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No. 337.



A FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
THE PROPERTY OF J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

EDITORIAL.

J. A. S. Macmillan's Shropshires.

Sheep-breeding is one of the industries that has not as yet received, in Canada, anything like the attention its importance merits. Thousands of acres of the lighter rolling lands appear especially adapted for sheep pastures, and even on the heavier land sheep thrive well and are not subject to any of the diseases so common in other countries. It is almost needless to say, that when properly managed, sheep rearing is a very profitable business: the price of mutton being high, feed very cheap, expensive buildings not necessary, and no great amount of manual labor being required, this is bound to become one of our leading industries. As in all other branches of live stock husbandry, great importance attaches to the quality of the stock raised, hence the necessity of using only pure-bred sires.

In order to meet the growing demand for pure-bred stock, Mr. J. A. S. Macmillan, of Brandon, imported last fall a flock of pure Shropshires, consisting of two hundred ewes and three rams, a draft from which forms the handsome engraving on the front page of this issue. Mr. Macmillan made his selection from some of the most celebrated flocks in England, such as Mr. Mansell, of Spipnal; Mr. Inger, of Thorpe; Mrs. Barrs, of Odstare Hall, and others. The best ram, Odstare Edgar, bred by Mrs. Barrs, is full brother to her champion ram, sweepstakes winner in all leading English shows last year, and which was sold at auction for \$840. The ewes selected from Mrs. Barrs' flock are by the same sire as Champion. Full particulars of this importation appeared in our issue of November, 1892. From the two hundred shearling ewes, Mr. Macmillan reports two hundred fine, healthy lambs, and so well satisfied is he as to the future prospects of the sheep business that he is now in England selecting another lot which he will bring out with him, a review of which we will publish on their arrival. He imports all breeds of sheep, and will have some choice pure-breds for sale this fall, also some good grades.

In comparison with a year ago, the number of hogs packed at Chicago from March 1st to June 15th show a decrease of 450,000, while within the last three weeks Western packing has shown a reduction of at least twenty-two per cent. from the number packed for the corresponding period of last year.

The International Reciprocity Convention, held last month in St. Paul, was very successful. A large gathering of influential men from the Northwest and Middle States, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, expressed themselves strongly in favor of closer trade relations between the two countries. James Fisher, M. P. P. for Russell, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The Scottish Farmer has the following:—"Consistently with the policy which he has announced as his determination to follow, Mr. Gardner cannot, in the absence of proved disease, very well do anything else than withdraw the slaughter order, should no disease appear in Canadian cattle after a sufficient investigation. The whole question will turn on this, What is a sufficient investigation? and about this there are likely to be nearly as many opinions as there are parties." The above is quite true, but we would like to state a few facts: First, Pleuro-pneumonia has never been known in the Dominion of Canada. The first time that anything was heard of it, this disease was brought over by cattle imported from England. Measures were at once taken to stamp it out, and it was never allowed to go any further than the quarantine station. Pleuro-pneumonia is not known in the section from which the suspected animals were supposed to have come, and prominent veterinary surgeons in England disagreed as to whether it was the dreaded disease or not. This spring, out of between five or six thousand cattle which have been slaughtered, only one has been suspected, and it also came from a place which was never suspected of being infested with the disease, and in this case the English authorities do not seem to be in a hurry about giving their decision. In view of all this, and the fact that Sir John Lusk stated in the British House of Commons that it was the invariable experience of Scottish farmers to find that the lungs of Canadian cattle were far healthier than a corresponding number of either English or Irish cattle, we would like to respectfully ask our contemporary what would be a sufficient investigation.

Keep tools bright and sharp. Never work with a dull hoe, or in fact any other tool, for it is a waste of labor. Always take a file to the field with you.

Take advantage of slack times and wet days to put the fences in good order before the pastures get bare. Poor fences and short feed make breachy, unmanageable animals.

Intending exhibitors of poultry at the World's Fair must not overlook the fact that the entries must be in the hands of the superintendent, Mr. Allan Bogue, of London, on or before the fifteenth of July. Each exhibitor is only allowed to make one entry in each section. It is to be hoped that all Canadian breeders will take a hand in this department, so that we will have a thoroughly good exhibit.

Farmers are frequently advised to leave salt in the field within reach of their stock at all times. This is very good advice, but still the old-fashioned way of carrying out the salt as often as it is needed will give equally as good results, and has this advantage that the average farmer will visit his animals oftener in the busy times than if he knew that they had plenty of salt, and will be on hand if any are injured in any way and thus know them better and can see just how each one is doing.

The Connecticut Legislature has just passed a law that provides that any person who has a dog in the habit of going out on the road to snarl, bite, or otherwise annoy those lawfully using the highway, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding seven dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than ten days, providing that written notice regarding the dog has been given to the owner by a justice of the peace. This is another step in advance of this country, and one which might be copied with good results by our legislature.

Change your stock from one pasture field to another every week or two, even if you have to put a fence down the middle of the only field and put the stock backward and forward through the gate, for it will be found to pay well for the extra trouble. The animals cannot tramp over the whole area at once, and while they are feeding in one field the other will be freshening up. Animals appreciate a change as much as human beings, and will do much better than if they could feed over the whole extent of pasture at once.

Watch the sheep and see if they are troubled with attacks of the gadfly, the parent of the grub in the head. Some years they are more numerous than others. One of the best forms of prevention is to allow the sheep access to a cool, dark shed or a piece of dry woodland where they can find plenty of dust to thrust their noses into. In the absence of the above conditions it may be wise to plow a furrow across the field. If tar is applied to the nose often enough that it will not become dry, it will prevent the attack of the insect.

When our fathers cut all their hay and grain with the sickle, harvest time was the easiest time of the year for the horses, for they could roam at will in the pasture field, and were only needed to draw the crop to the barn; but now, with our mowers, horse-rakes, tedders and heavy binders, this is all changed, and from being the easiest time it has become the hardest. While the farmer has his work made lighter, he should not forget his faithful servant, the horse, and not as some farmers do, begrudge him the extra feed and care necessary to enable him to stand the added strain in the hot summer months.

The Wide Tire Bill of New York, which has just been signed by the Governor, provides that any person who uses wagons the tires of which are at least three and a-half inches in width, shall receive a rebate of one-half his assessed road taxes, but in no case to exceed the amount of four days' statute labor. The right to such rebate shall not be affected by the use upon the roads of buggies and carriages carrying a weight not exceeding a thousand pounds. New York is considerably in advance of Ontario in respect to this subject. A bill was brought into our legislature some time ago to aid the introduction of the wide tires, but for some unaccountable reason it failed to get through the House. We would even go further and offer a bonus for every wagon with wide tires which is used to any extent on the public highways. This would be a cheap way of improving the roads, for the wide wheels act as a roller, and instead of cutting up the road will render it firmer and smoother.

Canadian Cheese at the World's Fair.

The judges on cheese decided that each exhibit of cheese that scored 90 or over should receive a medal. The total number of single exhibits of cheese was 667. Of this number Canada sent 162, which were gathered from 110 different factories. When the judging was finished it was found that out of the 135 medals awarded, Canada had no less than 126, and also that 31 exhibits scored higher than the highest cheese from the United States factories. The honors were divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario receives 69; Quebec 52; New Brunswick 1; Nova Scotia 2; Prince Edward Island 2. Of the present year's cheese twenty lots from Quebec received medals, while only one medal went to cheese manufactured in Ontario in 1893.

Farm Scales.

Nearly every farm product is sold by the pound; if the farmer has a set of farm scales, he is rendered independent of the middleman. They will often pay for themselves in a winter by enabling a farmer to tell those of his cattle that are making a profitable gain from those which are not paying for their feed. These should be sold to the butcher at once for what they will bring. A few minutes will be sufficient to do the weighing, and the weights can then be easily compared with those of the previous month, and animals which have not made a paying increase removed to make room for better ones. In selling animals alive the farmer can always make a better bargain if he knows the weight beforehand, for it stands to reason that a man who is engaged in buying and weighing stock will be a better judge of the weight of an animal than the farmer who seldom sees an animal weighed. Again, if a buyer knows that you have scales at home he will be more particular that he makes no mistakes in weighing your grain and other produce, and if he should happen to make a mistake you can put him right at once and in this way save more than the price of the scales many times over.

Canadian Sheep Record.

The American Sheep Breeder has the following kind words to say for the Canadian Sheep Record, in noticing the fact that sheep entered in this record will be allowed to compete at the World's Fair without the need of registration in the American Records:—

"Mr. Garland has added the Canadian Sheep Record to the list of registers. This new record includes Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, Oxford and Hampshires. The rules of entry to this new record are so strict that our breeders in the States can certainly raise no objection. Rams not recorded in some English flock record must have at least five top crosses, and ewes four top crosses: each of such sires must be bred by a reputable British breeder of that breed to which such animal belongs, and satisfactory evidence given to prove that each of the above-mentioned sires was purely bred and has been used in the flock of a reputable breeder."

The second yearly meeting of this society convened in London, Ontario, a short time ago. A full report will be published in an early issue.

We believe that there is some prospect of a dog show at Montreal this fall during the exposition week. This will be good news to the fanciers in that section, who were disappointed in not seeing their pets out in full force last year.

There is a great difference of opinion as regards the usefulness of lightning rods. Some consider them of no use whatever, while others are loud in their praise. Very much of their utility will depend upon the manner of their construction and their being kept in a state of repair. The little light things that are commonly peddled over the country are dear at any price. Both science and practice unite in supporting the statement that a well-made lightning rod is a great protection, but it must be kept in order, for if the conductor is broken or hanging against the building, instead of being a protection it increases the danger tenfold; yet in going over the country how many lightning rods do we find in just this condition? The current should be conducted several feet down into the moist earth. The complaints which are so often heard about lightning rods being of no use in time of trial, are chiefly due to either a neglect in keeping them in repair, or because some of the cheap, worthless ones have been purchased.

A Winter Show.

The rules which govern the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show are published in this issue, also the prize list, which is liberal and should bring out a very fine display. Last year the exhibition of sheep and pigs was the finest ever seen at a winter show in Canada or America, eclipsing anything of the kind ever held in Chicago. This winter the exhibit will be finer than last year, especially in the sheep and swine departments; we hope the cattle department will also be superior. One clause in last year's regulations prevented some of the best breeders and feeders from exhibiting. This clause is now cancelled. The result will be a larger and better display. Last year there were but four classes for pure-bred swine, this year there are six, yet the prizes have not been decreased in any class. The Tamworths had a half class last year; this year they have a full class. We would be glad to see a winter show held in Winnipeg; a start ought to be made in this direction soon. No doubt the Railroad Companies would assist in such a venture. In order to carry out such a scheme a live stock association should be formed with branch societies, one for horses, one for cattle, one for sheep, and one for swine. A dairy section might be added, also one for poultry. As several societies now exist, it only remains to organize others; when all are organized delegates should be elected from each body, say the president and secretary. These delegates should compose the central body, and be the connecting link between the several kindred societies. Such an organization would bring about results that separate organizations or separate individuals never can. The agricultural department of the government should send a representative as a member of the central body. At present the live stock and dairy societies in Manitoba are not receiving the aid from government that sister societies in Ontario do. The time has come when several useful bodies should be founded in Manitoba. A Horticultural society is needed.

Prof. Robertson says that streaky butter may result from either an imperfect mixture of the salt, or the retention of too much buttermilk in the butter. In the first case this may be remedied by reworking after the salt is dissolved, and in the latter case by adding a quart of water for each two quarts of cream after the granules appear and before the churning is completed.

We take the following from the Rural New-Yorker:—"What are a dog's legal rights? It would seem to be generally supposed that the dog has special privileges under the law. Is that so? Why, under the common law a dog has no more rights than a donkey—in fact less, because it can be easily proved that a donkey is a useful animal. As a matter of fact, unless special local laws have been passed preventing it, a farmer can shoot any dog found prowling about his premises. A sign like this, 'All Dogs Found on This Farm Will Be Shot!' would be considered ample notification to the public that dogs were not desired. If then the dog was shot when on the farm, no legal court would convict the shooter. In fact, on at least one Western sheepfarm the owners make a standing offer of \$1.00 for every dog kill on the place. At least twenty-five have been slaughtered. But the dog owners? Of course, they object and vow vengeance for the loss of their comrades. Our belief is that a big and savage dog, when away from the society of those who can control him, should be regarded as a savage beast and destroyed as such." We are afraid that the laws in Ontario will hardly allow us to go quite so far as they will in New York, still, we must say that we heartily agree with the above.

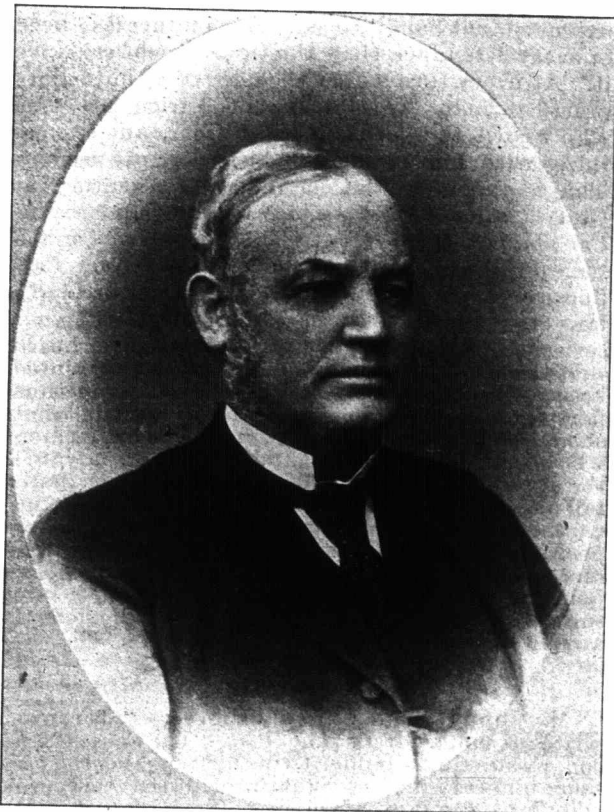
The shortness of the hay crop, especially in Great Britain and France, will doubtless increase prices in this country. A late telegram from England states:—In London the omnibus companies are wondering what they shall do for fodder. The price of hay is rising by leaps and bounds. It is already 50 per cent. higher than last year or the year before. One bus company has sent an agent to Australia with power to purchase up to £25,000. Speculations have been open on a big scale in foreign hay, and large purchases have been made in the United States, Canada, and even in Russia.

Ten carloads of pressed hay were shipped from Alverton, Ont., June 19th, for England via New York, by Mr. R. Honey, of Mitchell. It was put up in bundles averaging 140 pounds. This makes a total of 25 car loads, or over 300 tons, shipped from that neighborhood during the past few weeks: \$5.50 per ton was paid.

The hay crop in Ontario is above the average in quality; the quality cannot be foretold at this date, but if the weather continues favorable it should be good.

Sir John Carling.

As a rule the farmers of Canada take little stock in knighthoods and similar honors bestowed on Canadian politicians. We, as a class, do not lack loyalty or fail to appreciate royal favors, but these gifts have been chiefly bestowed on men whose life-work has not brought them in contact with the agriculturists. In fact, many of these honored ones, as is the case with too many of our public men, have no sympathy with the farmer, and he in turn is fast learning to have no liking for or no sympathy with them. Not until the knighting of Sir John Carling has Canadian agriculture received Imperial notice. The honor bestowed on this gentleman is heartily appreciated and richly deserved. In January, 1891, we gave a short sketch of Mr. Carling's career. Born in Middlesex County, Ontario, in 1828, of Yorkshire parentage. At eleven years of age he came with his father to live in London, where he received his education. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, on which he served four years. In 1854 he was elected an Alderman, and served the city in this capacity four years. In 1859 he was elected a member of the old Parliament of Canada, where he continued to represent the city until Confederation. In 1862 he was appointed Receiver-General in the Macdonald-Carter government, defeating many candidates, always the strongest men the Opposition could bring against him. He has continued in Parliament ever since, except one or two brief intervals. For a time after Confederation he represented the city at both Ottawa and Toronto. In 1872 dual representation was abolished, and Mr. W. R. Meredith succeeded him in the Local House. While thus serving the public he has held several important portfolios, and in every case has accomplished excellent work of an



SIR JOHN CARLING, K.C.M.G.

original character. In 1878 he served as Chairman of the London Board of Water Commissioners, when the present efficient system of waterworks was constructed, which is the best in Ontario. In 1882 he accepted the office of Postmaster-General, and continued in this capacity until September, 1885, when he accepted the responsible post of Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. While serving in this capacity he reared a monument to his memory in the far-reaching and well-equipped Dominion system of Experimental Farms, which are to-day doing excellent work, and will continue to do so long after this generation has passed away. As Commissioner of Agriculture in the Local Legislature he established the first Experimental Farm in Canada, selecting Mimico as the site; subsequently this institution was transferred to Guelph. While Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario he directed the building of the London Insane Asylum, Belleville Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Brantford Asylum for the Blind. More recently he secured the Military School for London. He also carried out the extensive scheme of drainage, which rendered so large a section of the Western Peninsula of Ontario fit for settlement, and at the same time opened up the free grant lands of Muskoka. He was the first to have grants of money set apart for Mechanics' Institutes, the Fruit Growers' Association, and Entomological and other kindred societies. As director of the Great Western Railway, he was instrumental in securing the G. W. R. and Ontario car shops for London, as well as the London, Huron & Bruce Railway for this district, and many years later he was the chief factor in bringing the Canadian Pacific Railway to this city.

In private life he is a fine type of the true gentleman, generous, affable, true-hearted. We trust he may long be spared to enjoy his well-earned honors.

We notice in many of our English exchanges long and very complimentary notices of Sir John Carling. We appreciate them, for we know they are deserved. Discussing the Queen's Birthday honors to Canadians.

The Canadian Gazette (London, England) says: "No one will dispute the value of the services which each of the four Canadians selected for distinction has rendered. The best known of them all is Sir John Carling, the 'Honest John' of political parlance. He has had a long career of public usefulness in Canada. As a member of the Ontario City of London, while winning ample monetary reward for himself, he has ever remained faithful to the place of his birth and commercial activity. For thirty-five years he has represented it in some legislative capacity—first, for ten years as a member of its spokesman in the Dominion House of Commons, and now as one of the Ontario Ministers of the Cabinet. A nominee of Sir John Macdonald, he was always one of the closest political associates of the late Premier, and if he had done nothing besides initiating the system of State Experimental Farms which are now helping to lift Canadian farming out of the ruins of a world-wide depression, he would deserve, as he undoubtedly receives, the gratitude and esteem of all sections of the Canadian community."

The Mark Lane Express, also printed in London, England, devotes a column and a half to a sketch of Mr. Carling's public career, which we would like to reproduce, but space forbids. The writer commences the article as follows:

"The Hon. John Carling, M. P., late Minister of Agriculture in the Government of Canada, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, his name appearing in the list of birthday honors conferred by Her Majesty. This distinction has been most worthily bestowed, and it may, in a measure, be regarded as a recognition of the importance of the agricultural interests of our far-reaching colonial empire. Sir John Carling, as we must now call him, has for many years been well-known as the Canadian farmers' friend."

[Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, England.]
In the list of those upon whom Queen's birthday honors were conferred there appears one by no means unfamiliar to the readers of this journal. We refer to that of the Hon. John Carling, late Minister of Agriculture in the Government of the Dominion of Canada, who has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and who hereafter will be known as Sir John Carling. In the official announcement he is described as "senator," which is an error, as will be seen in the course of this article.

Sir John Carling is a native-born Canadian, but comes of good old English stock. His father was born in Yorkshire, but in the year 1818 he went to Canada, where he settled in what is now the progressive city of London, in the province of Ontario. On January 23rd, 1828, the few Canadian K. C. M. G. was born, since which time he has resided in his native place, with the exception of the periods he has been in official life, first as a member of the Provincial Government of Ontario, and, secondly, as a member of the Federal Government at Ottawa. At a comparatively early age Sir John Carling took an active interest in politics, identifying himself with the Conservative party, under the leadership of that distinguished statesman, the late Sir John A. Macdonald. In the old Legislative Assembly of Canada he represented London from 1857 to 1867, when Confederation took place, the provinces of Upper (now Ontario) and Lower (now Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being formed into the Dominion of Canada on July 1st of the last named year. Since that time the Dominion has extended its geographical boundaries, for it now comprises the whole of British North America, with the exception of the island of Newfoundland. Upon the formation of the first Government of Ontario under the new order of things, Sir John Carling was selected by the Provincial Premier (the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald) for the dual position of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, which he held until the resignation of the Government, after the defeat in the Legislature, in December, 1871. As Minister of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario, he conceived the idea of establishing a model farm for the province, where educational and experimental work could be carried on. His colleagues approved the scheme; and although it was not his good fortune to remain in office long enough to see his designs carried out to completion, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that he was the original promoter of the scheme which resulted in the establishment of the institution at Guelph. From May 1882, to September, 1885, Sir John Carling held the office of Postmaster-General of Canada, and upon the death of the Hon. John H. Pope he became Minister of Agriculture, which he continued to hold in the second Dominion Administration of the late Sir John Macdonald, and subsequently in the Administration of the Hon. J. C. Abbott, who succeeded Sir John Macdonald as Prime Minister in June, 1891. In November last, while absent from Canada for the benefit of his health, Mr. Abbott resigned, and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice (who is at present in Paris as one of the British Arbitrators for the settlement of the Behring Sea seal-fishing difficulty, with the United States) undertook the task of forming a Government. Sir John Carling accepted a place in the Cabinet without portfolio, and was succeeded as Minister of Agriculture by the Hon. Mr. Angers, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Sir John Carling quitted office, leaving behind him the Experimental Agricultural Farm at Ottawa as a monument to his zeal and devotion in the work of promoting the interests of the farmers of the Dominion, to work for whom was with him indeed a labor of love. Connected with this farm there are branches in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, in the Northwest Territories, and in British Columbia. The Central Farm at Ottawa is, under the able direction and control of Professor William Saunders, formerly of London, in whom Sir John Carling found a gentleman eminently qualified by technical knowledge and experience to fill the multitudinous duties of the position. It will be seen, therefore, that Sir John Carling has for many years taken an active and zealous interest in agricultural matters, and, if we may so claim him, we have much pleasure in congratulating him, as a representative of that most important interest, upon the distinguished honor conferred upon him by Her Majesty. Personally, as not a few Englishmen who have travelled through Canada know by pleasant experience, Sir John Carling is a most hospitable gentleman, affable and amiable; we hope he may be long spared to wear his Imperial honor, which he will do with becoming dignity and with credit to himself.

We have said that the official announcement contained an error in describing Mr. Carling as "Senator." The facts are these: He had represented the city of London in the House of Commons from 1867, but at the general election of 1891 he was defeated by Mr. Hyman, a Liberal. Mr. Hyman's return was protested, and he was un-seated on account of corrupt practices by agents. Mr. Carling, who after his defeat in London was called to the Senate of Canada, resigned his membership of that body, and again became a candidate for London, in opposition to Mr. Hyman, who was re-nominated by his party. The result was Mr. Carling's success, although for some time the case was in the courts connected with a dispute over the legality of certain votes. Mr. Carling triumphed, and since that time he has been a member of the House of Commons.

We could give many more extracts from English papers, but these are sufficient to show how Mr. Carling's work is esteemed in Britain.

We are enabled to present the accompanying portrait of Sir John Carling to our readers through the kindness of the Illustrated Buffalo Express. It was executed by George E. Matthews & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Canada's Great Fair, 1893.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL—NEW STABLES AND CATTLE SHEDS, ETC.

Visitors to the Great Industrial Fair, to be held at Toronto from the 4th to the 16th of September next, will find that great improvements have been made on the grounds during the present year—in fact, about the most important to the farming community that have been made since the exhibition was started fourteen years ago.

Over \$100,000 is now being expended in the erection of new stables, new cattle sheds, new barns and a complete system of drainage, etc. The stables and cattle sheds will be of the most modern construction. Visitors to the fair will be able to pass through the centre of each building in a passageway twenty feet wide, and view the horses and cattle on either side with the greatest comfort; and as every building will be connected by covered archways, all the stables and cattle sheds can be visited without going out of doors, except when passing from one range of buildings to another.

The prize list has been published, and is now being distributed. It has been considerably added to this year, one important feature being the provision of a class for standard-bred trotters. In addition to the valuable prizes offered by the association for dairy products, \$500 in special prizes are offered for cheese by the exhibition association, the Eastern and Western Ontario and the Quebec Dairymen's Associations.

Already the applicants for space at the coming exhibition are more numerous than in any previous year at this date, and include many exhibits that were prepared for the World's Fair, but which the owners at the last moment decided could be exhibited with greater benefit to themselves at Canada's Great Fair.

The new grand stand, which was erected last year, has received its finishing decorations, and the basement has been laid with granolithic pavements, and the buildings surrounded with granolithic walks. Visitors to the fair this year will see the most complete stand on this continent. The old stand, with the booths under the same, has been removed, and the view from the main building of all the central portion of the grounds is unobstructed.

Manager Hill is busy arranging his programme of special features, which he is determined shall this year be more interesting and entertaining than ever. He has spent a week at the World's Fair seeking more particularly features that would be of special interest to visitors to the Toronto fair.

All entries for the exhibition in the manufacturing department and live stock have to be made by the 12th of August, agricultural products by August, and poultry by the 26th August. Applications for space should be made at once.

Cattle Men Appeal to the Government.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the Canada Live Stock Association was held June 29th, protesting against increasing the inspection fees for cattle at Montreal at a time when the trade is suffering from adverse circumstances, and the following was passed:

"That whereas the port of Boston and other American ports are free from all fees, be it therefore resolved that this association protest against the action of the Government in advancing the inspection fees for cattle for export, and that a deputation be appointed to proceed to Ottawa and endeavor to have the whole inspection fees removed, as well as all harbor dues and other obstacles to this important and much abused trade."

It was also resolved, "That a committee be appointed to wait on the Minister of Railways and show the exorbitant charge made by Canadian railways in freight on cattle as compared with rates on American railways, and that the Minister be respectfully requested to have the rates on Canadian roads so adjusted that our exporters and shippers may be on an equal footing with those of the United States."

"That the executive head of the live stock trade, in consideration of the manner in which the exporters are hampered by exorbitant railway and steamship charges and excessive fees by the Government, would advise the trade to abandon shipping in the meantime, as they cannot compete with American neighbors."

Our live stock interests should be fostered and extended, not handicapped. Agriculture is in need of every assistance that the Government can give it. At every turn we see the need of a thoroughly practical man as Minister of Agriculture—one who knows the needs of the farmer, and sympathizes with him in his difficulties. Until such a man is appointed, the portfolio of agriculture at Ottawa will not be of service to the yeomanry of Canada, but the reverse. The farmers of Canada have a right to ask why a man like Sir John Carling was displaced as Minister of Agriculture and a lawyer appointed to succeed him.

Binding Twine.

Mr. John Hallam, 83 to 85 Front street, Toronto, writes us under date of June 24th: "The Central Prison, by starting a binder twine factory and the farmers' binder twine factory at Brantford have succeeded in breaking down the monopoly, and now, for the first time since binder twine came into use, by the action of the Central Prison industry it is possible for the farmers to get their twine at reasonable prices."

It is computed that about 6000 tons, or 12,000,000 lbs. of twine, are used in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest. The saving on this line alone to the farmers is upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. The binder twine manufactured at the Central Prison is pure Manilla, and runs over six hundred feet to the pound. It is as good as the best in the market, and we claim that it will give better satisfaction than any other twine.

It will stand a breaking strain of about 120 pounds. This factory has been the cause of breaking down the monopoly, and the farmers should find it to their interest to patronize the Central Prison binder twine. I am prepared to execute orders at the prices advertised by the Government, viz.: 8 1/2 cents per lb. for carload lots, and 9 1/2 cents for less quantities.

A determined effort is being made to discourage the manufacture of twine in the Central Prison; farmers should stand by the authorities in this matter, and not allow capitalists to crush this industry out.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have a unique scheme to further the rebuilding and settlement of the North West. When a settler in the western wilderness wants to go back to the eastern provinces to get married, the railway will sell him a round trip ticket at the usual rate, having a "matrimonial stub" attached. On presenting the return coupon, a stub, and a marriage certificate, the road furnishes free transportation for his bride to their western home. Young men who have either their own or their country's good at heart should lose no time in taking advantage of this offer.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

A MONTH'S REVIEW.

The month of May is always an interesting part of the year to those having to do with Clydesdale horses. The travelling season then begins, and entire horses are on their rounds. Breeders are anxious to know how they are being received, and rumor makes free with many a horse's reputation. So far there has been little of this during 1893, but shortly we shall know the best and the worst of the business. The foaling season is also in full swing, and the success or failure of each distinguished mare is eagerly looked for. Losses have, as a rule, not been heavy this season, but there have been sufficient to cause us to remember that horse breeding is a lottery, and, with the best intentions and pre-arrangements, mishaps will occur.

All the shows with which we have been accustomed in May have been duly held. The county meetings at Alexandria for Dumbartonshire, Hamilton for Lanark, Paisley for Renfrew, and Campbeltown for Kintyre, and Stirling for its own county, have been well attended, and the character of the stock has been sustained, and in some few cases improved upon. But apart from these larger events quite a unique show was held at Galston in Ayrshire, on Saturday, 6th May. The object of this show is primarily to foster a spirit of emulation amongst the tenantry of the Duke of Portland, who owns most of the land in the neighborhood, but it is open to all breeders in the parishes where the Portland estates are located.

The institution of these shows is part of the estate policy of the Duke, who believes in making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the tenants on his wide properties, which extend to many acres in Caithness, Ayrshire, Northumberland and Nottingham. Undoubtedly, however, the greater part of the Duke's princely revenues comes from the ground rents of a portion of modern Babylon, London, but he is not one who spends it all there, and numerous are the methods of spending open to him on his estates. He is very popular with all his tenants, and they each wish him long life and happiness. A son and heir has lately been born to him, who bears the courtesy title of Marquis of Titchfield, in connection with the event there have been great rejoicings and presentations. Ayrshires and Clydesdales have been the principal exhibits at all the shows hitherto held, and Galston, held in the very heart of the Ayrshire district, was certainly no exception. Captain Steel, of Burnhead, a famous breeder of dairy cattle, won the championship with a notable cow named Wee Maggie, and McGregor Alston, Loudounhill, won the Clydesdale cup with the beautiful mare Heather Bell, a daughter of Prince of Wales and a Darnley mare. She is a noble specimen, and has gained many prizes heretofore. Black-faced sheep are also present at all of these meetings, and are highly popular and useful in all parts of Scotland. Captain Dempster, of Ladyton, was a prominent exhibitor at Galston, and is the owner of the champion ram of the breed this season, The Macgregor.

Dumbartonshire is one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in Scotland. Stretching along the north bank of the Clyde for about twenty miles, it contains many thickly populated industrial centres. The famous ocean flyers, the New York and the Paris, were built in Dumbartonshire, and the district in which they were built, Clydebank, is also the seat of Singer's Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company's Scottish factories. Then, in the vale of the Leven, a tributary which flows from Lochlomond into the Clyde, there are many very large dyeing works, and the county town of Dumbarton is a famous shipbuilding centre. The natural consequence of the condition of things described is that there is a great market for dairy produce in the county, and Ayrshire cattle abound in large numbers. The best stock, as a whole, is that of Mr. Thomas Kerr, Rosneath Home Farm, on the outlying peninsula between the Gareloch and Lochlong, the chief proprietor of which is the Duke of Argyll. In respect of Clydesdales the county does not now enjoy so favorable a reputation as in the days when the Amherdeman stud was in its glory—that is, during the years from 1872 to 1884. At the same time there are probably a greater number of good Clydesdales in the county than there were in these years. The average is higher, and several very good horses have travelled, leaving first-rate stock. Mr. Riddell's first farm, Kilbowie, is situated in the Clyde valley, and he still holds it. This gives him a title to exhibit at the show, which he generally does to good purpose. This year by far the best mare at the show, Rhoda, the beautiful daughter of Darnley, is owned by him. She was possibly the best Clydesdale exhibited. The first three-year old mare, Lass o' Leven, by Top Knot, is a grand sort, and Mr. John Macdonald, Boquharan

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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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.
3. Should any of the other essays contain valuable matter, not fully covered by the one awarded the first prize, or should any present different views of the same topic, and we consider such views meritorious, we will publish such essays in full, or extracts from them as we may deem best, and allow the writer ten cents per inch (one dollar per column) printed matter for as much of such articles as we publish. By this rule each writer who sends us valuable matter will receive remuneration for his labor, whether he be the winner of the first prize or not.

See section 11 and four following in publisher's announcement above.

A prize of \$5 will be given for the best essay on farm drainage with special reference to methods of doing the work, the materials and implements used. Essays to reach this office not later than July 20th.

Dalmuir, exhibited several useful mares. Black-faced sheep and Border Leicesters are eagerly grown in Dumbartonshire, and the show of both was a very fine one. Mr. James Lumsden, of Arden, exhibited the best of the former, and Mr. Middleton Campbell, of Camiseskan, had the principal prizes for Leicesters.

The Lanarkshire show has many points in common with the Dumbartonshire gathering. Ayrshires and Clydesdales are equally popular and predominate in both; but Dumbarton fairly beats its neighbor for sheep. Clydesdales, however, are still bred to good purpose in their native shire, and this year the show was well up to the average. The first prize winners were Mr. Robert Renwick's young mare Lady Ann, by Lord Erskine, in the brood mare class; Mr. Robert Murdoch's celebrated black mare Duchess II., amongst the yeld mares; Mr. John Craig's fine daughter of Loyalist, Sonsee Lass, in the class of three-year-old fillies; Mr. W. W. Galbraith's magnificent two-year-old filly by Gay Windham, out of Zeynab, which was first at Glasgow; and Mr. James F. Murdoch's beautiful yearling filly by Darnley's Last, an extra good one, which he lately bought from Mr. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies. For the championship there was a keen fight between these animals, but eventually the yearling filly won, the tie being between her and Mr. Galbraith's two-year-old filly. Mr. Johnston, Lochburnie, gained first prizes for colts, his two-year-old being Prince Grandeur, and his yearling Vanguard, by Flashwood.

An important sale of Shorthorns took place at Edengrove, Cumberland, on the 18th of May. Mr. W. Graham, the proprietor of Edengrove, is an enthusiastic lover of the dairy Shorthorn, and his stock having outgrown the bounds of his farm he cleared out a lot. Most of them were cows of some age, and there were no fancy prices, although otherwise the return was very good. Nineteen cows, three years old and over, made an average price of £31 0s. 7d.; three two-year-old heifers, £35 14s.; five yearling heifers, £24 19s.; two yearling bulls, £22 11s. 6d.; two two-year-old bulls, £55 2s. 6d.; two aged bulls, £47 15s. 6d. Mr. John Thornton acted as auctioneer, and altogether the sale was highly successful.

In England we have had during May a plethora of dairy excursions and discussions. The British Dairy Farmers' Association rusticated in Somersetshire, and appear to have enjoyed themselves. Papers were read, dairies were inspected, shows were visited, farms were surveyed, and dinners were eaten and digested. Some of the papers read and all of the discussions were beneficial and interesting. A fortnight later was held the annual show of the Bath and West of England Society at Gloucester. This was one of the best conducted and most attractive shows we ever attended. It was very strong in everything relating to the dairy excepting dairy cows, and one readily appreciated the importance of one of the papers read at the dairy conference on the subject of dairy cattle, when he surveyed the pens at Gloucester. Possibly an American would designate the bulk of them as scrubs, and certainly there is vast room for improvement in stock in the west of England. On the scientific side the Bath and West is probably in the van of agricultural societies on this side, but in regard to stock its work is before it. Only in sheep of the Down type, and especially of Shropshires, does it excel, and we met some Canadian buyers of Shrops amongst the pens of the breed. The display was certainly very enticing.

Paisley show, on the first of June, gathered up what was best in Renfrewshire. The character of the exhibits was the same as in Lanark and Dumbarton shows that is, the same classes predominated. The leading exhibitor of Ayrshires was Mr. Alexander Young, Castlehill, Eaglesham, a gentleman who bestows great attention on this class of stock. Clydesdales are always an extra good show at Paisley. There are so many leading breeders in the vicinity of the town, that nothing else could be looked for. Mr. C. Watson's well-known mare, Flower Girl, by Knight Errant, was first among the brood mares, and the same owner's Flower of the Forest, by Barney, was first among the yeld mares. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., was a good first with a fine three-year-old mare of good size by MacNeil, and Mr. W. Stewart, Thirdpart Hall, was first with a two-year-old filly by Prince Gallant. Mr. W. S. Park was first with a very nice yearling filly by Prince Alexander, out of a Darnley mare, and in competition for the championship this filly was winner against all the others named. Mr. Park also gained first for a group of three yearlings got by his horse "Royal Signet," one of the most promising of our younger sires. In the colt class he had similar good fortune, the first-prize two-year-old colt being his Prince of Erskine, by Prince of Albion, out of the same dam as the yearling filly. Mr. W. Clark, Nethulea, was first for a promising yearling colt by Mains of Airies, which has been in the prize list at leading shows this season already. Prince of Erskine gained the championship as best colt of any age. Sheep of both the favorite breeds seem to be better in Renfrewshire than in Lanarkshire. Border Leicesters are zealously cultivated by various breeders, and of course the picturesque blackfaced breed is in high favor on the hills. Light horses, and especially Hackneys, are much in favor both in Lanark and Renfrew at this time. Mr. Johnston, Lochburnie, is bringing down many fine horses from England, and a good sale is being experienced for them.

Amongst local exhibitors of repute are: Mr. Andrew Hunter, Braehead House, Cathcart; Mr. W. W. Galbraith, of Croftfoot, Gartcosh, and Mr. A. H. Boyle, Kelvinside, Glasgow. All of these gentlemen own splendid Hackneys. Mr. Hunter having in Lady Lofty possibly the choicest driving mare in Great Britain to-day.

Kintyre, in Argyleshire, is one of the best agricultural districts in the West of Scotland. It was long famed for horse-breeding, but latterly, if it has not gone back, other districts have shot far ahead of it in this department. The show of this year, however, would seem to promise that lost ground was to be recovered, and the young stock of this season give good hope that Kintyre will yet lead and not follow. The whole of the prize-winning yearling fillies, except two, were got by Sir Everard, Mr. Taylor's magnificent, big, handsome horse. The first yearling colt was owned by Mr. David MacGibbon, and got by The Diamond; the first yearling filly by Mr. Angus MacDonald and got by Sir Everard; the first two-year-old filly was owned by Mr. Dickie, Killeonan, and got by Killermont; the first three-year-old, a really good beast, was from Mr. J. M. Hall, of Killean, and was got by Mr. Riddell's Cairngorin. The first yeld mare was Mona, owned by Mr. William Maxwell, Baraskomill, and got by Old Times 579. She is a grand big mare, and was awarded the championship. The first brood mare, Mary of Moy, was owned by her breeder, Mr. A. McNair and was got by Bonnie Prince. In Kintyre horses bred after the manner advocated by the late Mr. Drew have been more generally used than in any other part of Scotland. One or two of them bred fairly well, but, on the whole, the results of using them have not been very satisfactory. They certainly have not done any better than pure-bred horses, and the disadvantage in using them has been very great. Mr. MacGibbon, the Argyll chamberlain, is a supporter of Mr. Drew's views, and it is mainly through his influence that so many horses of this class have been in use. He is perhaps the most popular factor in all the West of Scotland. Being a practical farmer he thoroughly understands what a farm needs, and under his management the estates have been greatly improved. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Letter From the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

June has been a very disappointing month in the live stock trade. There were several causes, but the most prominent were two. First, the money scare that swept over the country affected all branches of trade; and second, the feeders seemed to anticipate good markets in May and June. When the May markets were not as good as expected they saved them until June, and that made a glut for the sixth month.

Late prices for cattle, hogs and sheep have been the lowest of the year. The distillery cattle were all gotten rid of at fair figures—\$4.70 to \$5.40, largely about \$5.00; but owners did not feel entirely satisfied. Unless there is a substantial improvement in the monetary situation, the slop feeders will not be inclined to put up many cattle this next fall.

The general demand for feeding cattle, however, is very good in the western country, and some sections that have not been in need of buying young cattle in ten or fifteen years have lately been sending in orders.

The hog situation is quite perplexing to everybody. At present the packers are making big money, but the difficulty of getting accommodation from the banks has compelled a good many of them to forego the apparent profit of \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head in cutting and curing hogs.

The sheep market has gone to pieces very badly. The June receipts at Chicago were nearly 60,000 head per week, and the quality was about the meanest on record. Reducing prices at the rate of 25c a slice seemed to be no inducement to buyers, because they claimed they could not use them. Plenty of sheep at the close of the month were selling to city butchers at \$1.50 @ \$2.50. Sales were decidedly the lowest of the year on all kinds of sheep. Among the sales were inferior to medium sheep at \$1.00 @ \$3.50; good to choice, \$4 @ \$4.80; Texas, \$2.50 @ \$4; poor to fancy lambs at \$1.50 @ \$6.50.

I. S. Byers, Aurora, Neb., sold here a load of choice 1582-pound Polled-Angus cattle at \$5.50; a load of 1555-pound Herefords at \$5.40; one load grade Shorthorns, 1468 pounds, \$5.25—all his own feeding.

Good cattle have lately been selling at about \$4.75 @ 5.25. Hogs sold the latter part of June at about \$6 @ \$6.50, or \$1.00 @ \$1.25 higher than a year previous.

DEAR SIR,—We have very great pleasure in stating that the results of our advertising in your valuable paper have been most satisfactory. The enquiries and correspondence, together with the business resulting from our advertisements placed in your hands from time to time, fully justify us in saying that the money so invested has brought us good returns. Judging from the class of correspondence that we have had from these advertisements, we should say that you have a very intelligent and superior class of readers, and have much pleasure in recommending parties to a liberal patronage of your columns. JOHN S. PEARCE & Co., Seed Merchants, London.

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

MESSRS. H. CARGILL & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

It is now three years since we had the pleasure of inspecting this herd of Shorthorns, which at that date had only recently been established, and we distinctly remember how promising was the crop of calves, the first instalment, by the imported Kinnellar bull Albert Victor. And now the heifers retained in the herd, from yearlings up to three, with their smooth finish and thick-fleshed character, fully bear out the promise of what they were as calves.

Many of the original cows were exceedingly good milkers, and one of the first points that attracts attention is the well-developed udders borne by the cows; as they passed before us in the yard the day of our visit, we could but think that although Albert Victor is in every sense of the word a bull of highly-developed beefing type, his heifers are very good milkers, which goes to show that these highly desirable qualities may be combined if the proper breeding animals are selected.

Albert Victor is now a very heavy bull, and retains the fine form in which we first saw him in his younger days, and his proprietors are loath to part with him on account of his impressive qualities. The more recent acquisition is the two-year-old bull Saladin, which was included in the selection made from Mr. Robert Miller's importation of 1890; he was the first bull sold of that lot.

Saladin was bred by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, and his sire and dam were among the grand lot of Sittyton cattle that were secured by this eminent breeder when the herd passed into the hands of the syndicate who purchased them for export to South America. Saladin is, to all intents and purposes, of orthodox Cruickshank breeding; his dam was one of the best females in the Sittyton herd at the time of its dispersion. She is one of the Sylvia branch of the Sylph tribe, and had herself four crosses of the best Sittyton bulls used in the herd in recent years; and Saladin was sired by Vice-Chancellor, who again was sired by Cumberland, and his dam was by Pride of the Isles, forming a combination of the most illustrious sires known at Sittyton. However, the breeding is not the only good thing we have to say about Saladin. He is without doubt one of the best individuals in Ontario to-day, and should be brought out in show form we shall expect him to give an account of himself that will bear out this assertion. He is long and level in his hind quarters, has a thick, smooth, beefy top, with great depth of rib, is very stylish in his make-up, and is in every way well qualified to follow Albert Victor. His calves are young, but promising. They one and all display the smooth, level top-line, depth of rib and mossy coats of hair that are the desirable points of beefing calfhood. Of the females in the herd the premier position is held by the imported Kinnellar-bred cow Ury Queen, by Gravesend. Her offspring retained in the herd is a neat, well-topped three-year-old heifer, Ury Princess, by Albert Victor; she has now at foot a most beautiful heifer calf from her own sire, which is as near faultless as we ever see them, proving that close in-breeding gives wonderful results at times. Ury Queen has now a very promising roan heifer calf, which is one of the first of Saladin's get.

Among the cows that breed well to Albert Victor are a family here known as Duchess of Kent, originally purchased from T. and A. B. Snyder, German Mills, of the Princess of Lancaster sort. Among the descendants of the former year's show yard champion cow, Rose of Strathallen Second, also of German Mills fame, we notice Strathallen Fourth, a very thick, handsome heifer which now has a capital bull calf at foot by Saladin. Several old families, such as descendants of Lady Jane, by Sir Walter, and others of this description, are improving by the use of such bulls as Albert Victor.

There are now upward of 40 females in the herd, among which are some very handsome heifers. These are both smooth and thick-fleshed. At the time of our visit there was a large lot of bull calves that should enable Mr. Cargill to supply customers with first-class males.

MESSRS. J. & J. SMITH'S SHROPSHIRE.

Within a short drive south from Paris are the farms of Messrs. J. & J. Smith, who are proprietors of one of the most extensive flocks of Shropshire sheep with which we are acquainted.

The foundation of the present flock was formed by an importation selected by Mr. J. Smith, sr., in 1888. These sheep were chiefly from the flocks of Mr. Richard Thomas, Shropshire, and Mr. Harry Williams, Newton-on-the-Hill, Shrewsbury. To mate with these a ram bred by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Bulwell Hall, Nottingham, was selected. One of the finest points that strike the eye of the visitor is the large size of the young ewes bred in the flock, and this may be undoubtedly ascribed to crossing the flock with this Bulwell Hall ram, for size in Mr. Gibson's sheep has often been a noticeable feature and has undoubtedly assisted them in some of the close contests in which they have been successfully shown at English shows. At the time of our visit the flock of breeding ewes numbered about forty head; these have been mated with two rams, both of which have gained considerable notoriety at leading shows. The first of these is a ram imported by Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, and successfully shown by him in 1891. The other ram is Royal Marquis, bred by Mr. W. Levitt, Shropshire, and from what we have seen of the get of this sheep

in the flock of Messrs. D. G. Hanmer & Son, the selection is a good one. Those interested in Shropshire sheep will recollect the handsome lambs that were sired by Royal Marquis shown last season from the Hill Home flock. Doubtless the knowledge of the high merit of the lambs got by him had due weight in causing Messrs. Smith to purchase him; however, his stay in the flock was but a short one, as he has since been sold to Mr. W. J. Boynton, to be placed at the head of his Zumbrae Valley flock, near Rochester, Minn.

We believe Messrs. Smith have the largest number of Shropshire shearing rams that have been wintered in Ontario. Buyers will doubtless be on hand shortly to make selections. The majority of these have been purchased from other flocks in the vicinity, as the Messrs. Smith sold many of the lambs of their own breeding early last season. Nearly seventy shearing rams and ewes were on hand at the time of our visit, and the intention was to buy a few more if those of desired quality could be purchased.

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS.

The farm of Messrs. H. & W. D. Smith, Hay P. O., is reached after a few minutes walk from Exeter station. At the time of our recent visit the cattle had just been turned out to grass, and were evidently in full enjoyment of the splendid pasturage afforded by the flats on each side of the stream that runs through the farm. This herd now contains something over forty head. The breeding bull, Blake, used in the herd was bred by Mr. John Davidson. He is of the Kinnellar Mina family, with three top crosses of Sittyton bulls, namely, Hospidar, Knight of the Garter, and Golden Crown. He is a low level, smoothly finished bull, and carries an abundance of natural flesh. He has good depth of rib and plenty of quality, and should nick well with cows in the herd. The imported Cruickshank cow Village Blossom, the dam of many good ones, but especially Colonel Moberley's far-famed Abbotsburn, looks wonderfully fresh considering she is now in her nineteenth year. Many exceedingly good breeding cows have gone on producing long after the average age, which shows that a strong constitution is one of the first essentials in successful breeding animals. Village Blossom has produced almost every year, and now has a wonderfully good bull calf at foot by Blake, and is again in calf to the same bull. She has three daughters in the herd. The first is by the Earl of Marr, so long at the head of the Glen herd, the next two by Prince Albert, which bull Messrs. Smith used for several years. Another noted Cruickshank family here is Queen of Beauty, by imported Royal Barnpton, which has three descendants in the female line, two being daughters and one being granddaughter. Still another right good one, and of a similar line of breeding, is a Canadian Duchess of Gloucester. Then Vain Duchess has several descendants by imported Earl of Marr and Prince Albert, and other families that are equally well-known, the whole forming a variety in foundation that cannot be excelled. Animals from this herd have given accounts of themselves during the last few years in many a strongly contested show ring, and by present appearances are likely to continue in the same line. We observed several good ones getting ready for this season's shows. Among the plums of the herd is the yearling heifer Vanity, by Village Hero, dam Vesta 2nd, which was first at Toronto and Montreal as a calf last season. She has not been pushed forward fast, but rather the reverse, yet she has retained her beautiful form, and is decidedly one of the best yearlings in the country to-day, and will probably be seen at the World's Fair at Chicago, where the five-year-old cow Village Lily, that has been sold to Mr. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, is destined to put in an appearance. Village Lily won first at Toronto and Montreal last year. A visit to this herd is most interesting; those who are contemplating future purchases should make up their minds to see these cattle.

HOLSTEINS AT MAPLE GROVE.

About seven miles south from Parkhill, Mr. Johnson, Sylvan P. O., farms two hundred acres of land that is always a pleasure to look over. Pure-bred Holstein-Friesians are the cattle that the proprietor has selected as the basis of his live stock operations. The land here is particularly level. Originally the soil was wet, which made it a difficult matter to get in the crops in good season, or in the proper order to insure a good yield. Mr. Johnson set to work with a determination to succeed, and feeling that nothing satisfactory could be accomplished on wet land, he began tile draining, and in the pleasure of cultivating the land and the splendid results attained in crop production he feels that he has been more than repaid. Now Maple Grove Farm, which was originally late, is one of the earliest in any locality.

Mr. Johnson makes a specialty of new varieties of grain, both fall and spring, and the new sorts of fall wheat introduced by him have not only proved a profitable investment, but have been of direct benefit to the whole neighborhood.

Small fruits are also grown extensively, and the many acres of raspberries and currants were in a most flourishing condition. A large young orchard was set out a few years ago, and small fruits have been planted between the rows of trees; when the apple and pear trees come into bearing, the small fruits may be removed. The land is kept in the best condition, a push on the young orchard, and at the same time the largest possible profit is made on

of the acreage set apart for this purpose. This farm is laid out in twenty-five-acre fields and fenced with straight, smooth wire with a heavy pole on the top; this makes the farm look neat and trim in appearance. In such large fields a man and team are able to accomplish a full day's work.

However, the proprietor is not one who is likely to stop half way. He found that draining and fencing, and plowing and sowing will not alone make a farm productive, and therefore live stock must be kept to keep up the fertility of the soil, however rich it may be naturally.

Mr. Johnson also found that scrub cattle did not give profitable results, and he therefore invested in a few Holsteins and has had no cause to regret the decision. The present herd was started in 1886, at which time he purchased a few cows from the herds of Mr. Wm. Shunk and Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville. These were chiefly of the Goldstone, Bartonring and Sheppie strains.

THE CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD OF POLAND CHINAS, OWNED BY MR. J. J. PAYNE.

The Chatham district, with its unsurpassed adaptability for growing corn, has of necessity developed the kindred industry of breeding and feeding swine for pork production.

The article here produced is not the exclusive corn-fed pork of the Western States, that is too largely for the palates of the best class of English consumers who pay the best prices, but in the peninsular counties the farmers have endeavored to meet the wants of the buyers for packing houses by feeding a class of pork that, judging by the quotations of prices paid, is profitable to themselves and suitable to the trade. This has been accomplished by tempering the corn ration with a mixture of the other coarse grains, mill offal, and oftentimes wheat and rye. But feeding, however judiciously performed, is only one factor in successful pork or any other meat production, and it was to meet the demand in this line that Mr. J. J. Payne founded the Black Bess herd.

Having travelled throughout many of the pork-producing States of the west, he became fully impressed with the feeding qualities of Poland-China swine, and selected this breed as the basis for future breeding operations.

It is now six years since Mr. Payne imported his first pigs, and if we are able to judge by the volume of business transacted by him, he has made a success of it, which may be chiefly attributed to the very excellent specimens he began with. In our rambles around the country interested feeders and farmers are apt to discuss which of the breeds are most suitable, to which the reply may invariably be given, the best of any one sort are far superior to the second-rate article of the other, and all improved breeds have good characteristics.

The most adverse critic must acknowledge that within the last decade the Poland-China swine have improved faster than any other breed. They are remarkably quiet in disposition, and can be fed at any age required. Nothing surprises us more than the quiet, easily satisfied nature of those in Mr. Payne's herd, and although he states not a pig has been rung, those in a grass plot adjoining the barns had not dug up the grass nor defaced the surface in the least. Although much lessened by the great number of sales, still a good choice of pigs of all ages remained. Some thirty sows were being bred for pigs to supply fall and early winter trade. Among these were a number of exceptionally fine specimens, but the strongest point in the herd is the presence of the three exceedingly good stock boars that are being used. The oldest of these is the prize-winning boar Elected, a pig that has never been beaten either in Ontario or the United States. Although now reduced in condition, he still shows his grand proportions to good advantage, and is as smooth and straight a pig as has ever been fitted for show. Elected was bred by Mr. S. M. Shepherd, Indianapolis, Ind., and on account of his great value for breeding purposes will be retained, although Mr. Payne decides that he would now have no shadow of a chance with the younger boar, named Nominee, bred by the old, reliable firm of Shepherd & Alexander. This boar is only a little over two years old, but weighs in quite moderate breeding condition nearly 900 pounds, and will doubtless be the largest boar of any breed that will be shown this season. He is a pig with remarkably deep, thick hams, and has wonderful quality considering his immense size.

The third boar, Retts' Chief, is of quite a different type; although he can boast of plenty of size, he cannot compare with Nominee. He has great length and is close to the ground, with remarkably short legs.

The sows in the herd have been carefully selected, and have the same good points as the boars. Taken as a lot they have wonderfully developed hams, deep, long sides, and with the least possible offal. We were shown some splendid litters running with their dams.

MR. JAMES COOPER'S SHROPSHIRE.

The farm on which this flock is bred is within a few minutes walk of the Kippen station, on the London, Huron & Bruce Division of the G. T. R. Mr. Cooper was one of the first importers of Shropshires, his flock having been established as early as 1881. However, the original sheep have been sold out. In fact, the demand has been so keen that Mr. Cooper has repeatedly sold entirely out and again stocked with freshly imported sheep, which he has selected by visits to England in person and purchased from the best flocks there. Mr. Cooper has

a very choice lot of shearing rams, which he has wintered and fitted purposely to supply the fall trade. Some of these he bred in the flock, and others again he purchased elsewhere, in order to supply different strains of blood to purchasers who may buy shearing ewes. There are at present some 30 breeding ewes that have lambs at foot, and a fine, thrifty, strong lot they are. Most of them are sired by a ram bred by Messrs. T. & S. Bradburn, Astwood Hill, England, selected by Mr. Cooper when he last visited England. The ewes are all imported and are from several leading flocks, such as Messrs. T. & S. Bradburn and Mr. H. Parker, whose sheep were principally from the old Pipe Place Flock.

Altogether Mr. Cooper has a lot of sheep that are worthy of the attention of those on the outlook for such.

Experience in Cross-Breeding.

On account of the tendency to develop undesirable variations, the best authorities on cross-breeding agree that it should not be practised without a definite object. It is held further that existing breeds of cattle, by way of example, furnish all that can reasonably be desired, and that energy would be misdirected in seeking to multiply them; but to assume this would be setting a limit to the possible achievements of the breeder in the future, and after a candid study of the past who will say that the pinnacle of perfection has been reached? Most men will be content to seek improvement by the selection of individuals best suited to their purpose within the old breeds and by feeding and care, but others are more ambitious and will strike out upon new lines. A Pennsylvania correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman recently gave the results of some ten years' experience in breeding dairy cows, laying as the foundation good high grade and pure-bred Jerseys that gave him rich milk, the butter globules of which were large, yellow, hard and uniform. The Ayrshire breed commended itself to him for vigor and hardiness, together with a large and persistent milk flow. To combine these three qualities would mean an ideal dairy cow, and with that object in view he crossed his Jersey heifers and cows with a splendid Ayrshire bull whose dam had a record of about 10,000 lbs. of milk in ten months. With the results of that cross he reports himself more than pleased. They are handsome animals and most promising milkers, both as regards quantity and quality. He has sold some sixty animals thus bred, which without exception have proved themselves about the finest stock ever introduced into that locality. The bulls resulting from the cross are conceded to be not only fine looking, but perfectly satisfactory, and this breeder makes the further claim that their progeny unites the good features of both the original breeds. If this be true he has certainly succeeded in making one of the most remarkable "nicks" on record. Time will tell.

How I Dehorn My Calves.

As there has been a good deal of discussion the last few years about dehorning cattle, allow me to give my experience in removing the horns.

Two years ago this spring I bought a five-cent stick of caustic potash; after moistening the end of it I rubbed thoroughly the heads of three calves. The result was that this spring I found that two of them had not the sign of a horn, the third one has only two short stumps. The two that have no horns were only about a week old at the time of the application, the other one about three weeks old. Since that time I have bred from a red polled bull, and have no need to try the experiment again. This is the most simple and effective remedy I know of. The caustic should be applied when the calves are about a week old, or before the horns have begun to form. I only gave mine one application, but two no doubt would be surer. The treatment gives the subject very little or no pain, and cannot be classed as cruel or inhuman. A five-cent stick is sufficient for thirty or forty calves.

The Dominion Swine Record.

We have received from the Recording Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, the second volume of the Dominion Swine Record. The number contains the pedigrees of 1,100 Berkshires, 498 Yorkshires, 121 Suffolks, 250 Chester Whites, 250 Poland-Chinas and 76 Tamworths. There is a separate division for each breed, containing complete indexes. The paper and press-work and binding are good, and the general arrangement of the book first-class. A volume is sent free to each member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for 1883.

Plans for Piggery.

SIRS,—Would you, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me a good plan of a piggery? I have both Berkshires and Yorkshires, and would like to build a good, convenient place for them, and also for fattening others.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We will give a prize of \$5 to the person who sends us the most satisfactory answer to the above enquiry. Send plans (no matter how roughly drawn) as well as dimensions and written description. All answers to reach this office not later than August first.

The Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show.

A meeting of the Show Committees of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, convened in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, Thursday, June 15th, 1883. The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by Messrs. Jas. Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; J. Sissons, Barrie; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Joshua Legge, and H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary. The Swine Breeders' Association by S. Coxworth and J. E. Brethour. The Sheep Breeders' Association by Richard Gibson, J. Jackson and F. W. Hodson. The Guelph Fat Stock Club by John I. Hobson, Jas. Miller and John McCorkindale.

After the preliminaries were arranged, the following rules and prize list were adopted:

GENERAL RULES.

1.—Entries must be made on or before November 20th, by application to the Secretary, at Toronto, who will furnish blank applications on which to specify exhibitor's name and address, with age and description of animal offered.

2.—All animals shown in the pure-bred classes, and also in the sweepstake classes for pure-breeds, must be registered in Canadian records, or well-authenticated English and American records. All animals in the pure-bred classes under one year, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor. In the grade classes statements naming the number and kind of crosses must be given at the time of making the entries, when possible.

3.—The following fees will be charged, and must accompany applications for entry, for which accommodation will be provided:—For each head of cattle, \$2.00; for each sheep or hog, \$1.00; for pen of sheep or swine, \$1.00 per entry, where not entered in former classes; for each pair of fowls or chickens, 25 cents.

4.—Every animal must be entered for competition, giving the name of the breeder and owner, and each animal must be shown in its class.

5.—A card will be furnished the exhibitor at the time of making the entry specifying the class, the number of the section, and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to the animal during the exhibition; but, in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, the card must be attached to the pen or coop.

6.—Diligence will be used by the officers of the Board to prevent injury to or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

ANIMALS.

1.—No animal can be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except for adequate cause, and then only on the order of President.

2.—Stock must be in the stalls or pens on Wednesday, 6th of December, at 10 o'clock a. m.

3.—Cattle must be well halter-broken; no vicious animal will be admitted.

4.—Butchers' stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums; animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition. This rule shall not apply to animals shown in the pure-bred sheep or swine classes.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

1.—Awarding committees will consist of one judge for each class or classes.

2.—Awarding committees will commence examination on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th December, at 3 o'clock, and continue until awards are completed.

3.—No person shall act as judge of any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, the agent or employee of an exhibitor, or otherwise.

4.—No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

5.—In case of protest notice must be given to the Secretary before or during the examination of the animal or article protested, or within four hours after the close of said examination, a written statement setting forth the reason for protesting must be filed with the Secretary on the day the notice is given, and a deposit of \$5.00 left with the protest, and forfeited if the protest is not sustained.

6.—In all cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the Board will exclude the party protesting from exhibition for two years thereafter.

7.—Any exhibitor who shall tear off a premium ribbon, or authorize another to do so, in the presence of the Judges, or shall otherwise insult the Judges, shall forfeit the premium and be excluded from competition.

8.—The Judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superficies—taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcass. This rule to be applied to special prizes also, unless other conditions are given.

9.—Judges are instructed that if they have good reason to believe that any exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the committee or the public, and obtain an award by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Secretary of the Department, who shall report the same to the Directors, who may expel such exhibitor from fair for at least two years.

10.—The entry books must be returned by the Judges of each Department to the Secretary as soon as the awards in each are completed.

11.—Great care must be exercised to preserve the Judges' books, and the awards must be entered as above in a plain, legible manner in the proper place, as the premiums will be paid on authority of these entries only.

12.—Judges will be particular to observe the following:—Red Ribbons are designed for first premiums; Blue Ribbons for second premiums; White Ribbons for third premiums; and reserve Green for fourth or commended.

13.—Decisions of Judges shall be final, and no appeal will be considered, except in cases of fraud and protests.

14.—Objections to a person serving as Judge must be submitted to the Secretary in writing before the Judge enters upon his duties, and give good and sufficient reasons therefor.

15.—Any exhibitor attempting to interfere with Judges during their adjudications will be promptly excluded from competition.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Stock Show Committee will have charge of the gates and tickets and permits.

2. All bills against the Management must be made in detail; and all bills contracted during the show, or in immediate preparation thereof, must be certified by the officer on whose order the service or material was furnished, and must be approved and signed by a majority of the Stock Show Committee before they can be paid by the Treasurer.

3. The Stock Show Committee will make, on the requisition of heads of departments, any necessary purchases of material except forage, and employ any service required.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1.—The Superintendent will have charge of the Building and Police. The Superintendent will designate the hours of delivery of feed, forage and bedding for animals on exhibition, which can be obtained on application to him at reasonable rates. Stalls and pens must be cleaned before 8 o'clock a. m., and again between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m. each day.

ADMISSION FEES.

1. Tickets, admitting one person each day, 25 cents. Tickets, admitting children under twelve years of age, 10 cents.

PRIZE LIST.

(Cattle to be on the ground Wednesday, December 6, at 10 a. m.)

CATTLE.

Class 1.—Shorthorns. Pedigrees to be produced.

- 1. Steer, 2 and under 3—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
- 2. Steer, 1 and under 2—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
- 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.

Class 2.—Herefords. Pedigrees to be produced.

- 1. Steer, 2 and under 3—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 2. Steer, 1 and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$10; 2nd, 5.
- 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10.

Class 3.—Polled Angus. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 4.—Galloways. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 5.—Devons. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 6.—Grades or Crosses of any Breed.

- 1. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 10; 4th, 5.
- 2. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10; 4th, 5.
- 3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.
- 5. Heifer, under 3 years—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 10.

Class 7.—Championship Prize.

1. For the best fat animal on the ground of any breed or sex. Silver medal by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

SHEEP.

Class 8.—Long-wools. To include Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.

- 1. Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 2. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1st, \$15; 2nd, 10; 3rd, 5.
- 3. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 15.
- 4. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, \$25; 2nd, 20; 3rd, 15.
- 5. Five sheep, under 2 years old, bred by the exhibitor—1st, \$30.

Class 9.—Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires will compete in this Class.

The sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Class 10.—Southdowns, Horned Dorsets and Merinos will compete in this Class.

Here also the sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Special Prize offered by American Southdown Association, for Ram and Ewe recorded in the American Southdown Records.

Grand Sweepstakes.

Pure-bred wether, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—\$20.

Pure-bred ewe, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—\$20.

Special prize given by American Southdown Breeders' Association.

Class 11.—Grades and Crosses.

- 1. Ewe, 2 years old or over—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 2. Wether, 2 years old or over—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 3. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 4. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 5. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.
- 6. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.
- 7. Wether, any age—\$10.
- 8. Ewe, any age—\$10.

SWINE.

Class 12.—Berkshires.

- 1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
- 3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, \$10; 2nd, 6; 3rd, 4.
- 5. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor—1st, \$20; 2nd, 15; 3rd, 7.

Class 13.—Poland-Chinas.

Prizes and sections the same as Class 12.

Class 14.—Yorkshires.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 15.—Chester Whites.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 16.—Tamworths and Jersey Reds.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 17.—Suffolks, Essexes, Victorias, and other small breeds.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Sweepstakes.

Pure-bred barrow, any age or breed—\$15.

Pure-bred sow, any age or breed—\$15.

Class 18.—Grades and Crosses.

- 1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.
- 4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, \$12; 2nd, 8; 3rd, 4.

Class 17.—Sweepstakes for Hogs.

1. Grade hog of any age, breed or sex—Silver medal.

A List of Judges Appointed.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

A. J. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.; alternate, Alderman Crawford, Toronto.

GRADE CATTLE.

Henry Thurlow, Fergusondale, Ont.; alternate, J. Allison, Galt, Ont.

CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE.

Jesse Dun, Toronto, Ont.

LONG-WOOL SHEEP—CLASSES 8 AND 11.

John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; alternate, Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; second alternate, Jas. Petty, Hensall, Ont.

MIDDLE-WOOL—CLASSES 9 AND 10.

A. Simenton, Blackheath; alternate, S. Lemon, Kettleby; second, John Conworth, Paris, Ont.

SWINE—CLASSES 13 AND 16.

James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; alternate, James Main, Milton.

CLASS 12.

James Main, Milton; alternate, James Anderson, Guelph.

CLASSES 11 AND 15.

J. E. Brethour, Burford.

POULTRY.

James Merton, Guelph.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Herbert G. Wright, Guelph.

The Agriculture and Arts Association pay all prizes in the Cattle Department. In the Sheep and Swine Departments the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and Dominion Swine Breeders' Association each subscribe \$500 towards the Prize List in these divisions, and the Agriculture and Arts Association \$375 to each division. The total cash prizes offered for sheep are \$875; for swine, \$875; for cattle, \$625. The list for poultry is not yet arranged, but it is understood the prizes offered this year will be twice as large as those offered last year.

The Guelph Fat Stock Club furnish a building and all accommodation for the exhibits. Entry blanks and full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

Dorset Horned Sheep.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

In writing of the Dorset Horned sheep, I do so in the way of placing them before the public as a special breed to fill a special need that I do not think can be filled by any other breed. I expect to meet many who differ in opinion. The first and perhaps the greatest advantage they have over other breeds is in dropping their lambs when lamb is a luxury, prices ranging from twenty cents a pound upwards. The second advantage is coupling again soon after they have lambed, thereby producing two crops of lambs in one year. Some undoubtedly will say this is not a wise plan, as it is too great a strain on the ewes. In answer to this I would say, if you find twice a year too heavy a drain on the ewes, breed them to drop their lambs in September or October. The ewes will then have a good flow of milk, and the lambs will learn to feed well before they go into winter quarters. The youngsters will then be ready to feed largely on clover, hay, oats, bran, oil cake and roots, if fed in a part of the pen by themselves, so as not to be robbed by the older sheep. The mothers will thus be kept in good condition. Another advantage in having lambs dropped in the fall of the year is the extra attention that can be given them in the winter season, when the work is not so pressing. I have one ewe that has dropped me five living lambs in less than nine months, and is again safe in lamb the third time in eleven months, and would no doubt have been in lamb sooner had she been with the ram while suckling her lambs. An argument that will naturally be brought to bear against the plan suggested above is that ewes lambing late in the fall and early winter will lose a large proportion of their lambs with cold. In answer to this I would say, not so; the poorest sheep pen can be made fit for early lambs, by the use of some tar paper, with a small amount of labor. Still another advantage in favor of fall lambs is that during pregnancy the general condition of the sheep would be improved by the natural surroundings, such as luxuriant pasture, fresh air, and plenty of exercise. Under such circumstances we naturally look for stronger lambs than from ewes that are fed largely on pea straw or damaged hay, with very little or no grain to supply the extra strain incident on ewes bearing lamb. I do not pretend to say that the majority are fed in this way, but with most favorable care in winter I think the fall lamb has a decided advantage. I think I am safe in saying that many lambs are dropped the two hardest months in the year, namely, March and April, the wind then being piercing and the ground damp and cold. The warmth of the sun at midday makes sheep, as well as all other farm animals, drowsy and dull, causing loss of appetite, the consequence being very little or no milk for the young. All breeders of sheep know that the first few weeks have a great deal to do with the quality of the lamb when full grown. Another excellent point in favor of the Dorsets is early maturity. I weighed one lamb a year ago that scaled exactly eighty-one pounds at one hundred days old. I weighed another recently that tipped the beam at fifty-five and a-half pounds when fifty-three days old. These lambs had received only ordinary care. If I mistake not, a Dorset lamb weighed at the O. A. C. farm, Guelph, Ont., tipped the beam at ninety-three pounds when one hundred and two days old. To the man who wishes to invest in any other breed of sheep I have nothing to say, because if all had Dorsets the market for early lambs would be overstocked—in fact, they breed so fast the whole country would be overstocked; but to the man who would like to invest in Dorsets, but for fear of his friends and neighbors laughing at him for putting his money into such "an ancient-looking animal with horns," I would say, invest and you will have the laugh on them when you sell Christmas lamb, and yet have spring lambs to compete in the same market with them.

I here quote a few extracts from letters written by men whose experience is wider than mine. M. M. Small, Esq., of Cooperstown, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1892, in writing to the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, says: "Sept. 1st, 1887, I bought of V. E. & H. H. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., two ewes and one ram. I did not then have much faith in the breed meeting the claims made for them, and even doubted if the ewes I bought were with lamb, but the latter part of the following October they each dropped twin lambs and the following spring twins again. One of the ewes proved to be very old and did not breed regularly, but finally died a year or so later giving birth to twin lambs. The other ewe, Bisson's Bell #37, after producing the two pair of twins spoken of, dropped five pairs of triplets, the last set in Dec., 1891. This makes in all to the credit of this famous ewe, from my purchase, Sept. 1st, 1887, to Dec., 1891, nineteen lambs. The lambs with one exception were all strong and healthy when dropped. Last July I put this old ewe and five of her daughters with a fresh ram, and the result was thirteen lambs in December from the six ewes. The old ewe and her oldest daughter each gave me triplets, three of them twins each, and one a single lamb. The triplets from the old ewe weighed 31½ pounds the day they were dropped. As far as heard from, the rams I sent out to cross on other breeds have given very satisfactory results. I would advise the use of Dorset rams on any of the breeds where mutton is desired."

Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., writing under date of March, 1892, says concerning the Dor-

sets: "Those who once test their merits all come back for a second lot. We have 186 lambs from 102 ewes, and it really is surprising to see how fast these lambs grow and the great quantity of milk the ewes give. We have twin lambs ninety days old that weigh 150 pounds."

The Western Sheep Journal, under date of March, 1892, says the following regarding Dorsets: "They will produce more twin lambs and more wool of fine quality than any other breed of mutton sheep."

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, Utica, N. Y., says concerning the Dorset Horned Sheep: "They are superior as early lamb raisers, and especially so when crossed on the common stock of the country."

Mr. J. E. Story, of the O. A. C., Guelph, says: "They are my choice of the eight breeds kept here."

Mr. Thos. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph, says: "I look upon the Dorsets as hardy, prolific, and early maturing in a marked degree."

My own experience in crossing them on common stock is limited yet; the few I have seen are first-class in every particular. I give below a short table comparing them with grades simply as lamb-producers once each year, without taking into consideration the second crop of lambs, or the ever-increasing demand for them for breeding purposes. Allowing that each ewe produces twins each year for four years, which the Dorset is just as likely to do as the grades, the grade costs \$8.00 and produces 8 spring lambs at \$4.00—\$32.00; the Dorset costs \$25.00 and produces 8 fall lambs at \$7.00—\$56.00. After deducting the first cost of the sheep we have seven dollars left to the credit of the Dorset, being 7% per annum for the four years' investment over and above the profits from the grade.

In concluding my remarks about this profitable breed, let me say my aim has been to let the farmers of Canada know a few of the good qualities of the Dorsets, as a large majority have not seen this breed yet, and not to cast a shadow on any other breed; there is room for all, and a large field being open for improvement in the lines of sheep husbandry.

FARM.**Calgary and Surrounding Country.**

Perhaps many of your readers who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the West may read with interest a few letters from a visitor to Alberta, somewhat descriptive of the country, mode of life, enjoyments, etc., of the people in this great western land. The first thing that strikes a visitor about Alberta is that it is veritably a grand land, with its picturesque hills and quiet valleys, its clear running waters and green coolies, its thousands of acres of green pasture, over which roam tens of thousands of wild cattle and horses, and last, but by no means the least, the grandest sights to be seen in all our fair dominion, the Rocky Mountains—the Rockies, with peak rising above peak till they nearly touch the sky, each one outrivalling the other in its beauty and grandeur, and covered with the everlasting snows of winter, with mountain and precipice and fall and river in such quick succession as almost to take one's breath away, and here and there a bit of quiet loveliness set down in the midst, the memory of which gladdens the visitor for many a day. But I shall not tell you of these things now, they will come later.

Calgary, the largest town in Alberta, is situated just at the foot-hills of the Rockies, and surrounded by the same. Calgary the Beautiful, it is called by many enthusiasts, and often I have thought the name richly deserved, for, standing on the hills in the early morning watching the sun turn valley and hill into light, touching the Bow into silver, making the mountains in the distance all purple and pink and gold, it is indeed a scene of beauty; and again in the evenings, as the sun is setting behind the mountains, with here and there a peak bathed in light and the valley in shadow, with the quiet town in the foreground, it is worthy the touch of an artist's brush so that the picture may be kept always in remembrance. The town has a population of about 1,500. Its business portion is very solidly built of sandstone, which exists so abundantly in the immediate neighborhood. This is one of the surprises awaiting visitors to Calgary, to see a town so magnificently and substantially built that many of its blocks would be a credit to any city. Being the centre of one of the largest and best stock raising districts in the world, for, as you know, Alberta is the land of ranches, Calgary's most important industry is its horse and cattle trade; besides this, it is the door of all the undeveloped wealth of the Rockies and the centre of the most extensive coal mines in the Dominion. With all these advantages, Calgary of the future must ere long be one of the wealthiest and most imposing cities in our Canada. Socially I have not had much chance of judging the people of the town

as yet. I have heard talks of the good time had at a party or two since my arrival two weeks ago, and there has also been an "At Home" in the Y. M. C. A. rooms and a lecture "Through the Rockies on a Velocipede" by the Rev. Mr. Deans, both of which I believe were very enjoyable. Unfortunately night entertainments are prohibited indulgences just at present, but before my return I hope to be able to tell you many interesting things of social life in Calgary. And here let me just say in passing, to those who are not feeling just up to the mark, and particularly to those who are just in the beginning of that dread disease, consumption, come and try a summer in Alberta; there is something so peculiarly invigorating in the atmosphere, this with the dryness of the climate and the sweet pure air of the mountains I am sure will work wonders for all those so afflicted. Besides, you are bound to live an outdoor life to a certain extent. There are many interesting places to see and visit. A pony can be bought for from eight to ten dollars and upwards, and everybody rides or drives in this western country. A lady friend and myself rode the other day to the Sarcee Indian reserve, some ten miles distant. We left home just as the town bell was ringing for noon, rode out by the beautiful Roman Catholic church, passed the new convent in course of erection, over the mission bridge and up the mission hill, from the top of which you get the finest view of the town I have yet seen, then out the McLeod trail some ten miles over the prairie, and nestling in the midst of hills in the Fish Creek valley you find the reserve. Here we were very hospitably met and entertained by Mr. Stanley Stockon, who has charge of the boys' home, and a brother of the clergyman in charge of the reserve. Unfortunately, the Rev. Mr. Stockon was not at home, but during our homeward ride we met him returning, and in the kindly, hospitable manner so well-known to visitors, he expressed his regret for his absence and the kindly wish that we might often come again. There are something like 237 Indians, all told, on the reserve now, but Mr. Stockon told us that during the last winter there had been an unusually large mortality among them. The weather was so unusually cold, and consumption and scrofula did their deadly work to a frightful extent. He mentioned the case of a dear little boy of five years belonging to the home, whom they allowed to go to see his mother who was dying with consumption. He, too, contracted the disease and died two weeks before we were there. They have at present fifteen boys in the home, ranging in age from five to fifteen years. We were shown the dormitory with its fifteen little white beds, five in each row, each one made by the boys themselves, the bigger ones assisting the tiny ones. Then the clothes room, "sadly in need of replenishing," the bath-room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchen and pantry, where we were shown a beautiful sample of bread baked by one of the older boys. From the house we went to the chapel, used during week days as a school, where another younger brother of Mr. Stockon's is in charge as teacher. Here the boys were busy with books and slates, and some of the faces were really very intelligent-looking. Their teacher, however, told us it was a very hard matter to educate them. Their own language is so extremely guttural that it is an impossibility almost to acquire it, so that they are placed at a great disadvantage in trying to teach them. As an instance of how extremely hard the language is to acquire, Mr. Stockon told us that his brother, the clergyman, had after repeated attempts finally succeeded in translating one prayer into Sarcee, and this is a success hitherto unknown. In anything they can do with their hands, however, they are very apt, and some of the older boys are beginning now to read and write in English very nicely. Suitable arrangements for a "girls' home" are also completed; this is under the same roof as the parsonage, and whenever a matron can be secured the girls are to be brought in, but, like most good works, they are very much handicapped for want of funds, and until money to support a matron is forthcoming the girls' home cannot be opened. A good rest and afternoon tea set us up for the homeward ride, which we accomplished in a very leisurely manner in the quiet evening, reaching Calgary again at seven p. m., I feeling very beaten and bruised with the unusually long ride, but still in the ring for just such another when the after-effects have worn off a trifle. Speaking of riding, a twenty-mile ride is considered a very ordinary undertaking, even for ladies, in this western country. My friend, who, by the way, is a Toronto girl, and has only been out here a year, very coolly asked me the other day if I would ride out to a ranch some twenty miles from town, have luncheon, and return in the afternoon. I very quietly declined the pleasure in the meantime, but before long I may be sending you an account of just such a ride; there is no knowing what you may do here, the air is so exhilarating. The summer exhibition opens here on the twentieth of this month, and lasts for four days. They are to have many interesting attractions, I believe, and you may be sure I will keep my eyes wide open for the readers of the ADVOCATE. But I must not run on any longer, or you will think I am never going to stop. Hoping many of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE may have a chance before long of seeing the beautiful West for themselves, I am, Very faithfully,

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Notes From England.

It is a question whether the great drought of 1893 has been broken or not. There has been rain in different sections of the country, but in most places they have only had a few local showers. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that it has been the driest season on record. One man sums up the situation as follows:—"The weather has been, and is, and looks like continuing exceptionally dry. General outlook for everything bad—very bad." Another says:—"The drought still holds the field, and there is nothing new about the agricultural outlook except that it becomes worse and worse every day, and will continue to become more and more gloomy until we have an abundant rainfall." Others take a more hopeful view of the state of affairs, but this is chiefly in the more fortunate northern counties, which have enjoyed a number of refreshing showers which have been denied to the south, and in fact to all the rest of England; but everywhere a good rain is needed. The hop crop, which is a very important one to us, is from three weeks to a month in advance of ordinary seasons, chiefly owing to the dry weather, but the condition of plants is not so favorable. All agree that this crop is in a most critical condition, having more than the usual amount of aphid blight and being full of lice and flies.

The prospect of graziers is very poor, and dairy products are not likely to pay much, owing to the scarcity of feed, hay and straw being nearly all used up and selling at famine prices. The chief hope rests in a good showery time, to keep the grass growing, and thus secure a good second crop. But hay making is not likely to give much trouble this year. Some are even suggesting that the leaves and branches of trees should be cured as fodder, but the idea is rather impractical. Other crops will all be light, but will depend greatly upon the future rains. Another week of dry weather, and there will be little hope of either swedes or turnips. Early turnips are already out of the question, and cabbages are a failure. The best hope that we have rests in the extraordinary earliness of the coming harvest, which will give a large breadth of land for turnips, mustard, rape, and other crops.

In the House of Commons attention was called to the defective working of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883, and the following resolution was agreed to without a division:—"That in the opinion of this House amendments of the law are urgently needed to enable the tenant to obtain adequate compensation, on the determination of a tenancy, for all agricultural improvements executed by him on his holding; to give greater security of tenure, and freedom to make improvements; to cultivate and to sell produce without detriment to the agricultural value of the holding; to abolish the landlord's right to distrain for rent; and to simplify and cheapen the settlement of compensation cases and other differences between landlord and tenant." An important discussion took place on this resolution, in which the following reasons for the adoption of the resolution were urged:—"That the conditions were changed since the passing of this Act; that one of the great objects the farmers wished to attain was that fair compensation should be given to men who, by their own industry and expenditure, had raised the value of land they had on short lease; and that what farmers required was absolute security of tenure—so long as men used the soil, not only for their own interest, but also for the advantage of the whole nation, they should be secured against vexatious and frivolous eviction. Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that as long as one man owned a farm and another cultivated it, it would be better that permanent improvements should be made by the landlord. They were at the present moment prepared to support the resolution. The repeal of the Agricultural Holdings Act would be a specific remedy for the present agricultural depression.

The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia amongst the large herds of dairy cattle at Hendon still remains a mystery, no clue having been found as to its origin. Eleven animals out of the two hundred and sixty slaughtered were found to be affected; the last found had been in contact with those on neighboring land, so the authorities are slaughtering all that might possibly be afflicted, while several herds to which some of the animals trace have been put under supervision by the Executive of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture.

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal writes:—"In extremely painful operations on the human subject anaesthetics are almost invariably employed. The patient is rendered insensible. This, not only renders the operation painless, but also affords the operator every facility for conducting his work, in consequence of the perfect placidity of the subject. It is a sign of the times that chloroform is coming into use in operations on the lower animals as well. In the practice of gelding it has been freely adopted, and with great success, by several veterinary practitioners during the last few years. It is to be hoped that the system will become general. Licensed vivisectionists are instructed to use anaesthetics when conducting their investigations. The time is probably not far off when humanitarians, or rather beastarians as they have been called, will pass a law that colts operated upon to destroy their fertility shall be daily chloroformed or rendered insensible by some other anaesthetic equally efficacious. It would, therefore, be well if those who operate in the old fashion would pursue the new and better way, so as

to be prepared for the future regulations. The administration of chloroform is a simple matter in skilled hands, and inexpensive as well.

The travelling dairy school, organized by the Technical Educational Committee of East Sussex County, has proved an unqualified success.

The Notts County Council has provided a thorough scheme for the diffusion of agricultural education. A travelling dairy school is to give instruction in the making of cheese as well as butter. Field experiments are to be held in different parts of the county. Lectures on fruit and vegetable culture, and poultry and bees, and instruction in agricultural science, is to be given in evening schools. Also a course of agricultural education will be given at the University, Nottingham, with low fees and scholarship, for the advantage of school masters who wish to become teachers of agriculture.

Swine fever has broken out in the celebrated herd of Berkshires belonging to Mr. Fricker, of Burton, Wilts. Already seventy head have been slaughtered. The success of the London Cart Horse Parade is having far-reaching effects. Already there are proposals to institute similar gatherings in Dublin and New York.

The government has condemned the use of barbed wire as being dangerous to both animals and persons passing along the highway, and have forbidden the use of this wire as a fencing material.

The Depression in Wheat.

The Cincinnati Price Current of recent date has the following to say regarding the situation in wheat:—"The low point to which wheat has declined in this country this week is without precedent since our wheat markets have had any important relation to those of foreign countries. It is difficult, even now, to satisfactorily explain why it is so. Some of the causes which have led up to this result can be discovered. Among them are the miscalculations of official reports concerning extent of production in this country, and the work of speculation in hindering the outgo of the surplus the past six months. To some extent the interior movement has recently been accelerated by fears concerning the development of weevil. The culminating feature is that of monetary matters, affecting not only the position of those carrying the enormous accumulations in public warehouses, but also interior holders, who have in the recent past been enforced to move their grain, however reluctantly, to comply with the demand of bankers and other money lenders. These conditions, at the time when the plentifulness of a new harvest is in sight, with the evidence of considerable surplus to be carried over to the new season, have combined to exert more than usual force in bringing down the position of values. The props have been temporarily knocked from under the fabric by influences not fully anticipated, and undue depression has resulted.

On what basis can calculations as to the future of values be reasonably considered? It is plain enough that the winter wheat crop in this country is to be materially deficient—falling possibly 50,000,000 bushels below the average for the past five years, for which period official figures point to 323,000,000 as the average, while it is doubtful if the production this season will exceed 270,000,000. This is not an estimate—not a prediction. The possibilities may be regarded as higher—but not the probabilities, in the light of acceptable evidence. The spring crop is surrounded with more of uncertainty. The start is fairly favorable, and the possibilities may be accepted as approximating the average indicated for the past five years, which official figures show to have been 163,000,000. It is not reasonable to count on a greater production than this of spring wheat, nor an excess over say about 435,000,000 for the entire crop. This, it should be understood, is not an estimate, but may with propriety be considered as the reasonable basis on which to make calculations as to the future. With the surplus to be carried over, the position, in this view, will be practically equivalent to an incoming crop of about 500,000,000 bushels without available surplus from the preceding crop.

This is the fair position to take as to the outlook of wheat supplies in this country for the incoming year. The domestic requirements may be reckoned as 370,000,000 bushels. The exportable surplus 130,000,000, if the maximum production calculations are realized. The exportation for the year now closing will be about 185,000,000 bushels, the preceding year it was 225,000,000, and much smaller previously; for the past five years, an annual average of 113,000,000.

In Europe, the outlook is for an under-average production of wheat this season, so that the chances are that if the production in this country should not essentially exceed the quantity here suggested, the surplus for the year will in time all be wanted by foreign markets. But no urgency of demand is likely to arise in the early part of the crop year, and only problematically later. Investors, however, will not wait for an urgent demand. They will see the almost certainty of a fair recovery from the abnormal depression now existing, and this will not only check the downward tendency, but help in restoring confidence.

There is nothing of the staple products of the earth so cheap as wheat to-day. Compare it with gold, with cotton, with animal products, with the market price of labor, and the relative position of wheat is found to be abnormally low. It is the

creature of a combination of adverse circumstances and conditions affected by influences which have measurably spared other products of industry and the price of labor. A readjustment must be expected."

Does the Present Tariff Benefit the Farmer?

The Montreal Witness in a recent issue says:—"Bread has never been so cheap in England within the memory of man as it is at the present time, when the wheaten loaf of four pounds is supplied by contractors to great institutions at two pence half-penny—that is, a little over a cent a pound. That is a good deal cheaper than in Canada, whence people export both wheat and flour to Great Britain. It is said that Minneapolis flour can be obtained in the ports of Great Britain at as low a price as Manitoba flour can be obtained in Montreal. That is probably partly because Minneapolis flour in the British markets finds a competitor in the Manitoba flour, which has a monopoly of this market, or at least is protected by a duty. The farmer gets little or none of the benefit of the duty, for the price of wheat is governed by the price paid in the British market for the surplus which is sold there. No. 2 Chicago wheat, for delivery in July, was quoted yesterday as low as 69 cents. There is no one bold enough now to set a limit to the possible minimum price of wheat. All predictions of that kind have been utterly belied."

June Crop Report.

The Manitoba crop bulletin for June has been issued, and can be had by any one applying to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for a copy. It is most satisfactory, showing a steady increase all along the line. The weather from all parts of the Province is reported very favourable for spring work and for growth, and only in part of the Red River Valley was there any complaint of its being too wet.

Stock generally is reported to have wintered well; in some cases there was considerable loss, owing to a lack of hay and feed having been put up for the cattle.

Young pigs seem to have come very delicate in some districts, and considerable loss is reported.

There has been sufficient farm labourers for the spring work, but if the crops turn out anything like as well as they now promise, some extra hands will be required to harvest it.

Arbor day being very wet was, unfortunately, not generally observed.

Following is a comparative statement of the averages under crop for the years '91, '92, '93.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Acres under Wheat.....	916,664	875,990	1,003,640
" " Oats.....	305,644	332,974	388,629
" " Barley.....	89,828	97,644	114,762
" " Potatoes.....	12,705	10,063	12,387
" " Roots.....	6,301	17,498	20,919
Acres Fallow for crop of.....	205,232	250,255	274,388
" " Fall plowed for crop of.....	509,138	325,717	473,410

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.
CALF WITH FITS.

GEO. TIMLICK, St. Agathe:—"A calf three months old has fits, has had four within five days; he falls suddenly, limbs become rigid, opens mouth and breathes with difficulty. What would you recommend as preventive or cure? Do you think it contagious?"

The fits from which your calf is suffering are evidently of the epileptic form, and may be due to a tumor in the brain, or to some other abnormal condition of that organ. The trouble, however, in so young an animal, is more likely to proceed from faulty digestion, brought on by improper diet. You may be feeding too liberally of rich and stimulating food, or on the other hand, giving food of inferior quality; if such is the case, correct the diet at once. Give in one dose the following purgative: Epsom salts, four ounces; Barbadoes aloes, two drachms; ground ginger, one drachm; syrup, three tablespoonfuls. Dissolve in one pint of hot water.

When the above has ceased to operate, give morning and evening for one week; Bromide of potassium, half a drachm in a little water or milk. If we are correct in our diagnosis, the disease is not contagious.

OMPHALITIS.

B. TREHERNE, Man.:—"I had a colt which when born was not very strong. After a week he was out until late, and the next morning I noticed a swelling on his hock, which kept swelling, and the colt lost the use of its leg altogether; he had to be lifted in order that he might suck. The joint seemed to creak whenever moved. On the advice of my neighbors, I lanced it and a great quantity of matter spurted out. The colt never seemed to fail at all. Kindly prescribe."

Your colt is suffering from blood poisoning, resulting from the absorption of septic germs at the navel soon after birth. This disease is common among young animals, and in this country, is especially so in those of equine species. The chief

cause is justly ascribed to the superabundance of filth which in many cases surrounds the newly dropped animal, a condition which favours very greatly the development of disease germs, while the raw and unclosed umbilicus affords them ample means of entrance to the circulation. It is a serious, and in many cases, fatal disease. The treatment under the most favorable circumstances is often unsatisfactory. Put the young animal with its dam into a roomy, clean, dry and well-ventilated box stall; allow plenty of soft and dry bedding, which should be changed at least twice every twenty-four hours. If there is a tendency to constipation, keep the bowels open by giving occasional doses of from two to four ounces of castor oil. Give morning and evening for two weeks (dissolved in a little water or milk): Hyposulphite of soda, two drachms; powdered gentian, half a drachm. If the animal is very weak, a half pint of good ale or porter should be administered three or four times a day. The navel, which is in a raw state, and is usually discharging more or less pus, should be dressed twice a day with a lotion of perchloride of mercury, one drachm; nuriatic acid, two drachms; water, one and a half-pint. A small quantity of this lotion should be injected with a syringe into any cavity in connection with the navel, at each dressing. The swollen and painful joints should be rubbed twice a day with the following liniment: Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of opium, three ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce; mix. Discharging abscesses should be kept well cleansed, and dressed twice daily with a lotion composed of one part carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. Much may be done in the way of preventing this disease by giving strict attention to cleanliness at the time of parturition, and until the navel is dried up and completely healed. The application of a strong solution of carbolic acid (one part of the acid to eight or ten of water) to the navel immediately after birth is effective as a preventive measure.

ANSWERED BY DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.
MARE WITH DEFORMED FOOT.

S. A. GOBBETT, Dunmore.—"I have a mare three years old with a club foot; I have pared the foot straight and had her shod, but she goes lame. Can you tell me what to do to make the horn soft, as it is very hot, brittle and hard."

If the mare was born with this condition of foot, there is very little chance of remedying the deformity. Get the blacksmith to pare both feet level, and shoe with a pair of tip shoes, allowing the heels to press on the ground.

An ointment composed of hog's lard two parts, and resin one part, melted over a slow fire, should be applied to the coronets twice a week until a new growth of horn appears.

Miscellaneous.

FLORA OF MANITOBA.

E. H. PENBUY, Neepawa, Man.: "Kindly inform me through the ADVOCATE whether a Flora of Manitoba is published, or if not, which is the best Flora of Canada, and the price."

There is no Botany published especially for Manitoba, but the most complete work of the kind for your purpose is Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany. (Revised edition). Can be ordered through this office. Price, \$3.25.

LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Answers to legal questions of subscribers, by a practicing barrister and solicitor, are published for our subscribers free.]

SHRINKAGE IN HOGS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Whalen, Ont.: "I sold a dressed hog on the market which weighed 200 pounds, there being nothing said about two pounds per cwt. for shrinkage, nor anything said about shrinkage on the ticket given to me by the purchaser. On delivering the hog I was deducted 1 pound for shrinkage. Can I be compelled to accept pay for 196 pounds?"

ANS.—You would have the right to refuse to deliver the hog to the purchaser as soon as you were informed that he proposed to make the deduction in weight for shrinkage, because up to that stage there was no binding contract between you and the purchaser, there being nothing agreed upon as to the deduction. There seems, however, to be a clearly established custom on the London market to deduct two pounds per hog (not two pounds per cwt.), and if this custom is established on any market it would be held by the courts to be a rule of the trade, and binding upon all parties. In the absence of any such established rule or custom of trade, the purchaser would not, of course, be entitled to deduct anything from the weight without a special agreement to that effect. From all we can ascertain, however, there appears to be this generally established custom throughout the principal markets of Ontario, of the right to deduct two pounds per hog, and generally the deduction is made by the market weigh scales clerk without any remark, when that official is required to weigh the carcasses.

SPAVIN CURE.

JOHN JONES, Oshawa. "I have a good, reliable prescription for a spavin cure. Can I purchase the ingredients, manufacture, advertise and sell the same, without infringing upon any legal rights of druggists, etc.?"

ANS.—There is no law in this Province to prevent you or anyone else from advertising and sell-

ing such a compound. That is, of course, providing you do not hold yourself out as a druggist or veterinary surgeon, and diagnose the case by examining the animal on which it is to be applied. You may advertise your medicine as a spavin cure, etc., and if you can find purchasers, of course you may sell it.

POWER TO CUT TREES.

SUBSCRIBER, Marden.:—"The Railway Company, by their servants, entered upon my land adjoining the railway track and cut down shade trees and other trees, which trees were not tall enough to have fallen on the company's railway track had they been blown down. Had the railway company the right to cut down these trees, and am I entitled to any compensation from the company?"

ANS.—By the Railway Acts, both Dominion and Provincial, the railway company have the right to enter upon land adjoining their track, and to cut down trees to the distance of six rods from either side thereof. As to your rights for compensation, that would depend upon the terms of the conveyance to the railway company of their line of track. In some cases the railway company have purchased the right to enter upon lands adjoining the track, for the purpose of cutting down timber, and it is expressly provided that the owner of the lands shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect thereof. In the absence of any such clause in the deed, the owner of the adjoining land would have the right to be paid by the company the fair value of the trees cut down. In ascertaining the rights in your case, you should have the deed inspected by a lawyer. Sometimes in these railway deeds a clause of the kind referred to is inserted.

LINE FENCE.

FAIR PLAY.:—"A and B owned adjoining farms, and A built the first part of a line fence, and before B built his part he sold his farm to C. Now, C claims that he owns part of the fence that A built, and refuses to build the part of the fence which B was to build. What are the rights as to A and C?"

ANS.—C must build his fair proportion of the line fence, and in determining what this proportion is he is not entitled to claim any part of the fence already built by A. In other words, C simply stands in the same position as B was before the sale to C.

FORCED SALE FOR DEBT.

SUBSCRIBER, Estevan, Man.:—"What can a person hold under forced sale for debt in the N. W. T.?"

Chapter 45 of the Revised Ordinances of the N. W. T. (1888) as amended by Ordinance No. 14, 1892, exempts from seizure and sale under any writ of execution issued by any court in the territories the following:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the defendant and his family.
2. The furniture and household furnishings belonging to the defendant and his family to the value of \$500.00.
3. The necessary food for the defendant's family during six months, which may include grain and flour, or vegetables and meat, either prepared for use or on foot.
4. Two cows, two oxen and one horse, or three horses or mules, six sheep and two pigs, besides the animals the defendant may have chosen to keep for food purposes and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing.
5. The harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse-rake, one sewing machine and one reaper or binder.
6. The books of a professional man.
7. The tools and necessary instruments, to the extent of \$200, used by the defendant in the practice of his trade or profession.
8. Seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, defendant to have choice of seed and fourteen bushels of potatoes.
9. The homestead of the defendant, provided the same be not more than 160 acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon.
10. The house and buildings occupied by the defendant, and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate, according to the registered plan of same, to the extent of \$1,500.

The defendant is entitled to a choice from the greater quantity of the same kind of articles which are exempted.

No article except the food, clothing and bedding of the defendant and his family, is exempt from seizure under an execution issued on a judgment, the subject matter of which was the price of that said article.

PAYING THE RENT AND IMPROVEMENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.:—"A friend bought a piece of land for me with his own money and in his own name; there were no buildings on the land; nothing was said about rent when I went on it. I could he make no money on it or could I make him pay for the improvements I made?"

ANS.—If you can prove the facts to be as stated in your enquiry, our answer to the question is, no. It might be allowed if you can prove your improvements with your own hands, that would depend on the nature of the improvements.

DAIRY.

Some Notes on the Value of Butterfat in Cheese.

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Although the subject of paying for milk according to the percentage of butterfat has been widely discussed at some seventy-five local dairy meetings held in different parts of Western Ontario, and at the larger conventions held during the past winter, still there seems to be a doubt in the minds of many as to whether the method is just or not. Some fifty factories in Western Ontario have adopted this system, but here and there patrons are met with who are supplying milk to these factories, who claim that the system is not just and that milk poor in butterfat will make as much cheese as milk rich in butterfat. As a rule, most of these discontents have cows that give a poor quality of milk, and therefore it is to their own interests to assume that the basis is not a just one. The practical dairymen who have advocated the general adoption of this system of paying for milk by our cheese factories, are quite willing to pay due deference to the opinions of patrons and others when these opinions are reasonable and are founded upon fact, and not upon a mere "I think so." But when the statement is heard that three per cent. milk will make as much cheese as four per cent. milk, then, quite naturally, proof is looked for, and if the proof is not forthcoming, the statement must be taken as the outcome of a mind full of prejudice against it. Frequently the report is heard that the persons advocating this system are doing it from sinister motives, and because they are likely to profit by the sale of machines and apparatus used for testing. Now, this is a very uncharitable statement, and seems to be used by those opposed to the system as a last resort. The majority of those who have talked butterfat during the past winter, and have advocated the general adoption of the system by our factories, are holding responsible positions under such regulations as would lose them their situations if they accepted any commission on the sale of machinery connected with the industry.

It may be interesting, as well as profitable, to review just now the various experiments that have been carried on to prove that the percentage of butterfat in milk will indicate the quantity of cheese that can be made out of it. These experiments were carried on in different localities and among different surroundings, and were under the charge of thoroughly competent and practical men—men who were ignorant upon the subject and as to what the results would be themselves, and took charge of the work merely to find by accurate test what the real facts were. The results of their work carried on at localities far apart, and under different circumstances, show practically the same thing, thus proving conclusively that the percentage of butterfat in milk indicates the quantity of cheese that can be made out of it.

First, we have the elaborate and comprehensive work carried on under the direction of Dr. Vanslyke, of Geneva, N. Y. In brief, the results of his experiments go to show that in milk with from 3 to 4.5 per cent. of butterfat the casein increases in like proportion to the butterfat, and that there is a tendency when the percentage of butterfat becomes high in the fall, for the casein to increase in a slightly faster proportion than the fat. In two illustrations he shows the increase in casein per 100 lbs. of milk of 3 and 4 per cent. fat respectively, as follows:

(Lb. of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.)	(Lb. of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.)
No. 1.....3.	2.
No. 2.....4.	2.67=(2 2/3).

Then he shows in the following table what the different milks are worth if paid for according to quality, at a value of 25 cents per lb. for fat and 2 cents per lb. for casein:

No. 1.	
Three lbs. of fat, at 25c.....	75c.
Two lbs. of casein, at 2c.....	4c.
	Total, 79c.
No. 2.	
Four lbs. of fat, at 25c.....	100 c.
Two and two-thirds lbs. of casein, at 2c.....	5 1/3c.
	Total, 105 1/3c.

And also in the following table he shows the value of these milks under the pooling system:

100 lbs. of milk of No. 1 contain 3 lbs. of fat.	
" " " " " 2 " " 4 " "	
200 " " " " 1 and 2 contain 7 lbs. of fat.	

7 lbs. of fat at 25 cents = \$1.75.
One hundred lbs. of each kind of milk is received; therefore, No. 1 would be worth 87 1/2 cents, No. 2 would be worth 87 1/2 cents. Thus proving that a person supplying 100 lbs. of No. 1 milk would get 12 1/2 cents that should go to the person supplying No. 2 milk.

A number of experiments were carried on at Perth, Ont., under the direction of Prof. Robertson, and under the immediate charge of Mr. J. A. Riddick, who is thoroughly practical, and accurate and careful in everything he undertakes.

It will take up too much space to give the details of this work. From a large number of experi-

ments made, it was shown that for every $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. increase in butterfat in milk, there was an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per lb. in the value of the cheese. We have also the interesting experiment of Mr. Ruddick in making two cheeses: one from 700 lbs. of 3.9 per cent. milk, and one from 700 lbs. of 3.2 per cent. milk. Both cheeses were made in same sized hoops under similar condition, but the cheese made from 3.9 per cent. milk was about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher than the one made from 3.2 per cent. milk: thus showing by ocular demonstration how much more cheese can be made out of the richer than the poorer milk. The actual data in connection with this experiment are as follows:

No. 1, made Sept. 2nd. No. 2, made August 25th.
 700 lbs. of milk. 700 lbs. of milk.
 3.9 per cent. of fat. 3.2 per cent. of fat.
 27.30 lbs. of fat. 22.40 lbs. of fat.
 74.75 lbs. of green cheese. 62.50 lbs. of green cheese.
 72.50 lbs. 3 weeks old. 61.00 lbs. 3 weeks old.
 2.65 lbs. of cheese to lb. of fat. 2.76 lbs. of cheese to lb. of fat.
 9.65 lbs. milk to lb. cheese. 11.45 lb. milk to lb. cheese.
 10.35 lbs. cheese per 100 lbs. milk. 8.73 lbs. cheese to 100 lbs. milk.

At the Tavistock dairy school, which is run under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, a number of experiments were also carried on to test the effect of rich and poor milk in the production of cheese. These experiments were under the control of Mr. A. T. Bell, the able instructor at the school, and a man in whom every cheesemaker has confidence as a thoroughly practical and reliable dairyman. The results from this work, though not put in the same form as the others quoted, show practically the same facts: That the richer the milk in butterfat the more cheese can be made from it. The work there is tabulated as follows:

Lbs. milk.	Per cent. of fat.	Total lbs. cheese produced.	Lbs. milk to lbs. cheese.	Money result.
500	3.20	45.12	11.05	\$4.96
500	3.30	46.19	10.82	5.08
500	3.60	48.37	10.33	5.32
500	3.85	51.00	9.80	5.61
500	4.00	52.62	9.50	5.72
500	4.10	52.75	9.47	5.80
500	4.30	54.90	9.10	6.03
500	4.56	56.73	8.81	6.24

The money value is made up at the same market price for each lot.

We have also the result of some work carried on by Mr. James A. Gray, of the Elma factory, which is the only factory in Canada that paid according to the percentage of butterfat in milk last season. The data of this work are given as follows:

Date.	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. fat.	Lbs. green cheese.	Lbs. milk to lbs. cheese.	Lbs. cheese on Oct. 1st.
Aug. 30	2100	3.80	216	9.72	210
Sept. 1	2100	3.55	200.50	10.47	195

Everyone who has supplied milk to a cheese factory knows that it takes less milk to make a pound of cheese in the autumn than during the spring or summer. This is due to the milk being richer in butterfat in the autumn than in the spring or summer. Now, if it is true that 4 per cent. milk received in the autumn will make more cheese than 3 per cent. milk received in the spring, is it not equally as true that 4 per cent. milk will make more cheese than 3 per cent. milk if they are both received at the same season of the year.

If there were a doubt in our minds as to the accuracy of the varied experiments carried on, or if they showed conflicting results, and while one experiment showed that the system was a just one another showed the opposite to be the fact, then there might be a reasonable excuse for opposing the system as unreliable and unjust. But when so many different tests have been made under different circumstances, by different individuals, showing the same result, then there is no room for doubting that the system is a just one.

The system of paying for milk according to the percentage of butterfat has come to stay. It is what many advanced dairymen have been looking forward to for some time, and now that the thing is an established fact and the appliances and apparatus necessary for operating it can be managed so easily with a little care and accuracy, there is no reason to doubt but what in the near future every pound of milk made into cheese in this country will be paid for on this basis. Consequently the sooner our factorymen and patrons fall into line and adapt themselves to all the requirements of this new movement, the sooner will they place themselves in the position of leaders in advanced dairying, having the means of getting a better quality of milk, of placing the business on a sounder basis, and of still further improving the quality of our Canadian cheese and making the business of dairying in this country more profitable to the producer and everyone connected with it.

The Ninety Days Test.

The ninety days test at the Columbian Exposition has been very even so far. The markings of the judges on the butter have been very uniform, so much so that there is no difference in flavor for or against either of the breeds, as far as the market value is concerned. This being the case, of course the amount made, and the cost of the feed, and the increase or decrease in the live weight of the cows, will have to determine the awards.

The Shorthorns were at a disadvantage in regard to numbers when the test was started. Two or three extra cows did not produce as soon as was expected, but if they do well the amount of milk and butter will increase, rather than decrease, as the test progresses. Of course, the Shorthorns can hardly

be expected to win, as no one has ever claimed that they were a dairy breed alone, though their beef qualities are everywhere admitted. The object of going into the test was to show the farmer that he could get good milk and butter, besides raising a calf that would weigh at the end of one year as much as the calf of a strictly dairy cow would at the end of two years; besides, the quality of the beef would be much in favor of that Shorthorn calf. The test, so far, is helping to establish all that has ever been claimed for the Shorthorns.

POULTRY.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson.

It affords us much pleasure to present below a very nice photo-engraving of our able poultry correspondent, Mrs. Tilson, whose bright and instructive articles are so highly appreciated by our many readers, especially by all lovers of poultry.

Mrs. Tilson is a graduate of Ripon College, and holds a life certificate to teach in the public schools of her native state, Wisconsin. She taught several years and married a teacher, the late Prof. E. S. Tilson. While yet teaching she began the care of fowls, to secure open-air work and good digestion. Having found health, she continued in the poultry



business because she also found pleasure, profit and science therein. Mrs. Tilson's poultry operations are carried on upon the farm of her father, C. C. Elwell, one of Wisconsin's prosperous pioneer farmers, and with whom she makes her home. She keeps an average of one hundred hens, her department being egg production, and might profitably enlarge her poultry interests, did not home duties and literary pursuits claim a portion of her time.

Artificial Eggs.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture is responsible for the following:—"A man claims to have invented a process of making artificial eggs. An English paper says that some dozens have been served in the clubs, boiled, fried, poached and scrambled, and the general verdict is that it would be impossible for anybody to distinguish them from real ones. The inventor claims that his eggs are, chemically speaking, an exact reproduction of nature. The basis is corn meal. The white is pure albumen, and the yolk is a mixture of albumen and several other elements. It is said that the shell is made in two halves, and put together so artfully that no one can discover the joint. They are made of different sizes and colors, and can be sold for three pence a dozen. It is said that the eggs externally look exactly like the sort laid by hens, and the contents flop into a glass as naturally, and the yolk and white do not mingle, and like a natural egg will beat up for cake, etc. It was stated recently in an Eastern paper that an artificial egg factory with a daily capacity of several thousand dozens would soon be established in New Jersey.

We have never seen anybody who has seen the eggs, but if it is a fact that artificial eggs with the same material, in the same proportion as natural eggs, can be made so they cannot be told from a natural egg, and still sold so cheaply, the manufacturers will surely interfere with the old hen's business. We have not yet heard of any of our poultry raisers taking fright. They will have a right to protest, however, when the bogus egg, like bogus butter, comes into the market posing as the genuine article."

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

When egg production, as with me, is the chief aim of a poulterer, pullets ought to be early accustomed to a hen-house, their future and permanent home. At night it offers more space and comfort and better ventilation than do coops, and puts these young birds where they can be watched and sorted, for the purpose of rejecting any imperfect or mischievous ones; hence, room must be made for them. I never raised chicks late enough, or so long retained them in coops, that they much needed what I have seen used—screen frames to fit back and front of coop, cooler than and as safe as any arrangement of boards. This year I raised the most of my chicks in April, and by the first of June had so reduced my old flock that the young had a chance for their lives when all came pouring out together mornings, as I first unlocked their quarters. Some old favorites must go. As Grace Greenwood thought of her pet years ago:

"Thy tail was full of feathers gay,
 Thy comb was red and fine;
 I hear no crow (nor cackle) where'er I go
 One-half so loud as thine."

Till lately I was never seriously troubled by any hen eating eggs. I took the time, I must take it, to watch for and discover the true culprit. Though young, handsome, blooded, and laying a large egg as her last act, she was sent to the butcher, since otherwise many fowls might imitate or inherit her trick, for "evil communications corrupt good manners" in hen-houses, as elsewhere. But if I give these creatures I have raised as good a time as possible during their brief lives, then my duty ends, and their passing off the stage of existence is no different from the ever-changing procession of mankind. If the home market is pre-empted, do as one Wisconsin girl did,—neatly pluck and dress fowls, double and sew skin over the end of neck-bone, tie their scrubbed feet together, and hold wings in place by a little cheap, bright ribbon, pack with regularity in unbroken rye straw, and that lot will sell if every other goes begging. Such taste in mechanical matters guarantees taste for good flesh. Summer finds setting hens in their glory. Apparently they know all these proverbs about perseverance conquering everything, making hay while the sun shines, and never putting off what can be done to-day. Setters, like other hens, differ in weight, but each as she begins setting is at her best condition individually, or nature would not lead her into such hard work. Old or over-fat hens, and those chronic cases which hardly dynamite could break up, I sell in relays as they begin clucking, because they soon grow thinner and no eggs are coming for a time anyway. Indeed, a fat hen, otherwise desirable to retain, can be reduced by permitting her to set a while. Should she, however, rear a brood and get considerable of their good, growing ration, that may flesh her up again. As setters are feverish, I am careful when breaking them up to keep draughts away till they "cool off" somewhat. They are confined in a little house with a dirt floor for scratching over, where plenty of light and air can be admitted, but no vestige of a nest is seen. A light, relaxing, but egg-producing diet, such as milk, chopped onions, puddings, table scraps, and a little grain and bone meal, completes the cure. Some say, "shut up hens before the setting fever has firm hold;" others say, "wait a little." My own experience is that cluckers early taken in hand break up easily, but not permanently, while a hen allowed to set, say two weeks, and "have it out," finds her job not so easy as imagined, and when she is persuaded to give up takes a good rest. Those who have handled hens know the scantiness of plumage along breast bone and inside of thighs—a scantiness which may increase with age. I believe china or porcelain nest eggs must be very chilling things to sit down upon, particularly in winter, and the cause of many colds among layers and broody hens. A china egg is so hard that it sometimes breaks a real egg rolled against it forcibly, as may occur when an awkward hen gets on or off nest, especially where there are thin-shelled eggs. We are reminded of Aesop's fable, where the earthen pot politely declined the brass pot's company, as they floated off together in a flood. I think I shall entirely discard china eggs for Japanese egg gourds, or nest egg gourds as they are also called, when I can attend to getting new seed, which I notice is offered for five cents a package by John A. Salzer's Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and doubtless by many other seedsmen. The gourds are durable, but after a time lose their natural color and turn very brown. They are tough, and yield an egg-eating hen no more satisfaction than a china egg does. Poor soil or late planting is needed, else too many grow large like duck or possibly even ostrich eggs. One year I made in a shallow pan a tasty hay nest, filled with gourds of the proper size, and took premium on it for best horticultural device at our county fair. So natural was it that some who did not read its label were overheard to wonder what those eggs were there for. This reminds me that fair premiums are now being made up. Why do we seldom or never have them offered, say for large eggs, heavy eggs, uniform eggs or egg records, thus recognizing a valuable industry?

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE GENERAL.

Time passed; weeks, months had come and gone since Mr. Tilley was finally forgiven. But this absolution had no binding effect on his misdeeds. He sinned again and again, after the old fashion, and the last state of the man was worse than the first. One by one respectable lodgers dropped off, removing themselves and their possessions to more peaceful quarters. Melinda would have no hand in the salvation of her master, though her cares for his children were altogether motherly. For them she would patch and darn and scrape; but as for him, he was one of the hopeless black sheep, not worthy of any attention. Still, with all his sins upon him, Mr. Tilley assumed airs of proprietorship and independence. He even became a strong advocate of customary lodging-house principles. This Melinda would not suffer at all. "You think as you're a goin' to stick on an extra coal scuttle to the Curick's bill and pints of milk which 'e never ad. Not if I know it, Mr. Tilley! Him as is so kind as never was to them children of yours, and gives 'em a meal many a time just for the pleasure of going without a dinner himself!" Here Mr. Tilley assumed a war-like attitude. "Oh, I ain't afraid of the likes of you! There's the poker nice and 'andy, and a bit o' crockery on the shelf. 'Adn't you better throw them cups at my 'ed, and me 'ave you up at the perlice court for an assault?" concluded Melinda.

Subsequently, Mr. Tilley calmed down and made an apology. He never afterward ventured to suggest any undue augmentations of trifles in the curate's account. He, however, presented his bills privately to other lodgers as long as they endured. The General fought an uphill battle on behalf of the family whose cause she had undertaken, but in spite of all her endeavors the children fell away from their former health and plumpness. A descending scale of dietary is not to be recommended for growing girls and boys, and as butter lowered itself dripping, and dripping to treacle as the daily accompaniment of bread, so there was a corresponding diminution of vigor. The General set herself culinary tasks equivalent to making bricks without straw, but the result was hardly satisfactory. The only lodger that had not deserted No. 17 was the curate, who still occupied the room on the upper story. The children certainly troubled him less than formerly. Vitality was at the lowest ebb, and there was a greater scarcity of penny whistles and tin trumpets. "Him" never condescended to bestow pennies on his offspring for such frivolous purchases as toys.

One day in midwinter the curate climbed the three flight of stairs after an arduous morning in the slums that had left him sick at heart. He found Melinda crouching over his little grate crooning some melancholy song to the baby, now a pale-faced child of nearly a year old, but yet with no notion of sitting up or taking an interest in surroundings after the customary manner of more fortunate babies. "You'll please excuse me, sir," said Melinda, with a subdued note of defiance. "Albert Edward 'ere were very fractious, and I were that cold, and there weren't no fire."

"No fire!" said the curate, with an involuntary shudder as his glance fell on the snow outside. "All along of 'im, a course," said Melinda. "'E's been at it wusser than never."

"But, didn't I pay him my rent yesterday a week in advance?" "Then you was a tjut," broke from Melinda angrily. "'E's been and drunk himself into the perlice station, and I'd manage a sight better if 'e was to stay there."

Albert Edward set up a whine of remonstrance at this vindictive remark, whereupon Melinda turned him round upon his face, an attitude popularly supposed to be agreeable to the infant anatomy; then she set to churning her knees round with a circular motion as an additional sedative. The curate being by this time familiar with the ways of her kind made no humane remonstrance. "What is to be done?" he said wearily, leaning against the mantelpiece. "The children will starve eventually or go to the workhouse."

"That they never shall," said Melinda, pale and vehement. "I'd rather pitch the whole lot over the Bankment first and jump in after."

"Melinda!" said the curate with gentle remonstrance. "Beg pardon, sir; but it ain't Christian-like to talk o' the workhouse." She sat down meekly, and presently resumed: "Couldn't you take of the droppin'-room floor? It 'ud give the children an extry meal now and then."

"Impossible," said the curate, looking down into her eyes so pitiful in their entreaty. "Why, they're thirty shillings a week."

"I'd see as you 'ad 'em for five-and-twenty," said the General. "Only think of the red velvet sofa and them ornaments." Her voice took a cajoling note.

He only shook his head. Humor had long since gone out of him. "I might perhaps get you a lodger," he said at last; "an American."

"Who'd ever stay along of 'im and the noise 'e kicks up?" "Couldn't you make him up a bed down stairs?" "So I might, if he'd be persuaded to stay there," said Melinda, more cheerfully; "but he's terrible afraid of black beetles and crawly things, and he might set the 'ouse afire."

The curate knew nothing of Mr. Tilley's tremors. "Is it a man lodger?" said Melinda after a pause. "They gives a deal more trouble with boots and dirty pipes than the females."

"No, a lady, an artist; she goes to the drawing school every morning."

"And she'd pay reg'lar?" said Melinda anxiously. "I'm sure of it. I think I'll go and speak to her at once, before she leaves the college. I know she's looking for lodgings." Hereupon the little man forgot his tired feelings and took up his hat again.

"Not till I've made you a cup o' tea. See, the kettle's on the boil." And with scant ceremony Melinda deposited Albert Edward on the hearth rug and fetched the teapot from the cupboard.

The lady proved amenable to persuasion. Within three days she occupied the drawing-room floor, bringing with her an amount of luggage that afforded Melinda a substantial guarantee of solvency. This agreeable fact was, however, somewhat unpleasantly balanced by the new lodger's outspoken comments on the furniture and decorations. "Mercy now! Roses and lilies and daff-down-dillies growing on the carpet, and the whole rainbow making a display on the wall paper. I reckon I'll have a color nightmare this blessed evening."

But she smiled so pleasantly that Melinda was constrained to carry off the "ornaments" to a cupboard, downstairs without demur. "She 'ave got the coaxingest eyes you ever see," she remarked to Miss Louisa in privacy.

When she brought up the young lady's chop in the evening, Melinda found the drawing-room floor had undergone a singular change of aspect. Eastern rugs effectually diminished the glories of the roses and lilies on the carpet, and the red velvet sofa was swathed in some artistic fabric which rendered this formidable piece of furniture less conspicuous. Photographs, flowers and books graced the mantelpiece and tables, and an easel was already set up near the window. All was dainty, tasteful, homelike, and Melinda opened wide eyes of astonishment.

"Well, I never!" she said, as her glance travelled around the unfamiliar apartment. "Is that how you do it in Ameriky?"

"It's just how folks do it everywhere if they mean to call it home," said the lady, tranquilly.

"Have the curick seen of it?" "The young lady glanced keenly at the freckled face. Here was a study, perhaps. The General had honored the occasion with a clean cap, and her crop of red curls was newly released from curl papers and combed in a fringe down to her thick eyebrows.

"Oh, is he a man of taste?"

Melinda was laying the cloth, but kept up a conversation at the same time. "Well, I dunno. He ain't got no time for these sort o' things, nor no money neither." The lady did not check the flow of Melinda's communications. "You see he gives of all his earnings away; he'd give of hisself away, I do believe, if 't would do any one no good."

There was a humorous gleam in the depths of the coaxing eyes. The girl was tall and pretty, and the brightness of her looks was a charming novelty in this dingy house. "Then you venerate the curate?"

"Wot's that?" said Melinda suspiciously, with her nose aloft as if scenting satire. "You admire him, respect him, worship him—from afar."

"I don't worship no person that ever was born, and it ain't in me to respect. The curick, 'e are a bit better than some, I allow."

"Can't you allow more than that? He spends his life in doing good."

Melinda turned and faced the lady with a flash that looked like anger. "How do you know of that?"

"I have seen him visitin'."

The General pressed her under-lip up tightly, and changed the subject. "Your chop's gettin' cold, Miss, and there's a rice puddin' and baked apples to follow."

"Why, you are quite a clever cook," said the girl with her charming smile, as the maid removed the cover. "Well, I ain't ad much to do that way of late."

Melinda lifted her eyebrows till they went out of sight under the fringe. "I don't know what 'e lives on, 'cept 'e's fed unbeknown to hisself by the angels. It's bread and butter—Dorset—and tea mornin' and evenin', and I do believe 'e gets 'is dinner at they airyated bread shops—poor stodgy stuff!"

And with a final sniff Melinda departed with her empty tray, leaving the young lady to reflect on the ways of benevolent curates. She was a reflective young person in the main, and she worked hard, too, at the drawing school. Considering there was no necessity in her life for laborious undertaking, this was unusual.

The children in the house soon found a new friend, and waylaid the pretty lodger with a systematic affection on the stairs. She paid toll usually with buns and packets of sweets, or with their equivalent in pence. Her advent, too, appeared to have some connection with regular dinners, a gain they were not slow to recognize.

The quiet little man up-stairs was perhaps the only person in the house who had not benefitted by her introduction. He went his way as before, taking no advantage of the situation, beyond a quiet "Good morning" or "Good evening" if they met casually on the stairs.

"The curick ain't well," snapped Melinda one evening as she cleared away the dinner things. "'E 'ave got cold shivers and pains in 'is 'ed; I persuaded of 'im to take a drop o' peppermint water, but 'tweren't no good."

"Influenza," said the lady laconically. "Is that peppermint water?" She pointed to a bottle peering out of Melinda's pocket.

"No, pain-killer which I've been and bought. The druggist at the corner says it's a rare cure."

"No good," said the lady. "I'm sure."

Melinda heaved a sigh and went out, muttering something about some people who thought they knew every thing.

When, half an hour later, a tap came at the curate's door, did not turn his sick head; it must be Melinda, of course. In response to his weak "Come in," the door opened in a way that Melinda knew not of, gently and silently, and closed with a similar graceful understanding of an aching head. "I've brought you a glass of water, and I made it. I've put something in it. Let me see," she came round the table smiling, "you don't wear that ridiculous little piece of blue ribbon, do you?"

It was the lady. Her color glowed brightly; perhaps she was conscious that she was acting the part of an emancipated female, and British prejudices might make themselves apparent.

But the curate was guileless, and altogether too far removed from self-consciousness to remember so. He rose from his chair trembling, for he was very weak. No one had ever been to visit him in this attic before. His eyes were dim behind his spectacles. He was suddenly conscious of a dizzy bewilderment as he tottered a little.

The girl stretched out her beautiful helpful hand. "Sit down, please."

"I am not very well," he said, smiling back, but faintly. "Yes, and I came to see, because Melinda told me. Over-work, I reckon." She sat down on the only chair beside his own and looked at him steadily. There was no help for him beneath the scrutiny of those eyes. "I guess you'd better go off for a holiday. 'Tis March, and the daffodils are all on fire down in the country."

He shook his head. She caught his wordless objection with quick intuition. "Oh, yes, I understand; but there's a little farmhouse down Devonshire way I know about where it won't cost you more than living here."

He looked at her with speechless gratitude. He was sick for a breath of pure air, distressed, and troubled with the hopeless labors of his lot. Only a breathing space, a little halt at an oasis in the desert, and why not?

"Mercy, now! they don't want you in Heaven just yet. Why, there's years of work in you if you take proper care of yourself. Say you'll go, and I will see to it all." And the coaxing eyes looked down at him with persuasion that would not be denied; and he, without consciousness, drank of the intoxication of that glance, as he had done before.

The curate came back from his holidays a month later with a suspicion of roundness about him and with more than a hint of rosiety.

Melinda had a high festival in his honor. An elaborate tea was spread for him, with muffins and delicate delicacies. The General herself was attired in a new stuff gown. Perceiving that the curate was unobservant of her splendor, she drew his attention to the matter. "What do yer think o' my gown?"

"Oh, it's beautiful," he said absently, while his glance rested on a graceful vase full of scarlet anemones.

"Who sent the flowers, Melinda?"

"The young lady, 'accuse," answered the General, with uncalled-for sharpness.

"Is she quite well?" he stammered.

"Oh, ever so well; more smiling than never was. She sings over 'er painting all day long, and the picture, it's nigh finished, and there's a young man as comes and looks at it every day."

"A young man?"

"Er cousin she calls of 'im, just over from America."

But it was evident Melinda had something more on her mind. She made a feat of brushing up the hearth and looking into the kettle, and at last, with one hand on the door, she remarked with assumed carelessness: "Er cousin 'e's a handsome young chap, and 'e's got a kerriage with two 'orses, and 'e brings 'er bookies every day."

The curate pointed to the scarlet anemones: "This hand tremblin'." "Are these from his bouquets?"

Melinda nodded, looking away. "And it's my belief as 'e's courtin' 'er, and she ain't on willin'."

The blow went home. Melinda was a moment's pause and then the curate spoke with more than ordinary gentleness: "That will do, Melinda. I will ring if I require anything more."

move from her lodgings. The General received the announcement in stony silence. "Haven't you anything nice to say to me, Melinda?"

"You should 'ave took up with something better than a critchur that wears kid gloves and shiny boots. La! Miss, I never thought you'd make any account o' a man's outside."

The coaxing eyes flashed ominously, "Melinda, you forget yourself."

"Not me! Why, it's yer as forgets o' yerself with encouragin' in' of 'im great and small. Any one 'ud think as yer meant to be 'ave as pretty as yer look." Melinda's expressive nose took a more pronounced upward curve than ever before as she went out.

And so the young lady, thus rudely awakened, was left to realize that she had done something wrong, something that could not be put right. Why had she not comprehended sooner? A grave, sad look came into her sweet eyes and she sighed. She might not even say she was sorry; the only thing to do was to pass out of his life silently.

Many years went by, and in the course of them Mr. Tilley was gathered to his fathers. Then began a renewed time of prosperity for No. 17 under Melinda's absolute rule. The children grew up satisfactorily and were, one by one, carefully launched on the world under the General's auspices. Many lodgers came again, and some went, but the curate still remained in the attic.

A little legacy had fallen in to him and Melinda occasionally ordered butcher's meat for the evening meal, much to her satisfaction. Preference to peaceful country rectories had more than once been offered him, but he always declined to make any change in his ways of life. He knew his work, and some, at least, of the people would miss him if he forsook them. He was prematurely old and gray, but yet toiled early and late in that sad harvest field where so many tares abound. And when he took a final chill one winter time and slowly drifted down to the sea of death, Melinda watched day and night by his bedside. And when he had delivered up his brave soul and lay serene in his last sleep, she placed a withered flower in his hand. It had once been a scarlet anemone.

H. M. Macmillan's Magazine.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Thou camest not to thy place by accident, It is the very place God meant for thee; And shouldst thou there small scope for action see, Do not for this give room to discontent.

—Archbishop Trench.

What Hath Love Wrought?

Mlle. LEONTINE NICOLL AND HER WORK.

From the arm chair of a tender-hearted French woman there has come across the sea to tired workers a new inspiration. By knowledge of her accomplishment we have received a tonic for our tired souls.

She who has bestowed this invigorating influence lives quite unconscious of her power. She is placidly resting in her home, built in the beautiful surroundings of Chateau de Brearnes. With the happy result of her devoted efforts in close proximity to her private residence, she may now review the past and rejoice in its outcome for others.

Mlle. Leontine Nicoll experiences in her later years, when no longer able to direct helpful measures by her magnetic presence, the fulfillment of the promise, "Her works do follow her," and the unconscious influence of her devoted life and labor is now blessing all who become acquainted with them.

This noble woman of France wrought her beautiful work without any specially advantageous accessories.

Love, alone, has been the motive power of her life. Let us learn what this God-given attribute has accomplished.

Mlle. Nicoll, an only child, was born to luxury. Sorrow and adversity, however, robbed her of protection and ease before she had reached womanhood.

Her father died, and, alone, her mother and herself struggled with hardship.

The two women fought bravely the battle of life, but the delicately-accustomed mother succumbed—mental strain, combined with physical effort, produced sad results. The resolute widow lost her reason.

But Mlle. Leontine believed that love could become almighty in its saving power, and she knew that in her heart its force could never be exhausted. She set herself to winning back the prostrate reason of her dear mother.

Alas! human affection is oftentimes powerless to help those whom we love the best. And the time came when the afflicted one was of necessity placed in the asylum at La Salpetriere.

Mlle. Leontine resolved to follow her mother, if possible. There could be no happiness for her, separated from her parent.

But how could she secure the yearning desire of her heart?

She must obtain employment in the asylum, in order to live there.

She might become a superintendent or a servant. We are told that for three years Leontine Nicoll "struggled to obtain such a situation, never relaxing her efforts, never accepting a refusal."

Her wonderful steadiness of purpose was rewarded. Love triumphed; and in 1850 she was appointed to the position of *Surveillante*.

This appointment committed to her oversight the epileptic and idiotic children in the asylum. But later the authorities permitted Mlle. Nicoll "to undertake the additional care of her mother."

For thirty years the dear mother continued to live and suffer. But the passionate devotion of her loving daughter never failed.

After Madame Nicoll passed beyond the daughter's sight, we impressively ask, did she quickly leave the asylum, and did her heart react from her tiresome surroundings? Not at all. Her warmth of love displayed itself toward the little children who claimed her care, and for them she has planned and lived during these later years.

Too intelligent to deprive herself of wise companionship; too sympathetic to shut herself away

from social ministries, she went back and forth from the asylum to the active scenes of life in the world, and kept her eyes open and her soul responsive to all that was beautiful and nourishing to her nature, and thereby qualified herself the better for an absorbing work among the idiot and epileptic children.

We quote: "Very often Mlle. Nicoll has begun by teaching her pupils to speak; she, herself, to facilitate the teaching, learning to understand every one of their inarticulate, animal-like cries. Then by dint of naming an object again and again, perhaps hundreds of times, she has enabled them to associate words with the things they represent. To go farther, and to convey some notions of reading and writing, even of arithmetic, geography and music, to these imperfect, apparently non-existent intelligences, would seem an utter impossibility. But Mlle. Nicoll learned that in this work there are few impossibilities for patient, persevering love."

Her starting point with each child was ever the same, namely, "love to herself, which she knows how to inspire in a hundred different ways."

"As soon as they have learned to talk, to read a little and to write down a few phrases, she begins with composition lessons, which, according to her method, are only another form of learning from observation; for to each child she gives a colored picture card, such as are used in shops as a means of advertising, the task prescribed being to write out a clear and detailed description of the scene represented on the card."

"In looking over a dozen or more of the books, which were taken at random from the children, and the compositions, which I carefully compared with the card, I noticed a remarkable degree of accuracy in the descriptions of color, showing that with all their deficiencies the writers of these little compositions were not in any sense color-blind."

Of 5,000 children under Mlle. Nicoll's care since 1850 (not epileptics), a great number "have been awakened to a sufficient comprehension of ordinary life; have been rendered sufficiently self-reliant and useful to be sent back to their families; others have been enabled to undertake regular occupations in the institution, and many more have had their hearts warmed into gratitude, love and enjoyment."

After the continuance of this rescue work for forty-one years, tired nature demands repose, and in the midst of beautiful surroundings our honored sister has made her home. "She is there watched over by the most faithful of friends, one of whom she rescued years ago from mental darkness, and her mind is still occupied with schemes for the benefit of the feeble-minded."

Behold what the love of a sincere heart has wrought.

THE SILVER CROSS.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls and Farm Life.

It is a grievous mistake for girls who live in the country to underrate their advantages. They should be the most independent, happiest and healthiest women on this bright earth. Instead of flocking to the cities to take positions as domestics, take a third class certificate to enable them to teach impish or stupid children during the long sunny hours, or rush to factories where they stand beside an automaton machine for eight or nine long hours and call it independence, they should remain at home, take up some of the many industries that women are making profitable nowadays, and try to elevate the tone of life on the farm. Here they have wholesome food, fresh air, immunity from doubtful companionship, and all the exercise they wish to take. There is something unwholesome about the girl who prefers either or any of the occupations mentioned to a free, busy, quiet, joyous life, unless there is a mortgage in the way that she wants to help pay off; then it would be wisest not to abandon the sinking ship, but all do their best, as the time for united action had come, and pilot the ship into calm water again. Hundreds of women have engaged in agricultural pursuits all over the United States. So many of the lighter industries that women can engage in on a farm are never taken up, and there is a vast field before them, cheese making, butter making, fruit raising, stock raising, (many of the most successful stock farms of Arizona are managed by women) bee keeping, poultry raising, flower culture, bread and cake making are among the many. If large families of daughters would undertake such ventures, success would crown their efforts, and we would hear fewer complaints about girls being "unprofitable stock," as some cowardly fathers have expressed it. Women are smaller economists than men, more painstaking, less venturesome and less easily discouraged; these are some of their natural advantages, and they can show indomitable pluck when the emergency comes. If your venture pays the first year, go cautiously on, and the balance in your favor will be small the next year, and increase in proportion as you show judgment. Every Canadian woman must be familiar with the story of the woman who was given a Jersey calf, and who now owns and manages a herd of the finest Jerseys in the Dominion.

Put a few cloves into the ink bottle to prevent mould.

FRIED FISH.

Cut across in slices about two inches thick, roll in flour and fry in hot lard a delicate brown; serve on a bed of parsley.

Meaning of the Various Colors.

White was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the judge it indicates integrity; in the sick, humility; in the woman, chastity.

Red, the ruby, signifies fire, divine love and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom. The red color of the blood has its origin in the action of the heart, which corresponds to, or symbolizes, love. In a bad sense it corresponds to the infernal love of evil, hatred, etc.

Blue, or the sapphire, expresses Heaven, the firmament, truth from a celestial origin, constancy and fidelity.

Yellow, or gold, is the symbol of the sun, of marriage and faithfulness. In a bad sense yellow signifies inconstancy, jealousy and deceit.

Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, of hope, particularly of the hope of immortality and of victory, as the color of the laurel and palm.

Violet, the amethyst, signifies love and truth, or passion and suffering.

Purple and scarlet signify things good and true from a celestial origin.

Black corresponds to despair, darkness, earthliness, mourning, negation, wickedness and death.



Grandma.

Yes, here she is, coming down the path knitting her stocking; for Grandma's hands are never idle, and very quickly indeed does the work grow under her practised fingers. Many a wee leg is warmly dressed, many an otherwise cold finger is warm, through her steady and persevering habit of keeping her fingers busy. Age sets lightly on her, for like Moses of old, her eye is not dim, nor her natural force abated—that is, some of the old energy is left, although she wisely husbands it, and does not attempt to do what once she did when bearing the burden and heat of the battle of life. How tidy and clean she looks with her well-done-up cap covering the silvery, beautiful, soft hair; her snowy kerchief, her white apron and cuffs, her dress so short as to gather neither dust nor mud, and the good, stout, low-heeled, thick-soled shoe. What lessons we younger folks could learn from her, were we willing to be taught in such matters.

Poor Grandma! what stories those lines of care could tell: how many memories crowd around her this June evening, as the sun paints his roseate picture and the waters again reflect it. The freshness of Spring calls the beloved and the true-hearted of other days around her.

"The smiles, the tears of childhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shone now dimmed and gone,
The youthful hearts now broken."

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Measure one quart of sifted flour, rub in four ounces of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, and one teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream tartar: mix thoroughly with the flour. Make a hole in the centre and with a knife mix with sufficient sour milk into a stiff dough, divide into two parts, roll each into a ball, and with a rolling-pin roll into a round cake about an inch thick; bake in a moderate oven until a nice brown. When done split in half, butter and lay on a layer of strawberries, cover with sugar and place the other half in place, and keep hot for tea or dinner.

The Dainty Sash Curtain.

AGNES CHASE.

The recent revival of the sash curtain is a fashion we hope has come to stay. Nothing makes a window look so dainty or a room so inviting from the outside as the thin white curtain next to the glass, instead of the staring yellow, brown or green shade.

These little curtains are made of a variety of material, and are run on to a brass rod in the window casing close to the glass outside the shades. They may be either whole or half sash curtains; the latter being usually fastened to the window sash itself.

A simple and pretty pair of sash curtains is made of white dotted Swiss, with a ruffle about two inches wide down the sides and across the bottoms; another is made of cream-colored cheese-cloth, with a row of little white or cream cotton tassels on the edges. These tassels can be bought by the yard ready for sewing on. When one can afford it, there is nothing prettier than cream Japanese silk or silk muslin for these curtains, especially for half-sash curtains, trimmed with little silk tassels, or left plain down the sides and being hem-stitched across the bottoms, and tied back with silk cord and tassel.

These curtains are also made of the finer kinds of scrim, either plain or with an edging or torchon lace, or of mull with a two-inch ruffle of lace around it.

A very pretty pair, although rather elaborate for sash curtains, is made of oriental lace, a yard or nearly a yard deep, and put up lengthways for curtains. The raw edge should be neatly hemmed and trimmed with an edging of very narrow oriental lace, and the bottom should be finished in the same way. Of course none of these curtains reach beyond the window sill, even when the window sill is narrow enough to permit it.

Perhaps the daintiest of all sash curtains is made of plain white netting or bobinette, as it used to be called. Buy the yard-wide netting and trim with a ruffle of fine oriental lace. It is surprising what an elegant and graceful appearance this simple curtain has, drawn back with a little white cord and tassel.

The old-fashioned method of embroidering or darning netting with linen floss may be brought into requisition with very good effect in making these curtains, if it has not become a lost art. Work a narrow pointed edge down outside and across the bottom of each curtain, and then work the little six-pointed stars, so easily made, all over the curtain at regular intervals of six or eight inches.

The main thing to be desired in these sash curtains is simplicity. They are not supposed to be "costly as thy purse can buy," like the inside lace curtains, but are simply to give the window a dainty, inviting appearance from the outside. And the neatly made sash curtain, no matter how plain, is preferable to the purchased article; however elegant the latter, it bears the "shop" appearance about it, like ready-made gowns. The curtains should be tied back with little white cords and tassels.

The half-sash curtain may be made more showy and may have colors introduced if desired. A pretty one is made of scrim—the kind sold for fancy work. After hem-stitching the bottom, half-an-inch above the hem pull out the cross threads to the width of half-an-inch, and after an interval of the same width another open space, and so up until you have four open rows, through which run satin ribbons, red, green, orange and blue, making a Roman stripe. Cream cheese-cloth may be used for this instead of scrim, if preferred. These half curtains may be made also of pale tints of India or China silk, plain or figured, and trimmed with little silk tassels.—The Home Magazine.

The Bite of a Snake.

The heads of most of the venomous snakes, including the "rattlers," bulge just beyond the neck. Without exception they have fangs, either always erect or raised and laid back at will. These fangs are long, sharp-pointed teeth, with a hollow groove running their entire length. At the root of each fang is a little bag of poison. When the snake bites the motion presses the poison sac, and its contents flow down through the hollow in the tooth into the puncture or wound. The harmless little forked tongue is often spoken of by the uninformed as the snake's "stinger." Now there is no propriety in the name, as the poisonous snakes do not sting, but bite their victims. There is no creature, even if brought from foreign countries where "rattlers" do not exist, but will halt and tremble at the first warning sound of the rattle.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, with others, has been making experiments with the venom of different serpents. He has found that, aside from its poisonous qualities, it contains living germs which have the power of increasing enormously fast. So, you see, when an animal is bitten these tiny bits of life entering with the poison cause harmful action to begin almost at once. Dr. Mitchell has found that the nervous centre controlling the act of striking seems to be in the spinal cord, for if he cut off a snake's head and then pinched its tail, the stump of its neck turned back and would have struck his hand had he been bold enough to hold it still.—St. Nicholas.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES :-

There is so much to do in July that I am sure you will not expect a long letter from me. With haying time and harvest, with fruit to be gathered, weeds to be pulled, hoeing to be done, with cows to be milked, calves fed, vegetables to be looked after— to say nothing of the dishes, and the flowers, and the sweeping, dusting and baking, I know you are all busy. It is vacation time, too, but your real holidays may come a little later on when the press of the work is over. School is done for the present, and I hope that work goes cheerily forward. When the sailors work, they sing and all keep time. It's a good plan, and I hope through Canada where Uncle Tom's letters are read, all may join anew, pull together, and work well and cheerily through this Julian month.

Do not idle away your time. It is so much better in every way to be busy.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

Let me give you one other quotation to think about as you are busy with your work these warm days. It is by James Russell Lowell :

"Be noble! and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but not dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

It occurs to me to tell you that a noble man or boy, woman or girl, is not so rare as you may think. You have met such. They may wear coarse, straw hats, denim overalls, blue and white check shirts, and even go barefooted. Think for yourselves what it means here: "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind." Surely the learned writer thought much of any who were willing to be taught. If we are so there is a great deal around us to learn, but if we keep our eyes shut we cannot see, and if we are satisfied with what we know we are not looking earnestly around that we may learn. Then the danger is, we form a habit and we may do as many have done before us, go through life with only a part of ourselves developed. Let us open our eyes and see, and our ears and hear, and let us all use every faculty God has given us to the utmost, that through us the greatest good may be done for the greatest number.

That the sweetly-scented clover, the buzzing bees, the butterflies, the bloom, the harvest ripening for the reaper, may bring much happiness and memories of loved friends, with them for long years to come, is the wish of

UNCLE TOM.

Prize for Selected Poetry.

BY MISS ETHEL CAMPBELL, FOREST, ONT. Sir Walter Scott.

Sir Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh in 1771. He early showed remarkable mental powers. He practiced law for about fourteen years, spending much of his time at literary work, and on the failure of the business firm in which he had an interest he set to work to earn money by his literary talents to pay off his indebtedness. Before his work was completed his intellect became clouded, and he died in 1832. His chief poetical works are: "The Lady of the Lake," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," and "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." His writings abound in imagination and word-painting. Nowhere can we find a more vivid description than that of the Trosachs.

"The western waves of ebbing day Rolled o'er the glen their level way; Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. But not a setting beam could glow Within the dark ravine below. Where twined the path in shadow hid, Round many a rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its thunder-splintered pinnacle; Round many an insulated mass, The native bulwarks of the pass, Huge as the tower which builders vain Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain. The rocky summits, split and rent, Formed turret, dome and battlement, Or seemed fantastically set With cupola or minaret. Wild crests as pagod ever decked, Or mosque of eastern architect, Nor were these earth-born castles bare, Nor lacked they many a banner fair: For from their shivered brows displayed, Far o'er the unfathomable glade, All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen, The brier-rose fell in streamers green, And creeping shrubs of thousand dyes, Waved in the west wind's summer sighs."

Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in 1807, at a time when America had no great poet. He was the foremost of a band of cultured poets that sprang from the old Puritan stock. He visited the Old World several times, bringing back with him European scholarship, and he introduced European taste in the literature of the young republic. He loved the romantic and picturesque, and was always in sympathy with nature.

"There is no flower of meek delight, There is no star of heavenly pride, That shines more sweeter and more bright, Because he lived, loved, sang and died."

Hymn to the Night.

I heard the trailing garments of the night Sweep through her marble halls! I saw her sable skirts all fringed with light From the celestial walls.

I felt her presence, by its spell of might, Stoop o'er me from above: The calm majestic presence of the night, As of the one I love.

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight, The manifold soft chimes, That fill the haunted chambers of the night, Like some old poet's rhymes.

From the cool cisterns of the midnight air My spirit drank repose; The fountain of perpetual peace flows there— From those deep cisterns flows.

O holy night! from thee I learn to bear What man has borne before! Thou layest thy finger on the lips of Care, And they complain no more.

Peace! peace! Orestes-like I breathe this prayer! Descend with broad-winged flight, The welcome, the thrice-prayed-for, the most fair! The best-beloved night!

Indian Summer.

BY MRS. MOODIE.

This dreamy Indian summer day Returns the soul to tender sadness; We love—but joy not in the ray— It is not summer's fervid gladness, But a melancholy glory Hovering softly round decay. Like the swan that sings her own sad story, Ere she floats in death away.

The day declines, what splendor dyes, In flickered waves of crimson driven. Float o'er the saffron sea that lies Glowing within the western heaven! Oh, it is a peerless even!

See, the broad red sun has set, But his rays are quivering yet Through nature's veil of violet, Streaming bright o'er lake and hill, But earth and forest lie so still It sendeth to the heart a chill; We start to check the rising tear— 'Tis beauty sleeping on her bier.

What to Read.

BY A. M. C.

Next to a wise friend is a good book. As great care is essential in the selection of either, perhaps the following suggestions, hasty as they are, may be of use to some young reader:—In the first place, I remark that you should read history. "The effect of historical reading," says Macaulay, "is analogous in many respects to that produced by foreign travel. The student, like the tourist, is transported into a new state of society. He sees new fashions, hears new modes of expression. His mind is enlarged by contemplating the wide diversities of laws, of morals and of manners." Another writer says: "History rightly studied teaches us to admire and esteem the brave, the honest and self-denying, and to despise the base, cowardly and selfish. It is, then, a great teacher of morals, and is also a powerful means of developing the intellectual faculties." Next in the list come books of travel. It is both amusing and instructive to read descriptions of foreign countries, their laws, climate, the peculiarities of dress, manner of living, and differences of religion among the inhabitants.

Read poetry. An acquaintance with the English speaking poets is almost an education itself. Read fiction. That advice is somewhat at variance with Oliver Goldsmith's warning to his brother concerning the latter's son: "Above all, never let him touch a novel. They teach the youthful mind to sigh after beauty and happiness that never existed, to despise the little good that fortune has mixed in our cup by expecting more than she ever gave. Nevertheless, fiction has its use; there are novelists who help the world along more by their fascinating lies than all the wisdom of the wise." Imaginative writing may be compared to the capsules within which the physician conceals an offensive drug that it may be readily swallowed. The work of fiction, long or short, which contains no grain of needed truth, no helpful wisdom, is as useless as an empty bottle to a dying man. Fiction is the ice-cream on the mental bill of fare; it cannot be substituted for the strong meat without producing a certain weakness.

Read newspapers, but do not confine yourself to the periodicals specially designed for women. I have in my possession copies of high-priced English and American "Ladies' Journals," two-thirds fiction, the remainder light poetry, advertisements and descriptions of elaborate costumes for the ultra-exclusives. Such literature is an insult to the intelligence of woman, as though she could not be interested by as sensible reading matter as men are! No doubt, it is impossible to construct a paper to please all classes. The kind of literature that would please the woman of moderate means, the one who works with hand or head, would be beneath the luxurious idler. But the majority of women, young and old, are interested in hearing of the achievements of other women; they are, as a rule, ever willing to read articles on the care of the health, and anything and everything which injures it, whether it be unsuitable clothing, insufficient ventilation, improper food, or vicious indulgence. A knowledge of the laws of health is essential to every woman, maid, wife or mother, especially the latter, as she has the training of the future men and women.

After all, the whole thing may be summed up in one sentence. Read anything that will make you wiser and better, always remembering, as Prof. Arnold said: "Whatever is an hindrance to your physical, mental or moral development, that is in your case a positive sin."

Puzzles.

1—CHARADE.

This eve as I sat in my study, My chum being out on the street, I thought I would write you a ditty— About the cold versus the heat.

Last winter I longed for warm weather, When out from the house I could go Without carrying a stock of clothing That would make a "Columbian Show."

I wished for the breeze of the springtime, When old LAST would on the earth shine, And Jack Frost would give up his pleasures And go rambling elsewhere for a time.

I sighed for the days of midsummer, With its beautiful meadows so green, When the bob-o-link sits on the hedges And sings like a fairy queen.

I mourned for the glorious autumn, When the apples get ripe and decay, And the golden hue of the woodland, With its leaves all set in array.

But to day, with the thermom. "at 90" Degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, I longed for the winter so slyly, With Jack Frost out on parade.

A TOTAL might come in handy, But it's not on SECOND FIRST as yet, With the bracing air of the winter— That is, to keep down the sweat.

FAIR BROTHER.

St. Paul, Minn.

2—CHARADE.

I wish to be admitted As a puzzler true, Then I will make up puzzles And send them FIRST to you.

Though I am new, I'm not, Miss Smithson is the same; SECOND puzzles are so sensible That she is worthy of great fame.

We must thank the ADVOCATE For being the author of our pleasure; LAST is a most valuable paper For to read at our leisure.

THOS. W. BANKS.

3—CHARADE.

My FIRST gives life and joy, and makes The feathered songsters vocal; Without my SECOND we should not have A habitation local. My TOTAL of usefulness can boast To sailors on a rock-bound coast.

ADA SMITHSON.

4—TRANSPOSITION.

As soon as comes the ADVOCATE I FIRST the puzzles o'er, To see what my LAST cousins have sent, And wish they had sent more.

ADA SMITHSON.

5—ANAGRAM.

I knew a man who was so bad He killed his wife and child. For this sad crime he was hunted down, And very quickly jailed.

At his trial he pleaded guilty, Yet some said he should be free. (Whether friends or not, I do not know.) But SPARE HIM NOT is my plea.

Geo. W. BLYTH.

6—ENIGMA.

I'm very slippery I'm told; Indeed, I'm very hard to hold; And, unless you grip me tight, I quickly vanish from your sight. I can travel very fast, For speed I seldom am surpassed; And though I live between earth and air, I seldom touch either anywhere.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

7—CHARADE.

My first is to work by the day, My second is wrongly called "lay." My third is our "King's" first name. My fourth "protects" our fame. A clever puzzler is my whole, Whose name appears upon our roll.

I. IRVINE DEVITT.

Answers to 1st June Puzzles.

- 1—Cannot. P R A T 2—Cannot. R A R E 3—He-art-so-me. P R A P E R 4—Pane-counter—counterpane. P A P E T 5— T E P I D 6—It-em, em-it, m-it-e, time. R E D T


Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to 1st June Puzzles.

Joshua Umbach, I. Irvine Devitt, Henry Reeve, Lily Day, Oliver Snider, Addison Snider, Geo. W. Blyth, Morley Smithson, Ada Smithson, A. R. Borrowman, Mary Morrison, Thos. W. Banks.

Household Hints.

Oil of lavender will drive away flies. Fresh lime in the cellar absorbs damp. When hinges creak rub a bit of soap on them. Cayenne pepper will keep the pantry and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. Water roses and peonies with water in which a plug of strong tobacco has been steeped to kill the aphids. Sunshine is life. Let it flood each room part of every day. It dispels dampness and brings health and life. If your supply of meat is apt to run short, use what you have by mincing fine and adding an equal quantity of mashed potato, a little salt and pepper; form this into small rolls about as large as an egg, fry in hot lard or spread the chopped meat between thin slices of bread and cut small; serve as sandwiches.

T. W. HECTOR,
 Importer and Breeder of Dorset Horn Sheep. The oldest flock in Canada.
 P. O.: Springfield on-the-Credit.
 Stations: Springfield and Cooksville, C. P. R.; Port Credit, G. T. R. 329-1-y-om

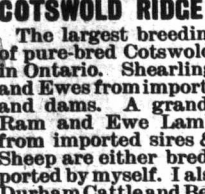


Ample Shade Stock Farm
LEICESTERS—Ten first-class Shearing Rams. The pick of our last year's crop of lambs; also Shearing Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes on hand and for sale at reasonable prices, breeding and quality considered. Will be pleased to have intending purchasers see our stock, who will be met by appointment at station and driven to farm.
E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont.
 Lucknow Station, G. T. R. 337-1-y-om

COTSWOLD—SHEEP
 William Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont. Importer and Breeder. Stock recorded. Sheep of all ages and sexes on hand for show purposes. Call and inspect personally. Visitors welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Ux. G. T. R. 333-1-y-om



COTSWOLD RIDGE FARM
 The largest breeding flock of pure-bred Cotswold sheep in Ontario. Shearing Rams and Ewes from imported sires and dams. A grand lot of Ram and Ewe Lambs also from imported sires & dams. Sheep are either bred or imported by myself. I also breed Durham Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Can supply pairs not akin of my own breeding. **JOSEPH WARD, Marsh Hill P. O., Uxbridge Station.** 333-1-y-om



OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES
 Have on hand a choice lot of young stock of different ages, all from imported stock and great prize winners at all the leading exhibitions in Canada. Give us a call.
H. GEORGE & SONS,
 332-1-y-om Crampton, Ont.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE
 AND
DORSET-HORNED SHEEP
 A SPECIALTY

Write for particulars, or call and inspect the stock. Visitors welcome.
R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm,
 331-1-y-om Thorndale, Ont., Middlesex Co.


IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

The undersigned offer for sale this month a few sows, Yorkshire, five months old. Also a choice lot of young pigs, both Yorkshire and Berkshire. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 180, Woodstock, Ont.** 335-1-y




THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.
 (Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C.P.R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont.** 323-y-om

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.
 Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. **J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co. Ont.** 327-y-om



Duroc Jersey Swine
 are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agr. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address **PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont.** 329-1-f-om

J. C. SNELL,
 Edmonton, Ontario.




Most of our best sows now have fine litters of young pigs sired by first-class imported boars. Three litters of boars were used, so we can supply pairs and trios not akin. We have a few young sows in farrow to come due in April and May. Also young boars of fall litters now fit for service, and young sows of same age not akin. We are now booking orders for spring pigs. Jersey Cows, Heifers and Calves for sale at reasonable prices. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. 332-y-om

W. C. EDWARDS AND COY
 IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
 The imported Cruickshank bull Grandeur is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.
ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, CLARENCE, ONT.
Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires
 Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.
HENRY SMITH, Manager.

Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm, NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.
Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.
 Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires. 331-1-y



THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!

SHROPSHIRE.
 I have on hand the best young CLYDESDALE Horses and Mares on this continent. Bred from the well-known sires, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Carruchan Stamp, Knight Errant and other celebrities. My stock in the above lines were very successful, at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.
322-1-y-om


SHORTHORNS!
 CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS
 by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls
NORTHERN LIGHT
 —AND—
 VICE CONSUL

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

The Most Celebrated Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys in Canada is owned by **GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, Ont.**

The choicest animals that money and experience can buy, and well qualified to maintain the reputation of our stud for importing. More first prize and sweepstakes winners at the leading shows in Canada and the United States than all other establishments of its kind in the Dominion. The Clydesdales have immense size, large flat bone, with style, quality and choice breeding combined. The Hackneys have fine colors, style, quality, high knee action and choicest breeding. The home of the Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Queen's Own, and the Champion Hackney Stallion, Firefly. Parties wishing the best animals at reasonable prices are cordially invited to examine our stock. Catalogues free.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.
 25 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 327-1-y-om



NONE BUT THE VERY BEST
 ARE KEPT AT ISALEIGH GRANGE.

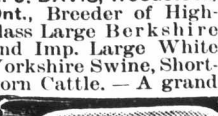
This is what we claim and our customers endorse. **GUERNSEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.** Seventy-five beautiful ewes in lamb to our imported rams, winners at England's greatest shows. In Yorkshires we imported last year the cream of the English winners at the Royal, the Liverpool and Manchester, and the Royal Cornwall and other large shows, including the first-prize boar at the Royal. Do not forget that like produces like, and send in your orders for young pigs early. Address, **333-y-om J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.**

Ontario Agricultural College
 WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 2nd OCTOBER.

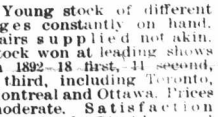
Full courses of lectures, with practical instruction, in
Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany,
 and other subjects required by young men intending to be farmers.

For circular giving full information as to cost, terms of admission, etc., apply to
JAMES MILLS, M. A.,
 Guelph, June, 1893. 337-f-om PRESIDENT.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle.—A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 322-y-om




S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,
 Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock won at leading shows in 1892-1893. 11 seasons, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegram Office.—**CLAREMONT, C. P. R.** 337-y-om



ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.
 Breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 328-y-om

TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.
 John Bell, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont. A number of prize-winning Pigs in pairs, unrelated, from imported stock bred by the best breeders in England. Orders booked. Fifteen Breeding Sows due to farrow during spring. Shropshires bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Cullivert, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Milliken Station (Midland Division), G.T.R. 325-y-om



BRIERY BANK STOCK FARM.
TAMWORTH AND YORKSHIRE SWINE
 Of the best strains of blood. We are now booking orders for each of these breeds. Also **AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**

Caldwell Bros.,
 331-f-om ORCHARDVILLE, ONT.


ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.
SHROPSHIRE!
JOHN W. EDWARDS,
 "The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng. Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-1-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.
 Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address—**J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliffe, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng.** Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliffe. 322-1-y-om



BARCHESKIE HERD OF AYRSHIRES
Andrew Mitchell,
 the largest breeder and exporter of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland, has always on hand and for sale bulls, cows and heifers of the choicest breeding and quality. Inspection invited. Prices on application. Apply to **ANDREW MITCHELL,**
 327-1-y-om Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright.



MONTREAL EXPOSITION COMPANY
THIRD PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
Agricultural & Industrial Fair
MONDAY, 4TH, TO SATURDAY, 9TH SEPT
OPEN TO THE WORLD!

Large Increase in Live Stock Premiums
 (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry).

GRAND HORTICULTURAL SHOW
 Industrial, Dairy and Agricultural Products more extensive than ever.

Entire exhibition open from Monday, 4th, to Saturday, the 9th September. Special attractions on a grand scale—Balloons, Bands, Fireworks. For all information, apply to **S. C. STEVENSON,**
 26 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal. Manager & Secretary. 337-f-om

LONDON: MUTUAL: Fire Insurance COMPANY.

THE SUCCESSFUL "PIONEER" OF FARM INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Head Offices, 476 Richmond St. LONDON, - ONTARIO.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Clerk Co. Middlesex, Pres. DANIEL BLACK, J. P., - Vice-President.

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware (President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association). JOHN GEARY (President Ontario Dairyman's Association). J. H. MARSHALL, M. P., London, Ont. MAJOR R. McEWEN, Byron P. O., Stock Raiser. MR. SHERIFF BROWN, St. Thomas, Ont. ANGUS CAMPBELL, J. P., Appin P. O. CHARLES C. HODGINS, Lucan (Reeve, and ex-Warden County of Middlesex).

JAMES GRANT, Clerk London Tp., Treasurer. L. LEITCH, Fire Inspector. D. MACMILLAN, Accountant. C. MACDONALD, Assistant Secretary.

MANAGER: D. C. MACDONALD.

Assets, 1st January, 1893, - \$359,303.27. Reserve for Re-insurance, - 265,160.05. Surplus over all Liabilities, - 79,522.78.

With nearly 40,000 members, and still increasing.

This old Company, established by farmers over a-third of a century ago, continues nearly as large a farmers' business as all other companies combined. It extends to every section of the Province of Ontario, and there is scarcely a single township in which its benefits have not been felt, having paid during its existence nearly a million of dollars, in satisfaction of loss to insurers. The area covered by its business is so extensive and business so large that a steady average rate of insurance can be maintained—unlike other mutuals in this respect, whose rates are high one year and low another, depending altogether on fate and good luck, an uncertainty that must prove unsatisfactory to their members, beside which the liability to pay heavily is at least 25 to 50 per cent. higher than in the safe old company. The "LONDON MUTUAL" is the only Fire Mutual licensed by the Dominion Government, thus assuring to the members a close and rigid inspection of its affairs annually. In this respect it has a decided advantage over all other fire mutuals. Losses are paid promptly, the Company never having disputed an honest claim.

FARMERS OF ONTARIO!

Patronize your good, well-tried, well-tested Company, and be not led astray by the agents of stock companies, who take your money away out of the country to pay losses on property more hazardous than your own; nor by local mutuals, working on "happy-go-lucky" principles, and which may be truthfully called fair weather affairs.

For insurance apply to any of the Agents, or address

THE MANAGER, London, Ont. 337-a-o

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 1888, the great ribbon winner at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 332-y-om

HOW SHE MADE HER MONEY.

Mrs. E. M. Jones' New Book, "DAIRYING FOR PROFIT," Tells the Whole Story.

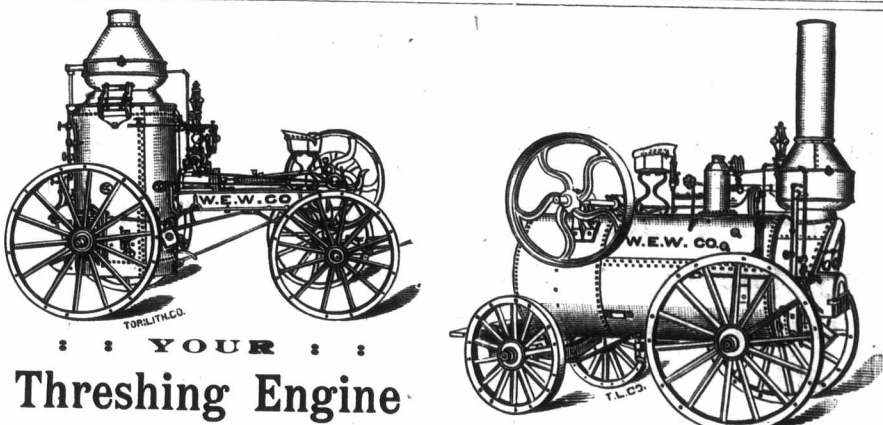
So anyone reading it can do the same, and secure a comfortable independence. 60,000 COPIES SOLD ALREADY! Orders still pouring in. Price, 30c. by mail; four copies to one address by mail, \$1. ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

O THRESHERMEN OF ONTARIO!

Buy a "New Toronto" Separator

AND An Abell Engine AND Be Happy.

JOHN ABELL ENGINE - AND - MACHINE - WORKS, Toronto, Ontario. 333-j-o



YOUR Threshing Engine

Probably needs repairs. You may have just managed to finish up with it last season. You should have it put in thorough order at once; or, better still, exchange it with us for one that we have thoroughly rebuilt during the winter. The difference in cost to you is slight, and you know then that you have an engine that will last you as long probably without repairs as your present one. We still handle guaranteed Threshing Belts. Write us. 337-a-om

WATERLOO, - Brantford, Canada.



CRADLE CHURN---PERFECTION AT LAST



JOHN LAW, General Agent, Toronto, or to the WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., Ayr, Ont. 337-y-o

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertisement with circular graphics and text: CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU, PURE BLOOD, PERFECT DIGESTION, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, VITALITY, STRONG NERVES, CLEAR SKIN, HEALTH, MENTAL ENERGY.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE Geo. A. Sexsmith, 337-a-om Stone Quarry P. O., Welland Co., Ont.

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A choice animal, three years old, well marked, and of imported stock; bred by Wm. Davies, of Toronto. Send for particulars.

JOS. B. SNYDER, Waterloo, 339-1-b-o Ontario.

STOCK GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate. Messrs. R. & J. A. Turner, of Calgary, recently sold the very promising yearling Clydesdale colt, Ringleader, to M. J. McFarlane, of Prince Albert. This colt is one of their own breeding, and is got by Balgreggan Hero, out of Crystal (2033). He is reported to be a worthy son of his celebrated sire, who it will be remembered, was sweepstake heavy-draught stallion at the Winnipeg Industrial last year.

AN OFFICIAL TEST OF SHEEP DIP. Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, corresponding secretary for the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, gives the following result of a test he recently made with the celebrated Cooper Sheep Dip. Under date June 1st, 1893, he writes:—"I know there are many flocks of sheep throughout the country which are suffering from ticks, these parasites keeping them uncomfortable, to say nothing of other influences which are injurious. After having a careful test made of Cooper Sheep Dip, I have no hesitation in recommending it to sheepmen. It is death to ticks."

The prospects for pork raising are extremely encouraging in Manitoba at present. There is a shortage of hogs in Ontario and also in the States, and in Manitoba two large packing houses are being built, one with a capacity of two hundred hogs per day in Winnipeg, and another at Brandon, which, of course, will create a steady demand for hogs. In several parts of the province there has been considerable loss of young hogs this spring, so that those having a good supply should consider themselves fortunate. In this connection we would call your attention to the advertisement in another column of the proposed sale of a large number of Improved Large Yorkshires, by Mr. James Glennie, during the Winnipeg Industrial.

Robert & John A. Turner, of Clydesdale Rancho, Millarville, Alb., report sales as follows:—First, Blythe Tom (1861), sire General Duke (1663), dam Nellie Blythe (1234), by Kintyre Champion, to Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg, Man., to go on their rancho near Lethbridge. Second, Strathavon, a two-year-old colt of our own breeding, to Mr. C. K. Johnston, of Bowden, Alberta. Third, Ringleader (2062), a yearling of our own breeding, Sir Balgreggan Hero (8446), dam Crystal (2033), by Gladstone, to Mr. I. M. MacFarlane, Baljeannie P. O., Saskatoon. This colt is one of great promise, as he strongly resembles his sire in all his good points, and it is to be hoped he will be heard of later on in the show ring. Fourth, Sir Rodrick (1452), sired by the Lord Erskine horse, Lord Fitz-Edwards, to Mr. E. Botterell, of Cochrane, Alberta. Balgreggan Hero is looking well just now, and you will probably have the pleasure of seeing him at Winnipeg Exhibition again, accompanied by our yearling Hackney, who is also in first-class condition.

E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont., write:—"We send you report of sales from our herds and flocks since last report. Shorthorns:—One yearling bull, Orphan Boy, to Jas. Shobbrook, London, Ont.; one yearling bull, West Bruce, to Jas. Gaunt, Whitechurch; one yearling bull, Legal Tender, to J. Bentley, Blyth; one yearling bull, West Hagon, to McCabe, St. Augustine; one yearling bull, Landsman, to Jno. McLean, Dunganon. In Leicesters:—One two-shear ram, Sir James, winner of first prize at last Toronto Industrial, to Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; one shearing ram, to C. W. Neville, Napanee; one shearing ram, to T. Patterson, Gravenhurst; one shearing ram, to J. Young, Abingdon; one shearing ram, to Geo. Spearing, Collingwood; one shearing ram, to D. Milne, Ethel; one ram lamb, to T. Roach, Holyrood; two ram lambs, to F. Lewis, Wingham; one ram lamb, to W. E. Marsh, Fenelon Falls; one ewe lamb, to G. S. Robertson, Lucknow; one ewe lamb, to W. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.; four ewe lambs, to J. Carnegie, Mildmay, Ont. Our stock of Shorthorns number over thirty head, headed by the pure Scotch bull, Earl of Moray—16188—, who has made a development since last year, weighing at thirty months, 1,900 lbs. His get are uniform, and largely resemble their sire. He seems to nick well on our Lord Lovell cows. We have a particularly fine lot of shearing rams for the fall trade, having reserved many of our best lambs last fall for the purpose of being able to supply the demand for strictly first-class shearing rams for the use of breeders. They are a very even lot, and feel that it will be difficult for many to make a selection among so many good ones. Our lambs are a good lot, with plenty of quality, and the majority ram lambs. The sheep trade looks particularly promising, as we are having many enquiries for good stock much earlier in the season than heretofore. People are awakening to the fact that they must breed and rear a better class of stock of all descriptions. As a result of competition, a greater discrimination in prices will be manifested between good and inferior stock."

NOTICE.

Collingwood, Banks P. O., Grey Co., Oct. 1st, 1891.

MANSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Chatham, Ont.: Dear Sir,—This is to say that I have owned one of the Orillia Mills, known as the Champion Mill, and I used it until I thoroughly understood it. After I had cleaned my seed wheat as clean as I could get it with my Orillia mill, the agent for the Chatham mill came along and we cleaned it through his mill, and I was surprised at the amount of dirt taken out—over one quart out of half-bushel of wheat. I sold my Orillia mill for \$20, although I paid \$30 for it, and I bought a Chatham mill, which I am well pleased with, and I know I have the best mill in the market. Yours truly, Wm. JOHNSON.

TO FARMERS! Valuable Manitoba Farm TO RENT OR FOR SALE

A splendid, well improved farm, comprising 1600 acres, on the Assiniboine River, about twenty miles from Winnipeg, and two and one-half (2 1/2) miles from White Plains station, would be rented for a fixed sum or on shares, either with or without the stock and machinery necessary to work it. 1400 acres fenced, about 350 acres cultivated, 200 acres of timber, good house, ample stabling for 150 head of cattle and forty horses; also other buildings. From its superior situation, quality of land, valuable buildings and proximity to Winnipeg, this makes one of the best farms in Manitoba. The place is at present in good running order, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, etc. Immediate possession can be given. I desired the farm would be sold on easy terms. For full information apply to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man. 337-y-om

EQUALLED BY FEW! EXCELLED BY NONE

CANADA'S GREAT

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

TORONTO.

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION OF THE DOMINION, SEPTEMBER 4th to 16th, 1893.

\$150,000 Expended in Improvements in 1892, and \$100,000 in 1893. New Horse Stables, New Cattle Sheds, and many other New Buildings.

\$30,000 in prizes, principally for Live Stock, Agricultural and Dairy Products. Entries for Live Stock positively close Aug. 12th, for Agricultural Products Aug. 19th, and Poultry Aug. 26th. New and Varied Attractions - Cheap Excursions on all Railroads. The People's Great Annual Holiday Outing.

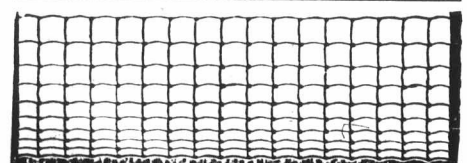
JOHN J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary, Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON BINDER TWINE Pure Manilla.

Price: 8 1/2c. for Car Lots; 9 1/2c. for less quantities, per lb. of about 600 feet.

FOR SALE BY JOHN HALLAM, 85 Front Street East, TORONTO.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR WOOL.



DON'T 'ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.'

If he has not enterprise enough to let you and everybody else know all about it, he does not deserve your trade.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LTD., WALKERVILLE, ONT.

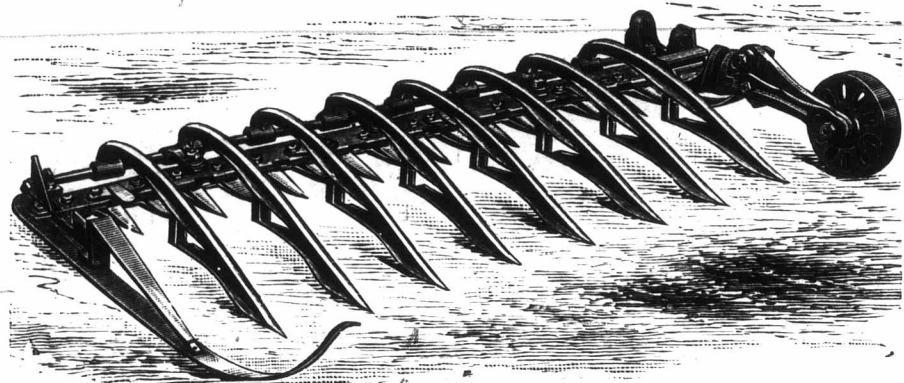
CASH FOR FEATHERS

We are paying cash for all kinds of feathers. June is the month when farmers should pluck their geese, as otherwise the feathers are lost.

McINTOSH, WILLIAMS & COMPANY, 10 St. Sacramento St., Montreal P. Q.

FREE AND CHEAP NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS. Illustrated Publications, with MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT.

THE GENUINE TOLTON PEA HARVESTER GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1893

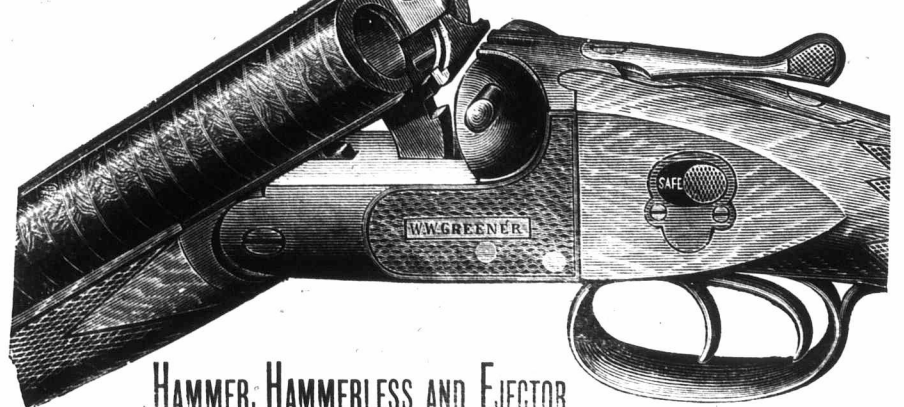


THE MONARCH OF THE PEA FIELD.

Thousands of them now in use in Ontario in the hands of the leading farmers, who endorse it as being highly satisfactory. This Pea Harvester pays, and is one of the greatest labor-saving machines in use—harvesting from eight to ten acres per day in the most complete manner.

TOLTON BROS., Guelph, Ont.

W. W. GREENER'S CELEBRATED GUNS



HAMMER, HAMMERLESS AND EJECTOR

Are the best finished and finest shooting guns in the world. Write for Catalogue. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, England.

ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE.

HIGH-CLASS THRESHING MACHINERY



SEPARATORS

PORTABLE and TRACTION ENGINES - TREAD AND PITT'S HORSE-POWERS AND CLOVER HULLERS, Manufactured by

SAWYER & MASSEY COMPANY, Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

400 - Helderleigh Fruit Farms Nurseries - 400 (Four Hundred Acres in Extent) Established 1882.

There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SUPERB YEARLING HENS \$1.50 each. In lots to suit. This month only. A FEW YEARLING COCKS at \$2. Order Early. C. W. ECKARDT, Hazelton Fruit and Poultry Farm, Ridgeville, Ont. (Make P. O. orders payable at Fonthill, Ont.)

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.

Branch Office: 141 KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

The accompanying Cut represents five panels of fence and gate of the LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

Each panel represents one rod (16½ feet), 7 wires, 4 steel stays. The crimp in the wire, in combination with steel clamp, when locked acts as a spring, adjusting the fence to heat or cold.

—PERFECTLY—
Safe, Stronger, Better AND CHEAPER
than any other fence.

This, without doubt, the best fence on the American continent.

All persons having wire fences erected in the past, should use the stays and steel clamps of the Locked Wire Fence Co. on them. The crimp consumes all the slack, makes the fence tight, and adds over 100 per cent. to its value at a very small cost.

We desire to inform the farmers and public generally that we are prepared to supply the material or erect this fence throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE BEST FENCE MADE FOR Farms and Railroads.

FARM RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Agents Wanted In every Township.

Send for circulars and particulars.

Address —THE—**LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO., INGERSOLL, ONT.**

OR—141 KING ST., LONDON, ONT.

GOOD CROPS OR POOR CROPS,
Which Shall it be for 1893?

W. A. FREEMAN, Esq., Hamilton, Ont. Oakville, April, 1893.
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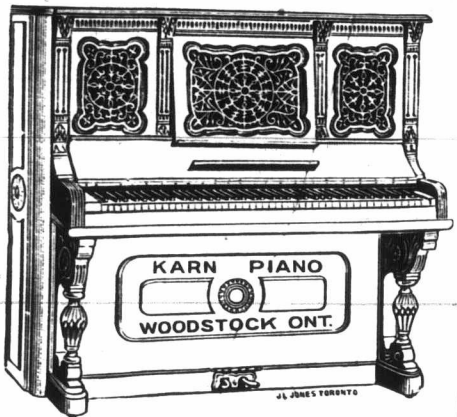
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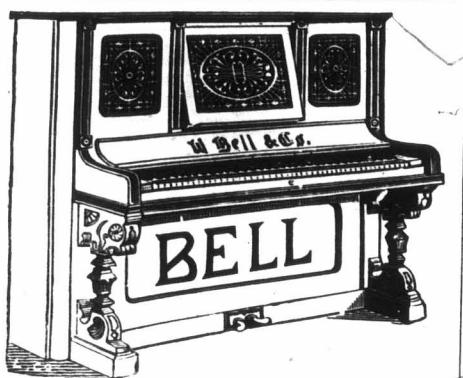
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