see them just before they were cut, and was specially interested in the trial of the new No. 17 against Ladoga, now so much in favor in Canada. No. 17 is the result of crossing our old English April wheat (the variety which can be sown latest of any to come to harvest fairly early) with the American golden grain. Both are bearded wheats. There were two selections of the new cross, one of which had ripened even earlier than Ladoga, but was, like that wheat, a light-strawed, thin-eared crop. A far better selection was so very much more robust than

Ladoga, the straw being double as stout and the ears twice as big, that it could not well die off as soon; but it is a nearly as early, and in all other respects superior in a high degree. I have watched this new variety since it was created, and I can confidently recommend it for trial in Canada. It is one of the eleven sorts supplied this year in sets, one gallon of each. It is marked "I" in the list.

Some Things Which Hinder Greater Success in Canadian Husbandry.

BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., WOODVILLE, ONT.
(Continued from August Number.)

LACK OF SUFFICIENT CAPITAL

is an evil which blocks the path with telling effect. Instances are not far to seek anywhere, which shows that in our business, as a rule, it is great folly to spend at present what has to be produced in the future, or in other words, to be living on *credit*. I can imagine nothing more discouraging than to be toiling on year after year, tilling many fields, filling several barns, feeding much stock, with all the accompanying worry and care, to find that when expenses are paid, and the interest on the heavy mortgage met, nothing is left to pay off principal, or spend in improvements. What a relief, and what gain would it bring that owner were he to sell off sufficient to pay his indebtedness, so that his profits afterwards might be laid out for his own and family's comfort, and in improving his farm, stock and implements.

In the case of tenant farmers also, the want of capital is a common and serious drawback. When renting a farm with only enough to purchase stock, implements and seed, having no available cash to use, the tenant cannot wait to take advantage of any probable change in the market, as the rent must be paid when due, and when an unfavorable season or two occur, the not seldom consequence is that expenditure overtakes receipts, and a chattel mortgage is the outcome. No farmer, owner or tenant, should enter a farm, relying upon his credit when purchasing stock, etc., and if possible trading bills should not be incurred. It is only under extraordinary circumstances that any business whose foundation is mainly *credit* can end in anything but disaster. The short leases given renters is another general disadvantage which operates against occupier and farm. Terms of five years, which are the most common, are of themselves quite enough to greatly hinder the general progress which might be attained. By that pernicious system farms are being slowly, but surely, reduced in value, and assuredly the condition of the tiller is not bettered to the extent that would be satisfactory. During the first two or three years, every effort is put forth to improve the condition of the soil by fallowing and other hand-to-mouth operations, but followed to the end of term by the most exhaustive cropping, to the permanent injury of the farm. The tenant cannot afford to do otherwise, as rents are high, and there are no inducements to farm in such a manner as to increase, or even maintain the fertility of the soil.

Leases of fifteen or twenty years, with a proper rotation of cropping land down would tend to lessen the mischief, as intelligent tenants would thereby be encouraged to care for the land, aim at keeping it in a high state of cultivation, and with sufficient capital at the start, could make it profitable to invest in permanent improvements, as draining, clearing off stumps and stones, and building fences, which would be a benefit to owner, who should encourage such work by sharing the expense. I can imagine cases in which farmers, both owners and tenants, would be justified in expending borrowed capital, that is in improvements which nearly for a certainty promise the return of the outlay, and something more in a reasonable time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Garden and Orchard.

Picking and Keeping Winter Apples.

BY G. C. CASTON.

As the season for picking our winter fruit is now at hand a few hints on this subject may be of interest to those who have not as yet had much experience in this line. Some have an idea that winter apples should not be gathered till very late in the season, and they leave them too long and then wonder why it is they do not keep well. An apple to keep well should never be allowed to get too ripe before it is pulled, as the ripening process goes on after the fruit is picked, and in the case of winter apples this process goes on all winter until it reaches a certain point, and then the fruit begins to decay. Therefore our object should be to pick the fruit at the proper time, and then keep it in such a condition as will retard the ripening process as much as possible. First, then, gather the apples early in October (perhaps farther south they would ripen earlier), as soon as they have attained their full size and color and the seeds have all turned black. And just here one very important point comes in, and that is, in picking, to handle the apples just as carefully as you would handle eggs. Never allow them to be shaken off or to get the least bruise. Use a basket with a hook to hang it on a limb. Then you can use both hands to pick and lay the apples carefully in the basket; do not throw them in. I use a folding ladder, by means of which I can reach most of the fruit without climbing the tree. But where it is necessary to climb up into the tree have something soft on your feet, as with thick, heavy boots you are sure to damage the tree, though you may not notice it at the time. I find that picking apples is really tiresome work, but with a little practice one soon gets used to it and becomes very expert at it. After the fruit is picked it should be put into barrels or boxes, and kept dry and as cool as possible until stored away for the winter.

It is a very prevalent custom to leave them in piles under the trees for a time to allow them to sweat, as they call it. But an apple never sweats. It is simply the air coming in contact with the surface of the apple, which is warmer than air. This precipitates a moisture which is commonly called sweating. I do not think, from my own experience, that any benefit is derived from this system, although many of our large orchardists practice it; I prefer to put them in barrels as soon as picked, and keep them in a cool, dry place, till stored for winter.

As to keeping through the winter, two conditions are required to be observed in order to hinder the ripening process and keep the fruit sound and in good condition till spring. And those are, to keep it dry and cool, as cool as it can be kept without freezing. Apples will stand a very low temperature, and if in barrels or boxes and covered, or the barrels headed up, then a temperature a few degrees below the freezing point will be the best for them. Russets should never be stored in a cellar under a house, as they will shrink; they are more susceptible to heat than any others. The red colored kinds, such as Kings and Ben. Davis, will do fairly in a cellar if it can be kept moderately cool; but it is far the best to have a fruit cellar by itself, where no fire is used near it. Where this is not available, they may be put in pits, or if bevelled up they may be laid in trenches and covered over

with just sufficient earth to keep from freezing. I have had good success in keeping apples in pits. The pits are dug in a dry location, and about three feet apart; they are lined with boards to keep the fruit from coming in contact with the damp earth; then a space of several inches is left between the apples and the top covering; one end is left open as late as possible till there is danger of freezing, and then closed for the winter. Russets keep very well pitted in this way. But, I believe that the best way to keep the fruit in the very best condition is to put it up in air-tight barrels or boxes; or, if common grocers' barrels are used where you have only one head in them, cover with cloth or paper, and put some dry earth or sawdust on top to exclude the air, and then subject the barrel or package to a low, even temperature during the winter. I have had very little experience with pears; but the same conditions will be required for them, though they would not stand quite such a low temperature as the apple. But our success in keeping winter fruit will depend on the conditions I have named, viz., picking at the proper time, careful handling, and keeping in a very cool, dry, even temperature.

Poultry.

Feeding Sheaf Oats.

This system of feeding has much to commend it, but hitherto many have hesitated to keep sheaf oats until winter on account of the ravages of mice and rats, which fairly revel in a mow or stack of this material. Lately some of our best feeders have tried cutting them up with the chaff cutter and storing in a mow. In this condition, as fast as a mouse moves in they fall down and close up the hole, and he retires in disgust.

New Blood.

This factor in making poultry keeping a success must not be overlooked. Many say, "Oh, I can't afford it; I only keep my fowls for profit." No one ever made a greater mistake than to suppose it is profitable to allow fowls to inbreed. Suppose you pay four dollars for a cockerel this fall, you raise one hundred chickens next season; now, if each chick is four cents better you have your money back and the male bird for the next season free of cost; but in many cases the chances are, if a good selection is made, each bird will be worth at least ten cents more, thus giving six dollars profit after paying for the male, besides having him for the next season. No one can afford to keep birds and inbreed year after year, as they decrease in vitality, size and productiveness by so doing. Try it just once and be convinced.

The Best Cross.

Are we never as a poultry fraternity to get out of the rut of the best cross? Even the editor of the Poultry Weekly has said his little piece on this subject. It is not surprising to find some of the novices writing thus, but for a thoroughly practical poultry man, who knows it is a mistake to cross at all, to waste space in his paper on the subject, is truly surprising, and even before closing the article referred to, he says: "To my mind there is no finer broiler than the pure Wyandotte," and the same gentleman has repeatedly affirmed to the writer, and in print, that as a layer the Wyandotte is unexcelled. The gentleman referred to is one of the most extensive breeders in Canada, and knows whereof he speaks, but certainly makes a mistake in talking the best cross. No difference what the surroundings or circumstances may be there is some of the pure breeds that will fill the bill better than any cross, and all will do well to bear it in mind when making a selection of poultry for breeding purposes.

Poultry at the Industrial.

As usual most sections of this department were well filled. The magnificent new poultry-house showed the birds to the very best advantage, and expressions of satisfaction were heard on every hand. While it is an old building reconstructed and makes no pretensions to external appearance, it is, all things considered, one of the best we have seen for the purpose. The coops are adequate for the fowls and the light excellent. The floor is hard wood and a carpet of shavings or sawdust is not necessary. The exhibits were on the whole good indeed. Some classes were poorly represented, but most classes were well represented. Dark Brahmans were few and most of the birds inferior. Light Brahmans were more plentiful and of better quality; two very nice hens were disqualified for black feathers in plumage. Buff Cochins extra fine, some of the best ever exhibited in Canada. Whites, blacks and partridge good also. The winners in Langshans and all the varieties of Dorkins were good, but of the other the numbers were small. The same may be said of Houdans. The White Wyandottes were very nice indeed, but the laced varieties made a poor showing indeed. A few very fair Plymouth Rocks were shown, but the interest seems to be waning. The exhibit of Games was good, especially in the Black Reds and Piles. Hamburgs and Polish extra good. White and Brown Leghorns ditto. Some really magnificent Rose Comb White Leghorns were shown. Spanish Andalusian and Black Minorcas very good. The prize for any other variety was won by Buff Laced Polish. The whole Bantam class was very fine, also turkeys, geese and ducks.

Poultry at the Provincial Exhibition, London.

Nearly all classes were poorly filled, though the quality of some was high. About 500 pairs in all were shown, which is considerably less than should have been.

Light Brahmans only contained five pairs in all, none of extra quality; dark, also five pairs, fair birds.

Cochins much better, especially the buffs, which seem to increase in size and soundness of color.

Plymouth Rocks (barred), which we expected to see out in large numbers, were very slim indeed and only a fair quality. First hen, a good one, far the best of the lot; cock not yet over moult.

Old Whites a poor lot, badly shown; chicks much better. We expected greater things of this variety as a general purpose fowl, but it does not appear to have struck the popular fancy.

Laced Wyandottes were another poor lot, old birds not yet in shape; chicks only fair. The white variety is very handsome, and should become the ideal farmer's fowl. With pure white plumage, yellow lip, rose comb which stands a great deal of cold, fair average layers and a good table fowl it is sure to become popular. The specimens shown here were of extra good quality all through.

Leghorns made a poor showing, being few in numbers and mostly poor in quality. Some of the home chicks were fair and well grown.

In Minorcas the black were good, whites only fair.

Spanish poor and few in numbers. Houdans and Creve-Cours small classes, but mostly good birds, though the latter lack size, an important point in this variety, which is not a fancy breed.

Games, Hamburgs and Polish were very good, especially the latter two, which is always the case at shows held in London.

Langshans and Dorkins extra good, the former the largest in numbers.

Turkeys, ducks and geese were better than usual; the winning Aylesbury ducklings beating a pair of birds imported especially for the fall fairs.

Bantams of all kinds were good, and there was a nice display of pigeons and rabbits.

The Apiary.

October.

This month brings us to the unpleasant and often neglected task of sheltering our bees from the cold of autumn and winter. We must take it for granted that all surplus combs and honey have been removed, and the bees have been crowded down to the lower story. If colonies do not occupy all the frames in a hive, they need not be condemned. A colony in an eight-frame Langstroth hive may winter as safely, if only large enough for five frames, especially if the queen be young. It would be preferable to destroy a full colony with an old queen. Colonies with old queens are risky to winter, as they are so liable to perish during the winter, which practically means the destruction of the colony.

Many do not pack their bees away until severe cold. This is injurious, especially if outside wintering is contemplated: they may be packed any time in October, with the exception of over the tops of frames, and this latter may be done quietly when the weather becomes more severe. For inside wintering, it is a disputed question if we should put them in early. Tests were made last fall by bee-keepers; the results were not very decided, yet appeared to favor early putting into winter quarters.

Conventions.

The last issue of the Bee-keeper's Review has an editorial dwelling upon the utility of Bee-keepers' conventions. Whilst the editor gives utterance to much with which one must agree, there are important points with which many must disagree. The editor thinks, that aside from a social standpoint, conventions have largely lost their utility. Cheap books and periodicals give every one the opportunity of keeping posted with the latest idea upon every subject. He places a great value upon the social part. It can, however, not be denied that it is an advantage to meet with those who are writing for bee-journals; it gives the readers a chance to form an opinion of those with whom we appear, already, to be so well acquainted through writing. Again, there are a great many practical men who are not able to write, not having the education, or time, or inclination. From them we may gain valuable information at conventions; and in private conversation we may receive new ideas, or have corrected many erroneous ones, or even have confirmed those of value.

Again, in a few moments we may hear from end to end, a discussion which it would take months to end in a less satisfactory manner.

No bee-keeper should, for these and many other weighty reasons, fail to turn out to conventions—local, or those embracing a province, or even a continent. The coming convention of the International American Bee Association, at Brantford, December 4th to 6th, 1889, offers an excellent opportunity to Canadian bee-keepers to meet with their brethren. Already, such men as Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, Ohio; Prof. A. J. Cook, and Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Root and E. Root, Medina, and also Mrs. Chaddock have signified their intention of being present. This, with reduced railway fares, reduced hotel rates and an excellent programme, makes it highly probable that there will be an attendance of over two hundred. No one should miss the convention, and all particulars may be obtained free by addressing Secretary International American Bee Association, Romney, County Kent, Ont.

PRIZE LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED—Aged Stallion—1 and diploma, T D Hodgson, London, Ont. "Albert" 2, R McEwen, Byron, Ont. "Inspector" 3, W P McClure, V S Woodstock, Ont. "Leontea" Stallion, 3 years old—2, Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont. "Fearful," Yearling Colt—1, J Brady, Glanworth, Ont. 2, J Dymont, "Gladstone," Three year old Filly—1, J Dymont, "Flip-Flap," Two year old Filly—1, J Dymont, "Alle D," Yearling Filly—1, J Dymont, "Arrow," 2, J Dymont, "Annie D," 3, J Dymont, "Volga," Brood Mare and Foal—1, T D Hodgson, "Lady Lucy," 2, T D Hodgson, "Curtolina," 3, J Dymont, "Aunt Alice," Female, any age—Diploma, T D Hodgson. Foal of 1889—1, T D Hodgson; 2, J Brady.

ROADSTERS—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, H McLurg, Falkirk, Ont; 2, G V DeLong, Lynedoch, Ont; 3, C Darling, Ridgeway, Ont. Stallion, 3 years old—1, J Dymont; 2, D McKinnon, Queen Hill, Ont; 3, W Hayes, The Grove, Ont. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Paul & Charlton, Coldstream, Ont; 2, G V DeLong, Lynedoch, Ont; 3, T Ross, Denfield, Ont. Yearling Colt—1, G Koutledge, Lambeth, J Cuddr, Adelaide, Ont; 2, C Hevey, London. Roadster stallion, any age—Diploma, H McLurg, Falkirk. Three year old Filly or Gelding—1, R Clyde, St Marys, Ont; 2, R Young, Crumlin, Ont; 3, R Wood, London, Ont. Two year old Filly or Gelding—1, R M Wilson, Delhi, Ont; 2, T Abraham, Norwich, Ont; 3, J Whitton, Thamesville. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, E J Tracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont; 2, A Inglesby, Ingersoll, Ont; 3, D Carroll, Ealing, Ont. Brood Mare and Foal—1, G Knight, Mandamun, Ont; 2, A Inglesby; 3, J McCartney, Thamesford, Ont. Foal of 1889—1, G B McLeod, Thamesford, Ont; 2, G Knight, Pair Matched Horses (stallions excluded), in harness, under 15 3/4 hands—1, J McCartney; 2, D P Thompson, Innerkip, Ont; 3, M T Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont. Stallion, 3 years old—1, R M Wilson; 2, L D Swartout, Norwich, Ont; 3, J Conn, Alvinston, Ont. Pair of Ponies, in harness, 12 hands and under—1, B F Queen, St Thomas, Ont. Pony, in harness, 12 hands and under—1, Capt. S A Denison, London, Ont; 2, O'Neil & Ferguson, London, Ont. Pony, in harness, over 12 hands and up to 14 hands—1, C G Cruickshank, London, Ont.

CARRIAGE HORSES, to be 16 hands and over—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Cameron & Dewar, Nairn, Ont; 2, F Row, Belmont, Ont; 3, P Cavin & Sons, North Bruce, Ont. Stallion, 3 years old—1, T D Hodgson, London, Ont; 2, C Barrill, Holbrook, Ont; 3, W Hayes, The Grove, Ont. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Cavin & Johnston, Norwich, Ont; 2, W B McLean, Hensall, Ont; 3, J O'Neil, Birt, Ont. Yearling Colt—1, N Graham, Glencoe, Ont; 2, R M Wilson, Delhi, Ont; 3, W Hodgson, Lobo, Ont. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, E J Tracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont; 2, R M Wilson, Delhi, Ont; 3, R Wood, London, Ont. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1, R Embery, Salford, Ont; 2, W K Newton, Salford, Ont; 3, E Monk, Springfield, Ont. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1, R Embery, Salford, Ont; 2, F Lewis, London, Ont; 3, D Flood, Arva, Ont; 3, R A Oliver, Ingersoll, Ont. Brood Mare and Foal—1, R M Wilson; 2, N Graham, Glencoe, Ont; 3, T Abraham, Norwich, Ont. Foal of 1889—1, P Cavin & Sons; 2, D Flood, Elginfield, Ont; highly commended, E Monk. Pair Matched Carriage Horses (stallions excluded), in harness, 16 1/4 hands and over—1, Wilson; 2, J Sifton, Strathroy, Ont; 3, A Inglesby, Ingersoll, Ont. Pair Matched Carriage Horses (stallions excluded), 15 3/4 hands and under 16 1/4, in harness—1, T D Hodgson, London, Ont; 2, A D Stewart, Alisa Craig, Ont; 3, L J W Shipley, Denfield, Ont. Single Carriage Horses (stallions excluded), in harness—1, L D Swartout, Norwich, Ont; 2, J M McCartney, Thamesford, Ont; 3, T G Davey, London, Ont. Saddle Horse (stallions excluded)—2, L Meredith, London, Ont; 3, J Fulcher, London, Ont.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, exclusive of pure Clydesdales, Percherons and Suffolk—Filly or Gelding, 3 years old—1, F H Neil, Lucan, Ont; 2, Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll, Ont. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old—1, E & J Tracey, Currie's Crossing, Ont; 2, B Pile, Farkhill, Ont; 3, J Franks, Hartsfield, Ont. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, D McPherson, Thamesford, Ont; 2, E & J Tracey; 3, Prouse & Williamson. Brood Mare and Foal—1, John Sims, Kintore, Ont; 2, Franks; 3, E Monk, Springfield, Ont. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Prouse & Williamson; 2, Prouse & Williamson; 3, J Henderson, Belton, Ont. Matched Farm Team (geldings or mares), in harness—1, A Sutherland, Brenar, Ont; 2, Prouse & Williamson; 3, A McLean, North Bruce, Ont.

CLYDESDALES—Heavy Draught Stallion, Clydesdale, 4 years old and upwards—1, R Beth & Co, Bowmanville, Ont. "Sir Maurice" (imp) [1126] (672); 2, D & O Sorby, Guelp, Ont. "Bold Boy" (imp) [1131] (675); 3, J James, New Hamburg, Ont. "Wigtown Lad" (imp) [552] (641). Prince of Wales prize—R Beth & Co. Stallion, 3 years old—1, R Beth & Co, "Sir Oxford" (imp) [1131]; 2, R Beth & Co, "Eddie" (imp) [1129]; 3, P Lyder, Lucan, Ont. "Briar Bough" (imp) [1129] (558); Stallion, 2 years old—1, R Beth & Co, "Eastfield Chief" (imp) [1129]; 2, Hugh Thomson, St Marys, Ont. "Andrew Lammie" (imp) [1114] (653); 3, J McMillan & Sons, Constance, Ont. "Keirside" (imp) [1145] (687); Yearling Colt—1, D & O Sorby, "Homeward Bound" (imp) [1147]; 2, D & O Sorby, "The Granite" (imp) [1145]; 3, A Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont. "Red Cross Knight" [849]. Stallion, any age—Silver medal, R Beth & Co.

SHIRE OR CART—Heavy Draught Shire Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Thos Donkin & Sons, Riverview, Ont. "Bando War" (imp) [1041]. Shire Stallion, 2 years old—1, Grimsby & Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. "Leake Rover" (imp) [187] (566); 2, Grimsby & Chapman, "Leake Royal" (imp) [187] (566); 3, H George & Sons, Crampton, Ont. "Lemon" (imp) [101] (574). Shire Stallion, any age—Silver medal, Thos Donkin & Sons.

CLYDESDALE OR SHIRE—Filly, 3 years old—1, D & O Sorby, Guelp, Ont. "Lissy Queen" (imp) [990]. Filly, 2 years old—1, E W & G Charlton, Dufferin, Ont. "Queen of Maplewood Farm" (imp) [129] (522); 2, D & O Sorby, "Sonsie" (imp) [996]; 3, H Snell & Sons, "Miss of Antrim" (imp) [989]. Yearling Filly—1, R Beth & Co, Bowmanville, Ont. "Maria" (imp) [979]; 2, D & O Sorby, "Sunrise" (imp) [993]; 3, A B Scott & Son, Vanneck, Ont. "Princess" [661]. Brood Mare and Foal—1, John Oliver, Dufferin, Ont. "Lady McGregor" (imp) [574]; 2, A B Scott & Son, "Kate II. of Conquest" (imp) [275]. Foal of 1889—1, A B Scott & Son; 2, J McMillan & Sons, Constance, Ont; 3, J McEwing, Queen Hill, Ont. "Highland Mary" [963].

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES—Heavy Draught Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1, J Gunning, Frome, Ont; 2, A J McCarty, Ingersoll, Ont. "Wallace," Crossbred Stallion, 2 years old and under—1, J Sims, Kintore, Ont. "Enterprise" 257; 2, T McMichael, Seaford, Ont. "Young McCartney" 254; 3, F Cook, Granton, Ont. Crossbred Stallion, 1 year old—1, silver medal, W A Cunningham, Carlow, Ont. "Young Lord" 2; 2, H Snell & Sons, Clinton, Ont. "McCartney Prince" 222; 3, T McMichael, "King of Huron" 255, Filly, 3 years old—1, J Sims, Filly; 2 years old—1, B Pile, Farkhill, Ont. "Maggie May of Dufferin" [187]. Filly, 1 year old—1, D McPherson, Thamesford, Ont. "Jess," Crossbred Foal of 1889—1, H G Taylor, Auburn, Ont. Span of Heavy Draught Horses (geldings or mares), in harness—1, J S McFarlane, Littlewood, Ont; 2, A Hughes, Kerwood, Ont.

SUFFOLK HORSES—Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, A & J W Salmon, Thorncliffe, Ont. "Invader" 125. Brood Mare and Foal—1, Jos Beck, Thorncliffe, Ont. "Patsy" 126; 2, Jos Beck, "Vanira" 163. Filly, 3 years old—1, A & J W Salmon, "Vixen" 233. Filly, 2 years old and under—1, J Beck, "Maud" 257. Colt of 1889—1, A & J W Salmon; 2, Jos Beck, "Emperor."

PERCHERONS, imported or bred from pure imported stock on the side of both sire and dam—Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1, D C Dorman, Byron, Ont; 2, J & W Fringie, Ayr, Ont. "French Lion" (imp) [914]; 3, G Green, Goderich, Ont. Stallion, 2 years old—1, E Adams, Oxford Centre, Ont. Stallion, any age—Silver medal, D C Dorman, Yearling Colt—1, P Whelihan, St Marys, Ont; 2, M Campbell, Iona, Ont. "Whelihan," Filly, 1 year old—1, D E Adams, Brood Mare in foal—1, P Whelihan; 2, D E Adams. Foal of 1889—1, P Whelihan; 2, D E Adams.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, J & W Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. "Stanley" 558; 2, Thomas McKay, Richwood, Ont. "Victor Hugo Ingram" 3; H J Davis, Woodstock, Ont. "Roan Prince" (imp) 273. Bull, 2 years old—1, J & W Russell, "Windsor" (imp) 2; T Russell, Exeter, "Clear The Way" 1922; 3, J Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. "Prince Charles," Bull, 1 year old—1, John Currie, Everton, Ont. "Silver Star" 1976; 2, T Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont. "Master Ingram" 3; T Russell, "Grey Harrier" 2; R & S Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont. "7th Crown Jewel" 1157; 3, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont. "Crimson Star" 119. Bull, any age—Silver medal, Currie, Everton, Ont. Cow—1, T Nelson & Sons, "Lady Isabel" (imp) 516; 2, T Nelson & Sons, "Isabella 2nd" (imp) 828; 3, J & W Russell, "Roan Princess" (imp). Cow, 3 years old—1, T Nelson & Sons, "Lady Oxford Waterloo" 1976; 2, J & W Russell, "Mina Lenton" 3; R & S Nicholson, "4th Leonore of Elm Dale," Heifer, 2 years old—1, T Nelson & Sons, "White Socks," Heifer, any age—Diploma, T Nelson & Sons, Best Heifer—1, "Queen of Clinton" 1478; Heifer, one year old—1, R & S Nicholson, "Vacuna 13th" 1478; 2, J & W Russell, "Rose of Autumn 9th" 1669; 3, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont. "Silver Queen" 1676; Heifer, calf, under 1 year—1, J & W Russell, "Nonpareil's Victoria" 2; 2, J & W Russell, "Royal Princess" 1679; 3, C M Simmons, Ivan, Ont. "Elvira 13th" 1683. Female, any age—Diploma, T Nelson & Sons, Best Heifer—1, T Nelson & Sons; 2, J & W Russell; 3, R & S Nicholson.

HEREFORDS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. "Cassio" (imp) 1135; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Marshall Grayson" 1994. Bull, 2 years old—1, F A Fleming, Weston, Ont. "Lord Fenn" 2903. Bull, one year old—1, F A Fleming, "Amethyst" 3697; 2, F A Fleming, "Wilton Hillhurst" Bull, calf, under 1 year old—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Paul Wilton" 2; F A Fleming, "Sir Broady" 3685. Bull, any age—Silver medal, Hon M H Cochrane, Cow—1, F A Fleming, "Lily 6th" (imp) 2383; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Beauty" (imp) 2392; 3, F A Fleming, "Miss Broadway 2nd" 2639. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Eastern Empress" 2686; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Geranium" 2648; 3, F A Fleming, "Annot Lily" 2907. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Vanity 3rd" 2; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Young Queen 3rd" 3; F A Fleming, "Lady Doreen" 3683; 2, F A Fleming, "Barbara 2nd" 3698; 3, F A Fleming, "Amelia 2nd" 3696. Female, any age—Silver medal, Hon M H Cochrane. Best Heifer, 1 year old—1, Hon M H Cochrane; 2, F A Fleming.

DEVONS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, S Harper, Cobourg, Ont. "Luther" [931]. Bull, two years old—1, W J Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont. "Dude" [947]; 2, S Harper, "Brigham" [948]. Bull, one year old—1, W J Rudd, "Rudolph" [951]; 2, S Harper, "Job" [985]; 2, W J Rudd, "Captain" [984]. Devon Bull, any age—Silver medal, W J Rudd, Cow—1, W J Rudd, "Bessie" [980]; 2, S Harper, "Lily" [931]. Cow, three years old—1, W J Rudd, "Lady Graceful" [946]; 2, W J Rudd, "Esmeralda" [936]; 3, S Harper, "Maggie" [938]. Heifer, two years old—1, S Harper, "Susan" [954]; 2, W J Rudd, "Bessie" [952]. Heifer, one year old—1, W J Rudd, "Ethel" [967]; 2, S Harper, Heifer, calf, under one year—1, W J Rudd, "Gem" [986]; 2, S Harper, "Lydia" [987]. Female, any age—Diploma, W J Rudd. Head of Devons—1, T Guy; 2, S Harper.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, T Guy, Oshawa, Ont. "General Grant" A 136; 2, A Gerrard, Hamilton, Ont. "Cleveland" 297; 3, W Stewart, Jr, Menie, Ont. "Goat" [902]. Bull, 2 years old—1, M J Kains, "Lorne" [979]; 2, M Ballantyne, St Marys, Ont. "Lorne of the Lee" 579; 3, Kains Bros, Byron, Ont. "Glen" A 54. Bull, one year old—1, Nichol Bros, Plattville, Ont. "Oxford" [955]. Bull, calf, under one year—1, T Guy, "Rifeman" 593; 2, Kains Bros, "Elsmere" 585; 3, W Stewart, Jr, "Duke of Devon" 581. Bull, any age—Silver medal, T Guy, "Violet" 783; 2, Kains Bros, "Jennie of Auchenbrain" (imp) 129; 3, A Gerrard, "Nelly Marie" 515. Cow, three years old—1, W Stewart, Jr, "Annie Laura" 1096; 2, A Gerrard, "Lady Catherine" 579; 3, T Guy, 1192; 2, T Guy, "Daisy of Sydenham" A 173; 3, A Gerrard, "Annie Mars" and "Betty" Heifer, one year old—1, T Guy, "Modus" [911]; 2, M Ballantyne, "Nettie" 922; 3, A Gerrard, "Jenny" 326. Heifer, calf, under one year—1, T Guy, "Model 5th" 120; 2, T Guy, "Violet 3rd" 1251; 3, Nichol Bros, Queen's Head of Ayrshires—1, T Guy; 2, Kains Bros; 3, A Gerrard.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Wm Kough, Owen Sound, Ont. "Claverhouse" (imp) 4250; 2, Thos McCrae, Guelp, Ont. "John Frost" 4250. Bull, two years old—1, Thos McCrae, "Count Palatine" (4508); 2, Thos McCrae, "Commonwealth" (4515). Bull, any age—Silver medal, W Kough, Bull, one year old—1, Thos McCrae, "Cromraig" 6628; 2, Wm Kough, "Gen Gordon" Bull, calf, under one year—1, Thos McCrae, "Bruce" (5948); 2, Wm Kough, "The Baron" 6117. Cow—1, Wm Kough, "Countess of Glencairn" (5901); 2, Thos McCrae, "Good Girl" (7431). Cow, three years old—1, Thos McCrae, "Victoria Second of Closeburn" (6649); 2, Wm Kough, "Mary Fourth" (2834). Heifer, two years old—1, Thos McCrae, "Black Beauty Fourteenth" (1040); 2, Wm Kough, "Miss Steele 5th" (2248); 3, Thos McCrae, "Chusie" 5927. Heifer, calf, under one year—1, Thos McCrae, "Ranee Ninth" 2; 2, Diploma, T McEae. Herd of Galloways—1, W Kough; 2, Thos McCrae.

ANGUS OR POLLED ABERDEENS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Hon M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. "Lord and Hussar" Bull, any age—Hon M H Cochrane, silver medal. Herd of Polled Angus—1, Hon M H Cochrane; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, Cow—1, any age—Diploma, "Fried Eighth of Greystone" (imp) 861; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Ruth's Favorite" (imp) 868. Cow, three years old—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Bonny Maid" 6957. Heifer, two years old—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Jeanette" 6932; 2, Hon M H Cochrane, "Valentin" 804; 3, Hon M H Cochrane, "British Bud" 692. Heifer, calf, under one year—1, Hon M H Cochrane, "Lulu Forbes of Compton" Vol III. Female, any age—Diploma, Hon M H Cochrane.

JERSEY OR AIDNEY CATTLE, Bull, three years old—1, Mrs E M Jones, Brockville, Ont. "Rider's Pride" 1168. Bull, 2 years old—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Canada Sir George" 1829. Bull, one year old—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Signal of Belvidere" 1829. Bull, calf, under one year—1, Geo Hill, Bellevue, Ont; 2, Mrs E M Jones, "Jonathan's Stoke Pogis" Bull, any age—Silver medal, Mrs E M Jones, Cow—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Lulu Belle" 2397; 2, Mrs E M Jones, "Ella of St. Lambert" 2349; 3, Mrs E M Jones, "Miss Satanella" 3154. Cow, three years old—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Silver Belle" 1691; 2, B F Queen, St Thomas, Heifer, 2 years old—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Orange Delia" 5625; 2, Mrs E M Jones, "Barbery of Borval" 4816; 3, Mrs E M Jones, "Charming of St. Lambert" 2; Mrs E M Jones, "Catharine of St. Lambert" Heifer, calf, under one year—1, Mrs E M Jones, "Ean" 2; R Bailey, "Ethel of Oak Grove" 3; R

Bailey, "Rose of Oak Grove," Best Female—Mrs E M Jones, diploma. Herd of Jerseys—1 and 2, Mrs E M Jones.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, Wyton, Ont. "Moose Hartop 3rd" 408; 2, Smith Bros, Churchville, Ont. "Duke of Edgely" (imp) 552; 3, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Konig Nicholas" 531. Bull, 2 years old—1, Smith Bros, "Mink's Mercedes Baron" 668. Bull, year old—1, Smith Bros, "Harmonia's Mercedes Prince" 941. Bull, calf, under one year—1, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Prince Regent of Wyton" 1256; 2, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Sir Knight of Aggie of Wyton" 1255. Bull, any age—Silver medal, Smith Bros. Cow—1, Smith Bros, "Sheep" 120; 2, Smith Bros, "Cornelia Tenson" 107; 3, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Speed 4th" 398. Cow, 3 years old—1, Smith Bros, "Belle of Orchardside Second" 626; Heifer, 2 years old—1, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Fadetta Second" 716; 2, Smith Bros, "Sickle Fourth" 1634. Heifer, one year old—1, Smith Bros, "Baroness Clothilde" 1162; 2, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Gipsy Queen Third's Daughter" 1131. Heifer, calf, under one year—1, Smith Bros, "Elsie Tansen" 2; 2, Wyton Stock Breeders Association, "Fadetta Third" 1571. Female, any age—Diploma, Smith Bros. Herd of Holsteins—1, Smith Bros; 2, Wyton Stock Breeders Association.

GRADE CATTLE—Grade Cow—1, John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont; 2, Jas Oke, Alvinston, Ont; 3, J Atkinson, York, Ont. Cow, 3 years old—1, Jas Oke; 2, J Atkinson; 3, John Morgan & Sons. Heifer, 2 years old—1, J Atkinson; 2, John Morgan & Sons, Heifer, 1 year old—1, James Oke; 2, John Morgan & Sons; 3, J Atkinson. Heifer, calf, under one year—1, J Currie, Everton, Ont; 2, John Morgan & Sons; 3, Jas Oke. Four Females, any age—Silver medal, Jas Oke.

FAT CATTLE, any breed—Ox or Steer, 3 years old and under 4—1 and 2, Weir & Weir, St Marys, Ont. Ox or Steer, 2 years old and under 3—1, Jas Oke, Alvinston, Ont; 2, Weir & Weir, 3 years old and over—1, Jas Oke. Heifer, under 3 years—1, R & S Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont. Steer, calf, 1 year and under—1 and 2, Jas Oke; 3, H J Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, J G Snell & Bro, Edmonton, Ont; 2, R Morgan, Keadow, Ont; 3, Mr M Arthur, Lobo, Ont. Shearling Ram—1, J G Snell & Bro; 2, Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, Ont; 3, R Morgan, Ram Lamb—1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro. Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro. Pen Imported Cotswolds—Silver medal, J G Snell & Bro. Pen Canadian Bred Cotswolds—Silver medal, J G Snell & Bro.

LEICESTERS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, D Harvey, McLeister, Ont; 2, Wm Whitelaw, Guelp, Ont; 3, H Snell & Bro, Clinton. Shearling Ram—1 and 2, J Kelly, Jr, Shakespeare, Ont; 3, Wm Whitelaw, Ram Lamb—1, Nichol Bros, Plattville, Ont; 2, Wm Whitelaw; 3, D Harvey. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr; 3, D Harvey. Shearling Ewe—1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr; 3, Nichol Bros. Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, John Kelly, Jr. Pen Canadian Bred Leicesters—Silver medal, John Kelly, Jr.

LINCOLNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Wm Oliver, Avonbank; 2, E Parkinson, Eramosa; 3, Wm Walker, Bletton. Shearling Ram—1, Wm Walker; 2, W Walker; 3, Wm Walker. Ram Lamb—1, R W Stevens; 2, W Walker; 3, Wm Walker. Shearling Ewe—1, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker; 3, E Parkinson. Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, Wm Oliver; 2, Wm Walker. Pen Imported Lincolns—Silver medal, Wm Walker.

SOUTH DOWNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, J Jackson, Ont; 3, D H Dale, Glendon, Ont. Shearling Ram—1, J Jackson & Sons; 2, A Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont; 3, T C Douglas, Galt, Ont. Ram Lamb—1 and 2, J Jackson & Sons; 2, A Telfer & Sons. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, J Jackson & Sons. Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, J Jackson & Sons. Pen Imported Southdowns—Silver medal, J Jackson & Sons. Pen Canadian Bred Southdowns—Silver medal, J Jackson & Sons.

SHROPSHIRE—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Jno Campbell, Jr, Woodville; 2, W Beattie, Wilton Grove. Shearling Ram—1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 3, R Gibson, Delawares, Ram Lamb—1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr; 3, W H Beattie. Shearling Ewe—1, 2 and 3, Jno Campbell, Jr. Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, Jno Campbell, Jr. Pen Shropshires—Silver medal, Jno Campbell, Jr.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORD-DOWNS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Smith Evans, Gourack, Ont; 2, J T Harcourt & Sons, Ann's, Ont. Shearling Ram—1, Smith Evans; 2, Jas Tolton, Walkerton, Ont. Ram Lamb—1, Smith Evans; 2, Peter Arkel, Teeswater, Ont. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Smith Evans; 2, Jas Tolton. Shearling Ewe—1 and 2, Peter Arkel. Ewe Lamb—1, Smith Evans; 2, Peter Arkel. Pen of Hampshire and Oxford-Downs—Silver medal, Smith Evans.

MERINOS—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Rock Bailey, Union Ont; 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Shearling Ram—1 and 2, Rock Bailey; 3, W M & J C Smith. Ram Lamb—1 and 2, Rock Bailey; 3, W M & J C Smith. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Rock Bailey; 3, W M & J C Smith. Shearling Ewe—1, 2 and 3, Rock Bailey. Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3, W M & J C Smith. Pen Merinos—Silver medal, Rock Bailey.

Fat Wether—1, 2 and 3, J Rutherford, Rosville, Ont. Fat Ewe—1, Wm Oliver, Avonbank; 2, W E Wright, Glanworth; 3, J Campbell, Jr, Woodville. Special, by J S Pearce & Co—Best flock of sheep—J G Snell & Bro, Edmonton, Ont.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRES—Boar, 2 years and up—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green, Fairview. Yearling Boar—1, Geo Green; 2 and 3, J G Snell & Bro; 2, Geo Green; 3, C M Simmons. Boar, under six months—1 and 3, J G Snell & Bro; 2, Geo Green, and up—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green. Yearling Sow—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, J G Snell & Bro; 3, Geo Green. Sow, any age—Diploma, J G Snell & Bro. Boar and 3 Sows, Canadian bred—Silver medal, J G Snell & Bro.

STEEPLEHEADS—Boar, two years and up—1, R Dorsey & Sons, Summersville, Ont; 2 and 3, J Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Yearling Boar—1, E D George, Putnam, Ont; 2, J Featherston; 3, W H Reid, Leckton, Ont. Boar, between six and twelve months—1, Dorsey & Sons; 2, J Featherston; 3, H George & Sons, Crampton, Ont. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, Dorsey & Sons. Boar, any age—Diploma, R Dorsey & Sons. Yearling Sow—1, R Dorsey & Sons; 2, H George & Sons; 3, E D George. Sow, between six and twelve months—1 and 2, J Featherston; 3, W H Reid. Sow, under six months—1, W H Reid; 2, R Dorsey & Sons; 3, A Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont. Sow, any age—Diploma, R Dorsey & Sons. Boar and three Sows, any age—Silver medal, R Dorsey & Sons. Pen of Steepleheads—Silver medal, J Featherston.

RED AND CHINA—Boar, two years and up—1, 2, W M & J C Smith. Boar, one year—1, R Dorsey & Sons; 2, W M & J C Smith. Boar, between six and twelve months—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, J G Snell & Bro, Woodville, Ont. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, W M & J C Smith. Boar, any age—Diploma, R Dorsey & Sons. Sow, two years and up—1, W M & J C Smith; 2, R Dorsey & Sons. Yearling Sow—1, R Dorsey & Sons; 2, W

M & J C Smith. Sow, between six and twelve months-1 and 1, W M & J C Smith. Sow, under six months-1, D DeCourcy, Bortholm, Ont. 2, W M & J C Smith. Sow, any age-Diploma, W M & J C Smith. Pen Poland Chinas-Silver medal, W M & J C Smith.

ESSEX-Boar, two years and up-1 and 2, Jos Featherston Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Yearling Boar-1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Boar, between six and twelve months-1 and 2, Jos Featherston. Boar, under six months-1, Jas Main, Boyne, Ont. 2, Jos Featherston. Boar, any age-Diploma, Jos Featherston. Sow, over two years-1 and 2, J Featherston. Yearling Sow-1, Jas Main; 2, J Featherston. Sow, between six and twelve months-1 and 2, J Featherston. Sow, under six months-1, J Featherston; 2, Jas Main. Sow, any age-Diploma, J Featherston. Pen of Essex Pigs-Silver medal, J Featherston.

LARGE BREEDS-Boar, 2 years and up-1, Jno Y Ormsby, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. 2, E D George, Putnam, Ont. 3, J Featherston, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Boar, 1 year old-1, H George & Sons, Crampton, Ont. 2, E D George; 3, J Featherston. Boar, between six and twelve months-1 and 2, J Featherston; 3, Ed Hendrew, Fond Mills, Ont. Boar, under six months-1, H George & Sons; 2, J Featherston; 3, D DeCourcy, Bortholm, Ont. Sow, 2 years and up-1, J Featherston; 2 and 3, R Dorsey & Sons, Simonsville, Ont. Boar, any age-Diploma, Jno Y Ormsby. Yearling Sow-1, J Featherston; 2, D DeCourcy; 3, H George & Sons. Sow, between six and twelve months-1, E D George; 2, J Featherston; 3, D DeCourcy. Sow, under six months-1, J Featherston; 2, D DeCourcy; 3, R Dorsey & Sons. Sow, any age-Diploma, J Featherston. Pen Large Breed-Silver medal, J Featherston.

Prize List of the Industrial Exhibition will appear in next issue.

NEW PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of some of our latest premiums offered for new subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These goods are all of the very best English quality, quadruple silver-plate, and the handsomest articles that can be bought anywhere. In silverware we offer:-

- 1 Barrel Napkin Ring, very handsome..... 2
1 Lily..... 4
1 pair Shakers, Pepper and Salt..... 1
1 Cream Jug..... 7
1 dozen Individual Butter Plates..... 5
1/2 dozen engraved Table Spoons or Dinner Forks..... 8
1/2 dozen engraved Dessert Spoons or Forks..... 4
1/2 dozen Teaspoons..... 4
1/2 dozen Table Knives, best quality, English make..... 5
A very handsome Carving Knife, Fork and Steel, buck horn handles, silver-mounted, finest English goods..... 8
In fancy articles we offer some very choice goods, suitable for wedding or Xmas presents. I will mention a few particularly good ones:-
1 Ladies' Companion, containing 7 pieces, Rodgers' best English make, beautiful, fancy plush case..... 16
1 Case of Scissors, containing three pairs, different sizes; best steel, with gold-plated handles; all set in a plush bottle-shaped case..... 12
1 Ladies' Pocket Knife, best make, pearl handle, two blades..... 4
1 Gents' Pocket Knife, three blades, stag handle, best maker..... 3
1 Call Bell, extra nice, for the table..... 4

In addition to these premiums, which are all of the very best quality, we have made arrangements with a publishing house, and are now prepared to offer some wonderful inducements to those who would like to have some of the standard works. It is a good thing to have such books at hand to pick up and browse over when the inclination comes, and thus become acquainted with a higher grade of literature. These fifteen volumes of Dickens' are each about 5 x 7 1/2 inches in size, of uniform thickness. The printing is clear and the type of a readable size. They include:-

- Oliver Twist, Bleak House,
American Notes, Little Dorrit,
Dombey & Son, Pickwick Papers,
Martin Chuzzlewit, David Copperfield,
Our Mutual Friend, Barababy Rudge,
Christmas Stories, Old Curiosity Shop,
Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations,
Hard Times, Sketches by Boz,
Nicholas Nickleby, Urconmmercial Traveller,
Reprinted Pieces, Mystery of Edwin Drood,
for six new paid subscribers.

- Next to Dickens' works those of Scott rank in importance and popularity:-
Waverley, Fortunes of Nigel,
Ivanhoe, Peveril of the Peak,
Kenilworth, Quentin Durward,
Guy Mannering, St. Ronan's Well,
Antiquary, Red Gauntlet,
Rob Roy, The Betrothed,
Old Mortality, The Talisman,
Bride of Lammermoor, Woodstock,
Black Dwarf, Fair Maid of Perth,
Heart of Mid-Lothian, Anne of Gelestein,
The Monastery, Count Robert of Paris,
The Abbot, Surgeon's Daughter,
The Pirate,
for six new paid subscribers.

- Bees and Honey; or Management of an Apiary, for pleasure and profit, by T. G. Newman..... 3
Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees..... 3
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure..... 6
Hints on Buttermaking, by T. D. Curtis..... 2
Practical Poultry Raising, by Faany Field..... 2
The balance of this year will be given free to all those who subscribe now. Cash must accompany all lists of names sent. All names sent in must be those of new subscribers. (Three renewals will be counted as equal to one new name.)

Family Circle.

My Photograph
The picture-man's accustomed hand
Arranged me with celerity,
And hid my principal defects,
With judgment and dexterity,
He turned me right, he turned me left,
With wonderful rapidity,
Securing my inconstant head,
To give it due solidity,
He placed a river at my back,
And trees and rocks adjacently
Adjusted with artistic touch,
And viewed the whole complacently,
" Just drop your chin!" I dropped it, to
"The best of my ability;
But shut your mouth!" he added, which
I deemed an incivility,
Across the room, with dirty face,
A bric-a-bracket Psyche sat;
The artist backward jerked his thumb
And bade me keep an eye on that,
And eke to smile and also wink,
With dignity and suavity,
Whereat I smiled full solemnly,
And winked with awful gravity,
'Twas difficult-but now 'tis done,
With secret exultation do
I show to friends my photograph,
And note their admiration, too,
" How beautiful!" they cry, nor know
Their honest praise is praise of me,
Till pressed to tell them whose it is,
" 'Tis mine!" I say triumphantly.

"NOT AFRAID TO WORK."

PART II.

Mrs. Stone, blessed woman, hid her amazement successfully, and gave the weary girls a cordial welcome. Harry stood ruefully surveying the new arrivals, half hidden by a screen of vines. "Dear auntie," said Honor, her face radiant with joy at the kind greeting she had received. "You are so good to thus willingly endure an avalanche of Blairs. We are all grateful, and fully sensible of the sacrifice you make."

Mrs. Stone laughingly protested against the use of such a word, but the girls would have it so. "None of the rest would have us," said Hetty. "We were like peackages left to be called for, only nobody wanted us." "There's an awful lot of us," chimed in Jess, who was next in age to Honor, "but every one of us knows how to work, and we mean to do it, too." "Indeed, we do," added Jule, a slender, blue-eyed thing of seventeen. "Mamma taught us that a woman to be self-supporting must be capable of self-support. So she brought us up to do whatever came to hand properly, and with a will; we mean to do all our work if you will let us."

The strongest argument you could have advanced to draw us here, was when you said there was plenty of work to do. We mean to show you how helpful four pairs of willing hands can be." This last was from Honor, as they entered the house. Harry from his sheltered nook had heard all this. Young ladies and not afraid to work. Poor Harry. He never had been in such a state of amazed bewilderment in his life before.

Entering the house, his mother presented him in turn to each of the girls, who gave him a cousinly greeting. He shook hands with each, as if he enjoyed it, which gave his mother much pleasure. How Harry enjoyed that first tea. He forgot to be shy, and banded jests with Hetty and Jule who were in exuberant spirits. Mrs. Stone looked on in delighted surprise, scarce knowing her staid son in the handsome, laughing fellow, who set proffering first one dainty and then another to their guests, with a merry word for each.

Honor, the eldest, was tall, and fair, with a look of earnest, true womanhood in her serene blue eyes. She was not even handsome, but better still, thoroughly noble and good. She was twenty, sweet-faced maid, "possessed of a superabundance of adipose tissue, as her youngest sister phrased it. She was the merriest, gayest hearted being imaginable, but loving and true." Jule was seventeen, slender, graceful, blue-eyed and brown-haired, more quiet and sedate than the others.

Last, but far from least, was Hetty; dear, impulsive, quick tempered Hetty. She was fourteen, awkward, lanky, and homely. She had a great mass of rippling, crinkling, blue-back hair, and eyes of the same dusky hue. Such eyes, Harry thought, as he encountered them again and again that first night. Dancing, sparkling, beautiful eyes, unlike any he ever had beheld. "After they had retired, and he and his mother were talking them over," as the saying is, he told her that Hetty would be a beauty some day. She laughed incredulously, remembering the hollow-eyed, gawky child.

Rather mystified, but smiling at the girl's serious face, he followed her in, and found his mother and the other three girls awaiting them. He was given an easy chair, then Honor called the me ting to order. First, Harry was censured for hiring help when there were four pairs of willing hands lying idle on the place. Harry protested, but a wave of the hand silenced him.

Next in order came a demand for a division of labor among the "strangers within his gates." Harry tried vainly to laugh it off as a jest, and failing in that, remonstrated at length. They listened in respectful silence, while he told how pleased he and his mother would be to have them do whatever their inclination suggested, but that he could not possibly comply with their demand for a division of labor.

"My dear cousin," said Honor, when he had concluded, "while we are very happy here, we none of us desire to be dependent. We are all well and strong-save Jess-she is poorly." The merry laugh which greeted this sally, showed that Jess's avowal was a standing joke among the girls. We mean to earn our living, either here or somewhere else. Now after mature deliberation (we have been spying out the land all the week) we have this to propose. Jessie wishes to take charge of the culinary department as cooking is her forte. Jule is a born bee-keeper, and wishes charge of the bees and poultry. Hetty is strawberry mad, and nothing less than entire charge of the field will satisfy her. I will relieve you of all care of the raspberry, currant and blackberry business. And we will all be a committee on housework save when our special charges require undivided attention. I am satisfied this is a right and reasonable plan, as then there will be the market garden for you and the dairy for auntie. I will now put it to vote. All in favor of the division as I have made it, answer aye."

Four energetic "ayes" rang out. "Contrary, no." "Two determined "noes." "As in all voting the majority rules, ayes have carried the day. You girls understand what your duties are to be. Let there be no neglect or shrink- ing." Then, ere mother or son could utter a word, away the four scampered, and at no future time would either listen to a word of remonstrance. As they planned, so they executed.

Mrs. Stone found it delightful to be relieved from a general round of household duties, and also from the heat and labor of cooking. Harry enjoyed the new order of things, but found all attempts to save the girls from actual labor met with such indignation that he soon gave them their own way in everything. Hetty worked early and late in her beloved strawberry vines, covering every inch of naked soil with clean straw, so the berries should ripen in perfection.

The bees, of which there were twenty colonies, were commencing to send out new swarms, and together with a numerous flock of young chickens, absorbed all Jule's time. Harry devoted all his energies to the market garden, and found the extra care, he was thus enabled to give it, amply repaid by such unusually fine vegetables, that his wares were in greater demand than ever.

Jess found her hands full in providing food for so many, but enjoyed the business hugely. While Mrs. Stone made and sold gilt edged butter, for which she received prices ruinous to the consumers, but which the girls alone were responsible for, as each owned the other. Honor tied up, pruned and cared for her berry bushes, but her labor would come later on. In the meantime she assisted everybody.

Thus the division of labor was a perfect success, because our girls were "not afraid to work." "Well, little woman, fifty cents a quart for all the strawberries you can furnish me to-morrow," said Harry one morning upon his return from town. Hetty nodded, with a look of pleased surprise, but said nothing, and Harry proceeding about his work, thought no more about it.

It was nearly dark when the girl came in that evening, flushed and tired, and daylight found her busy among the beaming look, all remarked it. "You can start for town as soon as you please, Cousin Harry," she said, as she ate her breakfast with the keen relish only a morning in the open air can give. "I shall not go to-day," he replied. "Oh, but you must," she cried looking quickly up. "Stupid fellow! to ask me for berries, and then not take them to market."

Harry's splendid eyes opened wide in surprise. "I did not really suppose there was a ripe strawberry on the farm. I was only jesting yesterday. It is only the middle of June." After the morning meal was over, Hetty headed a triumphant procession to the cool cellar, were in the trays were arranged just forty boxes of great, luscious berries. "What have you done to your vines, witch?" cried Harry. "We never had any such berries." Then she owned up to having pruned all the frames from the hill beds, which were no longer needed there. All these berries had ripened thus early under the glass.

Upon Harry's return from town he placed a twenty dollar bill in Hetty's hand, and an order for all the fruit she had to spare during the season. Hetty flatly refused the money at first, but upon his insisting, took it with a queer look on her homely little face. So all through the strawberry season the money for each lot was put into her brown fingers, and stored away. She never flagged in her steady attention to her work. Early and late her busy fingers gathered the crimson fruit. Honor

assisted her, as the two had bargained to exchange work, the latter's berry picking coming after Hetty's was over.

Do not think for a moment that the girls did not tire of the hot, unceasing toil; that they did not long to run away and join the parties of gay pleasure seekers with which the country was thronged, and who often came to "Never Fall" or to attend the grand doings at the several parks which were scattered around the lakes.

Hetty's heart fairly ached at times, for the dear old days when protected by a father's loving care, her life had been all pleasure. But she had been taught by a judicious mother, "If a task is once begun, never leave it till 'tis done," and also, "Be the labor great or small, do it well or not at all." And she had learned the lesson well. So she kept at her wearisome work day in and day out until the last "picking" was carried in triumph to the house about the tenth of July. The season had been unusually favorable for berries, there having been frequent showers and plenty of sunshine between. The price had ranged all the way from fifty to ten cents, and not even Hetty herself knew how much money they had brought.

That night she counted her treasure over in secret, and then sat in round-eyed amazement over the magnitude it had assumed. It made her very happy, however, for she had become aware from a few chance words accidentally overheard, that a large sum of money must be raised by her aunt and cousin in the fall. She had also learned that they despaired of getting the whole amount together. How happy she felt in anticipation of the day when she should put her treasure into Aunt Millie's hand, in gratitude for her loving care.

The same generous plan had been carried out toward Jule in regard to her sales of honey, eggs, and chickens. Under her skilful management, the apiary had become really valuable. Eighteen new swarms had been hived by the fearless girl. She had a perfect passion for the busy workers, and they seemed to know and love her in return. While all the rest kept at a respectful distance, she went boldly about among them, handling them with perfect impunity. She gave them the best of care, and her success was the talk of the neighborhood. There were large fields of white clover and buckwheat in the vicinity, and the indefatigable insects gathered a rich harvest. Many pounds of clear white honey found their way to the market, and with the egg and chicken money swelled the contents of Jule's little purse until she was as happy as was Hetty.

But Jule won something more than money that summer. Her reputation as a bee-keeper, as we have said, went abroad and reached the ears of Tom Howe, a friend of Harry's. He lived some five miles away, and had a large colony of choice bees. His success had been wretched thus far, and one day he made an excuse to call at "Never Fall," and begged Harry to let him make his cousin's acquaintance.

It happened that afternoon, a new swarm had come out, and when Harry and his friend came sauntering into the orchard where the apiary was situated, Jule was busy hiving them. They had settled conveniently low on the bough of an apple tree. The girl was bare headed and bare armed, and her slender shape showed to good advantage, as wholly unconscious of observation, she went about securing her bees. Howe could understand her success as he watched her slow, steady motions, and utter fearlessness. When the task was completed the gentlemen came forward, and Harry presented his friend.

"He is a bee-keeper, Jule, so you should be friends at once. He has come here to learn the secret of your success, and has stolen it without your knowledge."

"How?" demanded Jule, with wide, astonished eyes.

Both gentlemen laughed at her question, but neither tried to explain. She invited them to seats on some empty hives, saying she must watch her new housekeepers for a time. Howe accepted, but Harry excused himself and went away.

A long conversation followed on the all absorbing theme, during all of which a cloud of noisy insects were continually swarming about them. Jule seemed serenely unconscious of their presence, but presently she noted that Howe was nervously watching them.

"Do you have trouble when hiving bees?" she asked.

"Invariably. Although not afraid, I still have a nervous dread of attempting the task, and get stung on all such occasions."

Jule laughed merrily. Rising, she went to a hive where hundreds of the bees were bunched upon the outside, because of the heat which was intense.

"See," she cried, dipping her hands full and letting them crawl over her bare white arms. Howe uttered an exclamation of horror, and his face blanched. She laughed again, when she saw his look of apprehension, and shaking off the bees returned to his side. He took her slim, brown hands in his, and scanned them curiously. Not a blotch marred their smooth, sun brown surface.

"They never sting me," she asserted, "because I have not a particle of fear. You are quick motioned, and nervous. You will never succeed as a bee keeper."

"I am convinced of that," he replied. "I came here to get some points in regard to the proper mode of caring for them. I can understand now why I fail, and know the cause can never be removed."

That was the beginning. Tom Howe went home fathoms deep in love with the fair young bee-keeper, and vowed never to rest until he had won her for his wife.

(To be continued.)

Minnie May's Dep't.

A Waltz Quadrille.

The band was playing a waltz quadrille,
I felt as light as a wind blown feather.
As we floated away at the caller's will
Through the intricate mazy dance together;
Slowly advancing and then retreating,
All pecked in bright array;
And back and forth to the music's rhyme
We moved together, and all the time
I knew you were going away.

The fold of your strong arm sent a thrill,
From heart to brain as we gently gildad
Like leaves on the waves of that waltz quadrille
I parted, met and again divided.
You drifting one way and I another,
Then suddenly turning and facing each other;
Then off in the blithe chase,
Then airily back to our places swaying,
While every beat of the music seemed saying
That you were going away.

I said to my heart, Let us take our fill
Of mirth and pleasure and love and laughter,
For it all must end with this waltz quadrille,
And life will be never the same life after.
O! that the caller might go on calling,
O! that the music might go on calling,
Like a shower of silver spray—
While we whirled on to the vast forever,
Where no hearts break and no ties sever,
And no one goes away.

A clamor, a crash, and the band was still,
'Twas the end of the dream and the end of the
measure.

The last low notes of that waltz quadrille
Seemed like a dirge o'er the death of pleasure.
You said good-night and the spell was over,
Too warm for a friend and too cold for a lover
There was nothing more to say;
But the lights looked dim, and the dancers weary
And the music was sad and the ball was dreary
After you went away.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

No woman can hope to be attractive who talks slang, and it is a habit that is daily growing more common. Men cannot respect a woman who uses coarse expressions; they want something a little better and more refined than themselves. Methinks I hear you say you do not care if they do not approve of you. Well, suppose you do not care. We all, to some extent, live for the good opinion of others, and any girl who has reached such a stage of indifference is to be pitied if she does no longer value the respect and good opinion of those about her. How abominable to hear such a greeting as "Hello" between two girls, and "Not much," and hundreds of other expressions equally offensive. Let our boys talk slang. It is not commendable, certainly, for boys should be as particular as girls, but in friction with the world and constant contact with their fellow men they soon find that those who talk slang are not the men who are the most regarded or relied upon. Instead of a loudly uttered "Hello" try what a gently uttered "Well, dear," will do in the way of convincing your friend that you are glad to meet her. Avoid, my dear girls, all that is coarse or swaggish and mannish, and cultivate all that is gentle, sweet and womanly.

The many exhibitions and fairs that have been held for our improvement ought to be a grand source of improvement for us and one of our best educators. It is at these exhibitions men see all improvements in machinery or anything that simplifies his work on the farm, and if we look at them from the same point of view we shall gather much information that we can turn to good account when we go home. We should not visit a fair simply for an afternoon's amusement, but go intelligently to work and see all we can, remembering everything that is worth remembering, and we shall find profit as well as pleasure from going to them. It is gratifying to learn that in all classes where women are exhibitors there is a marked improve-

ment. In the ladies' department the work exhibited showed a larger variety, more patience and artistic skill. Indeed, the general remarks were, how superior it all was. This speaks well for my girls. But do not stop here. Nothing but as near perfection as possible should content you. In home-made dainties, too, the bread and butter was of far better quality and more tastefully displayed. The bottled fruits looked delicious, and taste so, I am sure. I saw a pretty finish for a flannel shirt, the seams were run together on the machine and pressed back, but instead of the herring-bone stitching on the wrong side, a feather-stitching on the right side in white filloselle gave it a very dainty appearance. A ruffie around the bottom was also finished the same way. The cost was but trifling, but the result was very satisfactory.

The fern growth has been very luxuriant this summer, and now is the best time to secure them for winter bouquets. I have told you how to dry them between papers before. When thoroughly dry, procure five cents worth of crystal or balsam varnish, and a small soft brush, and coat over the whole right surface of the fern, being careful not to break any of the small points. They will dry after varnishing in a few minutes. Slice a sound potato to the size of the mouth of the vase you wish to put your ferns in. Stick all your ferns into the other end of the potato, and they will be held quite fast as the potato dries and not fall out as they continually do when placed loosely in the vase. Some feathery tops of grasses look well with them.

Who does not cherish bright memories of Halloween, and the fun and frolic we enjoyed on that night; or remember the cold chills that chased down our spine as we went alone in the dark to pare and eat an apple before a looking-glass, sure the man who is to marry you will look over your shoulder? Or throw a ball of blue yarn into an empty lime-kiln, retaining one end, wind up into another ball, and when the end is reached your future husband will hold the other end and speak your name out of the kiln? Another way to test your fate is: Take a basket of seed to a lone place, sow in handfuls, as you sow say, "Hempseed I sow, who will come after me and mow?" Look over your left shoulder and the particular *him* will be in the act of pulling the hemp. Another way: Go unnoticed to a bean stack, walk around it three times, then reverse and go three times the other way, and you will be caught in the arms of your sweetheart. Here is one test of fate for men alone: Go alone to a south-running stream and dip your left arm in, wetting your sleeve. Go to bed in sight of a blazing fire, and hang your shirt to dry. Lie awake, and at midnight the exact figure of your sweetheart will come and turn the shirt. The three wooden bowls of water before the fire is a popular manner of testing your fate in Scotland. And we can feel nothing but sympathy for the old bachelor who, after trying it three times, and putting his hand into the empty basin each time, in a rage threw it into the fire.

MINNIE MAY.

Prize Essays.

Minnie May offers the prize of a half-dozen silver-plated dessert spoons for the best article on "Topics for Conversation." Communications to be in by the 10th of November. The prize of \$2.00 for the best essay on "Duty of Parents to Children" for September, and left over for want of space, was awarded to Miss Blanche Aylmer, Melbourne, P.Q. The prize of \$2.00, for the best description of "How I Spent my Summer Holiday" is given to Miss Ada Wood, Birtle, Man.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Duties of Parents to Children.

BY MISS BLANCHE AYLMER, MELBOURNE, P. Q.

What a pity that the duties of parentage should so frequently take their beginning in an ill-assorted marriage! One would suppose that the most thoughtless and inexperienced of youths and maidens would be brought to a point of deliberation in the face of a step entailing life long consequences and the most serious of responsibilities. Yet there they are—the dissipated worldling and the maiden in her teens; the fortune-hunter and his unsuspecting prize; the impecunious youth and the extravagant flirt; the struggling lovers up to their ears in debt, and linked irremediably in the bonds of matrimony! Their little ones will meet yours in the school-room and play-ground, and their elder sons and daughters will seek intimate relations with your own. Rouse up, then, and train your children to be sensible men and women, and perhaps the wave of your influence may be made to reach even some of these drifting lives.

It seems as if the love that flows from parental instinct, will, even without a guiding principle, beget the few virtues that can flourish in a home of vice and poverty. How powerful then must such influence be, when it is consciously exercised in training a young life to aim at the "excelsiors" of humanity! Such training should begin in the cradle, where the spoiling of children usually begins. Since an infant quickly learns to be peevish when constantly fed and incessantly rocked and danced, why may it not as easily become accustomed to regular meals, and to the delights of putting its own toe in its own mouth, an aristocratic instinct known to exist as high in the scale as in the nurseries of our future kings and queens? We are not now considering children of delicate health or exceptional temper; the latter requires exceptional treatment, and as to the former, the laws of hygiene are now so well understood that no one need ignore them, nor yet be without the knowledge of how to prepare wholesome food and adopt it to the requirements of the human system.

There are very few little ones who will not become implicitly obedient, if a parent will, from the very first, refuse to "give in." Without obedience, no further step can be gained, and the struggle to obtain it is really harder sometimes for the parent than for the child. Having conquered, there is now a temptation to become tyrannical to your little subjects, and a sensible father or mother will come to perceive that a frequent cause of rebellion may be found in the useless curtailment of lawful liberty, or the enforcement of equally useless commands. The familiar "Don't," which falls so unheeded on childish ears, might often with great advantage be repressed on the parental tongue. Reserve your commands for something that is worth while, and leave the little idiosyncracies and amusements and even quarrels alone.

As soon as a child is old enough to understand, it has a right to know the reason for which you decree such and such things; justice being a favorite instinct with the young. And as manners ought to be second only to morals, the two will often happily blend, so that a large dose of instruction may be conveyed in the medium of a few words: "Eat your food noiselessly and tidily, because crunching and munching are very vulgar, and a dirty tablecloth is a

thing that no neat little boy or girl would put up with for a moment." "You can make yourself heard and understood quite as well without shouting and yelling; it is not kind in you to make everybody uncomfortable, and wake the baby, and knock up against grandmamma's chair." "Lessons," being the child's chief occupation, "should be presented in the light of a sacred duty." The proper discharge of this duty may fitly be made the opportunity for commendation, and the neglect of it calls for the severest censure, and ought never to be overlooked. School work is the preparation for every career, and it is for that reason that it should be looked upon as a matter of the first importance. Yet no one can make a talent where no genius exists, and should the school fail to draw out a specialty in your boy or girl, you may perhaps discover it in his or her chosen game or occupation. The boy whose mischievous instinct takes the form of carving designs upon school-desks, and drawing wonderful specimens of natural history upon the drawing room wall paper, does not deserve to be beaten with many stripes. A supply of tools, and of the cheap materials of pencil and paper, will keep his idle hands from the mischief that "Satan finds" for him to do, and perhaps help him to develop the talent that will bring him to the surface in the swim of life. The curly white-robed maiden, who coming beaming with delight from a successful campaign in mud pies, has not the slightest suspicion that her dirty frock will awaken much exaggerated interest in the family circle. She will be quite willing to don a suitable pinafore next time, if only you will allow her to have a piece of dough left from the baking, and give her the opportunity of learning, by successive failures in dolls' tea-parties, to become an observant and accomplished house-keeper.

After the earliest childhood, the training of the young becomes not so much a question of whether you can control them, as whether they are learning to control themselves. Allow them some money, that they may learn its value; warn them against evil companions, but do not wrap them in a mantle of exclusiveness altogether, for innocence is not always virtue. Point out to them that there are elements of danger in shooting, boating, riding and athletics; but give them the gun and the boat and the horse, and repress your paternal or more likely maternal anxiety. And as the best of teachers is experience, it may sometimes be well for a wayward boy or girl to feel the consequences of a mistake.

The age we live in is an age of speculating upon moralities. Theories are many, but there is yet no successful attempt at formulating an improvement upon Christianity. The heathen philosophers propounded the doctrine that a being of perfect character could not be developed without contact with sin and sorrow, because the highest virtues, such as patience, perseverance and self-abnegation, were impossible in a sphere where evil did not exist. Thus there was raised an altar to an unknown God, whom the Gospel of Jesus Christ has revealed unto us. In Him we have a perfect example, whose laws reach down to the hidden motives whence our words and actions spring. A world of Christ-like citizens would be a complete Utopia, therefore let every individual follower of Christ's doctrine urge the children to love their brethren, not their brethren's money; seeking to do them good, rather than to gain a feverish advantage over them. The first opportunity for practising this loving kindness is in the home. Do not think, parents, that you are doing your children a kindness by saving them from all trouble. Let the boys help with the farm work, or shovel the snow, or feed the fire from the first according to their strength. The girls will soon delight

in the little responsibilities of providing tea, dressing the younger ones and tidying a room. With the doing of useful work comes the love for it, and by degrees the experience that plenty of work and the health to do it, is one of the great secrets of happiness. The man whose character has been formed upon principle not impulse, does not remain a selfish unit, but becomes a trustworthy employe, a true friend, a kind master, an influential neighbor, a consistent church member, a constituent with an honest vote, and in his turn a wise father who will give to his children a sensible mother. It is impossible to conceive of such a one being satisfied with a pretty face and no depth of character; it is equally unlikely that a girl thus developed will admire a man whose time is spent in racing and betting, or smoking and drinking. And now, having come back to our starting point once more, it may be well to reflect that those who have to teach may also need to learn. The wisest of Teachers once set a little child in the midst, and bade His followers take him for an example. If your habits and conversation are such that you may not indulge in them before your children, let their innocence and trustfulness be your unconscious educators, remembering that, however admirable your precepts may be, the influence of your example is more powerful still.

How I Spent My Summer Holiday.

BY MISS ADA WOOD, BIRTLE, MAN.

Springbank, Aug. 31st, 1888.

DEAR AUNT MINNIE,—First of all let me tell you how my decision was made when the annual question came up: "Where shall I spend my holidays?" Of all the vague plans that had been flitting through my mind since the first spring flowers had bloomed, two alone stood the test when I proved them by these two practical questions: "Can I afford it?" and "Shall I enjoy it?" While trying desperately hard to make up my mind which of these two to accept, I received a letter which settled the matter at once. I refused both. My letter was from an old school friend who had married a physician in the Northwest Territory, and it contained an entreaty, almost a command, that I should spend my holidays with her. "The very thing!" I exclaimed, "Whether I enjoy it or not it will be a new experience for me, and I can at least appreciate that." But from the moment I left home till I returned the time was one of thorough, solid enjoyment. First of all, the trip was charming. I went over the Lakes, and the magnificent C. P. R. steamer bore us along, all too quickly to suit me, as well as the majority of passengers, for the weather was fine, the lakes calm, so there was very little sickness on board. We had all become very sociable, as steamer passengers will, and were very sorry indeed to part. After reaching Port Arthur the rest of my trip was done by rail. Four days after leaving home I had arrived at my destination. It is a beautiful little town. There is something very tranquil and soothing about it's very situation, for it lies in a broad valley, and the hills on either side seem to shut it in from the outer world, giving it an air of repose and security. This was my first impression at least, as my friend drove me from the station. The golden rays of the setting sun were flooding the place with a mellow light, cattle were grazing on the hillside, and three or four little boats were being lazily rowed on the winding, sparkling river.

"Can this be the Northwest?" I said to Mary. "I always imagined you living out on the bleak prairie." I found in broad daylight there was a good deal of life about the little place, too.

Business was reasonably brisk. I fancy it was helped on a good deal by the numerous English people who have taken up farms in the vicinity. They seem to have plenty of money, but little judgment in spending it. However, it is quite wonderful the way in which they adapt themselves to the country. Mary took me out to see two or three of the prosperous Canadian farmers, and really they are getting on splendidly. They have comfortable homes, fine gardens, good stables, plenty of stock, so they are not dependent on the grain altogether.

There was any amount of amusement going on during my stay. The people were so kind and nice. Indeed, Mary told me the place was quite noted for its good society, and as there were several other visitors besides myself, there were always plenty to enter heartily into any scheme brought up for our entertainment. There was boating on the river; there were picnics; riding, driving and tennis parties; there were base ball and cricket matches, where the playing was nothing to be ashamed of; there were concerts and garden parties in aid of the churches, of which there are three, all in flourishing condition. I wish I could describe everything more particularly, but I fear my letter would be too long, but before I close I must describe one trip we made, the most mammoth undertaking of all, no less than a trip to Moose Mountain, about one hundred miles away. There were several others besides ourselves, so we were quite a jolly party. We were two days on our journey, and as we had tents along we camped out at night. The drive was most exhilarating. We left early in the morning, taking a long rest during the heat of the day. The first day's journey was over hill and dale, through woody country, camping at night by a small ravine that supplied us with wood and water. Never shall I forget the scene where we stopped. The sun had just gone down and the silvery twilight was being slowly brightened by the big golden moon that looked solemnly down on the lonely country (though, I think, we were never out of sight of a house on our whole trip). The men were busy pitching tents and building camp fires; the maids and matrons flitting about with sundry pots, pails and tin cans preparing our evening repast, whilst the little ones scampered about in great glee at the novelty of the situation, and farther off were the tired horses enjoying their well-earned rest. I wished then that I could paint; but then it would be impossible to put moving figures and changing lights on canvas, and that was one of the chief charms of the picture. The next day's travelling brought us out on the prairie—genuine prairie—where, as far as you can see, there is a level tract of country, melting at the horizon into the matchless blue of the sky above. I cannot describe it to you more fully, for one must see it oneself to be impressed with awe at the sublime grandeur of the scene.

Towards evening we reached the foot of the mountain; then began the ascent. It was long but not steep, so, as we took it slowly, it was broad moonlight when we reached our destination. Oh! how pretty it looked! It was a large space of clear ground on a slight elevation, with trees all around, through which we could see little lakes gleaming like silver in the moonlight. A large, vacant log-house was at the disposal of the ladies and children, while the men occupied the tents. Then began pleasure, pure and

simple, if you like. Everything was so delightfully free and easy. We took turns in getting meals ready and washing-up. The rest of the time was devoted to amusement of some sort: riding and driving over the hilly mountain trails; visiting various Indian camps scattered here and there; raspberry hunting among the thick, well-laden bushes; boating on and bathing in the pretty lakes; reading, writing and sewing—thus our time we spent. Altogether the trip was one of the most enjoyable undertakings I have ever had anything to do with. Very sad we all felt when at last the morning dawned on which we were to leave, but the prospect of a long drive back again consoled me. I did so enjoy that. A slight deviation on our homeward journey took us through a little place most exclusively English. It consists of church, store, mill, hotel, etc., and the farms adjoining taken up by wealthy Englishmen who have erected most



THE PASSION FLOWER.

palatial residences on them, and, having plenty of servants, these families apparently spend their time enjoying themselves. It looks rather strange to come across such grand houses in that out of the way place, so far from a railroad or any other sign of civilization. However, there is no accounting for people's peculiarities. We got safely back and just in time for an invitation to join a shooting expedition going off for a three weeks' campaign, but as that would carry me beyond my time I was sadly obliged to decline. And now I must close. I fear my letter is already too long. With best wishes, believe me, yours sincerely,
ADA.

We particularly desire all who obtain any of the prizes we are giving for obtaining new subscribers to show the goods to all who call at your house. Send in the names as fast as possible.

Dogs in a state of nature never bark, they simply whine, howl and growl. This explosive noise is only found among those which are domesticated. The barking of a dog is an acquired faculty, an effort to speak, which he derives from his association with man.

The Passion Flower.

Passiflora, or Passion Flower, is a genus of training plants, the name of which is derived from a fancied resemblance between the parts of the flower and the emblems of our Saviour's crucifixion. In the five anthers, the Spanish monks saw his wounds, in the triple style the three nails by which he was fixed to the cross; in the column on which the ovary is elevated, the pillar to which he was bound; and a number of fleshy threads, which spread from a cup within the flower, were finally likened to the crown of thorns.

The genus comprehends a large number of species, chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of that continent. They are all climbing plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable height, and in many cases are most beautiful objects on account of their large, gaily or richly-colored flowers. This makes them favorites in gardens, where many are cultivated. It is, however, chiefly for their fruit that they are valued in countries where they grow wild, in consequence of the pulp which envelopes the seeds being cool and refreshing, with something of a fragrant flavor. Under the name of Granadilla, the *P. Quadrangularis* is well known in Brazil, where its fruit is as large as a child's head. The water lemon of the West Indies is the produce of *P. Laurifolia*. *P. Maleformis* bears what is called the sweet calatash, and the pleasant pulp of *P. Edulus* furnishes the confectioner with the most delicate flavoring for ices. Many, however, are of no value for their fruit, and some of them are actually fetid. Many varieties are cultivated in our gardens, and are rapid growers, covering a trellis in a short time and bearing a profusion of whitish flowers.

Fashion Notes.

Strong contrasts both in color and material will be preferred for house wear, and any color that is becoming will be fashionable.

Waists and basques are all made with fancy fronts, from the stylish surplice waist, to the plain revers of plush or velvet, but in almost all costumes two materials are used.

Collars of all dresses for street or house wear are now as high as ever.

Serpent green is a quiet color and very pleasing to the eye, but it must be confessed it is not a sympathetic color for the average complexion.

Short jackets or mantles are often made of the same material as the dress, and any girl who makes her own dresses can fashion one of these dressy wraps.

Sleeves are worn as varied as ever, tight or loose, large or small, or puffed or plain, as suits the taste.

Skirts of dresses are still quite plain, but a heavy braiding is often seen on the bottom of the front drape.

Narrow velvet ribbon threatens to be in favor for trimming winter dresses.

Bonnets remain quite small and not much change in shape. Black promises to be the favorite for autumn and winter wear. Jet buckles are seen on them, and flowers promise to take the place of feathers as a decoration.

The Dead Sea is so named from no living objects being found in it. The bottom is generally a saline crustation, intermediate are mud and cubes of pure salt. Its shores are covered with incrustations of salt, and foot-marks in an hour's time become covered with crystallizations.

The Honeysuckle.

Few of us who have not carried out into the world some bright remembrance of a honeysuckle porch or veranda, for these flowers of all others seem to be the children's favorite. Perhaps their first acquaintance of bees and butterflies was made among its blossoms. It is a native of Europe and may be found in thickets, hedges, rocky places and on the edges of woods. It is a favorite flower with us on account of its hardiness, rapid growth and profusion of sweet-scented, bright-colored flowers. A garden wall covered with honeysuckle is a beautiful sight when in blossom. Many of its species produce berries after blooming of a bright orange tint. About sixty species of *Lonicera* are known. This plant in early times was supposed to possess medicinal properties, but it is not used now.

To the Girls.

It is a pleasure to note the independent spirit prevalent among the girls of the present day, and the ability with which they seem to adapt themselves to the fact that they must make their own way in the world. It is a feeling which is ennobling, and gives them a self-reliance obtainable in no other way.

Girls, it is a credit to you to make your own way, to put to good advantage the education which your painstaking parents denied themselves to give you. Hold up your heads, and be independent, and do not marry unless you can better yourselves. Do not marry simply because you are afraid you are going to be an "old maid." It is much better to be a noble, self-reliant "old maid," who has a definite purpose in life, and who fulfills that purpose to the best of her ability, than to be an unhappy, discontented married woman, tied down to a man she cannot respect, and with the manifold cares of wifehood and maternity resting on her shoulders. We do not deny that marriage is a most natural and rightful step for a woman to take, or a man either, for that matter, for in married life there are great possibilities of happiness, but let the selection be made with due care for the future, as well as for the present, and let the girl consider the question before making a decision: "Can he make a better home for me than I have been making for myself, and will this step be for the best?" Now this may sound mercenary, but when a girl is taking such an important step in life, who has a better right than she to look out for her own interest? Let her examine well the character of the man she is going to marry, and his business ability. The intelligent girl who comes into daily contact with business men, will soon become a competent judge of such matters.—[One of Them.]

Be sure and obtain some of our Valuable Premiums. See particulars on pages 321 and 332. The balance of this year will be given to all new subscribers. Commence canvassing at once.

It is the way you look at it. Turn the bright side of affairs towards you, and shake off the blues.

An old bachelor, who was quite a wit, lived alone in a very uncomfortable looking place, and his apartments were always in great disorder. "Why don't you get married?" said a friend one day. "Then you would have some one to fix up things here, and make it look homelike." "The fact is, I've never thought of it," said he, "but it does look reasonable that a better half would make better quarters."—[Rochester Herald.]

Recipes.

CITRON PRESERVE.—Peel the green rind off; cut away the seedy heart; cut into small squares. Allow one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make a syrup with a small quantity of water; add the fruit after boiling until tender in clear water. Add one lemon to every pound of fruit, and a small piece of ginger root, which should have been soaked over night in a little water. Boil until the fruit looks clear, take up with a skimmer, reduce the syrup until quite thick. Add the fruit, give another boil up, and put into your jars.

QUINCE PRESERVE.—Choose fine, yellow fruit, quite ripe; wipe off all the down with a towel; pare, quarter and core; put the parings and cores into a preserving kettle, cover with water and boil until soft; strain through a jelly-bag. Weigh your fruit, and add a pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit. Simmer the fruit in the strained water until soft. Add the sugar and boil for a few minutes; lift out the quarters carefully with a skimmer, on a large dish. Boil the syrup until rather thick, return the fruit to the kettle, and dip into your jars.

Uncle Tom's Department.

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS.—There is an old rhyme known to us when we were children, and to every child since, I think. It was about an "Old Woman who wanted a bonny bunch of blackberries." Everything she met was asked to do something—the pig, dog, rope, rat, butcher, cow—to further her purpose, but nothing would act until at last the "rat began to gnaw the rope, the rope to hang the butcher, the butcher to kill the cow, the cow to drink the water, the water to burn the stick, and the stick to beat the dog, and the dog to bite the pig, which began to go over the bridge to get the bonny bunch of blackberries." A quaint old rhyme, meaningless I used to think; yet, it is on that principle we hear—one atom of air striking against another, as in a row of nine-pins, the first one falling against another and that on another, causes all in line to fall. The writer of the old rhyme may have had no object in writing it, but I give it one, viz., the power of influence.

At the beginning of some day, one of my nieces or nephews does a kind act to a little brother or sister; it soon re-acts: the little one is pleased, is put in good humor, and begins to act accordingly. Baby, seeing the happy looks, crows and is merry. Mother's weary look is changed, and she, too, joins in the general good-feeling. Father, looking from his paper, takes on him the air of his surroundings—for we all much like our associations—and a happy family gather 'round the table to enjoy a breakfast seasoned by delicious contentment and goodwill one toward the other. They rise from it to go—the father to his work, the boys and girls to theirs or to the school-room, the little ones at home with mother, and all carrying into their little world a peaceful happiness, and influencing, more than they know, the rough places in the lives they meet. Nor does it end here, but out and out and onward it goes—like the wavelets from the sinking stone, to widen out and widen far.

And, just here, would I write you specially on being courteous. How truly welcome is the ever pleasant, ever courteous visitor! It is a pass to all society. How many of you have watched pussy enter the parlor, making her way to the fire-place. Had she come with noise and bustle, she would have been at once put away; but because of her gentle, quiet way of coming she remains unmolested. A real life picture may serve to show the value of this merit which some of my mischievous nephews may be inclined to call "putting on style," "dudishness" or "too tony." Nevertheless, you little rogues, your bright eyes read better than that, and you, as well as anybody else, can tell just where in bred politeness ends, and where outside varnish begins. But to my story. A man of mind, knowledge, wisdom, power, is seeking a position and is likely to obtain it. Carelessness in regard to the common courtesies of life makes him appear, in social life, one whose society is more dreaded than coveted. Another lacking his ability, but with fine address, native dignity, and always a gentleman, wins the vacant place. And so it is, as Ella Wheeler Wilcox says, "wide world over."

Another thing, my little friends, which you

**THE HONEYSUCKLE.**

PICKLED FIGS.—Procure two pounds of small stewing figs. Make a syrup of one quart water and one pound sugar. Boil the figs until tender, but not broken; a few minutes will be sufficient; add one pint of vinegar, boil the syrup until thick. Add the figs, and pour into a wide-mouthed jar.

Scandal.

The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priests of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about others. A child can scatter a handful of thistle seeds before the wind in a moment, but the strongest, wisest man cannot gather them again.

Regularity in time of serving meals is a means of health that is very generally neglected.

love, is harmony. In your Kindergarten songs, which you like so well, and take a long time to weary of, is it not the keeping time—harmony—which lends the charm? As the little hands point to the crescent moon, or swing their dollies in unison, or "do" the cobbler, or act out Johnnie's varied trades. This, too, though perhaps you didn't notice it, lent the charm at that entertainment the other evening, where the swinging clubs, like the bells, kept time. Was it not the harmony in dress which added to it, too? And what about that company of soldiers you talked so much of? Was it not the even tread, keeping time to the music, the harmony in dress and movement which you admired so much?

Nature's dress is ever harmonious—blue sky and green leaves harmonize, and the autumn coloring of our lovely October days blends with each and both.

As you draw your chairs round the fire these cool evenings, and think of the busy summer, the "maddening maze" of work and worry, picnics and fairs, and then forward to the future, with the exhilaration these cool days bring; do you, like sensible boys and girls, lay down in your plan for coming months a little corner for courtesy and also one for harmony. Watch for the sweet, sad, Indian summer days and dreamy softness of atmosphere, breathe in its beauty, and then prepare for Jack Frost with his attendants, cold and rain and snow. But I raise my hat, and, like departing summer, bow adieu.

UNCLE TOM.

Uncle Tom's Special Prize of a Beautiful Shetland Pony.

To the boy or girl who will send us 200 names of new subscribers, accompanied by the money, we will give an imported smooth-haired Shetland pony, four years old, of good quality and kind disposition. Not a little, rough, Iceland specimen, like many of the scrubby ones imported, but a real beauty, having all the elegance and spirit of the blood-horse. To some it may look difficult for them to secure so many new subscribers, but all try at any rate, and if you fail to secure the 200 you can arrange to give part payment in cash. We know of one young man in Manitoba who sends us sometimes as many as 150 per week, and a nephew in the Maritime Provinces sent us 200 new names recently.

Ears of the Horse.

It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backward when on a journey, because this stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him, and while he is so doing he cannot be much fatigued or likely soon to become so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front direct their ears forward, those in the rear direct them backward, and those in the centre turn them laterally or across, the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling which watches the general safety."

When your stove is burned red, and blacking won't stick, put a little fat fried from salt pork into the water you dissolve your blacking in, and try again.

We want all of our old subscribers to send in some new subscribers and get some of our premiums.

The Teacher.

A teacher sat in the silent room,
Alone in the twilight grey,
The evening shadows had lengthened long
And quietly passed away.

The children's voices had fainter grown,
Till none were longer heard
And a quiet hush with the moonlight came
And the branches gently stirred.

Weary and waiting to-night she sat
And wondered if He who cares
Had watered the seeds she tried to sow
Through the toilsome days and years.

She thought of her children in years to come,
And what they then might see,
What hopes had fallen, what ideals gained,
And what, in the world to be.

The years have flown and she comes again,
Alone in the twilight grey,
With a full, full heart she turns again,
To the school where she lived her May.

No crown she wears of laurels fair,
But a brighter one she yields,
She knows in life's stern battle
Her boys and girls have shields.

Shields of faith and the victor's palm,
In many a battle strife,
They have shown no fear when the darkest clouds
Have threatened their all in life.

She had sown in tears, she reaps in joy
The Master has blessed her then,
And she turns with an eye of faith to Him,
Whose peace spans mortal ken.

Her children have grown to man's estate,
Blessings where'er they go;
Her girls are better mothers and wives,
For the lessons of long ago.

Her work goes on as influence can,
And a blessing she knows is given;
To the quiet life in the lonely school
Which has led her nearer heaven.

KATE ROBERTSON.

Hunter's Corners, 1889.

Canada.

When the Portuguese first ascended the great river St. Lawrence, in the year 1590, they believed it was the strait of which they were in search, and through which a passage might be discovered into the Indian Sea. But on arriving at the point where they could clearly ascertain it was not a strait but a river, they, with all the emphasis of disappointed hopes, exclaimed repeatedly, "Canada," which means, "here nothing."

Respiration of Man.

The atmosphere of the earth over its surface is about fifty miles deep. A man's chest contains nearly two hundred cubic inches of air; but in ordinary breathing he takes in at one time, and sends out again, about twenty cubic inches—the bulk of an orange—and he makes about fifteen inspirations in a minute. He vitates therefore in a minute about the-sixth part of a cubic foot, but which, mixing as it escapes with many times as much of the air around, renders unfit for respiration three or four cubic feet. The removal of this impure air, and the supply in its stead of fresh air, is accomplished thus: The air which issues from the chest being heated to near the temperature of the living body, 98°, and being thereby dilated is lighter, bulk for bulk, than the surrounding air at any ordinary temperature, it therefore rises in the atmosphere to be diffused there, as oil set free under water rises, in both cases a heavier fluid is in fact pushing up and taking the place of a lighter one. In aid of this process come the greater motions in the atmosphere called winds, which mingle the whole and favor agencies which maintain the general purity.

The reason for calling the Black Sea by that name must have been the abounding black rocks in the extensive coal fields between the Bosphorus and Heraclea.

A Farmer's Boy.

(Written for the Rural Press by Martha T. Tyler.)

Tom led Zip, the old horse, out of the stable slowly and with a thoughtful expression of countenance. He was a naturally a quiet, self-contained boy, and his general appearance was by no means prepossessing. He had a firm-set mouth, however, and a pleasant smile.

"You can trust the lad," his father would say with parental pride. "He ain't handsome, I know, but he's a deal of common sense and a good heart."

The neighbors re-echoed this opinion, for Tom, in spite of his large hands and feet, his freckles and his sandy hair, was a favorite with every one.

He was preoccupied this morning because his father had determined to send him away to school, and as he patted Zip's neck he reflected that it might be the last time for months. The old farm life with all its homely associations had never seemed so dear to him as it did now that he was about to leave it for new experiences.

Nannie, his orphan cousin and adopted sister, leaned against the apple tree opposite the stable door, a suspicion of moisture gathering in her pretty blue eyes.

"Zip will miss you, I guess, Tom, and so shall I—dreadfully; but then, as Uncle Jake says, you ought to have a bit of education. How proud we shall be of you some day! though I am afraid you won't care so much for us then," said the girl.

"Why, not, Nan?" asked Tom in a tone of astonishment.

"We shan't like the same things any more, perhaps," she answered. "Uncle Jake is the best man in the world, but he knows more about cows than geography, and I would rather pull dandelions in the fields all day than to study anything."

"Now, Nan," began the boy confidentially, "just between you and me, I will never be anything else but a farmer. I hate the idea of living in the city, and I don't care much to have an education, either."

"Don't talk that way, Tom," protested his cousin; "it's very hard to have you go, but you must do your best at school. Uncle Jake and I expect great things of you."

"I shan't disappoint you or my father, Nan, but all the same I would as lief not have the education."

Nor was he inclined to change his opinion when, a few days later, he was ushered into a large square room, presided over by a gray-haired professor in spectacles, and crowded with mischievous, inquisitive boys, all of whom were disposed to poke fun at the new-comer.

"What a guy?" said one, loud enough for Tom to catch the whisper as he passed to his seat near Professor Wilkins' stand.

"Strawberry blond!" exclaimed another.

Tom affected not to hear, though he blushed to the roots of his red hair at these criticisms.

In the playground at the noon recess his tormentors began again.

"I say, country," sneered Ike Farnham, the tallest of the big boys, "who made your clothes?"

"Do you want some like them?" answered Tom, good-naturedly, determined to avoid a quarrel if possible.

"Do I want to be a red-headed country bumpkin?" said his tempter provokingly.

Tom felt strongly disposed to knock him over—he knew he could do it—but he remembered his simple-hearted old father and little Nannie, and his resolution was taken. He would not disgrace himself by getting into a fight on the day of his arrival. He clinched his teeth and said nothing.

"Ain't you going to fight me?" cried the bully, thrusting his fist into the other's face.

"No," said Tom coolly, as he walked quietly off in the opposite direction.

"Coward!" screamed several of the boys in chorus; but our young farmer was homesick just then, and his conscience was tender. He could bear their ridicule better than he could endure the thought of wounding his father or Nannie.

From that day Ike Farnham was Tom's sworn enemy, though he did not dare show his hostility again so openly, for Professor Wilkins had been a silent witness of the scene just described, and he lectured Ike severely upon the latter's rude behavior to the new pupil. As for Tom, the professor did not comment upon his line of conduct. He could scarcely believe that the boy was a coward, and Ike's challenge implied a violation of rules; but to say the least, Tom's conduct was not understood, and, rules or no rules, the professor liked pluck. He resolved to reserve his estimate of the stranger's character until he had further observed him.

Meantime many of the boys began to like Tom. Notwithstanding his clumsy shoes and ill-cut clothes, it was soon found that whatever he undertook to do he did well, and that he bid fair to lead in his classes. Moreover, he always had a generous supply of spending-money and was liberal in the distribution of cakes and other sweetmeats.

One night, toward the close of the first half-year, the school was alarmed by a cry of fire. Most of the boys slept in the dormitory in the main building, but Ike Farnham occupied a small room in a remote wing of the house, and the flames had broken out there. It was afterwards discovered that Ike had, contrary to all rules, been smoking on the stairs which led directly to his door, and that a spark from his cigarette had originated and slowly spread the conflagration. Whether he was stupefied by the clouds of smoke which issued from his room, or from whatever cause, it was found impossible to awaken him, and for a time he was in great danger.

"Something must be done immediately," said Professor Wilkins; "before the fire is under control, that part of the house will be in ruins!"

Tom stood among a crowd of frightened, shivering boys. "I'll risk it, sir!" he cried excitedly.

"Risk what, my lad?" asked the professor.

"I mean," answered Tom, "that I will climb in through the window."

The stairs were already wrapped in flame, and the only hope of reaching Ike was by means of this window which opened on the roof of a porch. He never knew how he did it, but in a few moments the brave fellow had crept along the roof into the room, staggered through the smoke and falling ashes, and dragged Ike's senseless body over the charred floor to the life-giving air outside. A shout went up from the spectators. In that instant the "cowardly" country boy had proved himself a hero.

The fire did so much damage that the boys

were disbanded next day, instead of three weeks later, as had been anticipated.

"My young friends," said Professor Wilkins when he dismissed them, "there are two lessons to be learned from last night's experience. One is, that Farnham's disobedience nearly cost him his life. The other, that you should never judge from appearances. I am persuaded now that Tom acted from conscientious motives when he permitted himself to be introduced to you as a coward; that it was harder for him to do his duty on that occasion than it was to risk his life last night; for, 'he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city,' and moral courage is the highest of all courage. Tom," he continued with a smile, "has a contempt for broadcloth, I dare say, and prefers the life of a farmer to that of a scholar; but he has that which will insure him success wherever he is—in the field, or the class-room—namely, character."

Noise in Shells.

There are few of us who do not remember the childish wonder we once felt at hearing the resonance produced by placing a sea-shell to the ear—an effect which fancy has likened to the "roar of the sea." This is caused by the hollow form of the shell and its polished surface, enabling it to receive and return the beatings of all sounds that chance to be trembling in the air around the shell.

A Child's Unconscious Satire.

Six little children were at play, and whether it was that they grew tired of familiar games or that innate principle, "It is not good for man to be alone," craved expression, they determined to have a wedding. John, aged eight, should marry Hatty, aged five, and brother Harry should speak "the words that bind."

Now Harry had never heard a marriage ceremony and was entirely ignorant of the prevalent pledges, but was he at a loss?—not he. He knew what papa and mamma considered of paramount value, and surely what they each so eagerly desired must constitute the requisites of a happy married life.

The candidates for wedlock were requested to stand side by side and gravely obeyed.

"Hatty, will you get up in the morning and see that John has his breakfast in time and that he has good things to eat and never has to wait for his meals?"

"John, will you give her all the money she wants?"

That was all, but does it not contain the quintessence of married felicity.

However beautiful and ethereal the desires, hopes, etc., of Angelica and Augustus may be in the days of sentimentality, in the days of practicality he is best pleased when well fed, and she—she finds consolation in a full pocket.—Kansas City Star.

The advice of all old tobacco users is "don't." Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.

The worldly wise doctor does not encourage gardening.

It is a good deal better to laugh off a quarrel than to "fight it out," even in the courts.

If we are careful to keep our house in perfect order, we have a better opinion of the outer world.

"Ah, for the wit of last century!" cried the pessimist.

"Wherefore?" retorted Cynicus. "Is not the jest of 1775 the chestnut of 1889?"

Three Little Boys.

There were three little boys very fond
Of taking a ride on a pond;
So each little bub
Helped to steal mamma's tub,
Then decided that he would abscond.

The wind blew a nice little gale:
They never once thought they should fail—
And I'm sorry to say
That they all ran away,
And soon on the pond they set sail.

The first little boy was named Bill,
He said to the rest,—"Now I will
Just show how it's done,
And we'll have jolly fun,"—
But the tub remained perfectly still.

The next little boy was named Ned,
He laughed at what Billy had said,
And says he,—"Now I say
You should row in this way,"—
But away they went heels over head.

The last little boy was named Paul,
He began to so lustily bawl,
That a man big and stout
Came and fished them all out.
And that was the best of it all.

ADA SIMPSON SHERWOOD.

Mankind's Mistakes.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To think that the more a person eats the healthier he will become.

To go to bed at midnight and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To eat as if you only had a minute to finish a meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to satisfy the taste.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn.

To take off proper clothing out of season, simply because you have become heated.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught in any season.—[Index.

The Deadly Upas Tree.

This is a tree common in the woods of Java and neighboring isles. Its botanical name is *Antiaris toxicaria*. Figuer says the half-fabulous poison tree of Java was said to be a large tree growing in the midst of a desert produced by its pestiferous qualities, and causing death to every other plant and animal which came under its influence. To approach the tree for the purpose of wounding its stem and carrying off the juice, was said to be the task of criminals condemned to death. There is a measure of truth in the fable. There is a upas tree in Java, and its juice, taken internally, is speedy death to an animal; and there is a tract of land where neither plant nor animal can exist, but the two circumstances have no connection. The poisoned tract is the crater of a volcano, which emits carbonic acid gas continually—a spot where even the upas tree cannot grow. There has recently been discovered a similar locality in the National Park, where the emanations from the regions below are so deadly that hundreds of the wild animals have been overcome, and lay bleaching until washed down the gutters by mountain storms. This is said to explain the disappearance of native animals that has been charged to poaching trappers.

He who marries a fool is a fool.—He did not use sufficient discretion and discernment. However, fool or not fool, he is in for it, and must bear the consequences.

Puzzles.

1-CURTAINMENT.

Dear friend and cousin, A. D. A.,
A word or two, I'd like to say;
Well, really now, I think you might,
A letter to your cousin write.

If you have a moment's leisure,
Write one, if its just for pleasure;
LAST of myself am I complaining,
Try it some day when it is raining.

Please make a FIRST of what I say,
In a serious kind of a way;
If you would be a TOTAL star,
Choose for your "nom." X. L. C. R.

FAIRBROTHER.

2-REVERSED DIAGONAL.

My first is a kitchen utensil, you know,
Reverse it, and swiftly around it will go.
My second's a bolt, but reversed it
means "bite."
For my third a girl's nickname you
might as well write,
Reverse it, it often royalty decks.
My fourth is a snare, but reversed it is X.
The diagonal, read from the top, is a man
Seen at races; reverse it (that is, if you can),
And you'll find, beyond doubt, that it means to
abate,
And now I'll leave this little "form" to its fate.

HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

3-CRYPTOGRAM.

Xy avk avku piuc,
Svkw nppd yuve fpuc.
Yxbp toxmgc vqcpub sxto ziup;
Vy sove avk cdpin,
Tv sove avk cdpin.

FAIRBROTHER.

4-ENIGMA.

You've dropped the "drop letter,"
My dear Uncle Tom;
And puzzlers had better
No more be heard from.
But there is a stone
That's too precious to drop;
'Tis a fine type, all own,
So, now, don't put a stop
To this "form," though its hard,
Please, sir, do "the square thing,"
For it is admired,
And its fit for a king.
If I could I would sing
In its praise a nice sonnet;
But instead I will bring
Bat and ball and play on it.

HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

5-BOX PUZZLE.



From A to B-To remit.
A to C-Longer.
A to F-To reverence.
B to G-One of the points on the compass.
C to E-To tear.
F to E-To contemplate.
H to I-A wandering.
J to I-A venomous serpent.
I to D-To range.
G to D-Too busy.
E to D-Pang.
F to G-Yet left.

LIZZIE DRYDEN.

6-CHARADE.

At the farm I am used when I am complete,
To the horse a delight, to the cow quite a treat;
I am sometimes, though seldom, considered a charm,
A precursor of fortune, a guard against harm;
But if from my name the first letter you take
A creature of enormous passions you make;
And if you'd again my head remove
I am changed to a word that might mean above;
Make me complete and curtail me this time
I originate then in a tropical clime;
I sometimes am used by fast young men,
Their vices I help to conceal now and then;
Now take my whole name and curtail and behold
And without me this world would be dreary and
dead.

A. L. SHAVER.

7-NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 8, 10, 18, 19, 22, 29, is to draw forth.
My 20, 23, 4, 12, 3, 11, 16, 31, is to draw out.
My 32, 34, 13, 30, 33, 13, 26, 25, means affecting.
My 9, 1, 24, 27, 5, 7, is a cushion.
My 2, 15, 14, 6, 28, 31, is to caress.
My whole is a true maxim.

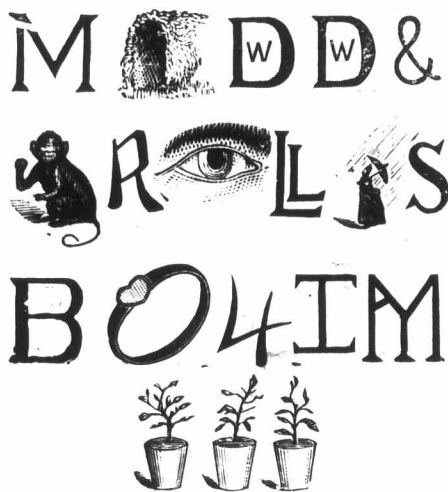
A. T. REEVE.

8-GEOGRAPHICAL LETTER.

(Lake in North West Territory). Uncle, I went to
the (a village in Arkansas), (head in Ireland), and had
(a village in Arizona) time. The (a village in
Western Ontario), (a village in Colorado), (a village
in Arkansas), from the (a village in Arkansas)
district, the (a village in Colorado), (a village in Colo-
rado), the (mountain in Vermont), (a town in New
York), (a village in Western Ontario), the (county in
Ontario), haired (a village in Cardwell), the (a village
in Bruce), (a village in California), and the (a village
in New Brunswick), (a valley in Arkansas), all with
their (a river in Nova Scotia), (a village in Arkan-
sas), looking city (a village in New York), helped to
swell the (a town in Nova Scotia), were in the (a vil-
lage in New York), (a village in Arkansas), to the
horse (a village in Arkansas), and (a village in
Arkansas), (a village in California), and
helped to make the (a village in Eastern
Ontario), (a city in California), (a village in New
York). The (a creek in British Columbia), was a
(river in Peel), and (a river in New Brunswick),
display. The poultry building was filled with a
(village in Alabama), of (a river in Gaspé), birds,
especially the (creek in Marquette), and (city in
Colorado), (a village in California), (a sea in Europe),
(island east of Spain), and (sea in Europe), (city in
Italy), also a (village in Prescott), (a lake in Mani-
toba), (a city in France), (a river in Prince Edward
Island), and (a village in Lanark), (a lake in Mani-
toba). The horse and cattle show was (a village
in California), good. The (a village in Wellington),
and (a village in Nova Scotia), sheep were (a village
in New York), and (a village in Algoma), with the
(a village in Arkansas). There was (a town in
Nova Scotia), (mountain in New Hampshire), (a
country in Europe), (a country in Asia), and a re-
markable (a village in Alabama), of (a point in Nova
Scotia), (a shire in England), pigs. The (a village in
Grey), and (river in Algoma), made a (river in
Ontario), display. More of this (a village in Ala-
bama).

From your nephew,
(A county in Alabama), (a village in Wisconsin).
P. S.-The (a village in Alabama) was represented,
and with (a lake in Nova Scotia) well we saw that
a county in Ohio), (a county in Colorado), and the
ADVOCATE were there.

9-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



Answers to September Puzzles.

- 1-He who pursues two hares catches neither.
2-There is no rose without a thorn.
3-PINAFORE 4-Reader! if from your
IMAGINE aching heart;
NATIVE You'd banish sorrow,
AGILE pain and hate,
FIVE You'd better read our
ONE uncle's part
RE Of every FARMER'S AD-
E VOCATE.
5-Sackville.
6-"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind."
7-
If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
These things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I,
And mine and my,
And how I do or did.
Key: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
G T F S E R D Q C P B O A N Z M Y L X K W J V I U H
8-
T
N E H R
A L U M N U S
B P B A E E E C
L A P S S V C E C
E D W A R D E V E R E T T
X R A R R N E W
P E A S C T E
L E A K A G E
O I D
R N L
E
9-Halifax Summer Carnival.

10-GEOGRAPHICAL INVITATION.

MY DEAR UNCLE TOM.-My cousins in Sackville
and Copenhagen want you to visit them, and so do
I desire to give you a royal welcome at my home,
and our family a promise you a grand and pleas-
ant time. You need have no fear that my sisters
will make you wash the dishes, for they have all
gone and got married. Start and cross the country
Toronto fair, or longer if you ken. We will have
a grand time fishing pike, catfish and mullet. All
you need is a line and a crooked pin and I will dig
the worms. But we will have to be doomed to dis-
appointment if we do not take a lot of pins and
have plenty of roe to eat. That is if the weather is
fair and not rainy. You can have the key, arise
with the lark, and yell all you like. You need
never be idle, for there is a deal of work in the
orchard and garden if you want to work. I will
introduce you to the village beauty and make you
stay a good one. Then I hope you will come for
the rest of the summer. Farewell for the present,
Believe me as ever your nephew,
15/8/89. HENRY REEVE.

Names of those who have Sent Cor-
rect Answers to Sept. Puzzles.

Winnie Turville, Jessie Dryden, Morley T. Boss,
A. L. Shaver, Lizzie Dryden, A. Russell Ross, Ed.
A. Fairbrother, A. T. Reeve, A. Howkins, Willie
N. Redner, Robert Wilson, Henry Reeve, Elinor
Moore, Jessie Morley, George Ross, Annie K. Fox.

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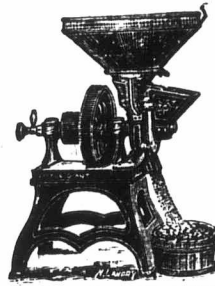


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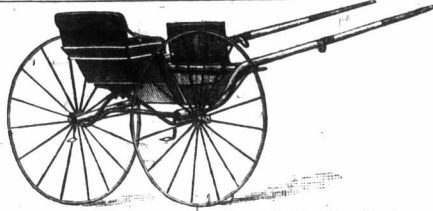


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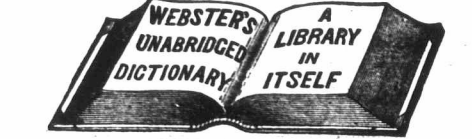


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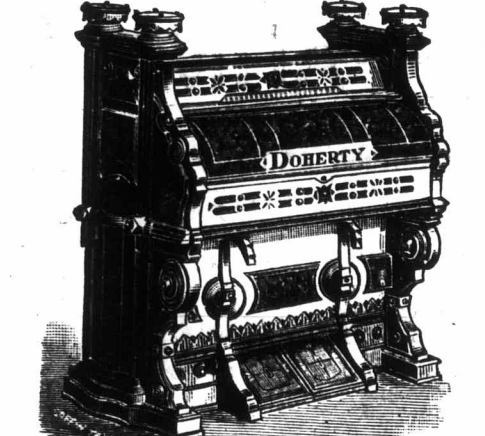
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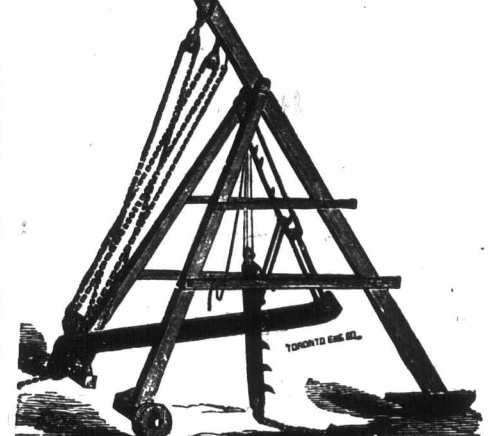
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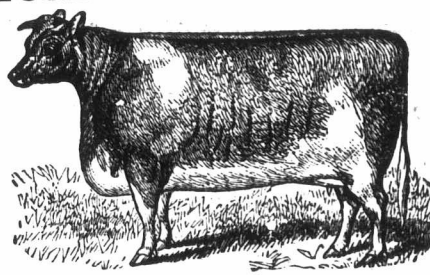
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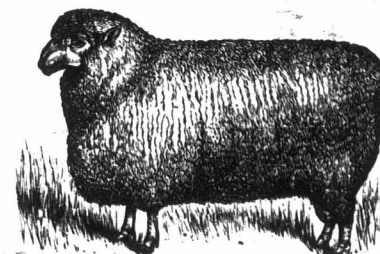
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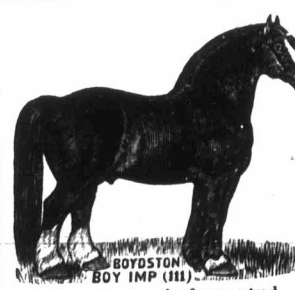
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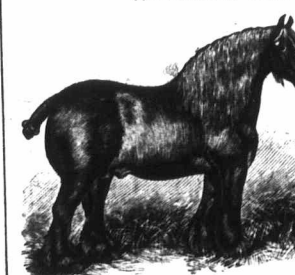
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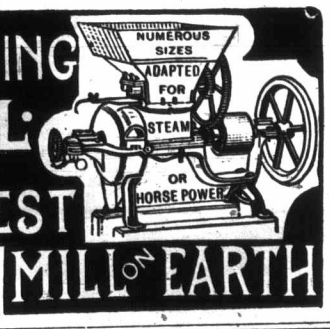
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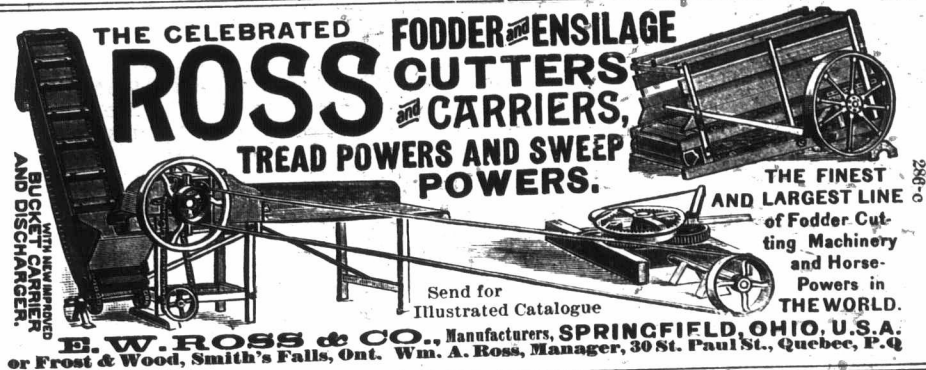
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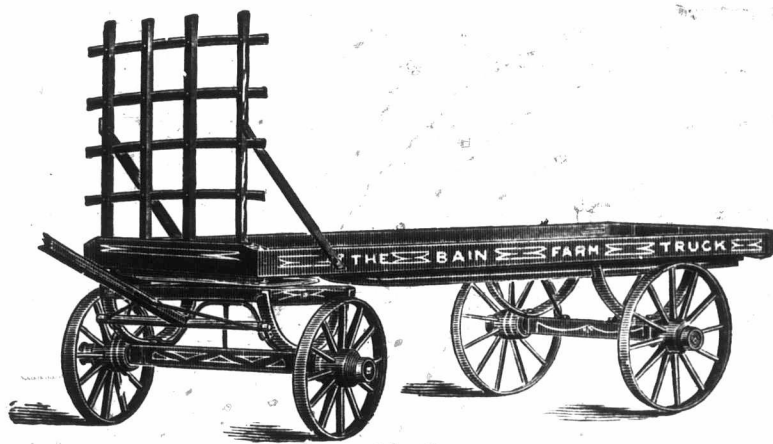


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STOCK GOSSIP.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Berkshires and Cotswolds offered by Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont. This gentleman and his stock are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

Mr. Alexander Jeffrey, Whitby, Ont., in a letter to the editor says:—My stock at present are all in good shape. I have now an exceeding fine lot of Clydesdale colts and fillies. My crop of Shorthorn calves are fully up to previous years. I may say the same of my Leicesters. My advertisement in the ADVOCATE brings me numerous enquiries from all parts of the Dominion. In fact I have more orders for Shetlands and Leicesters than I can fill.

John Miller & Son, of Brougham, shipped 123 sheep from Pickering Station about the 16th of August to buyers in Pennsylvania. On the 20th they shipped 62 head from Claremont Station to a point across the lines, and on the 22nd sent two carloads from Pickering, one for Michigan and the other for Wisconsin. These were all of the very best and purest Shropshire blood, and will be used for breeding purposes. The Americans are beginning to more fully appreciate the merits of Canadian sheep.

We would call especial attention to the notice in our advertising columns of the annual auction sale of Mr. F. W. Stone, Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ont., of Shorthorn and Herford cattle, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and Berkshire pigs. Mr. Stone is one of the oldest breeders on the continent. His stock is all bred from his own importations, which have been secured regardless of expense from the very best sources. Some of these animals have been winners in good shows, and are good stock, worthy of a place in the herd of any breeder.

List of sales made by Joseph Youill, Carleton Place, Ont.—Two Ayrshire cows, Almont Lass, No. 1699, Morning Glory, No. 43, to James White, Esq., Perth, Ont. One Ayrshire cow, Fil Pall, No. 24, to D. A. Way, Carleton Place, Ont. One Ayrshire heifer calf, to James White, Perth, Ont. Improved Berkshire boar and sow to J. Halpening, L. Mark, Ont. Sow to E. Willows, Lanark, Ont. One boar to John Canby, Munster, Ont. One boar to Mr. Trembl, Munster, Ont. Two boars to D. A. McEwan, N. W. Territory. One sow to John Cuthbertson, Perth, Ont. Two sows to O. A. Rogue, Oranien, Ont. Boar and sow to John Hay, LaChute, Quebec. Boar to Charles Blair, Billings Bridge, Ont. Sow to Thomas Kennedy, Billings Bridge, Ont. Boar to John Sommerville, Middleville, Ont.

Mr. James Graham, Scugog, Ont., writes as follows:—I have to report the following sales of Shorthorns by me recently to Professor Wm. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa: Three heifers, namely, Miss Elgins 2d, #408, by Royal Buck #2374, dam Wildame 2d, got by Prince Victor, a pure Bates bull with a double cross of the 4th Duke of Clarence and tracing to Wildame imp. #533, by Anthony #640. Cow slip 3rd #16646, by Prince Victor 5th (as above), tracing to Lavinia imp. #290, by a son of Sirloin. Also, to Thomas Bleakely, Pilot Mound, Man., a young bull, Prince John of Manitoba, of the Bride family, and one to Wm. Taylor, Port Perry, of the Henrietta family. Also one to Charles Thompson, Kendall post office, tracing to Flattery imp. #2140, got by Fourth Duke of York #10167. All the above young bulls are a good size and good quality.

A. McLean Howard, of Toronto, recently made the following sales of Jerseys to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: Actor of Glen Duart, 1883, a bull of grand pedigree, and considered one of the handsomest in Canada, light grey fawn, solid color, black nose and switch. Also the following females: St. Heller Oriona 3891, solid grey fawn; Orionda's Girl 46376, solid dark fawn; Flora Orionda 46378, solid light fawn; Floretta Pedro 46377, solid red fawn; Clenna Rex 38966, solid grey fawn; heifer calf, solid dark fawn. Also about the same time Derry of Glen Duart, solid light fawn, with her bull calf, to Mr. O. B. Sheppard, Grand Opera House, Toronto, for whom she has made 15 pounds of butter per week on pasture alone; heifer Orionda's Madrid 46378 to Joseph Duggan, Toronto; heifer Caroline of Bay Ridge 38644; and two heifer calves to Mr. Hall of Peterborough; heifer Princess Neta 46375 to Mr. Rutherford of Galt; heifer Princess Blossom 38661, to Wm. Hancock, Little Britain.

Henry Arkell, Farnham Farm, Arkell, Ont., has recently sold to Geo. Mackerraw, Sussex, Wiscotin, the following Oxford Down sheep: One imported ram, one two-year old ram, four yearlings and one ram lamb, four shearing ewes and one ewe lamb; to Geo. Harding, Wakesha, Wis., Secretary of American Cotswold Record, the following Cotswolds: One two-year old ram, seven yearling rams, three two-year old ewes and two yearlings; and to Uriah Privett, Greensburg, Ind., two yearling Cotswold ewes and two ewe lambs. All the above are fitted for show purposes. This is the ninth year he has sold to Mr. Privett. He has also sold a Berkshire boar to Thos. Wakfield, Bad Axe, Mich., United States; one to Harbor Grace Agricultural Society, Newfoundland; one to James Durbie, Melgund, Man.; one to Capt. Macfarlane, Farry Harbor; a sow to Thos. Arsell, Arkell; one to Mr. Wm. Leslie, Arkell, and one to H. Wharton, Eramosa. A Shorthorn bull to Wm. Young, Waubano, Ont., and one to Kenneth Mackenzie Corwin. Mr. Arkell has had the misfortune to lose his famous stock bull, Sunset, purchased from Mr. W. B. Watt, Salem, March, 1886, by accidentally breaking his leg.

STOCK GOSSIP.

The Royal, recently held at Windsor, is said to have cost the society over \$25,000 more than the receipts.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., recently sold all his Shropshire ram lambs to go to Montana. The demand for Shropshires has been very strong this year and is growing.

We learn from an American exchange that Mr. James Cheeseman, formerly of Toronto, and afterwards secretary of the New England Creamery Association, has been engaged as manager of the noted Deerfoot Farm, Southborough, Mass.

John Fennell, Berlin, Ont., writes:—The tempting prices offered me for my limited supply of grazing land, situated in the limits of this growing town, have induced me to sell the most of it, and as a consequence I am obliged to part with most of my Jersey stock. This I regret, as I am much interested in my small herd. I have some good young cows which those desirous of using "gilt-edge butter" and plenty of it will secure. My cow White-o'-will dropped a few days ago the finest bull calf I ever saw. It is sired by Canada's John Bull. This cow has a large udder and is a deep and persistent milker. My advertisement in your last issue has given me many enquiries for Jerseys.

Mr. Wm. Jeffrey, of the firm of Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, writes:—The sales this summer have been limited, but the enquiries have been many. We expect the demand will be good this fall. Our stock is doing well. The imported stallions have made good seasons. We have just received a fine two-year-old stallion from Mr. Peter Ferguson, Renfrew, Scotland, named Scottish Leader (7243), sired by the prize horse Strongbow (4045), and like him a typical modern Clydesdale. Scottish Leader has weight of bone, soundness of feet and legs coupled with great depth, good ribs and long well developed quarters. His action is about perfect. He is the kind of horse that is much favored for draught purposes in Canada, and should prove a good sire.

Mr. Charles Mason, Brucefield, has recently imported four superior Clydesdales. One of these was the colt Maple Leaf, which gained first prize and the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal at Lanark. This is a colt of much promise, which will likely be heard of again. He also purchased two useful, well-bred horses from Mr. Alexander Scott, Mearns Street, Greenock, and one by Springfield Darnley from Mr. Riddell. A choice selection was made by Mr. Robert Ness, jun., Howick, Quebec, who sailed with ten head per the same steamer. Amongst these were Gallant Model, a son of the famed Top-Gallant, and winner of first prize at Kilmalcolm Show in June. He is a tasty colt of good quality, and was purchased from his breeder, Mr. P. Holmes, Priestside, from Mr. Campbell, Glenorchard, Campsie. Mr. Ness purchased a first-class two-year-old horse, named Dandie Dinmont. This finely built animal was got by Mr. Spittal's Crown Royal, which in ribs and back he much resembles. He moves well, and his legs and feet are placed well under him. He is descended from useful, well-bred mares, and will command a ready sale on Canadian soil. Erskine Chief, 6733, a blocky and very stylish son of Sir Liddbrand, was purchased from Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton. He is a very gay, handsome little horse, and has been highly popular in the district where he has traveled, his finely balanced proportions marking him as the real farmer's horse. Mr. Ness also purchased one five-year-old mare from Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, and a colt and a filly of good quality from Mr. H. Erskine, Underwood, Inverford. Another well-bred two-year-old filly, out of a prize mare, was purchased from Mr. John Whyte, Nether Craigends, Linwood. Mr. Ness also shipped a short-legged, Clydesdale-looking Shire colt, which he purchased in Leicestershire.

Messrs. Ormsby & Chapman write us that the following are some of the sales they have made:—In Shire horses—To Mr. E. M. Jarvis, Oakville, Ont., the imported Shire mare Leake Lively, and the 4-year-old Shire mare Judy, bred by Green Bros., Innerkip; Messrs. Dawson & Petty, Frankfort, Ind., U. S., the imported stallion Leake Merry Boy, winner of first as a 2-year-old last fall at Toronto, Hamilton and Brampton; La Bell Ranch Co., Winifred, Dakota, U. S., the imported Shire stallions Leake Sir Roger and Royal George IV., both prize winners last fall at leading shows; E. F. Black, Esq., Raymond, Neb., U. S., the yearling Shire colt Leake Staunton, winner of first as a yearling at Toronto last fall. In Yorkshire pigs—To E. Jackson, Oakville, one boar; A. Gilmore, Huntingdon, P. Q., one pair; B. Nutt, Holbrooke, Ont., one pair; A. E. Terberry, Greenville, Ont., one sow; F. S. King, Beaverton, Ont., one boar and one sow in pig; Neil Swartz, Beachville, Ont., one boar; Jas. Caster, Holbrooke, Ont., one sow; Levi Pike, Locust Hill, Ont., one boar and two sows; J. E. Trulock, E. Middleton, Wis., U. S., one pair; Wm. Goodger, Woodstock, Ont., one pair; N. Stauffer, Strasburg, Ont., one pair; E. Hughes, Ingersoll, Ont., one pair; J. T. Ager, Norwich, one pair; P. B. Bowman, Floradale, Ont., boar and two sows; J. Grose, Goldstone, Ont., one pair; Wm. H. Simonton, Bad Axe, Mich., U. S., one pair; Wm. Slade, Clarkson, Ont., one pair; D. A. McOrkendale, Keady, Ont., one pair; W. & H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., one pair; A. W. Devitt, Flora, Ont., one pair; F. E. Stover, Norwich, Ont., one pair; Wm. Bosomworth, Elora, Ont., one pair. These are a few of our sales, and we now have over a dozen orders on our books to fill. You can depend upon it the "improved large Yorkshire," with his lengthy side and streaky meat, is not only the pig of to-day, but the pig of the future.

F. C. B. C.

LONDON, ONT.

The attendance at the Forest City Business College during September was 20 per cent. in advance of the corresponding month of last year. By close attention to business we hope to increase the yearly attendance 25 per cent. Reader, will you assist us? We have an A 1 course, at least, so say scores of business houses who employ our students.

Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Hamilton Business College

AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE GORE PARK, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

New Building, excellent Library, Reading Room, and Gymnasium. Teachers of BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. Eight graduates of other commercial schools entered last year. For 40-page announcement address 284-d **SPENCER & McCULLOUGH, Principals.**

IMPORTED AND REGISTERED

CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES

Constantly on hand, and For Sale at Reasonable Terms.



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. 278-y CLAREMONT, ONT.

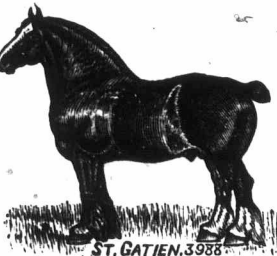
Imported Clydesdales & Hackney Stallions for Sale

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of the World

AND GETS OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Garnet Cross Macgregor, Prince Edward, Prince Henry, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

Prices Reasonable. Catalogues Furnished on Application.



ROBT. BEITH & CO.,

BOWMANVILLE, ONT. Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 278-y

GURNEYS' FARM AND STOCK SCALE

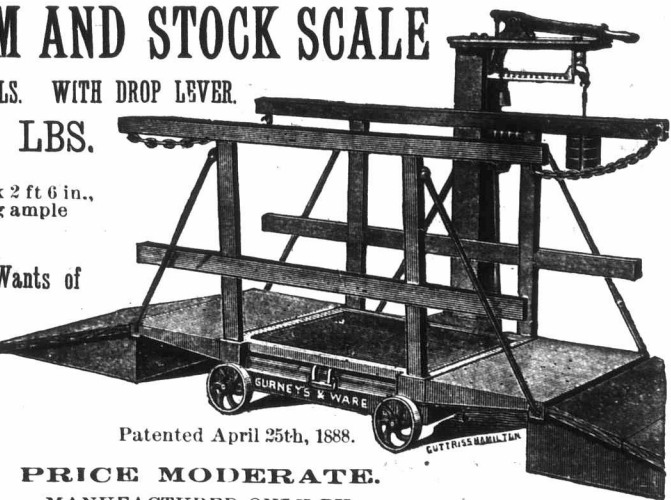
PORTABLE, ON WHEELS. WITH DROP LEVER.

CAPACITY, 3,000 LBS.

Platform, with extensions, 6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in., provided with guards, allowing ample room for any animal.

Designed Especially to Meet the Wants of Farmers and Stock-Raisers.

Made very strong, of the best material and finish. So constructed that extensions and guards can be uncoupled when desired, and scale used without them. See this scale at your nearest hardware, or write direct to makers.



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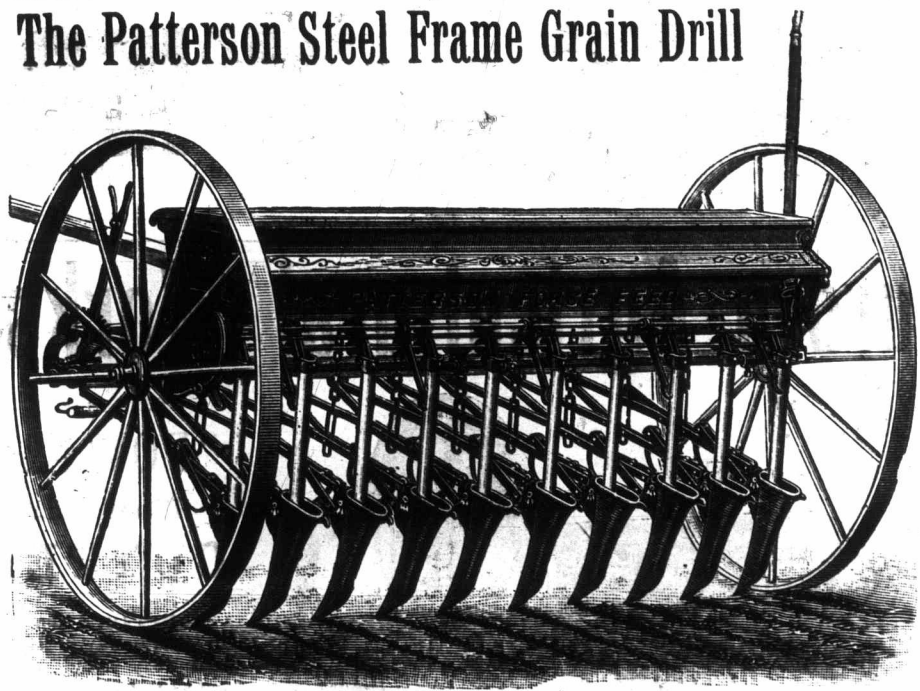
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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCALES.

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The Patterson Steel Frame Grain Drill



It can be instantly regulated to run at any desired depth without stopping the team.
 It does sow all kinds of grain thoroughly, evenly and at a uniform depth in all kinds of soil.
 It has a positive force feed, which does not clog or crack the grain.
 It commences to sow the instant the horses move.
 It has a refined channel steel frame, our new patented hoe and cultivator connection, and many other new and valuable improvements.
 We guarantee it better, more accurate and more complete than "The Best."

OUR PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & CUTTING BOXES

ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

If we have no agent near you, write to us for any implement you want.

THE PATTERSON & BRO. CO.,
 WOODSTOCK, ONT.

276-y

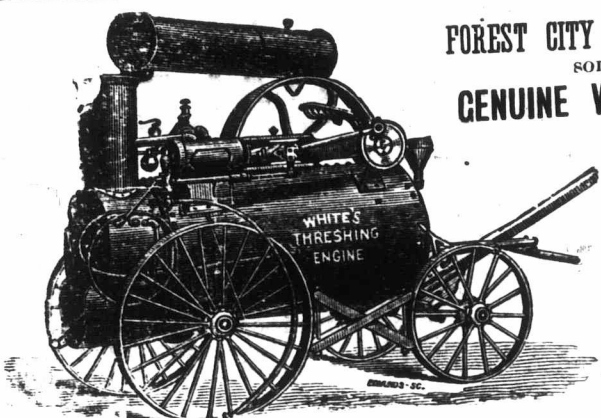
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PAIN'TS



"THE FITTEST SURVIVES."
FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, LONDON, ONT
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
GENUINE WHITE THRESHING ENGINE,

Special 20-horse power Portable Saw Mill Engine, (same pattern and style), Light and Heavy Traction Engine, and is licensed by all Insurance Co's, and has proved itself to be the most durable. The Engine for the Northwest is made to burn either coal, wood or straw. A thorough warranty given with all Machines and Engines. Call and examine our Machinery, or correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere.
NEW IRON SEPARATOR.
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 H. B. WHITE, Head Traveller.
 HUB. J. WHITE, Sec. Treas.
 A. W. WHITE, Asst. Manager
 F. J. WHITE, Asst. Sec.

267-17

STOCK GOSSIP.

Tisdale's Brantford Iron Stable Fittings. We lose no job we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The B. G. Tisdale Co., Brantford, Canada. Advt.

Mr. W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, who has just returned from a trip to Oregon, Wis., with a consignment of Shropshires, reports a pleasant trip. He visited Mr. A. O. Fox's farm, where he saw a fine lot of standard bred trotting horses and French Coach horses; also a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Mr. B. has another importation of Shrops on the way from England now.

John Jackson & Sons, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Ontario, write us thus: Sales from the Woodside flock of Southdowns have extended to Illinois, Kentucky and New York. Our new importation have arrived in good shape. The pen of Royal ewes are without a doubt the best that have yet appeared on this side the water. Five imported rams will be used this fall, all of choice breeding and high individual merit.

Wm. Davies & Son, in a recent letter, say: Our Yorbshires are doing capitally. Two of the last importation have farrowed—one gave us nine, the other seven pigs. They are much admired, and those who purchased young pigs from us have all expressed great satisfaction. Glad to see this breed attracting the attention of other breeders who are importing. They fill the bill exactly for long lean bacon at early maturity.

Messrs. Smith Bros, Charchville, report the following sales to Professor Saunders, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm: Three head of young Holstein cattle, and Onetta's Edgely, a young bull rising one year old next October. This is from our Duke of Edgely and Onetta, who gave during the past eight months 9,362½ lbs. of milk. With this young bull went Bonnie Ethel's Mercedes and Skejle 3rd's Queen. The dam of the former has a butter record of 15 lbs. 11 oz. in seven days as a three-year-old. Six of Bonnie Ethel's Mercedes' half sisters gave 16 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in seven days as two year-olds, and one as a three-year-old gave 25 lbs. 15½ oz. of butter in seven days.

Mr. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., writes:—On my return from England I found the young calves had grown almost beyond recognition. They are in prime condition, and several young bulls are now ready for shipment to such point as the happy purchaser may direct, where they are certain to leave such blocky, fleshy bullocks as will delight the eyes of Alderman Frankland or any other exporter. Late sales of cattle include one prime two-year-old heifer to W. Magee, Janetville, Ont.; two Victorias, Goldenhair and Victoria Secret, both daughters of imp. Victoria 677, bred by A. Craikshank, to John McKough, Cresco, Io.; six heifers to G. L. Smellie, of the great Bluscarth Farm, Manitoba, two of them are two years old and four one year old, and all of the choicest breeding and individual merit. Two of them were bred in Scotland and imported in dams. My shipment of 100 Shropshires, through the kindness of the Minister of Agriculture, landed at Montreal without a scratch the end of July. The ship, however, that brought them went to the bottom on her return trip. Since then I have been kept on the hop waiting on customers. Sales have been made in Eastern and Western Ontario, New York State, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Dakota and Manitoba. The lambs are the images of last year's lot, so well represented in your July number. Several have been sold, but there are others to follow. My experience in the trade this year only strengthens my previous conviction, that it pays to handle only the best.

English sheep breeders are in the midst of the ram sale and letting season at present. As yet it is too early to say definitely how matters are to stand compared with last year, but present appearances go to show that the demand is not less, nor will the prices realised be lower, than in 1888. At the annual sale of Cotswold rams from the flock of Mr. Robert Garne, of Aldworths, last week, shealings averaged £12 1s, and ram lambs £10 15s 3d. Last year the average was £10 4s 7d for rams, but in 1887 it was £11 10s 2d. At the Marshall Hall letting last week seventy-seven shearing rams were sold at an average of £9 3s 3d, and seventy-two ram lambs at an average of £6 16s 7d. The highest individual price for ram lambs was 12 gs., and for shearing rams 20 gs. At the Marquis of Bristol's letting the Suffolk ram lambs, by Van Tromp 5th made £10 10s and £5 5s. Other ram lambs made 11 to 4 gs. The commended ram at Windsor was purchased by Lord Ellesmere for 21 gs. The Suffolk ewe lambs fetched from 40s to 36s. The Southdown rams made £4 4s to £2 5s; shearing Southdown rams made £4 to £2 15s; two shearing do. realised £3 10s and £3; Southdown ewe lambs realised 3s to 2s. Messrs. Waters & Rawlence held their annual sale of Messrs. Palmer's Hampshire Down rams at Weyhill Fair on Friday. Fifty-nine were let and sold at an average of 48 gs., Mr. J. East hired one for the season at 48 gs., and bought another at 14 gs.; Mr. G. Judd hired No. 2 at 10 gs.; Mr. F. R. Moore hired No. 3 at 20 gs.; Mr. J. Finniger bought at 15 gs. and 17 gs.; Mr. Rowden (Oakley), at 12½ gs., 9 gs., 8½ gs.; Mr. Cox, for Mr. F. G. Dalgety, at 13 gs., 10 gs., and 7½ gs. The same firm sold Mr. James Fowler's Hampshire Downs at Chilmark last week. Forty-eight lambs let and sold at an average of 48 2s. The principal buyers were Mr. S. J. Taunton, at 18 gs. and 14 gs.; Mr. J. K. Read, at 11 gs. and 8 gs.; Mr. Macey, at 13 gs. (hired to 1st October) 8 gs., 7½ gs., and 7 gs.; Messrs. C. & T. Coles, at 12½ gs.; Mr. J. B. Sutton, 11½ gs.; Mr. E. J. Bennett, at 10 gs.

NOTICES.

The advertisement of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, which appears in another column, should be read by all interested in a business education. Send for the circular.

A NEW POTATO DIGGER—Just as we go to press, we receive an invitation from Mr. Alex. Wilkin, Birr P.O., Ont., to go and see his new potato digger at work. We found it doing first-class work, though the ground was somewhat weedy and the potatoes a poor crop. It is a Canadian invention, invented and manufactured by a Canadian farmer, and is the only practical implement of this kind that we have ever seen. It is light, cheap and strong, yet does its work very well. We will give a full report of it in our next issue.

Office of Neff & Hicks, lawyers, Pennsylvania, July 5th, 1889: Dear Sir, I received the sample number sent me of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and have read it over carefully, and without hesitation say it is one of the best periodicals of the kind published, even the advertisements are of those things that every intelligent farmer wants to know about. Your group of those most excellent sheep, "The Shropshire," does one's eyes good to look at, and serves to bring into more prominence this, we think, the best of all sheep for farmers to keep "for wool and mutton." To show my appreciation I herewith remit my subscription to end of this year and for the year 1890. Very truly yours, J. D. HICKS.

New Agricultural Publications.

We acknowledge the receipt of BURNHAM'S NEW POULTRY BOOK. A book devoted exclusively to poultry, and containing about three hundred and fifty pages of interesting reading matter for the farmer and amateur. We cannot but regret that in a work of such interest a better selection of illustrations had not been made. Many are decidedly misleading. The pompous little Sebright cock on the cover is an exception, however, as he is a typical bird, and well worthy of the prominent position he occupies. Published by Lee and Shephard, 10 Milk St. Boston.

THE "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED" WIMBLEDON NUMBER—Our enterprising and truly national pictorial weekly is issuing a special Wimbledon number, to honor the victories of the Canadian team. It will be out on Saturday, 17th inst., and will contain the following illustrations, from photographs and drawings sent from Wimbledon direct by the special artist of the Dominion Illustrated, viz.: A full-page engraving of the Canadian Kolapore team; a full-page view of the Wimbledon camp; sketches of the Canadian camp, Col. Bacon's tent, Adjutant Hood's tent, afternoon tea, writing home, Lady Wantage's reception tent, and the old windmill; a full-page view of the Canadian camp, and four other Wimbledon views, including High street, Lieut.-Col. Bacon. Altogether a very interesting number for all active members of the volunteer force in Canada, more especially as this is the last meeting at Wimbledon. The Dominion Illustrated always shows great interest in everything connected with the militia and should be well patronised. For sale at all newsdealers, or send ten cents to the publishers, 73 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHNSON'S
TRADE MARK
LIQUID COLORS
WARRANTED PURE LINSEED OIL PAINT.

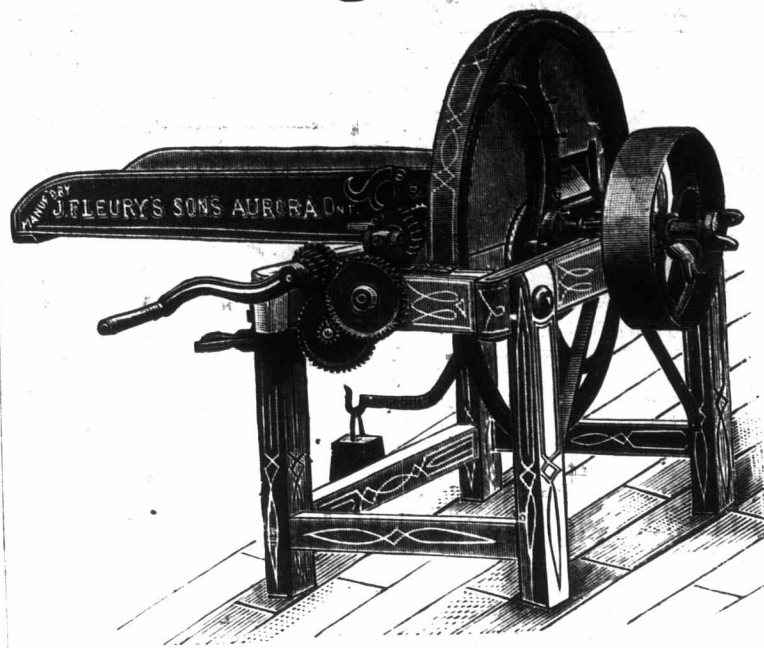
These ready-mixed Paints are no chemical combination of benzine or soap mixture, but are simply old-fashioned paints ground to a degree of fineness not attainable in hand-made paint. They are guaranteed to cover more, last longer, and give better results than any other paint. Decorate your homes!!!! 285

Largest Stock in America.
GRAPE NIAGARA VINES
and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducing of the new Black Grape.
EATON, T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y.

Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Send list for prices.

Aurora Agricultural Works.

THIS IS OUR
"POWER"
FEED AND ENSILAGE
CUTTER



—a perfect machine in every way. Heavy and very strong. Will cut as fast as feed can be got to it. Run by rod or belt. Cuts several lengths. Feed can be stopped or reversed instantly. Perfectly finished in every detail. Price, \$46, or with Jack Gear, \$50. Carriers furnished if required.

For our 10 and 12-inch mouth cutters, for hand or power, see September ADVOCATE.

This cut represents our "ROLLER PROCESS" Grain Crusher. Same in principle as rollers now used in best equipped and most modern grist mills. Will crush from 25 to 60 bush. per hour, according to the sort of grain and power used. Is cheaper in first cost and to keep in running order than any other sort of crusher or grinder. No plates to renew every two weeks. Nothing about it to wear out within ten years. Perfectly built of best material. No farmer who has one would be without it, or exchange for any more expensive machine. Save cost of grinding at mill and toll. Price, \$40, or with Jack Gear \$50.

Write us before buying any of these articles or Root Cutters, Plows, etc. Agents wanted, but good ones only.

J. FLEURY'S SONS,

286-a AURORA, ONT.

MANITOBA LANDS FOR SALE

BY D. A. ROSS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

We have over 1,000,000 acres for sale in the best districts in the Province. 200 improved farms for sale. We are sole agents for the sale of lands of four loan companies, and consequently can give you some cheap farms and easy terms of payment. We have been inspecting lands for loan companies and private individuals for the past twelve years and know every farm within a radius of 50 miles around Winnipeg. Parties buying from us get the benefit of our experience. Send for list of land or any other information. Large blocks of land a specialty. References—British-Canadian Loan Co., Canada Landed Credit Co., Freehold Loan & Savings Co. (Ltd.), Manitoba & North-west Loan Co.

D. A. ROSS & CO., 2 William St., Winnipeg.