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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 15, 1896.

No. 404.



ALTHORPE DUCHESS, A TYPICAL HACKNEY MARE,
THE PROPERTY OF HORACE N. CROSSLEY, "SANDY BAY FARM," LAKE ROSSEAU, MUSKOKA, ONT.

EDITORIAL.

"Canada's Glory."

OUR NEW PREMIUM ENGRAVING RECEIVES AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION — COMMENDATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONTINENT, BY LEADING EDUCATIONISTS, AGRICULTURISTS, RAILWAY MEN, BREEDERS, EXPERIMENTERS, AND CITIZENS.

THE new premium engraving of eleven representative light horses, representing the four great breeds—Thoroughbred, Hackney, Standard-bred, and Coach—which the publishers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE have just issued, appears to have struck a responsive chord in popular esteem. That such a work would be appreciated we never had any doubt from the very conception of the enterprise. There is that even in the portrayal of horses of a high type that commands admiration. Few persons have any adequate idea of the amount of labor, trouble, and outlay involved in the production of an engraving of this description; but we confess to a perhaps pardonable feeling of satisfaction that repays for the effort—beginning nearly a year ago, for its inception really dated from the Canadian Horse Show of 1895—when discriminating judges so spontaneously unite in terms of commendation, even beyond what we might reasonably expect, both as to the design and execution of the picture. Our artists, engravers, and all others concerned share in the general chorus of approval, a few representative notes of which we repeat below. Not a few of our readers have already become entitled to a copy of "Canada's Glory" upon terms which will be found stated in another column, under Premium Announcements.

From Sir William C. Van Horne, President C. P. R. Montreal, 6th April, 1896.

My Dear Sir,—I am greatly obliged to you for sending me a copy of your most attractive engraving, "Canada's Glory," which shall be duly honored with a frame, for it deserves to be well preserved. Yours truly, W. C. VAN HORNE. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

"Will Educate to a Higher Ideal."

Ithaca, N. Y., April 7th, 1896. Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you most heartily for the beautiful engraving which has come to hand in good order. Such works of art will do much to educate the farmers to a higher ideal, while at the same time increasing their love for fine art pictures. Your donation will be framed and hung in a conspicuous place. Very sincerely yours, I. P. ROBERTS, Director. Cornell University, College of Agriculture.

"Admired by All Horse Lovers."

Toronto, April 2nd, 1896. Dear Sirs,—I am duly in receipt of "Canada's Glory," which you were so good as to send me, and I will be pleased to send the extra copies to some of my friends. I think the picture is a good one, and will be much admired by all horse lovers, and especially our own breeders. Thanking you for your kindness, Yours very truly, THORNCLEIFF STOCK FARM. ROBT. DAVIES.

"An Incentive to Good Horse Breeding."

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896. Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of your premium light horse engraving, "Canada's Glory." I do not hesitate to say that the illustration is artistic in workmanship, and that its distribution will undoubtedly create an incentive to good horse breeding. GEO. WM. HILL, Chief Div. of Publications. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thanks from Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896. Dear Sir,—Your letter of March 31st was duly received, together with a copy of your engraving entitled "Canada's Glory," for which we beg to express our thanks. A. C. TRUE, Director. Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The "Farmer's Advocate" a Leader.

Springfield, Ill., April 4, 1896. Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the picture "Canada's Glory." This excellent engraving of horses is evidence of the ADVOCATE'S standing as a leader in the live stock interests, for, though in it the horses only are represented, your readers are well aware that the sheep and other live stock industries receive their full share of attention in your columns. Thanking you for the engraving, and wishing you continued success, JOHN G. SPRINGER, Sec'y. American Southdown Breeders' Association.

"Adornment to the Art Gallery."

18 Toronto St., Toronto, April 7th, 1896. Dear Sirs,—I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, your light horse engraving, "Canada's Glory," which I appreciate very much. It is a thoroughly representative group, and is a great adornment to the gallery of any lover of horses. With many thanks, I remain, Faithfully yours, STEWART HOUSTON, Secretary. Canadian Horse Show.

"A Fine Work of Art."

Mosborough, Ont., April 7th, 1896. Editor Advocate,—I am much obliged to you for having sent me that very fine picture, "Canada's Glory." It is a fine work of art, and I am sure will be much appreciated by those who, like myself, have been fortunate enough to have received it. JOHN I. HOBSON.

The Portraits "Good and True."

Delaware, Ont., April 4th, 1896. Dear Sir,—I have received the engraving of light horses entitled "Canada's Glory." It is a fine picture in its workmanship and grouping, the latter most difficult, but which your artist has successfully accomplished. Several of the subjects I well know, and I must say the likenesses of those are good and true. Thanking you very much for the same, BELVOIR STOCK FARM. RICHARD GIBSON.

"Splendid Engraving, Aptly Named."

Brougham, April 6, 1896. Dear Sirs,—Please accept our sincere thanks for the splendid engraving so aptly named "Canada's Glory," for it contains the chief glory of Canada, so far as the portraits of her greatest light horses go. We know most of the horses represented, and we consider the portraits true to life, the engraving excellent, and the arranging of the group most artistically done. It is truly a splendid premium, and worthy a good place amongst the art collections of every lover of the horse. JOHN MILLER & SONS.

"For the Benefit of Students."

Auburn, Ala., April 6th, 1896. Dear Sir,—We beg to express our thanks for "Canada's Glory." The picture was delivered to the Professor of Agriculture, who will use the same for the benefit of his students. WM. LEROY BROWN, President. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, A. & M. College.

Useful in Instruction.

Columbia, Mo., April 6th, 1896. Gentlemen,—We are in receipt of the very attractive and valuable premium engraving of light horses, which we shall find exceedingly useful in instruction on horse breeding and the judging of this class of stock. The companion piece, illustrating famous draft horses, is not in our library, and if you have a copy to spare we shall be very glad indeed to receive it. Thanking you for this courtesy, and assuring you of our appreciation of the picture received, I am, Very sincerely yours, H. J. WATERS, Dean and Director. University of the State of Missouri. Agricultural Experiment Station.)

"The Artist Has Wonderfully Improved."

Dayton, Ohio, April 2, 1896. My Dear Sir,—The engraving, "Canada's Glory," was received in fair shape. Thanks for the kindness. It makes a nice companion piece to the picture, "Canada's Pride," but is away ahead of that in artistic workmanship. The same artist seems to have made both cuts, but he has wonderfully improved since the cut of "Canada's Pride" was made. No. 10 is decidedly the best piece of work, and in No. 8 the left fore foot is too stiff. However, it is a great deal easier to find defects than to make improvements, and, as said, the work in general is very good; the perspective, too, is much better than in "Canada's Pride." Again thanking you for the nice specimen of horse picture, I am, CARL FREIGAU, Secretary. Ohio Poland-China Record Co.

"Handsome Engraving."

Fort Collins, Colorado, April 4, 1896. Dear Sirs,—Permit me to thank you most cordially for the receipt by to-day's mail of the handsome engraving, "Canada's Glory." It is indeed a work of art, and I take pleasure in presenting the same to our Agriculturist, Prof. W. W. Cooke, whose hearty appreciation thereof I bespeak in advance. ALSTON ELLIS, Director. The State Agricultural College.

"A Great Study."

Easton, Pa., April 7, 1896. Dear Sir,—Your "Canada's Glory" is a great study. Thanks for same. H. B. RICHARDS. Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America.

"Will be Framed."

Amherst, Mass., April 6th, 1896. Please accept my thanks for the "Portraits of Celebrated Light Horses" which has just reached me. It will be framed and hung with the other picture received from you some time since. H. H. GOODELL. Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"Shall Have It Framed."

Toronto, April 4th, 1896. Dear Sir,—The copy of the light horse engraving has been received. It is very creditable indeed to your paper and to your artist. I shall have it framed and hung up in my office. H. WADE, Registrar. Office of Registrar of Live Stock, Parliament Buildings.

For Use in College Lecture Room.

Kingston, R. I., April 6th, 1896. Manager Farmer's Advocate,—"Canada's Glory" is a very interesting engraving, and we shall value it for framing, and use in our College lecture room. It is certainly worthy a place as a companion piece to the draught horse picture, which we received, I think, previous to the unfortunate fire which destroyed our College building. If you have to spare a copy of "Canada's Pride" we should be very happy to receive it for framing with this for lecture room use. The fire destroyed quite a number of stock pictures which we had secured, and which were in the building for framing at the time of the fire. Thanking you heartily, CHAS. O. FLAGG, Director and Agriculturist. Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Reflects the Highest Credit."

Montreal, P. Q., 6th April, 1896. Dear Sir,—I received your copy of "Canada's Glory," and take pleasure in expressing my thanks and my appreciation of the artistic manner in which you have published the engraving. It reflects the highest credit upon your firm for the enterprise shown, and I am sure it will be highly appreciated by all who receive it. S. C. STEVENSON, Manager and Secretary Quebec Provincial Exposition.

"Marked Progress."

Raleigh, N. C., April 3, 1896. Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for your kindness in having sent to me a copy of "Canada's Glory." It is certainly a creditable production and marks your evident progress. Please allow me to thank you. H. B. BATTLE, Director. N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Much Pleased."

New Brunswick, N. J., April 6, 1896. Gentlemen,—Please accept my thanks for the engraving, "Canada's Glory," just received. I am much pleased with the picture, and assure you it shall occupy a place on the walls of our office at the farm. E. B. VOORHEES, Director. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Beautiful."

Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1896. Dear Sirs,—We have received a copy of your premium horse engraving, "Canada's Glory." The workmanship is artistic and the picture is beautiful. We take pleasure in framing it, and we thank you for the gift. M. A. SCOVELL, Director. State College, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

"A Fine Engraving."

Maryville, Mo., April 4, 1896. Gentlemen,—The engraving, "Canada's Glory," came duly to hand a day or two ago. I admire it. Certainly a fine engraving. I am an admirer of stock, and will give engraving a conspicuous place. IRA K. ALDERMAN, Lawyer and U. S. C. C. Commissioner.

"Instruction in Animal Industry."

Centre Co., Pa., April 3, 1896. Gentlemen,—Please accept my thanks for the very admirable engraving entitled "Canada's Glory" just received. It will be of value to us in connection with our instruction in animal industry. H. P. ARMSBY, Director. The Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The Artist a Lover of Good Horses."

Hamilton, April 4, 1896. Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your handsome picture, "Canada's Glory." I will have it framed and will hang it beside the companion picture, "Canada's Pride." The gentleman who drew the sketches must be a lover of horses as well as being an artist. Thanking you for your valued favor, GEO. E. TUCKETT. The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. (Ltd.), Tobacco Manufacturers.

"Delighted"

Chatham, Ont., April 2, 1896. Farmer's Advocate,—I got the picture all right and am delighted with it. I got it framed yesterday and will have it up to-morrow. It is a

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nicer picture by far than the other one—of course my ideas all run to light horses, ones that will haul fanning mills around. I was glad to get it, and thank you.
MANSON CAMPBELL,
Manufacturer of the Famous Chatham Fanning Mill.

"Enterprise."
Hamilton, Ont., April 2, '96.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your engraving, "Canada's Glory," for which I am very much obliged. I think it reflects great credit both on your enterprise and upon the workmanship of the engraver and printers.
S. O. GREENING,
The B. Greening Wire Co. (Ltd.)

"Reflects Credit on All."

Toronto, April 2, 1896.

Gentlemen,—Please accept my thanks for print of large horse engraving received this morning. I think it reflects credit on all who had a hand in the making of it.
A. W. CROIL, Prop.
The National Electrotype Co.

"Cannot be Surpassed."

Quebec, April 7, '96.

Dear Sir,—Please accept my sincere thanks for your light horse engraving, "Canada's Glory," which I received a few days ago. It certainly cannot be surpassed as a representative group and for its artistic workmanship. It must be an incentive to good horse breeding, and it deserves the appreciation of all lovers of horses.
J. A. COUTURE, V. S.
49 Rue Desjardins.

"Representative of Canada."

Cargill, Ont., April 4, 1896.

Gentlemen,—We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of "Canada's Glory." It is a beautiful picture and a credit to your establishment. We are glad to see that it includes horses from nearly every Province of the Dominion, and perfect ones of their different types. We can understand how, by using such horses, Canada will become more noted still for her product.
H. CARGILL & SON.

"Will Ornament Many Walls."

Lafayette, Ind., April 3, 1896.

Gentlemen,—I herewith acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the engraving which you sent to my address, entitled "Canada's Glory." It is an excellent engraving, and I trust will ornament many walls. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,
C. S. PLUMB, Director,
Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana.

"More Than Pleased."

Guelph, 8th April, '96.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your engraving, "Canada's Glory," and I must say I was more than pleased with it, and intend to have it framed and give it a good place in my home. Thanking you kindly for sending me one, I beg to remain,
Yours,
THOS. GOWDY.

"Many Admirers."

Toronto, April 1, 1896.

Sirs,—Your light horse engraving duly received, for which accept my best thanks. I shall frame it and give it a prominent place in my office, and I am sure it will have a great many admirers. Many thanks.
Yours truly,
GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant.

"Certainly Superior."

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., April 8, 1896.

Dear Sir,—Thank you very much for the engraving. I am sure your enterprise should be rewarded. This is certainly superior to anything ever before issued in Canada.
F. W. HODSON,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Horseshoers Must Qualify in Order to Practice in the Large Cities of New York.

The Senate and Assembly of New York State have enacted that no person shall practice horseshoeing as a master or journeyman horseshoer in any city of the State having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or more except he be duly registered as a master or journeyman shoer. In order to become this it is necessary that he shall have served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for at least four years, and also have successfully passed an examination set by a Board consisting of one veterinary surgeon, two master horseshoers, and two journeymen horseshoers. The Act provides that any person who has been practicing heretofore as a master or journeyman shoer in any part outside of such cities for a period of four years shall be entitled to register and practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer in such city without being examined as required by this Act.

Appreciation of the "Advocate."

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think you have hit on a capital idea in getting the experience of farmers throughout the country. I have read the several letters with much pleasure in former years, and I am pleased to see that you have continued it this season.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Our Illustration--A Typical Hackney Mare.

The famous breeding stud, the property of Horace N. Crossley, Sandy Bay Farm, Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont., is well represented in this issue by the noted prize-winning Hackney mare, Althorpe Duchess. She is one of a number of prize-winning females purchased in England, which are now members of the Sandy Bay stud. Althorpe Duchess (6358) E. H. S. B. (21) C. S. B. is now four years old. She was sired by Caxton (2308) by Fireaway (Triffet's) (249) by Achilles (Hairsine's) (2). Her dam was Bird in Hand (1018) by Pride (Wakefield's) (1324) by Fireaway (Wakefield's) (250). Her second, third, and fourth dams were sired by Fireaway (250), Pride of the Isle (1104), and Hero Scott (357), and trace back to Bellfounder (Jary's) (55), who is believed to have been imported into the United States by James Booth, Boston, July 11th, 1822, and to have become one of the principal progenitors of the American trotting horse.

As a prize winner, Althorpe Duchess has few equals. In England she won in 1892, first at Althorpe, Belton, Scunthorpe; second at Burringham, Caistor; and third at Brigg. In 1893 she won first at Eastorf, Scotter, Scunthorpe, and Winterton. She is, as the illustration shows, a particularly sweet and handsome mare, while her all-round action is what might be expected from such progenitors as she is descended from. In 1894 she won third at the Toronto Industrial, and in 1895, at Montreal, in dog cart class, second, and second in the driving class for Hackneys at the Canadian Spring Horse Show, and second in three-year-old mare class; also second in dog cart class; and at the Philadelphia Horse Show she captured second, and at Ottawa first as best three-year-old Hackney filly. We understand that Mr. Crossley has decided to part with this valuable mare, so that she is likely to appear among the offerings at the great sale of high-class Hackneys, etc., at the close of the Horse Show in Toronto.

This model mare is one of many equally good and as well bred, kept in Mr. Crossley's stud. The sensational chestnut mare, Lady Cocking, previously illustrated in the ADVOCATE, has bred a number of prize winners, and is still doing good service in that capacity. At the recent London (Eng.) Hackney Show her grandson, Duke of York, was commended by the judges in a class of forty competitors. The mares Lady Bird and Althorpe Countess have been noted prize winners and now have places in the stud.

At the head of the stud is Fireworks, E. H. S. B. (3602), C. H. S. B. (15), a horse too well-known to require description at this date. His winnings have been as follows: Third as a three-year-old at the World's Columbian, third at Toronto Industrial in 1893, first at the London Western the same year, and other valuable premiums in '94 and '95, including V. H. C. at New York, 1895. As a getter of goers he has a remarkable record. By reason of sheer intrinsic merit, and without any booming process, the Hackney continues to grow in popularity with the lovers of good light horses.

Mr. Crossley is also a breeder of English Shires, representatives of which annually carry off good premiums at the larger Canadian Exhibitions. Among these may be mentioned Rosseau Vanity, Rosseau Duchess, Mignonette, Surefoot, Headon Duchess, and Headon Bannerette. We would especially refer to the last named, an imported horse of much quality, and an excellent breeder. Pearl, one of his get, won first as a foal at the Toronto Industrial.

There are also to be found at Sandy Bay Stock Farm, Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine, and Shropshire sheep, all of which go to give this farm the distinguished position among the high-class breeding establishments of the Dominion.

New Legislation in Ontario.

Another session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario has been completed, and the formal prorogation by the Lieut.-Governor took place on Tuesday, April 7th. The session was of only moderate length, but the number of Acts finally passed was extraordinarily large, and some of them are of extreme importance. Our readers will be interested in having laid before them the principal points of a few of these that particularly concern the agricultural industry.

The Veterinary College.—All Ontario diplomas, entitling the possessor to practice as a veterinary surgeon, were formerly issued by the Agriculture and Arts Association. As this Association ceased to exist on January 1st, 1896, it was necessary to provide for the issuance of diplomas in future. Until April 1st, 1897, the former President of the A. and A. Association is authorized to sign the

diplomas of the Ontario Veterinary College. This has been done in order to allow Dr. Smith to complete his plan of affiliation with Toronto University, the consideration of which plan is now in the hands of a committee of the Toronto University Senate.

Inspection of Fruit Trees.—The *Yellows and Black Knot Act of 1893* made provision for the appointment of inspectors by the council of any city, town, township, or incorporated village. This amending Act allows a county council to appoint an inspector for a whole county. Where the local municipalities also have inspectors, the county inspector is to work in co-operation with them.

Meat and Milk Inspection.—This Act gives the municipal council of every city or town the power to pass a by-law to establish public slaughter-houses or abattoirs, which shall be under the control and direction of the local Board of Health. The regulations in connection with these shall be approved by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The same Act provides that the local Board of Health of every city or town may also examine into the sanitary condition of all places from which milk is brought for public supplies. The tuberculin test may be used by a registered veterinary surgeon, and the cows so tested may be dealt with according to regulations of the Provincial Board of Health. Meat-packing establishments also are subject to the same inspection as slaughter-houses.

Tree-planting Act.—This Act is, in the main, a re-enactment of the old Tree-planting Act. By this new Act the paying of a bonus by the Legislature is done away with, but the municipality may pass a by-law to pay a bonus of not more than 25 cents for every tree planted on the highway or along the boundary lines of farms. This Act makes all trees planted on the highways the property of the owners of the land adjacent to the highways. Every municipal council may pass by-laws to prohibit or to regulate the planting of trees, or to provide for the removal of trees planted contrary to the by-laws. Under the old Act (R. S. O., Chap. 201) the trees belonged to the owners of the adjacent land in cities, towns, and villages only where a by-law to that effect had been passed. The new Act takes out this restriction and makes its application universal.

Agricultural Societies.—The principal change effected by this Act is in regard to the division of the grant among the branch societies. Heretofore \$420 was divisible among these branches on the basis of the membership returned on September 1st. Hereafter the money will be divided in proportion to the total number of paid-up members of the previous year. As before, \$140 is the maximum grant. Not more than 140 members are to be counted for any one society. The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association and the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association are incorporated under this new Act. Where two or more societies unite to hold a fair, the board of directors shall form the joint board, and shall have the power to make by-laws and elect officers of the union society. Provision is made for the dissolution of a society, also for giving agricultural and similar societies not incorporated under the Act the same powers as to "keeping the peace" as are given to societies organized under the Act. Provision is made whereby the district societies of Ottawa, London, Hamilton, and Kingston may become horticultural societies if desired. Toronto was omitted, as the charter of the Toronto Industrial makes provision for representation on its Board of representatives of both a district and a horticultural society.

Last year the Ontario Department of Agriculture published a handy pamphlet containing all the Provincial Acts of direct bearing upon the agricultural industry. Some of the Acts above referred to as being recently amended are contained in that pamphlet. We suggest that a supplement to that pamphlet be now issued, containing the agricultural Acts of the past session.

NEW LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

Among the many votes of supplies made by the Legislature at its recent session, there are a few grants that will be of interest to our readers. The following are new votes: Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, \$1,500; Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, \$2,000; Highway Commissioner, salary \$1,500, expenses \$500; Registrar of Live Stock, \$1,500. We notice, on the supplementary estimates, \$10,000 to rebuild the chemical laboratory at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and grants for carrying on the dairy work at Guelph, Strathroy, and Kingston. The size of the latter vote and its reading "salaries and maintenance" would appear to indicate that the Ontario Department of Agriculture will assume full control of the Kingston Dairy School. There is a vote for further work at the Pioneer Dairy Farm, Wabigoon Lake, in Western Algoma. The vote for Experimental Fruit Stations has been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,600, owing to the addition of new stations, and the very practical work of instruction in spraying is to be continued this year. We understand Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, is again in charge—a most excellent choice. There is a small increase in the Farmers' Institute vote, also in the grant for printing and distributing bulletins and reports.

The first issue of *Horticulture*, a little monthly journal, upon fruits, flowers, and plants, says that "sweet peas can scarcely be planted too early in the spring. They should be planted four inches below the surface of the ground, and covered two inches deep at the time. Fill in the remaining two inches gradually after the peas are up."

Practical Points for Arbor Day.

TREE PLANTING.

Arbor Day is no longer a novelty, confined here and there to isolated districts, but has made its way to some extent into the heart of Public School life throughout the length and breadth of this and other countries.

In considering tree planting in connection with Arbor Day, the first question to arise is, Where shall we plant them? On this point, W. H. Eggleston, in the U.S. Department Arbor Day bulletin, says: "Where the day is observed by schools, tree planting in the grounds will demand the consideration of the teachers and trustees."

The bulletin above referred to advises that trees be procured from nurseries rather than from woodlands. In the nursery grounds the soil is in a light and soft condition, and the trees as they grow are frequently transplanted.

If the soil into which the trees are to be planted is hard or clayey, so that water cannot penetrate it readily, or if it is coarse-grained and very porous, so that water falling upon it sinks rapidly to the depths below, the roots of trees will fail to obtain such a supply of moisture as is needful for a vigorous growth.

As to the method of planting, it may be summed up by saying that a tree or plant should be taken from the ground with as little disturbance or impairment of its root system as possible, and set in its new place of growth with such care as not to harm its roots, but to bring them all into close contact with the soil, by pressing it firmly around and upon them, thus giving them opportunity at every point to absorb from the particles of soil the moisture necessary for the steady and healthful growth of the tree, and leaving no vacant spaces to promote decay or lessen the supply of moisture.

A New Work on Agriculture.

A new text-book, bearing the title "First Principles of Agriculture," by Edward B. Voorhees, A. M., Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture in Rutgers' College, has been issued.

The purpose of this book, in the words of the author, is to state in logical order the elementary principles of scientific agriculture, and to show the relation of these scientific facts to farm practice. We may say that in examining it we find its purpose, as laid down by the author, fairly well carried out.

"The Cotswold, Leicester, and Lincoln are bred chiefly for their long wool. They are larger, and, as a rule, less prolific than the various Down breeds; they are extensively used in crosses to improve size."

We understand one of the main objects of the work is to supply a text-book upon agriculture for schools. When a teacher is well informed on practical agriculture this work should be of value in his teaching, because of the good judgment exercised in the selection and handling of vital topics by the author, and his clearness and simplicity of statement.

of young scholars in ordinary Public Schools, as text-books on other subjects are used by too many so-called "teachers," would not tend to promote the progress of agriculture as a study in our schools. It somewhat resembles in design Mills' and Shaws' "Public School Agriculture," issued in Canada a few years ago; and, by a coincidence, we notice that the title page of the latter and the name of this new work are the same.

We quote the following paragraph from it on "Changing Seed":

"The improved varieties of farm crops of the same kind have been developed by the careful selection of the best seed of these crops grown under the most favorable conditions of climate, season, soil, and management. The natural tendency of the plant, even under favorable conditions, is to go back to its original and inferior state; hence, when the conditions of growth are unfavorable this tendency is increased. A change of climate, a season too cool, or too hot, too dry, or too wet, a poor soil, lack of care in cultivation, all aid in increasing this backward tendency. The conditions are not perfect, and the seed, as it is commonly expressed, 'runs out,' and a change becomes necessary."

"In making the change, seed should never be taken from good to poorer conditions, but rather from poor to good; that is, the seed from crops grown under good conditions of climate, soil, and management, will not retain their character so well as when grown under conditions poorer in these respects, while the seed from crops which flourish well under poor conditions are likely not only to retain their character, but improve, when changed to good conditions."

"It is also true that seed from crops that do well in rigorous climates are more likely to improve when brought under more favorable conditions in this respect than when those that do well in a warm climate are brought into a colder climate. In other words, in changing seed, particularly of the cereals, they should be secured from the North rather than from the South. These are, however, general suggestions, to be used as guides rather than as specific and definite rules."

The foregoing but emphasizes the need for careful experimental work on this important subject, as we took occasion to point out in our issue of March 2nd.

A Gratifying Announcement -- Transportation of Breeding Stock Restored to the Old Basis.

It affords us pleasure to announce, both to farmers and breeders, that the negotiations between the committee representing the Cattle Breeders' Association and the railway companies have come to a satisfactory termination. The committee had a good case to start with, and they presented it with clearness, promptitude, and discretion, and the outcome was successful. They are entitled to the hearty thanks of all interested. Substantially, the railways conceded all that was asked. In restoring the old basis it is but right to say that the railway people met the representatives of the breeders in a reasonable and courteous spirit. They gave most careful consideration to the representations made, and recognizing their weight, promptly and fully acquiesced, thus showing a commendable desire to remove anything that would really militate against the future well-being of live stock husbandry.

Table listing various types of livestock and their transport charges. Includes categories like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Poultry with sub-categories for different breeds and weights.

When small animals are allowed to be taken without being crated, the following will be the minimum weights charged: A single calf, sheep, lamb, pig or hog, 400 lbs. each, or actual weight if in excess of 400 lbs.

A Doubly Anxious Correspondent.

Our Scottish correspondent displays a great deal of solicitude, in the first place, on behalf of the British beef-eater, urging, in his anxiety, that Canadian and States beef should not be "mixed" with the British article in being sold. His protective scheme is in substance what was outlined in our issue of April 1st, viz., forcing those who deal in foreign meats to take out licenses and observe other vexatious and burdensome regulations tending to destroy their profits and compelling them to handle home products. It would also drive the "chilled" American meats into the same category with the Australian and other miscellaneous frozen meats.

Estimated Receipts of the Farmers of Manitoba for 1895.

The following estimate has been made of the produce sold by the 25,000 farmers of the Province of Manitoba in the year 1895, reaching a total value of \$14,574,176.00. Not a bad showing for a new country, more especially in view of the remarkably low prices prevailing on almost all farm produce:

Table showing estimated receipts of farmers in Manitoba for 1895. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Potatoes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Wool, and Hides with their respective values.

It will be observed that only 27,000,000 bushels of wheat are estimated, which leaves 3,000,000 bushels for seed. The prices are also put very low. A large quantity of wheat has been sold at 50 cents and over, yet it was thought best to be on the safe side.

Fourteen million five hundred thousand bushels of oats, 3,600,000 bushels of barley, and 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes are not included in the above, and it is estimated that this will be used for feed and seed, and in this connection we might say that so far as we are able to gather, stock of all kinds were never in better condition than they are this spring, doubtless showing the benefit of the abundant cheap feed.

The estimate relating to sheep appears a little excessive, much difficulty being experienced in obtaining accurate information, and possibly some of the sheep included were the products of the Northwest Territories.

In addition to the above, there were 2,862 tons of fish exported, valued at \$210,000; 250,000 lbs. of Seneca root, \$50,000; and \$25,000 worth of furs.

APRIL 15... THE FAR... THE L... THE... 1. The... 2. Terms... 3. Adverti... 4. Discou... 5. The Ad... 6. The Lav... 7. Remitt... 8. Always... 9. The Dat... 10. Subscr... 11. We In... EDITORIAL... 157-111... 161-162... 162-163... 163-164... 164-165... 165-166... 166-167... 167-168... 168-169... 169-170... 170-171... 171-172... 172-173... 173-174... 174-175... 175-176... 176-177... 177-178... 178-179... 179-180... 180-181... 181-182... 182-183... 183-184... 184-185... 185-186... 186-187... 187-188... 188-189... 189-190... 190-191... 191-192... 192-193... 193-194... 194-195... 195-196... 196-197... 197-198... 198-199... 199-200... Take equal... campbu... beat up... any wo...

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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"The Best Farmers' Paper."

J. D. DICKSON, Indian Head, N. W. T.:—"The ADVOCATE has been coming to our house for years. I would not be without it, for I think it the best farmers' paper published. I take the *American Agriculturist*, which is very good, but a long way behind the ADVOCATE."
Assn., Feb. 17th, 1896.

Caked Udder.

Take a cup of vaseline and thoroughly stir in equal parts of spirits of turpentine and spirits of camphor or saturated camphor, as called by some; beat up thoroughly and rub the udder, or apply to any wound.

STOCK.

Prince Edward Island Exhibitions.

[Paper read before the convention of delegates of P. E. I. Farmers and Dairymen's Convention, at Montague, March 11th, 1896, by F. G. Boyver.]

Our Provincial and county industrial exhibitions have too important a bearing not to deserve special attention. Their effect is threefold: They stimulate effort among intending competitors to produce the best; the spectators see what can be done by extra exertion, and are able to compare results in grains, vegetables, fruits, implements, and live stock; and the publication of the prize winners affords useful information for the buyer and is of direct advantage to the exhibitor. It would be a gain to our shows if there were a central control in fixing the dates. The county shows should, as far as possible, be held a few days apart, and they should not interfere with the Provincial Show, but be feeders for it.

It was, in my opinion, a mistake to combine trotting races with an industrial exhibition. The tendencies of the two institutions are in opposite directions. I am quite willing that the admirers of fast horses should have their sport, but it should be at another time.

The managers of the King's Co. Show can justly lay claim to having last fall, in Georgetown, instituted the "Agricultural Meeting" as a new and pleasing feature which will probably be a permanent part of that show. The grandstand makes a capital auditorium. A class of people are reached in this way who, unfortunately, never perhaps look at an article on subjects relating to rural affairs in a magazine or newspaper, let alone take a good agricultural paper, as they should. The statements made by able speakers who are well-versed in the best practices of modern agriculture are calculated to have a beneficial effect upon men who are in the habit of following good advice.

Our Provincial Exhibition has taken a long step forward by adopting the single judge system in place of the old way of having a bunch of men judge in separate classes. Last fall Herbert Wright, of Guelph, Ontario, a farmer and breeder of pure-bred cattle and sheep, awarded the prizes in the entire exhibit of cattle, sheep, and pigs. There were eight breeds of cattle, seven of sheep, and six of pigs, divided into thirty-nine classes and numberless sections. There was close competition in every class, very few sections being unrepresented. Yet Mr. Wright got through in good time, doing the work of apportioning the prizes in a way that met with the approval of the spectators, and, in most cases, of the owners of the stock. Although, as an exhibitor, I was several times disappointed by his adverse ruling, yet, now the smoke of the battle has long since disappeared, I cannot but say he was just. With a jury of judges it often happens that the most ignorant man of the lot is the most stubborn. One advantage of a single judge is that he cannot throw the blame of a decision on his associates. The way Mr. Wright does his work is a valuable lesson to the intelligent spectator. In times past, length of leg, in the local judge, was often a decided advantage, because men would act as if they were ashamed of their office, by standing several yards off; never thought of the handling quality of cattle or the appearance of the skin and feel of the wool of sheep. With the specialist, type of breed, compactness of build, development of chest, character of hair, and quality of handling are points of importance.

It is rumored that an effort is being made to cut our County Show into two pieces. I will invite those who think King's County will gain by such an arrangement to consider how ill it has worked in Prince County, which is undoubtedly superior to King's in position and superiority of soil, and its people are at least our equal in every way; yet their bisected show is a reproach and delusion.

Stock Breeders' Meeting.

AMERICAN H.-F. ASSOCIATION.

The American Holstein-Friesian Association held their eleventh meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., on March 18th. The Secretary, Mr. F. L. Houghton, in his report stated that the membership now embraces 490, including a gain of 42 during the past year. During the year certificates have been issued for 773 bulls, numbered 21,643 to 22,415, and 2,297 cows, numbered 37,789 to 40,085. Two thousand and forty-five transfers have been made, 495 of which were for bulls and 1,548 for females. The total receipts for the year have been \$9,640.50. The balance on hand was \$14,413.75.

An important feature of the work of this association has been the conducting of tests of cows under the supervision of the advanced registry. The tests were for seven days, conducted by various experiment stations by means of the Babcock system. They ranged from 9.85 pounds of butter from a two-year-old to 23.35 pounds from eight-year old cows in the seven days.

Election of officers: President, C. R. Payne, Hamilton, N. Y.; first Vice-President, S. Burchard, Hamilton, N. Y.; second Vice-President, M. R. Seelye, Farmington, Mich.; third Vice-President, W. S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.; fourth Vice-President, W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis. Directors for two years: W. G. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; L. T. Yeomans, Walworth, N. Y.; Isaac Damon, Cochrane, Mass. Treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y. Superintendent Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y. Secretary-Editor, F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt. Buffalo was selected as the place of the next meeting.

Why the "Blue-Gray" is Popular.

SIR,—It seems to me that "Stockman" in his letter, touches the point when he says the reason for the popularity of the Blue-Gray in the Old Country is that they are *first crosses*. I think, in fact, that he does not bring it out quite emphatic enough, but to my mind this is the whole question: the extra vigor given the animal by the first cross is what makes them such excellent feeders.

MANITOBAN.

Our Scottish Letter.

At the present moment the great question between the Mother Country and Canada is the British bill to make statutory the present arrangement by which the ports of this country are closed to the importation of foreign store cattle. Naturally, those feeders who found the Canadian stores profitable are up in arms against the proposition, and an attempt is being made to rally the scattered forces who favored helping the foreigner at the expense of the home breeder. The agitation is confined to the Eastern and North-eastern Counties of Scotland, and a significant indication of the divided state of feeling even there is furnished by the result of a debate in the County Council of Aberdeenshire. Mr. H. D. McCombie, Milton of Kemnay, moved a resolution that the County Council petition against the bill now before Parliament. This was met by a direct negative and the additional expression of opinion that the whole foreign meat trade of the country should be a dead one, and in the end the first motion was only carried by a majority of seven—twenty-eight voting for it and twenty-one for the second. I do not expect that Canadians will agree with me in this matter; nevertheless, the honorable proposition of Prof. Robertson, that the Canadians should voluntarily make their own trade a dead meat trade, warrants me in thinking that not all will be favorable to the exportation of live cattle from Canada. I have been told by one who ought to know, that few, indeed almost none, of those engaged in that trade made a dollar at it, and that so heavy were the losses it would have been dropped on the initiative of the men who shipped the cattle here. Be that as it may, the fair way for all parties is that Canadian and States beef be sold as such and not be mixed up, as at present, with the home beef. The way to remedy this is to have shops licensed for the sale of foreign meat. If, as Prof. Robertson contends, it can stand for itself and is better than the home meat, then it will command its own price; if, as the home feeders maintain, it is inferior, then the home-bred and home-fed meat will command its own price. It would be interesting to know what profit may be in the trade as at present conducted. Is it paying the breeders and feeders of Canadian and States cattle to send them to this country and receive the prices for them that are now ruling? If so, they must be easily satisfied; but it is not easy to see how there can be a living in it for all who have to get a share before the price reaches the farmer. One thing in the cattle trade at least is certain: a distinct advance has taken place in the prices of breeding stock in this country.

The last of the breed sales for bulls has taken place, and the same advance in price falls to be recorded for Highlanders and Galloways as was experienced for the more fashionable and widely-diffused races. The Atholl fold of Highlanders is one of the oldest, and a bull out of it was sold at Oban, on Wednesday, for £86, while the average price of three was £50 apiece. Another fine fold is that of Mr. Stewart, Bocharth, Callander. He got an average of £48 6s. 8d. each for three, a two-year-old bull amongst them selling for £76. The Earl of Southesk has another old fold. He got £40 apiece for five, and Mr. Smith, of Ardmish, got £44 for the famous prize bull, Valentine VI., which has been twice first at the H. & A. S. Shows. The Galloways find their headquarters at Castle Douglas, and a good sale was experienced for them on Thursday. The Highlanders beat them, however, and this suggests some curious reflections. For one thing, it proves that fancy often excels utility. The picturesque Highlanders are in great demand for grazing in gentlemen's grounds, and this is a good thing for many a poor man in the Western Isles. There are districts where no other class of cattle but Highlanders could live. Land in these places would be worth nothing but for this splendid old race. Galloways, however, being polled, are more generally diffused where commerce alone is in view, and there are districts in England where a black polled Galloway or Galloway cross will command a far higher price than any animal of the bovine species. Still, when all is said and done, no such prices were recorded at Castle Douglas as at Oban. The highest price realized for a Galloway was £47, his breeder being Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., and his buyer Colonel Dudgeon, of Cargen. The highest average of the day was £25 8s. for four out of the herd of Mr. James Cunningham, Tarbreoch. Mr. McCormick, Lochokit, made £23 7s. for five, and Mr. Pilkington made almost the same figure for an equal number. In this country we wish well to our neighbors, but the present tone of the cattle trade tempts us to be much in love with the Government Bill on Cattle Diseases.

The Thoroughbred and Hunter horses and their patrons had their innings during the week now ended. The best Thoroughbreds, however, are not seen at Islington, but on the racecourse or in the breeding studs of wealthy men. Those found at Islington are useful and have to be sound, and that, as a rule, exhausts their good properties. In the Clydesdale world there is little movement. Two horses have been shipped to Canada during the past week, one to Mr. Joseph Horton, Lumley, Ont., and the other to Colquhoun Bros., Mitchell, Ont. Both are of Macgregor lineage and were bought from Mr. Picken, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. They are thick, useful horses, and the older one, Craigie Stamp, has established a good reputation for himself in this country. The other is a two-year-old and likely to be of service in Canada.

"SCOTLAND YET."

A Comparison of Mutton Breeds.

From a paper upon "Mutton Sheep for Manitoba," read by Wm. Wallace, Niverville, at the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the following extract was taken:—

To those about to embark in sheep husbandry one of the first questions is the class of sheep to be kept. I have no intention of raising the battle of the breeds. I believe that all the established breeds of Scotch and English sheep will do well here. In place of expressing an opinion, I will briefly give some facts as to the weight of the various breeds at the last Smithfield Club Show of Fat Stock. Each of the breeds was represented by three classes—weddors under two years, ewes over three years, and lambs—there being a pen of three sheep in each class. The following is the average live weight of each sheep:

	Weddors.	Ewes.	Lambs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Leicesters	280	296	150
Cotswolds	305	301	224
Lincolns	328	369	190
Cheviot	224
Blackface	204	212	163
Southdown	204	279	212
Hampshire	268	255	167
Shropshire	283	321	194
Oxford	291
Half-bred Leicester-Cheviot	291
Cross, Oxford-Hampshire	324	...	222

The various breeds did not compete against each other except to this extent, that a champion cup was awarded to the best pen of long-wools, which was gained by the Cotswold lambs; reserve, Cotswold weddors; and a cup for the best pen of short-wools, gained by the Hampshire weddors; reserve, cross Oxford-Hampshire weddors.

In a block test for the best carcass of mutton, the following was the result: Long-wools—1st, Blackface; 2nd, Cheviot; 3rd, Cross, Leicester-Blackface; 4th, Blackface. Short-wools—1st, Southdown; 2nd, Suffolk; 3rd, Cross Down; 4th, Hampshire. The mountain breeds, Blackface and Cheviot, were (I think, erroneously) classed with the long-wools, which latter had no show whatever against them in the block test.

The heavy, long-wooled breeds produce mutton of a somewhat coarser grain than the Downs and mountain sheep—the flesh of which is better mixed and of a more delicate flavor. The following are quotations for different classes of sheep in a recent Salington market: 7½ stone Downs, 6s.; 10 stone do., 5s. 8d.; 10 stone half-breds, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; 12 stone Lincolns, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; 10 stone ewes, 4s. 4d.; 7 to 7½ stone Americans, 4s. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8 lbs.

The weight of the fleece and the price of the wool are matters to be taken into account. The long-wooled breeds as a rule give heavier fleeces than the Downs. The following were the average prices of hogg and wedder wool in London at the close of the year: Lincoln fleeces, 28c.; Cotswolds, 25c.; half-breds, 22c.; and Downs, 20½c.—the rise in the price having been much greater in the long-wools than in the Downs.

Shearing Sheep.

The sooner the fleece is removed after it is warm enough the better for the sheep. The practice of allowing sheep to wear their heavy fleece until the month of June does more harm to the animal by them suffering from heat than the extra weight of fleece amounts to. As soon after May 1st as possible is a good time to shear, which will, in many cases, be about the time they are turned out to grass. This will save tagging and a lot of wasted wool. The lambing season is over and there is no reason whatever for leaving the wool on later. Doubtless wool is frequently left on until the sheep can be washed in a stream, but it is preferable to shear in the grease or warm water to wash them in a tub than to wait too long. When sheep are washed before shearing they should be kept in very clean quarters for ten days before the wool is removed. This allows the yoke to rise and which makes the shears run smoothly and the fleece heavier.

The best place to shear is upon a plank floor where there is plenty of light. A large canvas or mat should be nailed down with enough hay or straw underneath it to make a soft cushion for the comfort of the sheep and shearer. If a sheep is a kicker strap the front to the hind leg of the opposite side to shearer at work. This will save the fleece from being torn, and also the shearer's temper from rising.

Harness Galls.

Well-fitting harness is the best preventive of galls on horses. Harness should never be bought when the animal is not at hand to be fitted. This is true of all parts of the harness, and particularly of the collar. There is as great variety in horses' shoulders as there is in men's noses, and because the collar fits one horse is no reason why it should fit another. Before a collar is purchased every part of its face should be carefully pressed, so that if there are hard lumps in the collar, or if it is harder in some places than others, it may be rejected.

Sheep put up for fattening, and indeed all of them, need especially to be fed with perfect regularity. Otherwise, they fret and worry, and worry has the same effect on sheep as on their owners, it makes them thin.

FARM.

Gleanings from the Institutes.

FALL SEEDING OF CLOVER.

The late spring frosts, coupled with the exceedingly dry summer, have been very hard on the new catch of grass seeds. Many sections report no catch of clover whatever, but in spite of this, farmers have reported at different Institute meetings that they had a splendid catch of clover. They gave as the reason for their success that they had always grown plenty of clover and their land was full of it.

At several Institutes, farmers have testified to grand success by sowing after harvest. When the crop was harvested and it was found there was no catch of clover, the land was broken up with a cultivator, the clover seed sown and then inter-harrowed or rolled in. This was done some time in August and the first rains would start the seeds. A number of farmers report a good catch this way the past season; they were not sure about how it would stand the winter. Other farmers testified to having sown parts of fields where the seed had failed in this way, and it wintered as well as the rest of the field and gave as heavy a yield. It certainly is worthy of a trial.

HOW TO SEED CLOVER IN THE SPRING ON FALL WHEAT.

Some of our most successful clover growers are terribly down on the old-fashioned way, as they call it, of sowing clover on fall wheat. The plan followed in most localities is to sow on the last snows—in fact, as early as it is possible to get on the land. Our more advanced clover growers condemn this plan unsparingly. There is no growth then—not till later; then why seed? Their argument is that we wait until the land is dry enough to work before we sow grain. We would never think of sowing spring wheat on the last snows. Then why sow clover seed? Surely the laws which govern successful germination are the same in both cases. The common-sense plan, as they follow it, is to wait until the land is dry enough to get on it with a team. Two plans are then followed: One is to sow the seed by hand and follow immediately with the harrow; the harrow mark will make a guide for the sower going back. Then roll down. The other plan is to put the seed in the grass-seed box of the grain drill and drill it in, sowing before the drills. This makes sure work. It also can be rolled down afterwards.

To avoid tearing up the wheat, the harrow or drill is driven the same way the drill was when the wheat was sown. The growth of wheat will keep the drill-hoe in the space between the rows, and it will be the same with the harrow. No harm will be done to the wheat; on the contrary, it will do it good, and you have made sure work with the clover seed; i. e., you have placed it in the best possible place for it to grow. No guess work or uncertainty about it. Doesn't it look reasonable? Try it.

SEEDING WITH SPRING GRAIN.

It was advocated at the meetings to sow the clover before the hoes when sowing spring grain, then give a stroke with a light harrow crosswise afterwards. The drill-hoes throw the earth up in a ridge between the rows of grain; the grass seed will be covered with too much soil. A stroke of a light harrow crosswise will make this all right and still have the grass seed in the space between the rows of grain.

LOSS BY POOR SIRE.

A great source of loss upon a farm is occasioned by the use of poor sires. Farmers do not see this plainly sometimes, but at our meetings a few good examples of this were given by farmers who had had their eyes opened as to the loss sustained by such a practice. A saving of fifty cents, or even a quarter of a dollar, in the service fee, where an inferior animal is used when a good one can be obtained, is almost sure to mean the loss of from ten to twenty times that amount when the progeny comes to maturity and is placed upon the market.

A Middlesex farmer stated that he always used a good pedigreed sire, but he got lazy one day and used a neighbor's inferior sire rather than go a few miles through a heavy rain. A few years later when he marketed the progeny of that season he received \$13 less for this particular one than he did for each of those from the good sire.

Another farmer gave a similar experience. He had used a good sire one season upon a certain animal, paying a good service fee. The following year he used an inferior sire upon the same animal. At maturity the progeny were marketed: the first brought \$52, the second only \$33. He had saved a little in the service fee, but lost \$19 when the progeny was marketed.

It is penny wise and pound foolish to use inferior sires if good ones are to be had within reasonable distance, and a man who does so is inflicting lasting injury upon himself.

REARING A DAIRY HERD.

Many dairymen are trying to build up a good dairy herd with one hand and pulling down as fast as they build up with the other. What I mean is this: a man is taking extra pains to feed his cows well, he weighs his milk, tests it, and weeds out his poor cows; he does everything he can to develop the milk-producing powers of his herd, then turns round and uses a bull whose ancestry have been trained to produce beef, and expects to obtain progeny that will increase the producing power of

his herd; or he may be using a sire of a dairy breed, but the dam and granddam, etc., of the sire are inferior producers to his own animals. How can he expect the progeny of his herd to be as good producers as he already has, much less to be an improvement upon them? A stream cannot rise higher than its source.

If a dairyman is to be successful in increasing the producing powers of his herd, besides feeding well and weeding out the poor ones, he must give more careful attention to breeding. If he is to add anything to the abilities of his herd, he must use a sire descended from stock that is noted for their producing powers, powers superior to those already possessed by his own herd. How else can he increase them? It will cost time and money to secure such a sire, but it is a necessary step to success. GEO. HARCOURT.

Rotation of Crops.

SIR,—Although no set rule can be followed under this head, still it is best to have a standard to work by in farming as in all other business callings. This article was suggested by a neighbor saying that he was going to sow barley and seed down a field that had two successive crops of oats and was consequently poor and dirty. We will take for consideration a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, all cleared. This is divided into nine fields which average about sixteen acres each; the balance is orchard and garden.

The field mentioned above, that has been cropped twice with oats, would be better to grow a root crop next, according to my experience. One farmer says always take the dirtiest field for roots. Sixteen acres is generally too much for turnips and corn, unless a large stock is kept, so half of the field may be plowed immediately after fall wheat seeding is done, and sown to rye, about five pecks to the acre; this comes in for early pasture in the spring until the regular pasture has got a good start. It is allowed to grow till June, then plowed under and the ground prepared by light cultivation for fall wheat. The balance must be fall plowed deep, then covered with a good coat of manure, drawn out either in the winter or spring; plowed again and planted with hill corn, potatoes, turnips, etc. A field like this, if it is well cultivated and hoed, will be free from foul weeds and thistles for several years. Now, then, you have a field in good condition for barley and to seed down. The part first mentioned, which was sown to wheat the fall before, was seeded with timothy at the same time and sown with clover early in the spring. Then comes on a crop of clover hay, next year timothy hay, then pastured for one or two years, according to circumstances.

The sod is next plowed in the spring and sown with peas. This crop leaves the ground clean and in fair condition. A light dressing of manure on the poorer spots may be applied. Plow again if the old sod is well rotted, or cultivate shallow if otherwise and sow with fall wheat. This is not seeded down. If it is not desirable to have the whole field in peas, part may be either pastured early or a crop of hay taken off, then plowed and cultivated for fall wheat with the pea ground. Lastly follows one or two crops of oats, generally two.

This brings us around again to the root crop, and the first half that was sown to rye will be put into roots, and vice versa. This gives us every year about twenty-five acres of fall wheat, forty acres of hay, if only eight acres of peas are grown, sixteen acres of pasture, thirty-two acres of oats, eight acres of barley, eight acres in root crop, eight acres in rye and summer-fallowed, and eight or sixteen acres of peas. Below the rotation is given in tabulated form:—

Field No. 1.—	Roots and rye.	Field No. 8.—	Oats.
" "	2.—Barley and fall wheat.	" "	9.—
" "	3.—Clover hay.		
" "	4.—Timothy hay.		
" "	5.—Pasture.		
" "	6.—Peas.		
" "	7.—Fall wheat.		

Oxford Co. THOMAS P. HART.

Ventilation of Stables.

SIR,—I noticed, with Mr. Horricks, John Gould's statement at the Western Dairymen's Convention, where he claimed that the foul air exhaled by animals falls. I believe that he is correct in that point, providing that the gas is left in the stable sufficient time to cool by coming in contact with walls and otherwise, and on examination we will find that the vapor has condensed and formed on the frozen wall down to the floor; but what we want in ventilation is to get that out of the stable before it has time to freeze to the walls.

I do not altogether agree with Mr. Usher in his plan of admitting the fresh air in pipes from the outside direct to the animals, because, as the warm air ascends from them the cold air must rush directly upon them and cool them too rapidly. There is, in my opinion, no way of ventilating a stable properly without having some plan of enlarging or closing the opening that admits the fresh air accordingly as the temperature rises and falls outside of the building. The pipes for the exit of foul air need not be interfered with, as they will not discharge more air than is admitted into the building from some other source, excepting there are very few cattle in the stable, then some of them would be better closed, which would be easily done by placing a little straw in the bottom of the pipe.

Now that tioned above and effective might state for eight years side, three i end. The fo which feed that plan to I was convin considered t four air. M door at one length by cu other end of window an allowed this of the floor where it ope that all the the pipe. It quantity of regulated to in the stable against the of foul air l by two inc them on ei extending f wall to the the barn. I when I fou barn roof as three fe steam whi John Goul downward. is just this air into the the cattle out coming which will

Middlesex Well-A One of stock barn on the farm of West V County. M the Hon. J ter of Agr was erecte is 90 feet l basement c masonry, covered wi roofing, an Portland c south, the spacious y horse stal roomy an poultry-hc

Figure which is al of the 4 p pens, fite mangers. center, m The divisi both halv same tim water-tan "C." repr filled from going up are splen 4 x 2½ ft., above the side. The the center the inside foot stabl allow sto stable. T have cem masonry are also flare out The stra down int cattle th are show

Figure showing and gran of the st convenie study by coming s To Pre

SIR,—question to know that year due to caused h so much vent th before h also ha stronge

Now that I have found fault with the plans mentioned above, I will endeavor to explain as cheap and effective a plan as I think can be obtained. I might state at the outset that I used a bank-barn for eight years, ventilated by two windows on one side, three in one end, and three doors in the other end. The foul air escaped by the chutes through which feed was put down from above. I found that plan to be a complete failure; so much so that I was convinced that a change was necessary, as I considered the animals were half poisoned with foul air. My present system is as follows: The door at one end entering the feed alley I reduced in length by cutting an inch off the bottom. At the other end of the alley I built a pipe as wide as the window and two inches across the inside. I allowed this to extend down to within two inches of the floor and up to the bottom of the window, where it opened to the outside of the building; so that all the air that enters the building comes down the pipe. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the quantity of air admitted may be regulated to suit the number of cattle in the stable by putting a little straw against the openings. For the exit of foul air I made eight pipes, eleven by two inches, and placed four of them on either side of the building, extending from the top of the stable wall to the plate against the roof of the barn. Now, think of my surprise when I found, on cold mornings, the barn roof coated with ice as much as three feet from the pipes by the steam which contained the gas that John Gould, of Ohio, said would go downward. My view of the question is just this: by admitting the fresh air into the feed alley, before it reaches the cattle it is partly warmed without coming into contact with anything which will unfit it for breathing.

THOS. IRWIN.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Well-Arranged Stock Barn.

One of the finest and most modern stock barns in the country is situated on the farm of Mr. Chas. Calder, Reeve of West Whitby Township, Ontario County. Mr. Calder's lot joins that of the Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture. The barn, which was erected during the summer of 1895, is 90 feet long by 48 feet wide. The basement or stable walls are of stone masonry, 10 feet high. The roof is covered with Pedlar's galvanized metal roofing, and the basement floors are of Portland cement. The barn faces the south, the stable doors opening into a spacious yard, having a commodious horse stable on the west side and a roomy and comfortable hog-pen and poultry-house on the east side.

Figure I. represents the basement, which is almost self-explanatory. Each of the 4 pens marked 7 x 18 ft. are calf pens, fitted with suitable racks and mangers. The silo is divided in the center, making each half 20 x 11 ft. The division is simply a plank, so that both halves require to be filled at the same time. "W. T." represents a water-tank, 5 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. "C." represents a chop-box, which is filled from barn floor. "S." is the stair going up into the barn. The stables are splendidly lighted by 15 windows, 4 x 2 1/2 ft., 5 of which occupy positions above the 5 doors shown on the south side. The doors are each 4 ft. wide; the center one opens outward to allow the inside door between the two 17-foot stables to swing either way, to allow stock to pass in or out of either stable. The cattle's mangers, which have cement bottoms, rest upon stone masonry 10 inches high. The stalls are also provided with racks, which flare out over the 7-foot passages. The straw or hay from above is put down into the passages and behind the cattle through chutes, some of which are shown in Fig. II.

Figure II. represents a plan of the barn floor, showing the dimensions of mows, threshing-floor, and granary. "S." represents the door at the head of the stairs. The barn is in all a commodious, convenient, and well-lighted building, worthy of study by those who intend building during the coming season.

To Prevent Sow Eating Pigs--Name the Farm--Apiary Note.

SIR,—I noticed in your issue of February 1st a question from a subscriber in Grey Co., who wishes to know the cause of sow eating pigs. I may say that years of experience has taught me that it is due to a craving on the part of the sow for flesh, caused by the drain on her system while producing so much flesh in the form of her young. To prevent this trouble I feed my sows for two weeks before farrowing, a liberal amount of meat, which also has the effect of making the offspring much stronger and better.

I was particularly pleased with your suggestion in January 15th issue, to "Name the Farm." I have been wishing for the last ten years that some way could be found to induce farmers to put their names on their gates at the road. A board two feet long and six inches broad, with name painted on, would answer well if nailed to the gate or post. Such a practice, if it were general, would be a great convenience to a person seeking John Brown's place, for instance, because then he would not pass it unknowingly, as is so frequently done.

I may say that I use the sign board in following queen bees from one hive to another. As a swarm issues from one hive to another, and is put into a new hive, the sign board, three by two inches, is taken and put upon the new hive; on this is marked where the queen was obtained, her age, and whether cross, quiet, or good for comb honey.

Simcoe Co.

JAS. R. BELLAMY.

Institute Work -- Northern Ontario.

SIR,—A few observations upon the trip through Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma, in attending Farmers' Institutes, may not be without interest to your many readers. The production of fine butter, milk, poultry, eggs, and lambs with which to supply the tourists during summer is becoming of more importance yearly to the farmers of Muskoka, and can be made more profitable, as a large proportion of these products are imported every year. Mr. J. J. Beaumont, the President of the Institute, recognizing the importance of this trade, has for the past two seasons been operating a small steamer upon Muskoka Lake, and trading with the tourists in these lines with very satisfactory results. At Port Carling we had the finest meetings of the district, and farming here is evidently making progress. A feature of the meetings here was a free luncheon between the meetings, served in the Hall where the meetings were held, and I would commend this social spirit to some of our Institute people farther south. We were pleased to learn that the erection of two silos in the neighborhood is contemplated. Passing on to Utterson, and through Parry Sound district, we held a succession of fairly good meetings, and were shown samples of one or two of the earliest varieties of corn, which had been grown and matured well in different neighborhoods of the district. Signs of progress are noted as we pass, especially in the neighborhood of Magnetawan, Parry Sound, McKellar, and Sundridge. At the last named place, Mr. H. Muir, formerly of Township of Downie, is getting very satisfactory results from about ten cows, handling the milk with a small separator and selling his butter at 24 cents per pound. He built a silo last season, but did not grow enough corn, so his silage did not last long; his yield was about twelve tons of Compton's Early per acre. At Sault Ste. Marie there is good encouragement for the farming community to look forward to a home market for many of their products, for with the large pulp mill now in operation, and also the business of the fine canal, and other enterprising institutions, the "Soo" is destined to become a place of importance. Upon St. Joseph's Island and Thessalon the banner meetings of the entire trip were held. What an enterprising, whole-souled, united people these Islanders are! We were shown many fine varieties of wheat and other grain here and at McLellan on the north shore; Mr. Wm. Murray having also about 110 varieties of potatoes, and finer peas the writer never saw. On Manitoulin we visited some fine, comfortable bank-barns and houses which will compare very well with the older parts of Ontario. (I inclose under separate samples of wheat grown on St. Joseph's Island, collected by Mr. Dickson.)

[NOTE.—The samples (4) received are certainly remarkably fine and would do credit to any farm in Ontario. They were as follows: Algoma Amber (a large, red wheat), grown by T. Fayson; Red Fyfe ("No. 1 hard"), grown by Albert Grexton, St. Joseph's Island; Clawson's winter wheat (white), grown by Wm. Reid; and "White Fyfe," grown by A. M. Rains.—EDITOR.]

Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of Brucefield, who is now acting as foreman of the Experimental Farm, Guelph, being the other member of the deputation, gave good advice upon "Breeding and Feeding Beef Cattle," "Cultivation of Roots," "Hog Production," etc. He emphasized the importance of feeding only well-bred steers, smoothly and compactly made, that handled well, were of quiet dispositions, and good, strong feeders; kindness in treatment and regularity in feeding; and thought the Herefords, as a breed, better pasture cattle than the Shorthorn. He advocated raising more roots for both cattle and hogs, stating that he had wintered brood sows entirely upon roots, and that with the free use of roots, with a light grain ration, pork had been produced at the College at a cost of two cents per pound.

Dairying.—In passing through the district of Parry Sound for the second time, I formed the idea that the conditions are not such as are the most favorable to insure success in building cheese factories and manufacturing cheese upon the co-operative principle.

Owing to the rough condition of the roads and the broken settlement, it is hardly possible to secure the milk of more than about 200 cows at any one point throughout the neighborhoods that I have visited, and this number, or even 300 cows, would mean only a small factory, and the expenses of drawing and manufacturing in this sized factories are found to be too great, even in the frontier counties of Ontario. It will be noticed

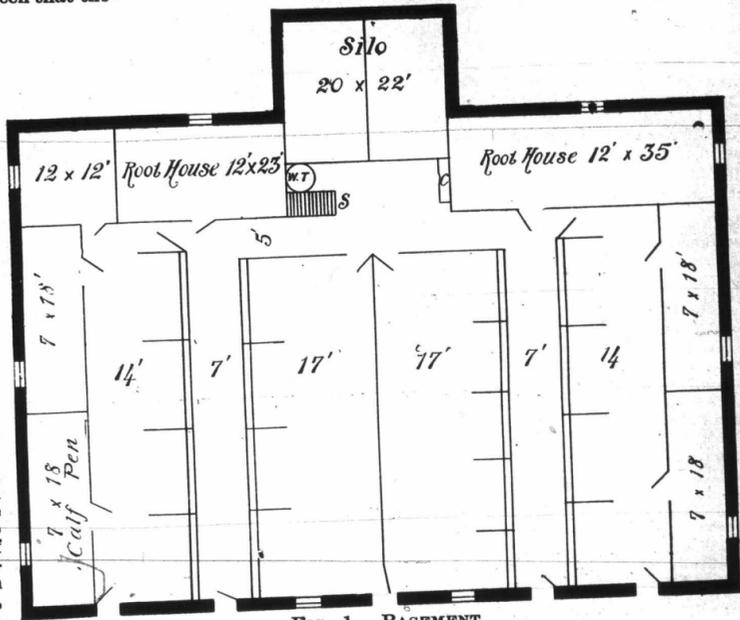


FIG. 1 — BASEMENT.

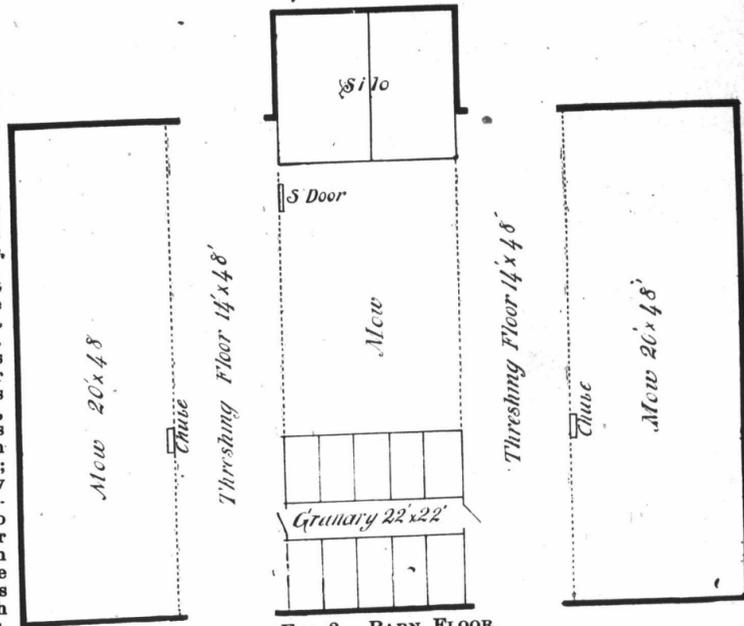


FIG. 2 — BARN FLOOR.

WELL-ARRANGED STOCK BARN.

Sacaline Not a Success.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, writes that, so far as he knows, sacaline has never given any returns of value in the States, and he would not think of spending any money in that direction. This corresponds with the result of a test made with the plant by a member of the ADVOCATE staff. Prof. Henry's advice is to let novelties alone till recommended for localities with "conditions similar to your own" by one or more of our experiment stations. He adds: "No doubt the seedsmen reaped a harvest last year on sacaline alone sufficient to pay for thousands of subscriptions to a good agricultural paper, and most of the money, too, came from those who were too poor to buy agricultural reading matter."

that, according to the report of the Secretary of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, the average in this part of the Province is over 500. Another unfavorable condition is the distance from any organized cheese market, and hence the disadvantage in selling. Cheese being now handled upon a very narrow margin, buyers could not possibly pay as high prices here as are realized where car lots can be had and where it costs very little to inspect and ship it. But that there is pressing need of a change from the present system of making a small amount of butter from the cows, and in most cases of exchanging it for store goods, cannot reasonably be doubted. It is also a very clear fact that the butter trade in Ontario has greatly changed, and instead of creamerymen and farmers being able to manufacture butter during summer and hold it for a high price during the winter, we find that the cheese factories now manufacturing butter during winter are supplying the trade with a very fine, fresh article, which during the past winter has commanded excellent prices.

There are many natural advantages in Parry Sound district for the manufacture of fine butter, such as very rich natural grasses which yield milk testing one per cent. and over higher than in older parts of Ontario; abundance of pure water and a pure atmosphere, with cool nights. I therefore would recommend the introduction of separators and the manufacture of butter upon the cooperative plan, thus securing all the butter-fat in milk and making a more uniform article. One skilled maker can thus turn out a larger quantity of fine butter. This system can be worked at less expense than the establishment of cheese factories, and if the farmers will unite upon this principle, I think they will find it greatly to their advantage to establish separators wherever the milk from 100 cows can be secured within a two-mile draw from each way, and a son or daughter can, by attending the Dairy School at Guelph, easily qualify in a few weeks to take charge of this department. Another advantage of the separator system is that the fresh skim milk can always be had for feeding stock, which should be one of the first considerations in this section of country. Why should not these "Ontario Highlands" become noted for the production of large quantities of fine butter, the same as the southern part for fine cheese. In conclusion, permit a parting word upon my annual experience crossing ice which was this year considered very unsafe. No person would venture taking us across to St. Joseph's, but, nothing daunted, we trudged on foot with our grips upon our backs, and found upon the ice a load of wheat which had been rescued from a sleigh, the horses being doomed to a watery grave. Re-crossing with a light pair of horses, we passed through 1 1/2 to 2 feet of water upon the ice in places, and were not sorry when again upon terra firma. With this experience, our thoughts were not of the most pleasant character as we went forward to 23 miles of ice from Spanish Sta. to Gore Bay, but the trip was accomplished without mishap. I. W. STEINHOFF.

APIARY.

Feeding in Spring.



SIMPLICITY BEE-FEEDER.

It seems to be a fact that no matter how much honey may be in the hive, if feeding honey is placed above the brood nest it will be greedily taken by the bees, and is thus promotive of increased brood-rearing. In fact, feeding even in the midst of plenty is sometimes necessary to save the rapidly-hatching brood from starving, when the stores are not being uncapped fast enough for their support. Last season the Ontario Foul-Brood Inspector, Wm. McEvoy, was called upon some occasions to treat foul-brood when the trouble was starved brood, due to a lack of uncapping full cells. The Simplicity bee-feeder answers a good purpose when placed upon the top of the racks or frames. The bees can walk down to the honey or syrup without danger of getting into it.

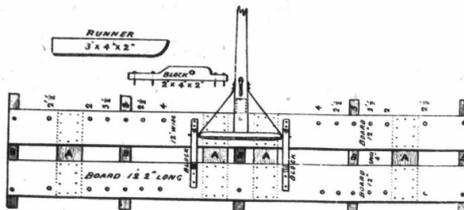
Removing Cellar-Wintered Bees to the Summer Stands.

In removing colonies from the cellar to the yard, a large number should not be taken out at once or mixing up is sure to occur. It is much better to bring out a few at a time and place them as far apart as possible in the bee yard. A very good method is to bring out first the four swarms that stood on the corner stands last year and place them on their old stands, provided they are convenient to the door. After they have quieted down bring out another lot, and follow the same plan as far as possible. It is well before bringing them out to puff in at the entrance a few puffs of smoke and close it until the hive is placed in position. This will cause them to emerge slowly and not in a rush.

The easiest way to physic a horse when alone or otherwise, is to put on bridle with rein on upper side of bit-rings, passed through over a pole in the stable roof. Draw head up high and pour into corner of mouth slowly; if he refuses to swallow, confine the nostrils for a moment with hand, and the medicine will go down.

THE HELPING HAND.

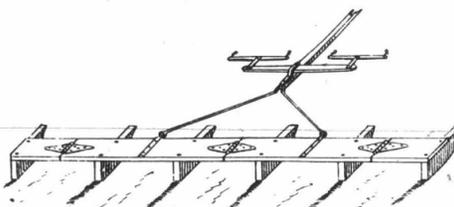
The Adjustable Width Corn Marker.



W. C. HUFF, Prince Edward Co.:—The length depends upon your wish in either case, whether you use a 10 ft. or 12 ft. marker; add 2 in. to length, so as to make the distances equal. Take two pine or basswood boards 12 ft. 2 in. long, and 12 in. wide by 1 in. thick, or a trifle over; nail on four battens, as example A. For the runners, take five pieces of (2 x 4) scantling 3 ft. long, slant one end with an axe, and round up with a drawing knife; fasten each in place with two 7-16 bolts, with washers; let the heads in slightly. Next take two pieces of the scantling, take off enough from top to allow 3 1/2-inch bolts to reach through. These are to hold the tongue. Now, for a tongue use your sleigh tongue, which will answer splendidly. The holes in the top boards numbered 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, and 4 are for the adjustment of the runners to mark these widths. Other widths can be made at will by boring other holes. The cost:—

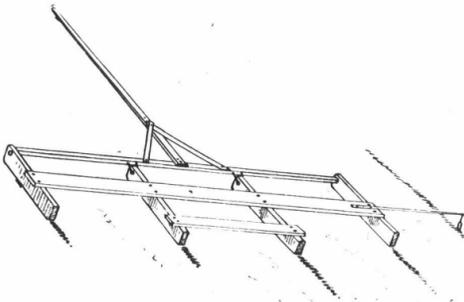
35 ft. lumber @ \$10.00 per thousand.....	35c.
2 (2 x 4) scantling @ \$10.00 per thousand.....	16c.
10 (7-16 size) bolts, 35c. doz.....	30c.
4 smaller bolts, 25c. doz.....	10c.
1 lb. wrought nails, 6c.....	6c.
3 cts. for washers.....	3c.
Cost.....	\$1.00

A Handy Corn Marker.



J. W. LAMB, Bruce Co., Ont.:—"Take a plank 15 feet long, 10 inches wide, 2 inches thick. Make 6 short runners 18 inches long, sloped enough to run easy. Fasten them to the plank underneath with two 4-inch wood screws. One foot and a half from each end cut your plank in two and put on a good hinge; also cut in two in the center and put on a hinge. Bolt on two iron straps 4 1/2 feet from each end, fasten 2 iron braces to them, and fasten the braces to a tongue, and you have a complete corn marker. Drive the team so that the outside runner will run in the track previously made. You can turn up the two ends to turn. The hinge in the center will make it mark all of the ground, even if it is not very level. Roll your ground before marking, and mark lengthwise and crosswise. Your corn will be three feet apart each way—just the right distance. Work the scuffer both ways. Plant with a corn planter five grains to the hill; by looking at the cut there will be no trouble in making it. It will mark 20 acres a day."

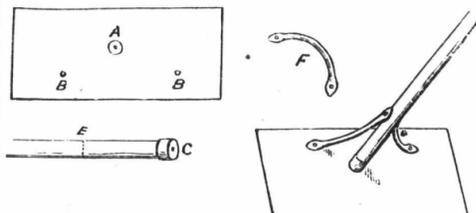
Corn Marker.



S. C. B., Middlesex Co., Ont.:—"I will send you a cut of my marker. An old buggy or light wagon pole will answer for the tongue; if not, see cut how to bolt on a light pole with two braces to the 2 x 4 scantling roller, 12 feet long. For runners take a plank 2 inches thick by 6 or 7 inches wide, cut two of them 2 1/2 feet long, two others 2 feet long; bore a hole with a 2-inch auger in the two longest runners 5 inches from the bottom, 3 inches from the end. Cut the end of the roller to fit with a shoulder in the runners (same as in a sleigh). The cut shows how they are attached. Do not slant end of runners, as that will cause them to rise over a lump or clod, but by having the end square it shoves all rubbish out of the way. They may be rounded a little. Now nail a board, 5 or 6 inches wide, across runners—two small bolts in each runner would be better, but nails will hold them all right; also nail

a short board on end of two center runners (see cut). This comes in handy to catch hold of to lift round at end of field. A man can drive a team much better than one horse. A good teamster can mark four marks at a time by using stakes, or a piece of stick nailed to the top board at the end, to which is tied a weight with a rope one foot long. We generally stand on the marker if there is a furrow or low place to put it down to the ground."

Stable Scraper.



J. GREEN, Leeds Co., Ont.:—"In these days of hard times and scarce cash we have all to learn the lesson of economy, and of making the best use of the small things about the farm in a way to prevent expense and save time and labor. A cheap and useful little implement for scraping stable floors may be made from an old discarded plow landside or piece of old cross-cut saw. First take it to a blacksmith and have three holes bored in it at A, B and C. Then take a stout handle, saw it off square at the end, place a band ring around it, or two or three rounds of black fence wire will do as well; bore a hole in the end at C, place the square end against the hole (A) in landside, and drive in a good strong bolt. Then get a pair of old cutter braces (F), heat them in the fire, and bend in shape that they will bear on landside at B, and on handle at about E. Bore a small hole through the handle at E, drive a small bolt through and you have it complete. If cutter braces cannot be procured, a piece of buggy tire or some such material will do as well. This implement saves the expense of a square-pointed shovel, as the stable floor can be cleaned up with the manure fork, and afterwards scraped with this just as quickly, handily, and cleanly as with the shovel."

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

How to Have a Garden on the Farm.

BY T. W. LAMB, BRUCE CO., ONT.
Every farmer in Canada should have a garden for growing small fruits and vegetables. The great drawback to gardens on the farm is the time it takes to cultivate and keep them free from weeds. The land is a small item, one quarter of an acre being quite sufficient. Select a piece of ground, 330 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, at least 30 ft. from any large trees; let the long way be north and south, if possible. Give a good coat of manure (five good loads will be none too much) in the fall and plow deep as soon as the manure is spread. As soon as the soil is dry in the spring, plow lightly, about four inches, and harrow thoroughly, enough to make a fine seed-bed; start on the side nearest to the house and plant one row of black raspberries, followed by two rows of red. These should be planted two feet apart in the row; the rows 30 inches apart. Next plant two rows strawberries, one foot apart in the row; these should be planted as early as possible. Let your next two rows be early potatoes, followed by one of early corn, one of beans—plant twice, so as to have a longer season for green beans for table use. Divide the next row in five equal lengths, and sow 66 ft. each of carrots, beets, parsnips, lettuce, and spinach. Your next row should be onions—two varieties—sets for large ones and some small variety for pickles. You have now two rows left; make the two into one, plant watermelons at one end, citrons at the other, and cabbage, tomatoes, and celery between.

As the kind of varieties to plant will make a great deal of difference, be sure you get good plants and good seed. Here is what I grow, and I think they are the best: Black cap raspberries—Souhegan and Gregg, earliest and latest; for red—Cuthbert and Marlboro; one is early, one late. Strawberries—Crescent and Wilson's. For potatoes—Early Six Weeks. Corn—Cory. Beans—Six Weeks for early; Wax for late. Carrots—Short Horn. Beets—Turnip. Parsnips—Hollow Crown. Watermelons—As early a kind as possible. Cabbage—Two kinds, early and late. Celery—Giant Pascal. Tomatoes—Acme.

I always grow my own cabbage, tomatoes, and celery plants, and find they do much the best. Sow the seed in boxes in the house in April; they will be ready for planting as soon as the ground is ready. All your work can be done with the horse-hoe or scuffer. Keep it free from weeds; cultivate often, it increases the moisture in the soil; never let the weeds get the start of you; trust more to the hoe than the watering-can. There are lots of other fruits and vegetables, but try these first; you needn't care how dry the season is if you cultivate enough. Don't plant too early. Put your celery in a trench containing a foot of well-rotted manure well mixed with some of the top soil and keep banking up as it grows. If you want strawberry plants, let one runner grow from each plant; if not, cut them all off. A good garden will repay you well for all your work.

Plan
Apple.....
Scab, codling moth.
Pear.....
Leaf blight, etc.
Plum.....
Rot, etc., a
Cherry.....
Rot, aphid, s
Peach.....
Rot, mildew
Grape.....
Mildews, etc
Raspberry.....
Anthracnose
Currant.....
Worms and
Gooseberry.....
Mildew and
Tomato.....
Rot, blight
Strawberry.....
Rust.
Potato.....
Blight, beet
Cabbage.....

Copper Sulphate
To be used
Bordeaux Mixture
Suspend in
a bag of coar
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Paris Green
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Spraying Calendar.

Plant.	First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.	Fifth Application.
Apple.	Copper sulphate, about the time buds are swelling.	Bordeaux, just before blossoms open; Paris green for bud moth when buds open.	Bordeaux and Paris green, when blossoms have fallen.	9-12 days after, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Bordeaux, 10-15 days later.
Scab, codling moth, bud moth.	Copper sulphate, when buds are swelling.	Bordeaux, just before blossoms open.	Bordeaux and Paris green, after blossoms have fallen.	9-12 days after, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Bordeaux, 10-15 days later.
Pear.	Copper sulphate, before buds open.	Bordeaux and Paris green, as soon as blossoms fall.	9-12 days after, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Bordeaux, 10-20 days later.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate, 10-20 days later.
Leaf blight, scab, codling moth.	Copper sulphate, before buds open.	Bordeaux, when fruit has set; for slugs, dust leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore also good against slug.	Bordeaux, when fruit has set.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate, 10-15 days later.	Repeat fourth 5-10 days later.
Plum.	Jordeaux, as the buds are breaking. If aphid appear, kerosene emulsion.	Bordeaux, when fruit has set; for slugs, dust leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore also good against slug.	Bordeaux, when fruit has set.	Ammoniacal carbonate, when fruit is nearly grown.	Bordeaux, 10-15 days later if disease still appears.*
Rot, etc., and curculio.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Bordeaux, when leaves 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Paris green for beetle.	Bordeaux, when flowers have fallen. Paris green for beetle.	Bordeaux, 10-15 days later.	
Cherry.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Bordeaux, if rust appears during summer.	Bordeaux, if the trouble appears to continue.	The only remedy, as yet, for orange rust is to cut out diseased plants.	
Rot, aphid, slug.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Hellebore, ten days later for worms. Bordeaux for mildew.	Hellebore, if necessary for worms.	If further treatment is required for mildew, repeat third 10-15 days later.	
Peach.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Bordeaux, ten to fifteen days later. Worms as before.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate, 10-15 days later.		
Rot, mildew.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Bordeaux, if trouble continues.	Bordeaux, if necessary.	Bordeaux, if trouble continues.	
Grape.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Ammoniacal copper carbonate, when first fruits are ripening.	Bordeaux, when plants about six inches high.	Repeat if necessary in 10-15 days.	
Mildews, etc., flea beetle.	Copper sulphate, before buds swell.	Bordeaux, when plants about six inches high.	Bordeaux, 10-15 days later.		
Raspberry.	Copper sulphate, before buds break.	Pyrethrum may be applied in solution or dusted on, 1 part pyrethrum to 6-8 parts flour.			
Anthracnose, rust.	Paris green or hellebore for worms.				
Current.	For mildew, Bordeaux, as soon as leaves expand. Hellebore for worms.				
Worms and mildew.	Bordeaux, as soon as rot or blight appears.				
Gooseberry.	Bordeaux, when first fruits are setting.				
Mildew and worms.	Paris green, as soon as beetles appear.				
Tomato.	Pyrethrum may be applied in solution or dusted on, 1 part pyrethrum to 6-8 parts flour.				
Rot, blight.					
Strawberry.					
Rust.					
Potato.					
Blight, beetles.					
Cabbage.					

* If further applications are necessary, use ammoniacal copper carbonate.

SOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper sulphate..... 1 pound.
Water..... 20 gallons.
To be used only before the buds burst, and never to be applied on the foliage. When applied to peach trees, use 25 gallons of water instead of 20 gallons.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate..... 5 pounds.
Lime (fresh)..... 4 pounds.
Water..... 40 gallons.
Suspend the copper sulphate in five gallons of water. This may be done by putting it in a bag of coarse material and hanging it so as to be covered by the water. Slake the lime in about the same quantity of water. Then mix the two and add the remainder of the 40 gallons of water. Warm water will dissolve the copper sulphate more readily than cold water. If the lime is at all dirty, strain the lime solution. Use wooden vessels.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate Solution.

Copper carbonate..... 1 ounce.
Ammonia, sufficient to dissolve the copper carbonate.
Water..... 9 gallons.
The copper carbonate may be dissolved and kept on hand to dilute when necessary.

Paris Green Mixture.

Paris green..... 1 pound.
Water..... 200 to 300 gallons.
Use about 200 gallons of water for apple trees, 250 for plum trees, and 300 for peach trees. When used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of lime to the mixture. When Paris green is added

to the Bordeaux mixture to form a combined insecticide and fungicide, add four ounces to every 50 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture.

Hellebore.

White hellebore (fresh)..... 1 ounce.
Water..... 3 gallons.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard soap..... 1 pound.
Boiling water..... 1 gallon.
Coal oil..... 2 gallons.
After dissolving the soap in the water, add the coal oil and stir well for 5 to 10 minutes. A syringe or pump will assist much in this work. Dilute with from 9 to 15 parts of water.

Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum powder (fresh)..... 1 ounce.
Water..... 4 gallons.

NOTES.

When there is danger of disfiguring fruit with the Bordeaux mixture, use the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution.

Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together as well as separately, and thus save time.

Paris green is to be used for insects that chew the leaves, and kerosene emulsion for those that suck the juices of plants.

Prepare the mixtures well, apply them at the proper time, and be as thorough as possible in the work.

PROF. J. HOVES PANTON, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Meet.

[Specially reported.]

The annual spring meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Odd-fellows' Hall, Middleton, Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 25th; President J. W. Bigelow in the chair; S. C. Parker, Secretary. Among those in attendance were: Attorney-General Longley, and Prof. E. E. Faville, director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture; in addition were a large number of fruit growers from the western part of the Province. The subjects under discussion were thoroughly practical. Important to the commercial side of the fruit industry was the subject of

"The Best Package for Shipment of Apples."—W. H. Chase introduced the subject by claiming the superiority of hardwood barrels, of which he had used 4,000 during the past marketing season, for apples and potatoes. For the latter it made a remarkable difference in price, and he believed the former would be augmented in sales. The barrel is 30-inch stave, 17-inch head, and from 19 1/4 to 19 1/2 inches inside of bilge. A hardwood-barrel factory was going into operation in Annapolis this season. A lively discussion followed. The meeting stood divided upon the question of hardwood barrels versus soft wood; the cost, however, being only about three cents more per barrel on the hardwood barrel. A difference of opinion existed as to whether round or flat hoops were best. Prof. Faville, of the Horticultural School, who investigated this point when in London, reported that the buyers there favored flat hoops, making a neater package and easier sales. The committee appointed at the annual meeting to recommend suitable packages did not report. A number of resolutions were introduced, but all were lost. The meeting seemed to be favorable towards hardwood barrels.

Transportation.—A resolution was passed by the Association, to be submitted to the promoters of the Fast Line Steamship Co. between Canada and Great Britain, recommending the establishing of said line and requesting that more speedy transit, better ventilation, and cheaper freight rates be accorded than at present, to facilitate the winter shipment of apples, which now amounts to over 300,000 barrels during winter months and will soon reach 1,000,000 barrels, besides other fruits that may be sent earlier in the season.

"The Kitchen Garden."—J. S. Clark, of the Horticultural School, read a paper advocating deep trenching location near the barn, with open cistern for water in times of drought.

"Cranberry Culture," by J. S. Bishop, Aylesford, in which growers were advised to use mature

vines. Sanding lightly in early fall before frost protected vines greatly from frosts. Three to four inches of sand in preparing bog was best. Look carefully to drainage; use care in flooding. He advised small growers to unite and ship in carload lots. It paid to clean and pack the berries carefully. It removing turf take away as little turf as possible.

"Among Our Friends and Enemies" was the address given by Prof. Faville, in which he treated of insect and fungus pests and their treatment, recommending Paris green and kerosene emulsion for the cigar-case borer, which is the new pest quite prevalent in the Province. In speaking of the marketing of fruit as he saw it in London, the speaker advocated placing thick white paper in the head of barrel to gather dust, in place of layer of excelsior, and spoke against the use of excelsior in either end of barrels. A poor grade of apple should not bear the grower's name. Cold storage would mean an impetus in the pear and tomato trade. Cranberries would for years to come bring a stable price of ten to twelve dollars in Berlin market. A scheme should be inaugurated where by the sellers would be able to know what price their apples were sold for in the British markets. As it is now they are quite in the power of commission merchants.

Attorney-General Longley addressed the meeting, on "The Provincial Exhibition," which is to be held in Halifax annually hereafter, the City of Halifax contributing one half the expenses incurred in founding the Exhibition. The Exhibition would be not only an agricultural show, but an industrial one as well. In addition to the Provincial Exhibition, county exhibitions would be held each year. The Western Provincial Exhibition would be held this year in Yarmouth. The meeting as a whole was most instructive. The summer meeting will probably be held in July—the place not yet decided upon.

Raspberry and Blackberry Culture.

BY ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE, LAMTON CO., ONT.

Any land that will produce a good grain or root crop is suitable for growing the above-named fruits, although a dark sandy loam is preferable to all other soils. The land should be thoroughly drained and in a good state of tith, as cold, wet soils are particularly addicted to the development of anthracnose and all other forms of fungous disease. A good coat of well-rotted stable manure should be applied, after which the soil should be worked into a deep mellow condition. A liberal top-dressing of wood ashes is also beneficial, as both raspberries and blackberries are large consumers of potash. The planting should be done as early in spring as the land can be put in good condition. The

plants should be procured from some near-by grower and should have the roots carefully protected from wind and sunshine. Spacious holes should be made for the roots, which should be well spread out and have worked amongst them a quantity of fine surface soil, well compacted about the canes. Raspberries should have the rows seven feet apart and blackberries eight feet, with the plants four feet in the rows. Blackberries and the red varieties of raspberries may be allowed to form a new stand of canes between each two plants set, thus making the hills two feet apart in the rows. All others should be treated as weeds and hoed out. As this system of culture will give much finer fruit and better facilities for cultivation than when the canes are allowed to form heavy, continuous rows. The soil should be frequently and shallowly stirred with a cultivator having small, narrow teeth, as a fine earth mulch is a great conserver of moisture. When the raspberry canes have reached a height of thirty inches the tops should be cut off with a sharp, heavy knife. This will cause them to throw out lateral branches, which should be cut back early the following spring to about twenty inches. Blackberries may be allowed to become thirty-six to forty inches high before cutting back. A row of early vegetables may be profitably grown between each two rows of bushes the first season. About the 1st of September, or as soon as the vegetables have been harvested, the ground should be lightly ridged up to the bushes, leaving a furrow for surface drainage between each two rows.

In black caps, Souhegan is one of the earliest and is exceptionally hardy, but the fruit is somewhat inclined to be small. Hilborn is the best medium early. It is of Canadian origin and is a very heavy bearer, while the fruit is of unsurpassed quality. The canes are entirely hardy, and we consider this as our best market variety for this locality. The standard late variety for this locality. The fruit is of the largest size and the canes are very strong growers, although not entirely hardy in very severe winters. In reds, two good standard varieties are Marlboro, for early, and Cuthbert, for late. The latter seldom winter-kills, and the fruit is very sweet and large, sometimes measuring three inches in circumference. The best canning berry is Shaffer's Colossal. It is a cross between the red and black, is purple in color, and does not sucker like the red varieties. The canes are of strong growth but not entirely hardy, yet it seems to recover from winter-killing better than other sorts. The fruit is somewhat soft, and for shipping should be picked before fully ripe, as it has the quality of ripening after being gathered. Golden Queen is the best yellow berry, and possesses many excellent qualities. In blackberries, three of the best varieties are Lawton, Kittatinny, and Snyder. The latter is the only one we have found sufficiently hardy for our locality.

POULTRY.

Notes on Poultry-House Construction.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

There is no more significant sign of the progress of poultry culture than the opening of poultry departments at the different State experiment farms. Sometimes experimental buildings are beyond the reach of ordinary mortals, and the experiments conducted are of somewhat doubtful value to those who cannot duplicate conditions. Minnesota has just begun in a modest way. A poultry-house, not beyond the financial ability of any good farmer to copy, has been built. The location is naturally well drained and gravelly. At my visit, in early March, two incubators were on hand, one already running in the cellar, and a pleasant room above was about to be fitted up as an office for Prof. Drew, who has charge. There was already a pen each of Lt. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Rose-combed B. Leghorns, and Barred P. Rocks.

The movable perches are planed and rounded 2x4's, simply resting within grooves in upright supports. It was proposed to turn some of the perches broad side up, because the heavy Brahmas are inclined to sit down on droppings board, and the Cochins even prefer the bedding at bottom of pen. The platform for droppings is movable, with movable nests under. Through small doors, opening into a common alley, either platform or nests can be reached by arm without entering pen. The ventilators are inclosed in partition wall between pens and alley, and instead of a loft being cut off overhead, the outline of the rafters was followed by the ceiling.

Next, I visited Prof. Aldridge, the instructor on architecture at the Agricultural College, whose pupils, apropos of the new State hen-house, had been exercising themselves on specifications and plans for poultry-houses. Prof. Aldridge advanced this very valuable idea to me, that the smaller an air-chamber is the more effectual he finds it. In a larger air-chamber we are so apt to get a circulation, while dead air is what we want; reminding me of a boy who asked at a Wisconsin Institute, "Why not let fowls roost outdoors, if air in walls is such a good thing?" But though air is so poor a conductor that the smith will cool his iron even in hot water rather than in cold air, each draught takes away a little heat and brings a little cold; hence, too many draughts are "too much of a good thing." Therefore, Prof. Aldridge advises following contour of rafters, as above, unless the bottom of loft is itself another and smaller air-chamber, formed by boarding both above and below joists. My own first lofts were made by planks laid overhead. Later, without disturbing them, buckskin paper and matched flooring were put on below joists, making a warm house, because the original loft proved little protection, though I had not then studied the reason. The Professor further suggested that the air space between the outer and inner walls could be halved by paper bent inward, between each studdings, and held in its bent position by lath. Another thickness of paper, unbent, might be placed on top and directly under the boards. Inside walls entirely of paper, uncovered by boards, have been used by friends, but the matching cannot be perfect enough to keep out parasites, and even tarred paper soon loses its repelling odor. I have found, during my travels, that the most successful plastered houses are also back-plastered.

At Paynesville, Minn., I visited a stone house. The original wall was thick, but so porous that an air-chamber and inside ceiling had to be added. There was then no dampness except overhead, where the owner proposed cutting off a loft next. Much complaint about brick hen-houses being heard on my rounds, I have always suggested that they be painted outside, double walled, and the wall connectives be of wood instead of brick, because we know we can make a filter of brick, but a water-tight joint of wood, which illustrates the difference in conducting power; all of which Prof. Aldridge approved. He also mentioned iron connectives, because, although iron is too good a conductor, yet little of it need be used. If the inside of air space is also made of brick, let a more porous kind be used there, which will gradually diffuse and scatter the moisture. Complaints of dampness and sweating have also come to him, and the question, whether a hen-house could be built too warm? He does not consider poultry-quarters can be too well constructed for a northern climate, but may be so illy ventilated that the moisture is not properly carried out; hence, settles and shows where it comes into contact with the windows, which are especially cold, and with the coldest parts of walls, like single doors, thin roof, etc. Apropos of this, there was reported at Pine City (Minn.) Institute, a double-walled hen-house, costing much, yet very damp. I recommended one tubular ventilator to every ten feet in length of house, said ventilator from 4x4 inches to 6x6, a slide at bottom modifying size of opening, according to trial. Had it not been for the kindly persuasion of another practical poulterer, the ventilators might not have gone in, which subsequently proved such a success in dissipating dampness. Whenever my duties permitted, the past winter, I visited new school-houses to see how they are ventilated. All agree on ventilating from the bottom, because the carbonic acid gas breathed out sinks just as soon as it begins to cool, but the

results have not all been perfect successes, and there is yet much to learn upon the subject. The tubular shafts in my own hen-houses were added after the houses were built, hence it was easiest to put them in center and go up through ridge of my "A" roofs. By good length of tube above roof, like chimneys, and good, free suction across top, with constant use, I get the carbonic gas out before "thick enough to cut with a knife," till a very good atmosphere is created, even down low where the hens walk. I had supposed a tube built in outside wall would answer as well, being neater and less in the way, if one were building anew. But, according to Prof. Aldridge, I stumbled on the best plan, because a tube in outside wall, unless on south (sunny side), would expose rising gases to such a cold surface on part of the flue that it is doubtful whether they could or would rise. Sometimes there would be a draught down instead of up, or a double draught. I suggested a tube within room and one in outside wall, which it was thought would certainly secure good circulation. Since my return home I have been thinking this out. Warm air surely will not rise alongside cold walls, but rising and spreading from middle of room is cooled by touching the roof and side walls, then must follow them to the bottom; hence, our best chance for an upward current is at the center. A scuttle-hole overhead, one side from roosts, which I do not call a ventilator nor use much, is an excellent regulator to open occasionally day-times for the outgo of extra heat and dampness.

Housecleaning for Hens.

The hen-house requires "housecleaning" in the spring as much as does any other building. If this is properly attended to the chickens will keep in good health and grow faster than they could in a dirty building. Clean away the droppings and scatter dry earth and land plaster upon the floor. A coat of whitewash, having a little carbolic acid added, will sweeten the place and help to rid it of lice. Whitewashing is easily done by means of a spray pump. A good aid to lice-destruction is to fumigate with sulphur thrown upon live coals while the house is tightly closed. The door should remain closed for three or four hours. This matter is worthy of attention, as it is often the presence of lice and filth that drives the hens to leave the house to lay in out-of-the-way places, and to roost in trees instead of in the hen-house.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Gooseberry and Currant Sawfly.

The gooseberry and currant sawfly (*Nematus rebesii*) caterpillars, when full-grown, are about an inch in length, and are shown in various positions in the accompanying figure A; B gives the position of the black spots upon a magnified joint of the body. They are pale green in color, sprinkled with dots or patches of black. Previous to entering the pupal stage they moult, their skins coming out paler in color and free of dark spots. They bury themselves in the ground about two inches or more, according to the nature of the soil, where they spin their cocoons, and in them they turn to crystalids.



keep his eyes open, because a few hours of neglect often means bushes completely stripped of their foliage. This is a common occurrence in almost every farmer's garden before he has learned to watch for and combat successfully these pests.

For dressings to the leaves when attack is present: Sulphur or soot dusted on in the morning before the dew is off has been found to act well; hellebore powder is, however, the most general and satisfactory remedy, so far as clearing the caterpillars is concerned, but, being a poison, it should be used with care, never allowing it to be applied to large berries that are soon to be picked without careful washing. Afterwards a convenient mode of application is to dust it on the bushes while damp (pure or mixed with flour), or if a sprayer is at hand it may be sprayed on—a teaspoonful to a gallon of water. One or two applications usually end the trouble.

There are one hundred and fifty-three trotters in the 2.10 list, and it took one hundred and eleven stallions to get them. There are one hundred and fifty-one mares represented in this list.

VETERINARY.

Dealing with Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Mr. John Speir, of Scotland, whose contributions to the ADVOCATE, after his visit to Canada as a farm delegate a few years ago, will be remembered, was last year acting as Assistant Royal Commissioner upon the condition of agriculture, in which capacity he had occasion to make special inquiries regarding tuberculosis, which in some quarters he found more prevalent than he had supposed. In his recent lecture on the subject there is in the main an agreement with the able paper by Prin. McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, a digest of which appeared in the Feb. 1st ADVOCATE. He explained that the tubercle bacilli was a low form of vegetable life, that it produced a poison scientifically called a ptomaine, and that it was the poison which was the direct cause of death, not the microbe.

Discussing the influences concerned in spreading this disease, he said that while we had improved the buildings in which we housed our stock from the point of view of comfort, he felt almost certain that the old thatch roof with dry stone or mud-built walls was probably a more healthy building than those of later date. Winter dairying and the continuous housing of stock during winter he put down as the most potent causes of the increase of the disease in recent years. The ADVOCATE has frequently uttered a caution against the close-confinement practice so persistently recommended by dairy platform enthusiasts, for the reason that while comfort is all right and necessary, pure air and light are too often neglected, as the condition of many dairy stables from which city milk supplies are drawn amply prove. Perhaps the most glaring instances of this have been disclosed in the eastern and northern States. Mr. Speir quoted Prof. Bang in favor of the proper use of the tuberculin test and isolation of affected stock afterwards; by which, with the other needed precautions, in a few years a clear bill of health at comparatively trifling cost could be shown in any herd. Old Country farm steadings, he said, adapted themselves very readily to providing separate houses for the healthy and reacting animals when housed in winter, and in summer the risk of infection was reduced to a minimum, even with animals grazing in the same pasture. The principal sources of infection by ingestion, he said, were from the milk of a cow with a tuberculous udder, from troughs recently used by tuberculous animals, and from the animals licking themselves. He called attention to the danger of milk from a tuberculous udder.

He quoted Dr. Woodhead's results of the use of tuberculous meat, and showed that carcasses might be used without fear where the disease only existed in an organ or gland, and also explained the reason why the bacilli were not spread throughout the whole carcass. He also explained that, small as microbes were, they were heavier than air, and in the still air of a byre with little or no ventilation, the air of which was loaded with moisture and from ten to one hundred times the quantity of carbonic acid in the outside air, the microbes gradually settled down in the lower strata and among the hair of the cows' backs. When licking itself the following day, that animal can run a risk of infecting itself by ingestion, more especially if its stomach or bowels were in an inflamed state from any cause.

Neither to conceptional infection (though he thought there was greater risk to the female than the male, and to mother than to the offspring) nor to heredity did the lecturer attach anything like the importance that he did to infection from inhalation and ingestion. He pointed out that Bang, by adopting precautions against infection from animals which were unhealthy both on the male and the female side, and during the four years that this system had been carried on, with over one hundred breeding animals, only one calf out of some hundreds has as yet shown any symptoms of the disease, either as calves or since. The first requisite in getting rid of the disease was to test the animals at least once, if not twice, a year; then keep the reacting ones in a separate building. All the calves from the healthy and unhealthy cows might, if desired, be reared; but they should be fed only on the milk of the healthy part of the herd. These precautions, continuously and rigorously applied, would soon render any herd quite healthy at very little expense; and, coupled with healthy surroundings, the disease might easily be reduced to infinitesimal proportions. In answer to a question, Mr. Speir said tuberculin of itself seemed to have no curative effect. In reply to another question, he said carcasses sold and bought in good faith as being free from disease should be paid by the public when destroyed in the public interest.

It was very gratifying to note, we might here add, that in about 5,000 pairs of lungs of cattle from farmers and dealers (collected under direction of Prof. McEachran, Dominion Live Stock Inspector, during one month last fall, at both private and public slaughtering places throughout Canada) the cases of tuberculosis were exceedingly rare, none being discovered except at Quebec City; Halifax, N. S.; and St. John, N. B. This verified a similar investigation the year previous.

Washing

In an address on "The Art of Butter-making," given at Guelph, Ont., last week, the speaker said that the flavor of butter is largely determined by the quality of the cream and the care with which it is handled. This advice is packed or kept in a tin, and the rancid flavor is lessened by the pressure of the machine is as usual, washed and then le. It is then ladled into tin-moulds. The filled moulds are placed in the inside of a revolving drum when the water of a spray is packed in the grain. The finely granulated delicate aroma largely lost by crushing of

We hear as the butter by centrifugal machine is as usual, washed and then le. It is then ladled into tin-moulds. The filled moulds are placed in the inside of a revolving drum when the water of a spray is packed in the grain. The finely granulated delicate aroma largely lost by crushing of

Practical At the makers' co- (Ont.) Dairy of Black delivered a cheesemaker. He laid ground order. The points drew the vats, put a coat of taken in the engine-be bright, good order found to boiler. Before spring, thoroughly should be lye-water, replaced. should be by putting connection cheesemaking all flies. Allow a fit to coals, th in a quantity and leave few hours. Mr. B anything tainted m from a ma because l cause of t heat it v seventy-ei try it v eighty d shows o it careful and jamr Never sal air. Tai stirred. the men understa three-qu the hoop neat and stencil t the shel shelf, do keep the in summ

The kept in kept do willing first-cla and in, maker s in such ble.

DAIRY.

Washing and Working Butter.

In an address by J. B. Muir, on "Practical Buttermaking," given at the Dairy Convention at Guelph, Ont., it was claimed that it is a mistake to wash butter when it is to go into immediate consumption. This is, of course, on the assumption that the flavor of the buttermilk is perfectly clean and right. Danish butter, which commands the highest price in England, is never washed. The process of washing seems to destroy the delicate aroma so much desired by the cultivated taste. This advice is not to be taken when butter is to be packed or kept for any length of time, as the presence of buttermilk hastens the development of the rancid flavor.

With regard to working, it is now claimed that the less the butter is worked the better for it. The grain and aroma both suffer under the excessive pressure of the butterworker. When butter is washed it should be done in the churn in the granular form and be allowed to drain thoroughly. In this state it may be salted by sprinkling or with brine, then allowed to drain.

We hear of a new invention known as the butter-drier, which does its work by centrifugal motion. When this machine is used the butter is churned as usual, washed in the granular state and then left in brine half an hour. It is then ladled out and placed in muslin-lined tin moulds of whatever size desired. The filled moulds are then placed around the inside periphery of a wheel which revolves similar to a honey extractor, when the water is driven out in the form of a spray and the butter is firmly packed in the moulds without injury to the grain. In this condition it is in perfectly granular form, retaining that delicate aroma and flavor which are largely lost by over-washing and the crushing of the butterworking.

Practical Cheesemaking.

At the recent cheese and butter makers' convention, held at Guelph (Ont.) Dairy School, Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of Black Creek factory, Sebringville, delivered an address from which most cheesemakers could well take advice. He laid great stress upon neatness and order. The following are a few of the points dwelt upon: Every two years the vats, press, sinks, etc., should receive a coat of paint. An interest should be taken in the appearance and condition of the engine-room. The brass parts should be bright, and all parts clean and in good order. Gillett's Lye has been found to be an excellent purge for the boiler.

Before commencing to make in the spring, the curing-room should be thoroughly "housecleaned." The shelves should be taken out and washed with lye-water, then scalded, dried, and replaced. The windows, doors, and floors should be thoroughly washed, and dried by putting a fire in the stove. In this connection we may mention that another cheesemaker gave his method of destroying all flies in the curing-room as follows: Allow a fire in the stove to burn down to coals, then remove the pipe and throw in a quantity of sulphur, then rush out and leave the door closed tightly for a few hours.

Mr. Barr continued: Don't take in anything but first-class milk. Return all tainted milk and refuse to accept milk from a man who has left another factory because his milk was sent home because of taints. When the milk arrives, heat it up in thirty-five minutes to seventy-eight or eighty degrees. Then try it with the rennet test and set at eighty degrees. Dip when the hot-iron test shows one-eighth of an inch of acid. In turning, do it carefully and quickly. Mill without mashing and jamming when the curd shows a little butter. Never salt too soon. Give plenty of light and fresh air. Tainted curds should be run outside and stirred. In salting, put on at three times. Let all the men take a hand in this work, so that all may understand it in the maker's absence. Bandage in three-quarters of an hour, and turn the cheese in the hoops every morning. See that each cheese is neat and clean before placing it upon the shelf, and stencil the date, vat, etc., upon each. A row on the shelf should look uniform. In turning on the shelf, do it carefully to avoid bruising. In spring keep the curing-room about seventy degrees, and in summer open the windows at bedtime.

The grounds around the factory should be kept in presentable condition. If all weeds are kept down and rubbish burned, the patrons will be willing to take advice about keeping the milk in first-class condition. Be a true gentleman outside and in, both in appearance and manner. Every maker should receive good wages and do his work in such a manner as to make his services indispensable.

Western Corn Growing.

It is a common expression in the West, that "Corn is king," which saying is annually becoming more and more applicable to the East as well. Oats may rust or blow down, wheat may winter-kill or fail from other causes, but corn holds its own when given half a chance, in spite of frosts, winds, insects, or drouth. While corn has suffered from drouths, thanks to an excellent system of tillage by means of almost perfect horse cultivators the drouth problem has been almost obviated. The failure of pasture in so many Canadian districts during the last year or so, together with the development of dairying, has given a great stimulus to corn growing and silo construction, and this season will witness the largest area of corn ever seen in Canada.

The accompanying cut of Mammoth Southern Sweet corn, photographed seventy-six days after planting, in Central Illinois, shows how rapidly and luxuriantly this variety grows in that climate. In Ontario the aim is now to plant corn about the middle of May, or as soon after as possible. This variety may possibly not do quite as well in some places, but the picture is no exaggeration of what



SEVENTY DAYS' GROWTH.

Canadian soil, climate, and cultivation will produce. Results show that it is able to follow up its habitual tendencies anywhere in the temperate zone, though some localities are certainly better adapted to it than others. Mr. E. D. Tillson's twenty tons per acre crop last year was largely of this sort, the seed being obtained from Springfield, Ill., in the very region where the corn represented in the engraving was grown. Mammoth Southern Sweet withstands drouth or wet exceptionally well.

This corn was planted in squares thirty-eight inches each way, three to four grains to the "hill." The time of planting is from May 1st to June 20th. The earlier corn usually makes the bigger yield. The summer is extremely dry, which is apt to be the case. The weeds are the only enemies the farmer has to contend with, and he is found in his fields with his two-horse small shovel-cultivator following the tracks of the planter before the corn peeps through the ground. The planter is drawn by two horses, and automatically drops the grains every thirty-eight inches. The crop is usually gone over four times with a cultivator, in Illinois, twice with the rows and twice across the rows. If the land has been properly farmed before, scarcely a weed can be found. The last cultivation is called "laying by," and the crop receives no more atten-

tion till it is gathered in November or December direct from the stalk, and the stalks are left to rot in the field. One field of forty-five acres the past season, of Mammoth Southern Sweet corn, yielded 4,517 bushels of corn, seventy pounds of ears to the bushel.

In providing a succession of fodder for summer feeding, it is well to have some corn of at least one very early maturing sort like Compton's Early or other well-tried sort.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

H. W. B., Muskoka:—"Will you please let me know what to do with my heifer? She is three years old, and calved nine days ago. She has not cleaned yet, and now smells very bad. Two days after calving she went off her feed, and refused water; hardly ate anything for three days. Her ears and horns are cold; her bowels seem loose."

[The subject of cows not cleaning has been dealt with in the last issue of the ADVOCATE, but to that

we would add that no cow should be allowed to retain her afterbirth longer than twenty hours after parturition. It should be removed by hand before decomposition commences. To do this the arm should be bared to the shoulder, thoroughly washed with warm water and soap, and well oiled. To the water, and also to the oil, should be added a few drops of carbolic acid or creolin as an antiseptic. The person undertaking this job, if decomposition has made any advance, should see that he has no scratches or abrasions on his hand or arm, or blood poisoning may result. Insert the hand, and by carefully feeling and separating the adhesion of the little buttons or cotyledons from the placenta (afterbirth) the membrane is detached and readily withdrawn. Should the entrance to the uterus be closed, it may be dilated by careful manipulation. The fetid smell is due to decomposition, from which blood poisoning may arise, causing death. This may be checked by washing out the parts carefully (using a syringe) with warm water, to which a little antiseptic, such as creolin, is added, one part to 100 parts water. Give in a quart of gruel a dose of purgative medicine: Epsom salts, one pound; gentian, two ounces; ginger, one ounce.]

ACTINOMYCOSIS OR LUMP JAW.

Wm. C. W., St. Law. Co., N. Y.:—"I have a cow five years old, newly calved. About three weeks ago I noticed a swelling coming underneath her lower jaw. It soon went away, to return on the side of her head just beneath her ear. The lump is round, as large as a teacup, and quite hard. It is evidently painful, as she does not like me to touch it. Is it lumpy jaw? I commenced to-day to give her iodide of potassium. Would you advise me to continue this treatment? (2) Is there such a thing as horn distemper among cattle? A quack vet. pronounced a sick cow of mine as having that disease."

[(1) From the description, my opinion is that this cow suffers from actinomycosis or lump jaw. The symptoms given are characteristic of the disease, and I advise that the administration of iodide of potassium be continued in two dram doses every day, gradually increasing. (2) Our experience is that descriptions of disease by unqualified men are often a cloak for ignorance. We have no knowledge of any disease that will come under this description.

DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

ANTI-PARTURIENT LACTATION.

S. L., Roland:—"Have a mare that had a large flow of milk last year some ten days before she foaled, and the colt died. Some parties have told me this was the cause of the colt's death, as they require the first milk. Is this so, and what remedy is there for this, if any? An answer in your veterinary column would oblige."

[The first milk ("colostrum") is laxative in its nature, and serves to remove the "meconium," a black, sticky substance, from the bowels of the newly-born foal. When the first milk escapes before parturition occurs, the bowels of the young animal are liable to become constipated, and if not relieved by proper treatment death will be the result. For such cases a moderate dose of castor oil (four to six ounces) should be given. Cloths wrung out of warm water, applied to the abdomen, and injections of warm water are also beneficial. The withholding of succulent or milk-producing food from the mare, and giving daily exercise, will serve in some measure to prevent the condition you have described.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

Miscellaneous.

SORGHUM.

A. BROWN, Lambton Co.:—"Please tell me whether or not sorghum would answer as well as corn for a fodder crop, to be cut and cured by drying; if so, where could the seed be obtained?"

RULES FOR FARMERS' CLUBS.

NELSON MOSES, Indian Reserve, Brant Co., Ont.:—"Please publish rules and method of conducting a farmers' club?"

[We took opportunity on several occasions during the past winter to visit a simply-conducted but very effective farmers' club in Middlesex Co., Ont. So far as rigid rules were concerned, it had none. The originator of the club commenced its operation by inviting about twenty of his immediate neighbors to his house about November last. They then decided to meet at a house of one of their number once in two weeks, through the winter season, to discuss the subject decided upon at previous meeting. At one of the early meetings a list of subjects and leaders were chosen; the leader for an evening being what may be termed a specialist in his subject, or was peculiarly successful in that branch of farming. Upon some occasions outsiders were invited to give a paper or talk, to be discussed by the club. Each member was expected to give the subjects consideration before coming to the meeting, so that there would be no lagging in the discussion. In this way a long list of questions of vital interest to this club were taken up in such a way that mistakes made in the past will be avoided in the future. Let the chairman be the best qualified man for the position in the neighborhood. When the discussion closes let him sum up the good points learned, so that every one will have them impressed firmly on their minds. A good idea is for him to get down the points on a bit of paper as the discussion goes on. When the paper is read or address given every one should feel free to ask questions. Such subjects may be taken up as plowing, corn growing, root culture, getting a clover catch, summer crops for cow feed, the farmer's garden, the silo, care of the orchard, making a good road, etc.; in fact, any practical topic that the members want to know more about. The "farmers' club" is simply a farmers' institute in a small local way.]

STARTING BUTTERMILKING.

J. H. G., Leeds Co., Ont.:—"Would you please to give me, through the columns of the ADVOCATE, the best method of managing a small dairy of about fifteen cows? The milk to be made into butter, say, 1. How to manage the milk, and to set it? The easiest, quickest and best way of separating the cream from the milk? What separator to use; its size; where to purchase it, and probable price? 2. What kind of churn do you recommend to be used; churn to be driven by small horse-power? And temperature necessary to keep the cream at while churning? 3. When the churning is done, the best method of working the butter into rolls, and also into shape for packing in tubs? 4. At what part of the process should the butter be salted, and about what quantity of salt should be used per pound of butter? What is considered an average yield of butter per cow from May to December, where the cows are stabled and well cared for during winter and run on pasture through summer, with additional green oats and green corn fed when pasturage is bad?"

[1. The "easiest and quickest," and (so far as thoroughness of separation and good quality of cream are concerned) the "best" way of creaming milk is by the separator, hand power being sufficient for a herd as small as fifteen cows. A small size, sometimes called "Baby," would answer the purpose, but "J. H. G." will probably wish to increase his herd, so we would certainly recommend him to get one of greater capacity, such as a No. 2 De Laval or a No. 8 or No. 11 Alexandra, which will easily handle the milk of from twenty-five to thirty cows. These sizes are catalogued at from \$100 to \$125. Where a great deal of milk is run through, a tread power would be needed. A sweep horse-power will not answer the purpose. For prices and other particulars write (mentioning FARMER'S ADVOCATE) the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., 327 Commissioner St., Montreal, who handle the De Laval; or the Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Waterloo Ont., who are turning out the Alexandra. When a separator is used, the milk is run through it while warm from the cows. When setting (for which the outfit costs very much less) is to be practiced, deep, narrow cans should be used. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cows it should be placed in a pure atmosphere, and strained carefully into the creamer cans, which should be placed in a tank of water kept at a temperature of about 45° Fahr. by means of ice. The milk will be ready to draw off in twelve hours, but may be left twenty-four, which is more generally the case. Cabinet creamers are in use by many good dairymen. 2. Use one of the standard makes of barrel or box churn which revolve. The cream should be churned at as low a temperature as the butter will come in from thirty to forty-five minutes. A good rule is about 58° in summer, and 65° in winter—possibly a little higher if the dairy room be very cool. 3. A word about finishing the churning will not be out of place. When the particles of butter are the

size of flax seed or wheat grain, put half a pail of pure, cold water into the churn to separate the butter from the buttermilk. Turn the churn round about a dozen times, and draw off the buttermilk; allow it to run through a fine strainer (one made of hair is best) to catch any particles of butter that would otherwise escape. Then close the hole and put in a couple of pails of water at from 45° to 50°, put on the cover and turn rapidly for half a minute. Draw off the water and add a like quantity, turn as before and draw off. Allow it to drain thoroughly. It should then be removed to a butter-worker, of which there are good sorts on the market. Perhaps the lever worker will answer well in this case. Spread the butter out by means of a wooden butter-spade, and sift on from three-quarters to one ounce of fine butter salt per pound of butter. As to salting, consult your consumers' taste. Work this in by pressure, and by turning on the butter-board. When worked so that the salt is thoroughly incorporated, and the water or traces of buttermilk worked out, it is ready to be pressed into blocks or prints, pounds or half-pounds, or into tubs. A good cow should give at least 200 pounds of butter between the first of May and the end of December, and a cow that does not reach that standard, with good treatment and feeding, should be discarded. We would suggest that "J. H. G." visit one or two good private dairies or up-to-date creameries, where the different styles of separators and other apparatus referred to are in use, and he will pick up information of value.]

TREE GRAFTING.

W. W. BROWN, Elgin Co., Ont.:—"Would you kindly publish the simplest and newest method of grafting fruit trees?"

[It is now late in the season to say that the scions should be cut early and laid away in damp moss or soil in a cool cellar, so as to keep them in a dormant condition until they are wanted just before the leaves begin to start. The proper time to have cut them was in February, but good results are often obtained when the scions are taken a short time before grafting. In every case they should be taken from last year's growth. Grafting wax is prepared in several ways. A good recipe is the following: Two pounds of resin, one and one-quarter pounds of beeswax, and three-fourths of a pound of tallow. Some prefer linseed oil to tallow, and use a pint instead of the pound of tallow. Thin calico cloth is rolled and thoroughly saturated in this solution, unrolled while warm, and then cut in convenient strips. This is used for lapping the stocks and scion after being placed in position. If the stocks or branches to be grafted are an inch or more in diameter, cleft-grafting is the preferable mode. When about to set the graft, the limb should be sawed off and split one and a half inches with a knife having a concave edge, which cuts the bark ahead of the wood. Upon removal of the knife a wooden wedge should be inserted into the center of the end, leaving the edges open for the reception of scions. The scion is cut about three inches long, leaving a bud near the top, and the lower end made a long wedge shape. It is then inserted at one end of the split, having the outer edge of the wood of the stock and the scion just even, so that the "cambium" or growing layer just beneath the bark of each shall come together and unite in growth. When the stock is more than an inch in diameter, two scions may be inserted, one on each side; if they both grow one should be cut away later in the season. After inserting the scion or scions, wrap the entire cleft and exposed wood with the waxed calico, in order to exclude the air and water until the wound heals over.]

GRAFTING WAX.

A. D. COLLINS, Brome Co., Que., will find an answer to his inquiry in the reply to W. W. BROWN's question, upon grafting fruit trees, in this issue.

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER.—DEVELOPING THE FRONT GLANDS OF THE UDDER.

REV. H. W. L., Middlesex:—"Is sweet corn the best for milk cows? How sown, and how much might be expected per acre? 2. How may the front part of a cow's udder be developed?"

[1. If by sweet corn is meant the "sugar" sorts, grown for table use, we would say that they do not produce enough fodder to be profitable for cow feeding. See article on "Western Corn Growing," in this issue, regarding the method of growing it. In choosing seed make enquiries as to the varieties that have done best in your own locality. Rows three feet apart and hills two feet should grow good fodder. 2. While it has been claimed by some that always milking the front glands first will cause them to develop, we have very little faith that a noticeable difference can be made by any system of milking.]

FEEDING STANDARD FOR HOGS.

YORK CO. FARMER:—"What is the albuminoid ratio of a properly balanced ration for pigs? I understand it is 1:5.5 for cattle." [From 1:5.5 to 1:6.5 has been found to be the albuminoid ratio of a feeding standard for hogs.]

ROOT DRILL WANTED.

A. STEPHENS, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I would like to know where I can get a drill that will sow turnip and mangold seed in flat drills and will also sow artificial fertilizer at the same time?"

[As the raised drill method of sowing roots is so much more in favor than flat drill in this country, we are doubtful if such a machine is manufactured. We would invite information from any of our readers who can assist Mr. Stephens.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Top prices at present, with comparisons:—

Table with columns for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and various grades (e.g., 1500 lbs. up, 1350 @ 1600, etc.) and prices for present, two weeks ago, 1895, and 1894.

The cattle exporters have not fared well lately, but are now buying very freely here, and hope to strike better markets on the other side. English cablegram quotes best American steers at 10c, to 10 1/2c, against 12c, to 13c, a year ago. Best States sheep 13c, against 13 1/2c a year ago.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is advising farmers to cross Southern "razor-back" hogs with the finely-bred hogs of the corn belt, on the theory that the cross would give increased vitality. They sell at about \$3 when good hogs are worth \$3.75 to \$4.

Distillery cattle will soon begin to make their appearance. Country feeders purchased fewer cattle in Kansas City the past week than for three months past. The discouragingly low prices for fat cattle was the cause. Many lots of export cattle sold recently for less than country buyers were paying for choice feeding steers.

The shipments of cattle from Texas to the grazing grounds in Indian Territory are very heavy at present, and are expected to exceed previous records. One railroad passed 76 train-loads of Texas cattle through one point on one day recently.

A. Silberstein, of Dallas, Texas, had in 152 head of extra good fed steers which averaged 1,336 lbs. and sold for \$4.15. Such cattle sold about a year ago at \$3.50.

W. R. Wills, of Pittsfield, Ill., marketed a lot of 19 two-year-olds, 1,433 lbs., sold at \$4.75, with seven head of 1,114-lb. yearlings at \$4.40. The notable thing about this was that on the same day 1,300-lb. export cattle were selling at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Mr. Wills said he castrated these animals at a time when there seemed to be no demand for breeding bulls, but said there was no trouble in selling breeders at present, though prices were not high.

Six hundred head of 123-lb. sheep sold to Doud & Keefer, for export, \$3.80.

Some 93-lb. clipped lambs sold at \$1.35. Prices for sheep are very low for this time of the year, but prices for feed are very low and feeders are not losing any money.

The Chicago horse market is just now unusually active. Under the stimulus of keen competition all offerings suitable for Eastern shipments or exportation are selling around the best quotations of the year; the advance as compared with the first of March prices showing an improvement of about \$10 per head. Boston chunks are firm at \$70 to \$100; a few extra choice animals selling a notch higher, with plain and inferior offerings rather sluggish at \$45 to \$65. Coaches and drivers are wanted at prices ranging at \$45 to \$100, according to style, quality and action. Eastern farm chunks are selling at \$40 to \$65, Southern chunks at \$25 to \$50, and drafters at \$70 to \$150.

Montreal Markets.

Local trade was very materially helped the past two weeks by the Easter trade, and a large amount of cattle changed hands (for Montreal). The number of cattle brought down for these markets topped the record, and so many were in that a number of drovers did not show their cattle on the open market at all. In all there were about 1,500 or 1,600 head. The quality of the stock, on the whole, has not been beaten for many a long day; an animal on the market making less than 23c. per lb. and these would easily have made 3c. and 3 1/2c. on an ordinary market, but as the demand was for choice beef, and as it was to be had in abundance at prices within reach of all, poorer grades neglected. Drovers claim to have lost from \$5 to \$10 per head. Cattle sold here for just about half a dollar per hundred less than was paid for them in Toronto and at western points. One load of very nice distillery steers, averaging a little over 1,000 lbs each, only netted back 23c. per lb.; another bunch of fancy steers and heifers (these were undoubtedly the best on the market) only realized 4 1/2c. per lb. (the seller paid \$4.65 the week previous), and so on right through the market, the choicest of export cattle only making from 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. There were a number of very fine bulls in, the best one on the market being sold by W. Lunness at 53c. per lb.; a number of others were picked up by Mr. Ironsides for export at 23c. per lb. There is no hope for the market improving on spot until a very decided change is made in the British markets.

Sheep and Lambs.—An occasional strong bunch of sheep find their way to the market, and are sold mostly by the dollars—from \$2 to \$5. Quite a few of the latter are now coming in, and they sell from \$2 to \$5 each as to size.

Calves.—The offerings of calves are increasing, a number of very good ones being found amongst them, but there is still room for improvement in the quality; range from \$2 to \$12 each, according to size and quality.

Live Hogs are coming in freely right along, and are kept pretty well cleaned up. The pick of the yards can be had for 4c. per lb.—that is, for choice hogs—but very few are brought in that realize this figure, the predominant figure being from \$3.70 to \$3.90 per cwt. Off cars, choice hogs are contracted for at \$4.10, \$4.15, and 4.20 per cwt. A good, free demand. There are still a few dressed hogs on the market, but in absence of sales cannot give reliable quotations.

Hides and Skins.—The anticipated decline mentioned in our last report has been realized, and beef hides have dropped 1c. all round, selling now for No. 1-2-3, 54c., 44c., and 34c. per lb. Calf and sheep skins unchanged.

The British Markets.—Beyond a slight rise of a fraction of a cent in the Liverpool market on sheep, the disastrous trade noted in our last has continued, and seems likely to continue, owing to the terribly congested state of the dead meat market, where dressed beef is actually selling at from 2c. to 3c. per lb. A number of Argentine cattle recently sold for just sufficient to cover the freight (45). Quotations are 94c. to 10c., but these are for very fancy, and it may be readily understood that the ordinary export stock does not make anything like this figure.

Provisions.—In the Liverpool provision market heavy bacon was weaker, and declined 6d. to 26s. 6d. Pork steady at 50s.; lard, 26s. 3d.; light bacon, 26s. 6d.; and tallow, 19s. 6d.

Hay.—For choice, one dollar per ton more has been paid during the past week; this, of course, making poorer grades a trifle firmer. No. 1, \$14; No. 2, \$12.50.



A M... A S T... When Paree people's idol. T towns were thro Her young, rich, tones are reme greeted her whe Her compan ten years ago, leisure hours. I was to be spent At eleven in churches. I wa my snug little r Down came the wind swept icy and rushed past around us the coal higher on t and now sat of pleasant enjoy Parepa and quite alone for "Yes, four gements. N pany died they Parepa lau "Dinner sh even the serva She claspe enjoyment, an near the grate. "This is a "Do you reme our museum, "Yes, and perished. Parepa lea in a low voice "Mary, th ful old Luiga and. "Oh! how a dream, how Bridge of Sig Doge's palace I shall never priests, and kneeling!" Parepa lo her queer lit took me to b book, and th sung so slow never forgotte Parepa fol terian folk of Canal, and s "Thy mercie "How evr sung." I said the snow the whole cit the shutters. A sharp "My de said you wro you to the la I laid the it stormed! I said: "Dea be at home i "Tell me answered. She thro scarf closel we set out t Annie's m friends, five years of out of the w of idolatry l looked like For fifta Annie, her grown fon flowers, out to them. T near, they I had thou window-sh out of the other flow way to tha In the stre We clin small uppe coffin, line on uncover We eac her, silent, tears, but t out she ne "The dr working p chairs and A drea the mothe "Why have been near. With "I can her head, brought a The u myself a wretched "With coffin. Sh cloak bac lines from laid her s over the v moment, this the sang the n Her r power an



A MINISTERING ANGEL.

A STORY OF A FAMOUS SINGER.

When Parepa was in London she was everywhere the people's idol. The great opera houses in all our cities and towns were thronged. There were none to criticize or carp. Her young, rich, grand voice was beyond compare. Its glorious tones are remembered with an enthusiasm like that which greeted her when she sang.

Her company played in London during the Easter holidays ten years ago, and I, as an old friend, claimed some of her leisure hours. We were friends in Italy, and Easter Sunday was to be spent with me.

At eleven in the morning she sang at one of the large churches. I waited for her, and at last we two were alone in my snug little room. At noon the sky was overcast and gray. Down came the snow, whitening the streets and roofs. The wind swept icy breaths from the water as it came up the river and rushed past the city spires and over tall buildings, whirling around us the snow and storm. We had hurried home, shut and fastened our blinds, drawn close the curtains, and piled coal higher on the glowing grate. We had taken off our wraps and now sat close to the cheery fire for a whole afternoon's pleasant enjoyment.

Parepa said: "Mary, this is perfect rest! We shall be quite alone for four hours."

"Yes, four long hours," I replied. "No rehearsals, no engagements. Nobody knows where you are. If the whole company died they couldn't let you know!"

Parepa laughed merrily at this idea.

"Dinner shall be served in this room, and I won't allow even the servant to look at you!" I said.

She clasped her dimpled hands together like a child in enjoyment, and then sprang up to roll the little centre-table near the grate.

"This is a better fire than we have at home," she said. "Do you remember the scolding that day when I took you to our museum, and you made great fun of our 'pot of coals'?"

"Yes, and how absurd your Italian fires are! I almost perished."

Parepa leaned her head back against the chair, and said in a low voice:

"Mary, that was a good Sunday in Venice, when my faithful old Luiga rowed us round to St. Mark's to early Mass and—"

"Oh! how lovely it was," I interrupted. "It seemed like a dream—how we slipped through the little canal under the Bridge of Sighs, then walked through the courtyard of the Doge's palace into the great solemn shadows of St. Mark's. I shall never forget the odor of the incense and the robes of the priests, and the slow intonings. Such crowds of people, all kneeling!"

Parepa looked intently into my eyes, and softly laughed in her queer little Italian way. "And," she went on, "then you took me to your church where your priest read a song out of a book, and the men and women were very sober-looking and sung so slow. Why, I can sing that little song now. I have never forgotten it."

Parepa folded her hands exactly like the Scotch Presbyterian folk of the small English church in Venice on the Grand Canal, and sang slowly one verse of our old hymn, "When all Thy mercies, oh my God, to the old tune of 'Canaan.'"

"How everybody stared at you when you joined in and sang," I said.

The snow had now turned into sleet; a great chill fell over the whole city. We looked out of our windows, peeping through the shutters, and pitying the people as they rushed past.

A sharp rap at my door. John thrust in a note. "My dear friend, can you come? Annie has gone. She said you would be sure to come to her funeral. She spoke of you to the last. She will be buried at four."

I laid the poor little blotted note into Parepa's hand. How it stung! We looked into each other's faces helplessly. I said: "Dear, I must go, but you sit by the fire and rest. I'll be at home in two hours, and poor Annie she has gone!"

"Tell me about it, Mary, for I am going with you," she answered.

She threw on her heavy cloak, wound her long white woollen scarf closely about her throat, drew on her woollen gloves, and we set out together in the storm.

Annie's mother was a dressmaker, who sewed for me and my friends. She was left a widow when her one little girl was five years old. Her husband was drowned off the coast, and out of the blinding pain and loss and anguish had grown a sort of idolatry for the delicate, beautiful child, whose brown eyes looked like the young husband's.

For fifteen years this mother had loved and worked for Annie, her whole being going out to bless her one child. I had grown fond of them; and in small ways, with books and flowers, outings and simple pleasures, I had made myself dear to them. The end of the delicate girl's life had not seemed so near, though her doom had been hovering about her for years. I had thought it all over as I took the Easter lilies from my window-shelf and wrapped them in thick papers and hid them out of the storm under my cloak. I knew there would be no other flowers in their wretched room. How endless was the way to that East End house! At last we reached the place.

In the street stood the hearse, known only to the poor. We climbed flight after flight of narrow dark stairs to the small upper rooms. In the middle of the floor stood a stained coffin, lined with stiff, rattling cambric and cheap gauze, resting on uncovered trestles of wood.

We each took the mother's hand and stood a moment with her, silent. All hope had gone out of her face. She shed no tears, but as I held her cold hand I felt a shudder go over her, but she neither spoke nor sobbed.

The driving storm had made us late, and the plain, hard-working people sat stiffly against the walls. Some one gave us chairs and we sat close to the mother. I whispered to the mother and asked:

"Why did you wait so long to send for me? All this would have been so different."

With a kind of a stare she looked at me.

"I can't remember why I didn't send," she said, her hand to her head, and added, "I seemed to die, too, and forget, till they brought a coffin. Then I knew it all."

The undertaker came and bustled about. He looked at the myself and Parepa, as if to say, "It's time to go." The wretched funeral service was over.

Without a word Parepa rose and walked to the head of the coffin. She laid her white scarf on an empty chair, threw her cloak back from her shoulders, where it fell in long, soft black lines from her noble figure like the drapery of mourning. She laid her soft, fair hand on the cold forehead, passed it tenderly over the wasted, delicate face, looked down at the dead girl a moment, and moved my flowers, looked down at the stained box to the thin fingers, then lifted up her head, and with illumined eyes sang the glorious melody—

"Angels, ever bright and fair,
Take, oh, take her to thy care."
Her magnificent voice rose and fell in its richness and power and pity and beauty. She looked above the dingy room

and the tired faces of the men and women, the hard hands and the struggling hearts. She threw back her head and sang till the choirs of paradise must have paused to listen to the music of that day.

She passed her hand caressingly over the girl's soft dark hair, and sang on—and on—"Take, oh, take her to Thy care."

The mother's face grew rapt and white. I held her hands and watched her eyes. Suddenly she threw my hands off and knelt at Parepa's feet, close to the wooden trestles. She looked her fingers together, tears and sobs breaking forth. She prayed aloud that God would bless the angel singing for Annie. A patient smile settled about her lips, the light came back into her poor dulled eyes, and she kissed her daughter's face with a love beyond all interpretation of human speech. I led her back to her seat as the last glorious notes of Parepa's voice rose triumphant over all earthly pain and sorrow.

And I thought that no queen ever went to her grave with a greater ceremony than this young daughter of poverty and toil, committed to the care of the angels.

The following week thousands listened to Parepa's matchless voice. Applause rose to the skies, and Parepa's own face was gloriously swept with emotion. I joined in the enthusiasm; but above the glitter and shimmering of jewels and dress, and the heavy odor of flowers, the sea of smiling faces, and the murmur of voices, I could only behold by the dim light of a tenement window the singer's uplifted face, the wondering countenances of the poor onlookers, and the mother's wide, startled, tearful eyes. I could only hear above the sleet on the roof, and on the storm outside, Parepa's voice singing up to the heaven—"Take, oh, take her to Thy care."

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

I read some little time ago something which interested me profoundly—the life of Mrs. Thos. Carlyle. The book is not a new one—neither is its author among the literary lions of the day; but no criticism of the author's style occurs to you as you lay down the book. Matter, not manner, is uppermost in your mind; you see nothing, hear nothing, but those brave, cheerful, pathetic little letters of her whose martyrdom ended just thirty years ago.

The pity of it. It does not lessen our sorrow to know that her martyrdom was entered upon knowingly, willingly, so her biographers tell us. In your heart of hearts you doubt that paragraph which informs you that at the time of her marriage, bravely as she faced the future, she did not expect other happiness than was to be won by a life of self-sacrifice, nor ask other reward than the appreciation and confidence of the man of genius whom she had resolved to serve. Having these, she had been well content to bear his irritability and moroseness, to stand between him and poverty's daily worries, to accept menial duties to which she was unaccustomed, and to lose the friends whose society he would not tolerate.

It seems scarcely creditable that a girl—young, rich, beautiful, and clever—would have knowingly entered upon such a thorny path. Girls have been known to take just such foolish steps when madly in love; but for Mrs. Carlyle there was no such excuse. The man to whom her heart's best affection had been given, and who returned it with all the warmth of a noble nature, was separated from her by a bond which death only could annul, and Carlyle was fully cognizant of that fact.

Yet, if such were her expectations of married life, they were not disappointed; they had full and bitter fruition.

Concentrated selfishness was the keynote of Carlyle's domestic life. He abhorred society; therefore his wife must have none of it. He detested business—had neither the ability nor desire to master it: that fell to his wife's portion. He preferred a country life, consequently there followed years of isolation in a dilapidated country mansion, in the middle of a moor—years to which the unhappy woman could never return, even in thought, without a feeling of inexpressible horror.

Further, the delicate appetite of this man of genius could not tolerate the dishes manufactured by any "help," nor could his too sensitive nerves endure their methods of managing their duties. Hence, his wife must, perforce, become a respectable, unpaid upper servant, and perform duties which no servant, indeed, would attempt. Her account of one night's experience, undertaken to satisfy a childish caprice, is one of the most pathetic things ever written:

"The bread from Dumfries not agreeing with my husband, it was plainly my duty as a Christian wife to bake at home. So I sent for a copy of Cobbet's 'Cottage Economy,' and fell to work. But, knowing nothing of the process of the fermentation or the heat of oven, it came to pass that my bread was put in the oven at the time that myself ought to have been in bed; and I remained the only person not asleep in a house in the middle of a desert. One o'clock struck, then two, and three, and still I was sitting there, my whole body aching with weariness, my heart aching with a sense of forlornness and degradation. That I, who had been so petted at home, whose comfort had been studied by everybody in the house, who had never been required to do anything but cultivate my mind, should have to pass the night in watching a loaf of bread—which mightn't turn out bread at all—such thoughts maddened me, till I laid down my head on the table and sobbed aloud. It was then that the idea of Benvenuto Cellini sitting up all night, watching his Perseus in the furnace came to me, and I asked myself, 'After all, in the sight of the Upper Powers, what is the difference between a statue of Perseus and a loaf of bread, so that each be the thing one's hand has found to do?' The man's determined will, his energy, his patience were the really admirable things of which his statue of Perseus was the mere chance expression. If he had

been a woman, living at Craigenputtock, sixteen miles from a baker, and he a bad one, all these qualities would have come out more fully in a good loaf of bread."

Brave sentiments these, though called forth by an occurrence less trying than hundreds of others which she passes by in silence, but which her biographer tells to the world, whose sympathy, alas! comes too late to soothe the heart that yearned in vain for one crumb of comfort—of appreciation from the creature to whom she had sacrificed her preferences, her comfort, her ambition, and, finally, her life.

Well might her husband say, "In her bright [?] existence she had more sorrows than are common; but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and ever-loving helpmeet of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him, as none else could, in all of worth that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21st April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life as if gone out."

"More sorrows than are common!" Aye, verily, glad we are to believe that such experiences as hers are rare, even among the wives of men of genius; but, perhaps, the fact that such things do happen, even rarely, has as much to do in deterring women of a certain class from matrimony as "Higher Education" or "The Increased Attractions of Business or Professional Life."

MINNIE MAY.

A Headache Explained.

A correspondent writes to the editor of an evening contemporary: "Sir,—I am a quiet young man, and not at all given to dissipation. Still, I was out at the play last night, and then I went to my club, and I've got a bad headache this morning. If you

allow me to explain the headache, you will at the same time communicate a warning to other young men who may stay out late. I am staying temporarily with a great-aunt in Eaton Square. She is a kind old lady, and very fond of me; and, though I am aware that she has never quite realized that I have grown up, yet, when I told her last night that I was going out for the evening, she determined that I might be trusted with the latch-key. So I told the servants they needn't sit up for me; and found myself at my great-aunt's door about two

o'clock a.m. Well, I got out my latch-key and put it into the keyhole, and turned it and pushed open the door. Would it be believed? The servants had left everything unfastened except the chain, so that the door would open only as far as that would allow it. Now, I have been reading a good deal lately, and I remembered to have come across the notion that, if one can get one's head through anywhere, one can get through altogether—it was with reference to somebody's escape from prison, I think. So, as I did not wish to disturb the household, I resolved to try if I couldn't get through in the space allowed by the chain. I got my head through all right, but I couldn't get any farther. And, when I tried to pull my head back again, I couldn't do that either. So there I was. I couldn't shut the door without getting my head out, and my head couldn't be got out without shutting the door and taking the chain down. And I couldn't reach the bell. By-and-by the policeman came round, and, catching sight of me by the light of his lantern, perhaps not unnaturally took upon himself to inquire what was my business there. I explained as well as I could from where my head was; but he did not believe me at first, and took hold of what there was left of me outside and tried to pull me out altogether. The proceeding caused me some pain; so, to allay his suspicions, I begged him to ring the bell and call up some of the servants to prove my identity. When the footman had appeared with a candle and testified to as much as he could see of me, the policeman was satisfied, and the only question that remained was how to extricate me. The only way seemed to be to fetch a blacksmith to cut the chain; but it was only just close to three in the morning; and, though the blacksmiths are, as a rule, early risers, yet it was hardly to be expected that one could be found to execute a job at that hour. The footman went downstairs and got an old file, and set to work to see what he could do with that. But it was a very weak file, and he managed it very badly, and kept squeezing my head between the door and the doorpost. By four o'clock he had got about a quarter of the way through one side of a link of that chain, the policeman looking in every now and then on his way up and down to see how we were getting on. When his time was up, he handed his interest in me over to another policeman, and, wishing me good morning, went home placidly to bed. Soon afterwards, milkmen and such-like folk began to come about; and there was very soon quite a considerable gathering, and some of them made rude remarks. As the file penetrated farther and farther through the chain the door wobbled more and hurt me more. However, my final liberation took place between five and half-past this morning. The door opened with a jerk as the last shred of the chain gave way before the file, and I fell into the footman's arms. The crowd gave a slight cheer; we shut the door from inside, and I went up to bed."

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Tapestry Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be—From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.

Give ME Thy Heart.

With echoing steps the worshippers Departed one by one. The organ's pealing voice was still'd,

For I have loved thee with a love No mortal heart can show; A love so deep, my saints in heaven

I loved thee ere the skies were spread; My soul bears all thy pains; To gain thy love my sacred heart

In awe she listened, and the shade Passed from her soul away; In low and trembling voice she cried—

The blessing fell upon her soul; The angel by her side Knew that the hour of peace was come.

The Guide of Our Journey. In the great hall of the museum at Copenhagen, there stands in the midst, with outstretched hands,

There are teachers—the greatest—from whom we can afford to part. Though Goethe's history be but known imperfectly, the Faust, with what there is of teaching in it, will live.

There are teachers—the greatest—from whom we can afford to part. Though Goethe's history be but known imperfectly, the Faust, with what there is of teaching in it, will live.

Even those who rebel against His exalted claim cannot fail to feel the part He plays in forming all that is best in the world in which they live;

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age.



HIDDEN PROVERB—NO. 13.

One of my correspondents asks if I know any paper which publishes children's stories? No, my dear; I fear you will have to wait several years before your MSS. will be accepted.

A Plain Little Girl.

Once I knew a little girl, You might try her hair to curl, All in vain;

But the thoughts that through her brain Came and went, As a recompense for pain,

Every thought was full of grace, Pure and true; And in time the homely face

Shall I tell you, little child, Plain or poor, If your thoughts are undefiled,

The Talking Dog.

There was once a ventriloquist so poor that he was obliged to travel on foot from town to town to save expense, much after the manner of the gentleman of adventure in Grimm's tales.

They journeyed together to the next town, and entered the tavern tired, hungry, and penniless. Not being troubled with the inconvenient refinement which comes from a long line of ancestors, the man had developed the quality known as cheek, so he and the dog sat down to supper for which they could not pay.

The room was full of loungers, and the stranger took a conspicuous seat. "What will you have?" asked the only waiter the place employed; and the order embraced nearly everything on the bill of fare.

"But I want something for my dog, too," he added. "Ask him what he will have." The waiter muttered something about "Whatcher giving us," so the stranger said: "What, don't you like to? Well, Bruno, will you have beef or fish?"

"Water, thank you," said Bruno. By this time the landlord and everyone in the place was eager with suppressed wonder, and gathered about to hear a dog talk.

The ventriloquist feigned indifference by eating with avidity, while the landlord was evidently considering something. His cogitation resulted in his offering the stranger three hundred dollars for his wonderful talking dog.

The ventriloquist appeared to hesitate a moment, then said, abruptly, "Yes, you may have him for three hundred dollars.

When the money was paid and the ventriloquist was about to leave, he turned to the dog, patted him affectionately, and said, "Good-bye, old fellow, you've been a good friend to me."

"You are no friend of mine," returned the dog, "to sell me to another master. As you were mean enough to serve me such a trick, I'll have revenge. I'll never speak another word as long as I live."

The ventriloquist then made off with all possible haste.

The Dead Pussy Cat.

You are stiff an' cold as a stone, Little cat! Dey's done frowed you out all alone, Little cat!

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

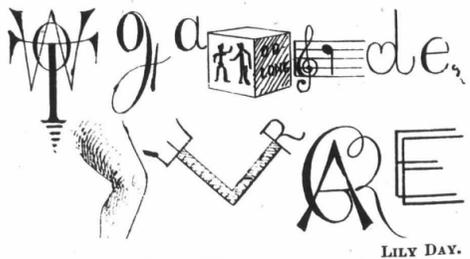
MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,— The winners for the months of January, February and March are as follows: For original puzzles—1st, Charlie S. Edwards; 2nd, Annie P. Hampton; 3rd, Thos. W. Banks.

As almost all are in favor of cash prizes, I will offer the following for best puzzles and answers received until July 1st: For best original puzzles—1st prize, 75 cts.; 2nd, 50 cts.; 3rd, 25 cts.

Puzzles.

All puzzles and answers should be sent direct to Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont., who has charge of this department.

1—ANAGRAM. In answer to T. W. Banks. I cordially welcome to our ranks His clever and accomplished friend.



3—WHEEL. Rim, 8 letters—Continent. Spokes, 4 letters: 1—8—Having power., 2—8—Pret "of make.", 3—8—Large lake.

I am a sm I shine And in ce To man Beheaded Planted Where of And pa Behead n By a no When Go And ca

As I I In t The Sca The An That Ha

My FIRST is My next I And THIR I And Engl The want of My FIFTH

7— 1—A letter. 2— ly. 3— Wanders. 5—Name of a rit ture. 7—A letter.

8— The earth pours Both rich and pe My SECOND is se In city, town, or You see it abroa You see it where My WHOLE, you eat, And likely think

Answers

1— DEAR QUEEN King George Wales, won a The red men w were superior had a weapon used with good on the look out soon hope to es we may dwe Indians. So, with h

2— B F I R B A R O M D E N D E T

5—More, Aus Lowell, Dunbar. 6—Napole Aberde Talon Iroquo Oneida North

7—Sara 8—Mean 9—Shame

SOLVERS TO Charlie S. lan, J. S. Cre

It costs ous. One to take di the close o was place take appl ing one of wanted p ears I mi pars the please," he to Mr. Ch appetite fo Mr. Smith that he w which he "Thank y leaving th Ames and or four pe of sight th a laugh c "Boys," s old lady i have said time and is not the ation."

4-BEHEADINGS.

I am a small yet important thing,
I shine like a star in the darksome night,
And in centuries past I used to bring
To man for his labor the welcome light;
Beheaded, I am a lovely place,
Planted sublime with trees and flowers,
Where old and young their ease may take,
And pass away the weary hours;
Behead me again and I was used
By a noble man in a time long gone,
When God was grieved by the sins of men,
And caused the earth to be rained upon.

HARMOND BRADLEY.

5-THE LOST.

As I did — der along the cool lake
In the — e of the summer day,
The — — — — — of the pretty scene
Sent my — — — — — t away.
The — — — — — so gracefully swam,
And the place was so serene,
That it seemed as if a magic — — — — —
Had turned e'en on the foliage green.

In the above little spaces,
Which all are the same,
Inscribe a small unit
Or for paleness a name.

THOS. W. BANKS.

6-SQUARE WORD.

My FIRST is to grasp, and eke to hold fast;
My next to the moon pertains;
My THIRD is a country of area vast,
And England its sovereignty claims.
The want of my FOURTH a kingdom was worth;
My FIFTH in the spring clothes in beauty the earth.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

7-DIAMOND.

1-A letter. 2-Past tense of go quickly.
3-Wandered. 4-Horse-soldiers.
5-Name of a girl. 6-Free from moisture.
7-A letter.

LOUISE McLACHLAN.

8-CHARADE.

The earth pours forth my FIRST to feed
Both rich and poor; a household need.
My SECOND is seen in every land,
In city, town, or Gipsy band;
You see it abroad, you see it at home,
You see it where'er you please to roam.
My WHOLE, you'll find, my WHOLE will
eat.

CLARA ROBINSON.

9-CHARADE (partially by sound).

Oh! cousin Tommy Banks,
Please quit your naughty pranks;
Why should you from the Dom stay
way,
To call again another day.
FIRST now, my friend, and take your
seat.
And of the times do not COMPLETE.
From what you have done in the past,
It doth to me appear quite LAST,
That Uncle Tom will you reward,
If you will help the Dom to guard.

G. W. BLYTH.

Answers to March 16th Puzzles.

1-DEAR QUEEN CHARLOTTE, —
King George, with his son, Prince of
Wales, won a battle over the Indians.
The red men were without fear, but we
were superior altogether. The Indians
had a weapon like a spear which they
used with good fortune. Our people are
on the look out for surprises, but they
soon hope to establish a peace whereby
we may dwell in concord with the
Indians.

So, with hope, I say farewell.
PRINCE EDWARD.

2- B 3-Agriculture.
F A D 4- C
F I R E D R Y E
B A R O N E T C Y R U S
D E N S E E U X
D E E S

5-More, Austin, Field, Moore, Swift,
Lowell, Locke, Dryden, Spencer,
Dunbar.

6-Napoleon }
Aberdeen }
Talon } Nation.
Iroquois }
Oneidas }
North }

7-Sarah Grand, Lillian Bell.
8-Mean-time.
9-Shame, sham, ham, am.

SOLVERS TO MARCH 16TH PUZZLES.
Charlie S. Edwards, Louise McLachlan,
J. S. Crerar, T. W. Banks, Bertha Jackson, Clara Robinson.

It costs something, now and then, to be courteous. One day three young men stopped at a house to take dinner, and were cordially welcomed. At the close of the meal a basket of apples and pears was placed on the table. "Mr. Ames, will you take apples or pears?" asked the good wife, addressing one of the young men. He was perplexed. He wanted pears, "but," he said to himself, "if I say pears I might mortify my hostess, and should I say pears the boys will laugh." "An apple, if you please," he answered. A similar question was put to Mr. Childs, who also concluded to deny his appetite for the sake of courtesy and take an apple. Mr. Smith, the third student, made up his mind that he would take a pear, so when he was asked which he would take, he answered courteously, "Thank you, madam, I'll take pears." As they were leaving the house the kind-hearted matron gave to Ames and Childs several apples, but to Smith three pears. The young men hastened to get out of sight that they might divide the spoils and enjoy a laugh over the self-denial their courtesy caused. "Boys," said Ames, "I wouldn't have mortified the old lady for a basketful of pears." "Nor would I have said pears," remarked Smith. "There's a time and place for everything; but the dinner-table is not the place to correct your hostess' pronunciation."

Beatrice Cenci.

The portrait of Beatrice Cenci is one of the world-famous pictures. It is spoken of along side of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," Raphael's "Madonna Di San Sisto," and Titian's "Last Supper." Every tourist on his first visit to Rome seeks this famous picture as he does the Coliseum, the Dying Gladiator, and the Laocoon. It may, perhaps, be questioned whether this sweet and mournful countenance would have quite so much attracted the world's interest and curiosity if it had no story connected with it. The painting is of undoubted merit, full of expression, with the execution of a master; hence, though like most other noted things to which generations of men have given their keenest regard, it has been carpied at and decried, and its origin made the subject of fierce controversy, though long unhesitatingly attributed to Guido.

The tragic story of Beatrice Cenci takes rank along side the terrible conceptions of the Greek dramatists, and we can only hope, for the credit of humanity, that it owes more to imagination than to fact. Beatrice, called the "Beautiful Parricide," was the daughter of Francesco Cenci, a wealthy Roman nobleman who was twice married; Beatrice being his daughter by his first wife. After his second marriage he is stated to have treated the

so long as this celebrated picture exists, one of the chief treasures of the Barberini Palace, at Rome, so long will it continue to attract and fascinate generations of visitors; and though the story connected with it should be proved in great part a fiction, those appealing eyes will not have lost their force for any with taste and judgment to appreciate one of the best achievements of art.

Fitting In.

Some people never fit in anywhere. They are stiff, unyielding, angular; they seem to have about as many quills as a porcupine, and they always stick out; and wherever you put them it is a misfit; they are uneasy, discontented, uncomfortable, and impracticable. They clamor for their rights, they complain of their troubles, they magnify their authority, they stand upon their dignity, and all around must bow, bend or break before them. Such people always have trouble. Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow things go wrong with them, or do not go at all; and they seem to have no wisdom or power to correct the wrongs or remedy the evils of which they complain. If the threads are tangled they jerk them. If the machinery creaks or rattles, they run it the faster. If the engine is off the track, they put on more steam!

There are others who may have quite as much tenacity, but they have more ductility. They yield, they bend, they give way. They accept the situation. They conform to circumstances; they yield to the logic of facts and events. They do not threaten nor fume nor bluster. They do not strive nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the street. They do not dispute about trifles, nor murmur over what cannot be helped. They are meek, and gentle, and long-suffering, and kind; and yet they have their own way quite as often, without a fuss, as these more boisterous and turbulent souls do with all their storming.

Such people know how to fit in. They can take what comes, and be thankful. They can fill the place that is vacant. They can do the thing that needs to be done. They can make the best of things. They have no grudges to gratify, no enemies to punish, no wrongs to avenge, no complaint to make. They step aside when a locomotive is coming, and they do not attempt to quarrel with nature or destiny.

There are always places for such people. They are ever welcome, ever useful, ever faithful over a few things, and ever and anon are called to come up higher, and to be made rulers over many things, and at last to enter into the joy of Him who pleased not Himself, who came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many. It should be the aspiration and earnest endeavor of all our young people to be in this class, that they may receive the reward of well-doing.

The Sin of Fretting.

It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and we see how many minutes it will be before some-

body frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, knew before, and which most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are born to trouble as sparks fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—Helen Hunt.

Rhubarb Mixture.

Rub four large teaspoonfuls of rhubarb and four small teaspoonfuls of baking soda thoroughly together, then add one pint of boiling water. When cool add four teaspoonfuls of essence of peppermint and four tablespoonfuls of French brandy. This is excellent for all derangements of the stomach, particularly in children. The dose for a child of eight or ten years is one teaspoonful in a little water before breakfast.—Marion.



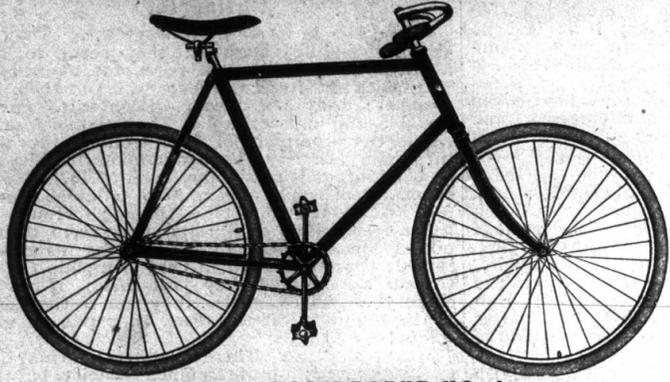
BEATRICE CENCI.

children of his first with grossest cruelty, hiring bandits to murder his two sons on their return from a journey to Spain. Beatrice he persecuted to her ruin, and made her life unendurable. The brutal cruelty of Francesco's character appears to have made itself a curse to all connected with him, and an object of dread and aversion. The unfortunate Beatrice sought the help of her relatives and of Pope Clement VII. in vain. Fear or self-interest caused the refusal of all interference; whereupon, in company with her stepmother and her brother, Giacomo, she planned and accomplished the murder of her unnatural parent.

The Nemesis that waits on bloodshed brought the crime to light; all were arrested, and, according to the custom of the time, subject to torture. The frail girl held out, but the brother confessed, and all concerned were executed in spite of strenuous efforts made in their behalf. It is impossible to look on the lovely countenance that regards the spectator with such mournful and appealing gaze from Guido's picture without feeling the keenest interest when connected with such a narrative as this. It has originated innumerable expressions of pity, sympathy, and incredulity. The whole story has been exposed to that searching criticism that has disintegrated so many of the treasured narratives of the past into myths. That there is a considerable basis of fact for this account is undoubted; how far distorted and overlaid is still matter of controversy; but

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Bay horse, 16 1/2 hands, 5 years old, extra good mover, thoroughly broken to harness, and a great road horse, a great show horse, and a getter of show ring colts; his dam is also dam of the well-known sweepstake winner, Sunlight. Redjacket was winner of 1st at the Central, Ottawa, 1893, also 1st and diploma at same show last season, 2nd at Montreal, 1895, and 1st at several other shows of lesser importance. Has no tricks or vices. Is offered for sale for no fault but that his owner has no use for him.

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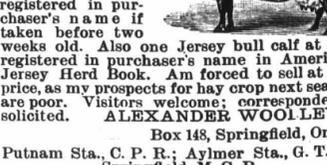
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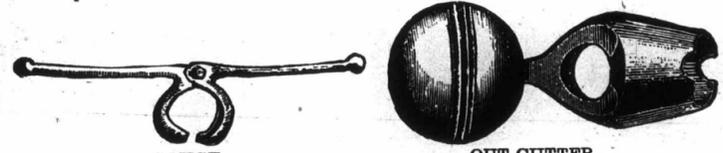
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Art



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(ASHTON SCOTCH sex, and able pri Boltor

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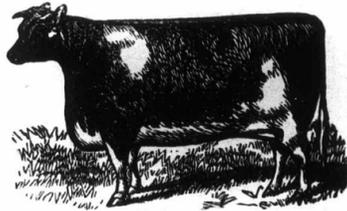
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Our excellent aged herd of Ayrshires is headed by our noted imported bull Cyclone. Tam Glen heads the young herd, and Lisgar Pogis of St. Anne's heads the Jerseys. The young stock are all from time tried dams. ED. McLEAN, Manager.

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The imported Cruickshank bulls Knight of St. John and Scottish Sportsman are at the head of this herd of imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families. 7-1-y JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

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A CHOICE assortment of the following pure-bred stock always on hand: Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle of the choicest breeding and most fashionable type and color. High-class Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages, "Sanders Spencer stock" Shropshires of the finest quality. Our breeding stock has been selected, at great cost, from the choicest herds and flocks of both England and Canada, and have been very successful winners in all leading show rings. Young stock supplied, either individually or in car lots, at the lowest prices. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. 3-y-om

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FOR SALE: A fine four-year old Holstein Bull, Artie's Aaggie Prince, No. 47, C.H.F.H.B., the sire of many prize-winners at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Gananogue, in 1895. Sire, Prairie Aaggie Prince, one of the best bulls ever imported to Canada; \$300.00 was refused for him. Dam, Artie's Kattie, gave 49 lbs. 2 oz. of milk in one day and 70 lbs. milk in one day on ordinary feed of the Model Farm, Guelph. Also a lot of fine Tamworth Pigs for sale, ready to breed and of the very best quality. Address—W. C. QUICKFALL, GLENALAN, ONT. 2-2-y-o

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SPECIAL OFFERING FOR APRIL. Shorthorn Yearling Bull | Jersey Yearling Bull (Extra good; a sure winner)

Butler County Dent Corn

A few bushels extra selected seed—the corn for both crib and silo.

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Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

Six young Bulls from 10 to 14 months old; 25 Shropshire Ewes, one, two and three years old, due to lamb in March; 15 ram and 20 ewe lambs. Twenty Berkshire Sows, from 5 to 12 months old, several of them due to farrow in March, April, and May. The above choice stock are all registered, and FOR SALE at GREAT BARGAINS. 15-y-om W. G. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn. G. T. R.

THE SPRINGBURN HERD OF SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Five good yearling bulls, a few good cows and heifers, bull and heifer calves, all of the choicest breeding and descended from the best Scotch families; can supply a carload. Rock-bottom prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

Shorthorns

Four Bull Calves of finest Booth breeding. The dams are imp. Lady Ann, daughter and g. daughter Lady Potter; her daughter by a now-dead Paul Potter; her daughter by Booth bull Waraby bull, her g. daughter by Booth bull. The sire of these calves is of finest Polwarth and Waraby blood. Two roans, two red and one little white. Price, \$100 each. Also several Heifers. D. ALEXANDER, Brigden, Ont. 5-y-om

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4 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

(fit for service; one roan and three reds) descended from Cruickshank cows. One Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Some brood mares and fillies.

James I. Davidson & Sons

3-a-o BALSAM, ONT.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Have some good show material in Heifer Calves, also some grand Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers for sale. Write for catalogue. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

BULLS FOR SALE—Farmers and stock-

men requiring a first-class Shorthorn bull, at hard-times prices, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, or, better, come and see my stock, as I have a number which I am bound to sell. I have still a few good boars and sows of Berkshire and Yorkshire breeding ready for shipment. 12-2-y-o W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.

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LAKE VIEW FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

Breeders of CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE. Have 3 young bulls for sale, one 2 years old, and two yearling bulls sired by imp. Cruickshank bulls. 4-2-y-om

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Several Heifers, got by the Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—17548—, by imported General Booth, and from A1 dairy cows. WILLIAM GRAINGER & SON, 13-y-om Lonsdale, Ont.

NOTICES.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate. Mr. Geo. Brodie, proprietor of the Gladstone, Ont., cheese and butter factory, and Mr. Jas. A. James, of the Nilestown, Ont., cheese factory (in which a buttermaking plant is to be put in for fall operations), have both secured from Messrs. E. Leonard & Son, London, Ont., new engines and boilers of enlarged capacity. Messrs. Leonard report several other factory-men negotiating for new engines.

Mr. R. J. Shrimpton, Manager of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Co., reports having received many enquiries in regard to farm properties from the United States and the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion. A great many farmers from these quarters will settle in Manitoba the present season. He advises us that land sales up to the present amount to \$30,000, and at the rate in which enquiries are being made he expects a great advance over previous years. Mr. Shrimpton is offering for sale some very choice farm lands, a list of which will be sent to any one applying to him at 223 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. His advertisement appears in another column.

Mr. H. H. Beck, 208 Main street, Winnipeg, Man., reports sales of farm properties in the following districts: Three farms in Emerson, one in Morris, five in Carberry, two in Griswold, two in Hamlets, one in Deloraine, one in Brandon, one east of Winnipeg, one in St. Anne, two in Belmont, two in Baldur. The total sales of farm properties since the beginning of the year amount to \$38,000. In the majority of these sales the first payments were made in cash by bona fide farmers. This is a large increase over sales made in previous years, and as April is the month in which the greater number of sales are generally made, it is expected that the sales during April this year will be much greater than ever before. Mr. Beck does not handle land on commission, all lands being owned and controlled by him. His advertisement in another column will show the various districts in the Province of Manitoba where he has properties for sale.

"REMOVED BONE SPAVIN." The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I saw an advertisement of Gombault's Caus-tio Balsam for removing blemishes. I have a horse that has a soft enlargement on the hock joint, which I think is a kind of a bog spavin, and I don't know what to do for it. So send me one of your circulars and testimonials. A neighbor of mine took a bone spavin off with the Balsam. HERBERT IRWIN, Fardoe, Pa., March 15, 1895.

CHOICE TREES CHEAP!

Having grown an excess of certain varieties of trees and plants, I will give a very liberal discount for immediate orders for the following varieties:

- APPLES—Gideon, Scott's Winter, and Red Astrakhan.
- STANDARD PEARS—Bartlett, Flemish B'ty, and Clapp's Fan.
- DWARF PEARS—Duchess, Bartlett, and Louise de Jersey.
- PLUMS—Bradshaw and German Prune.
- PEACHES—E. Crawford, Garfield, Jacques R. R. and Wager.
- CERRISSES—Coe's Transparent.
- CURRENTS—Blk. Naples.
- GRAPE VINES—Champion and Catawba.
- STRAWBERRIES—Williams and Woolverton.
- ARBOR VITAE and SPRUCE, Maples, Birch, Catalpa, and other ornamentals.

Besides these, which are in surplus, I have a normal supply of nearly everything required in the Nursery line, at very reasonable rates, quality considered. Please bear in mind this is all strictly prime stock. Have a quantity of No. 2 stock to offer at extremely low rates also, if wanted. Write quick for prices and catalogue to

E. D. SMITH, PROP., Helderleigh Farm Nurseries, WINONA, ONT. 3-a-o

E. BRIEN, RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO.

We offer for sale a three-year-old red bull, sired by "Daisy Chief"—15274—, by "Indian Chief," dam "Gipsy Queen 3rd"—30000—, by "Trot Hill" (imp.)—6456—(56656); and a five-year-old cow with calf at foot; also one or two yearling heifers. Also choice Berkshire sows and boars about seven months old, and excellent pigs about two months old. 4-2-y-om

For Sale!

A very fine four-year imported Shorthorn bull, Sirius—15281—, bred by Wm. Duthie, Scotland, and got by the great stock bull, Leonidas—56656—. This bull is of first-class breeding, and No. 1 quality, deep roan in color, and will be sold at a bargain. A. F. McGILL, Hillsburg. 22-2-f-o

Geo. Downey & Bro., CASTLEBERG, ONT.,

breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE and COTSWOLD SHEEP. A few very choice young rams for sale at low prices. No. 1 breeding and fine quality. Stock guaranteed to be as described. St. Bolton, C. P. R.; Palgrave, G. T. R. 22-2-y-o

MAPLETON STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Two very fine Durham Bull Calves of a low-down, lengthy, fleshy type, from a son of Indian Chief, dam Lovely 19 (imp.), of noted milking strains. Come and see them before buying too soon, or write me for particulars. Farm, 5 miles from Guelph, 2 miles from Mosborough, G. T. R. 4-2-y-om

HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Guelph, Ontario.

LINDENCOURT HOLSTEINS. Herd Established 1893. Original stock imported direct from the best dairy lines in Holland. All stock well developed and good size. Just what will suit the practical farmer. Prices moderate. Before purchasing write for particulars. Address—A. GIFFORD, Meaford, Ont. 4-2-f-o

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

See J. Lenton's new advertisement in this issue, of Golden and Silver Wyandottes.

Mr. J. C. Lyons, of Lucknow, Ont., in writing us to change his advertisement, says that he has added some new cocks to his flock at long prices. All the birds are in fine condition and eggs are hatching better than ever this season.

The Roadster stallion, Redjacket, by Redmond, advertised in this issue by B. Rothwell, Ottawa, was seen by us at the last Montreal and Ottawa exhibitions, where he captured, at the former, first and sweepstakes, and at the latter, second prize. He is a strong, handsome horse, and an excellent mover.

It will be of important interest to persons desiring an exceptionally fine Hackney mare to go into the stud or before a dog cart, to learn that Mr. H. N. Crossley's Althorpe Duchess, portrayed on the front page of this issue, is to be sold by auction at Grand's Repository, Toronto, on April 18th, which is the last day of the Canadian Horse Show. It will be a matter of surprise to many that Mr. Crossley would consent to part with this mare.

We learn by a letter from Mr. R. E. White, Perth, Ont., that he was among the wise providers of fodder last year, and now has plenty of hay, corn, and roots to carry his Ayrshires in good form until grass comes. His stock bull, Grand Duke, the son of the noted winner, Sir Laughlin, has a grand lot of calves to his credit. The females of the herd are such cows as Brownie of Burnside, Lady Albion, and others, descended from such cows as Jessie of Burnside, winner of first prize as a three-year-old at the World's Fair.

THE TROTTING REGISTRY STANDARD.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association, held in Chicago, April 1st, 1896, the trotting standard for registration was amended by the following resolution:

That the following Standard Rules be and are hereby adopted to control registration, to go into effect May 1st, 1897, subject to the approval of the stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association at the annual meeting to be held April, 1897:

The Trotting Standard.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard bred trotter:

- 1.—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.
- 2.—A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30 and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30 from different mares.
- 3.—A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30 or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.
- 4.—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2.30 by different sires.
- 5.—A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

The Pacing Standard.

When an animal meets these requirements and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard bred pacer:

- 1.—The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.
- 2.—A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and granddam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2.25 and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2.25 from different mares.
- 3.—A mare whose sire is a registered standard pacing horse and whose dam and granddam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, provided she herself has a pacing record of 2.25 or is the dam of one pacer with a record of 2.25.
- 4.—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided she is the dam of two pacers with records of 2.25 by different sires.
- 5.—A mare sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard pacing horse.
- 6.—The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse out of a registered standard pacing mare, or of a registered standard pacing horse out of a registered standard trotting mare.

It is further resolved, that on and after May 1st, 1897, the fees charged for registration of all animals over two years of age shall be double the regular fees.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

On account of scarcity of feed I will make very low prices on several fine heifers, some of them prize winners and bred to the great bulls Netherland Consul and Sir Pieterje Josephine Mechthilde. Remember that at the last Toronto Industrial I won every first on heifers and both silver medals, in hot competition and under the expert judgment of Mr. C. R. Payne, of New York. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

HOLSTEINS!

WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best).

A. & G. RICE,

Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSSING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lambert's), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

ULRICH'S Illinois Mammoth Southern Sweet White Dent ENSILAGE

CORN is what you want for ensilage purposes. It stands more dry weather and will produce more ensilage on poor or good soil than any we know of. Ask your seed dealer there for it, and use no other. It is endorsed by some of the best seedsmen throughout Canada. Don't let them press you into using any other, but insist on having your seed dealer show you our book of testimonials and invoice dated this season. It will pay you. Also ask for our Yellow Dent, which is very choice. Our sales this year have been very heavy.

Tilsburg, Ont., 4-1-96.

Messrs. E. R. ULRICH & SON, Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your favor of 27th of March, beg to say that the M. S. S. Seed Corn that we planted last spring, from which we grew such heavy crops of Ensilage, was seed we purchased from you, and I have no objection to your making use of the fact in advertising your corn. I inclose a printed circular. I had so many enquiries asking what seed I planted, and how I cultivated my corn and saved it in silos, I had not time to answer so many letters, and so had some printed. Also one on the silo.

Yours truly, (Signed) E. D. TILLSON.

E. R. ULRICH & SON, Springfield, Ills.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE. WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY.

FOR SALE!

HALF THE FAMOUS BELVEDERE HERD OF JERSEYS, owing to most of my farm being sold. Not a Culling Out; but purchasers given their choice at Lowest Prices I ever offered. For many years I have taken everywhere

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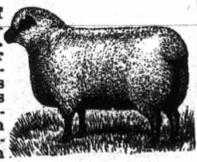
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Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., writes:—I have to record what is probably the most important sale of Jersey cattle that has ever been made in Canada (it is doubtful if it has been exceeded in any country). As I have not failed in many years to get the first herd prize at all our leading exhibitions, and sweepstakes on cow or bull, or both, people have come to see that it is better economy to pay a reasonable price for such cattle, that will be a constant source of pleasure and profit, than to buy inferior Jerseys merely because they can be had cheaper. Cheap! They are dear indeed, in the end, especially to farmers, for, as I said in my book, "Dairying for Profit," it is the poor man who can't afford to keep a poor cow. Mr. Benjamin Harty, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, came here to buy a herd from me, remarking that "the best were not too good for him." A brief mention of the animals will show how he succeeded:

Bessie of Malone—3rd prize at Montreal, and in my 1st prize herd there, 1892; 1st prize at Ottawa, and in my 1st prize herd there, 1892; sweepstakes at Ottawa; in my 1st prize herd at Toronto; record: 10 lbs. 15 ozs. butter a week when only twenty-one months old, milks 33 lbs. a day, and has not been dry in five years.

Minnette Poggis 2nd-2nd prize, and in my 1st prize herd Toronto, 1891; 1st prize, and in my 1st prize herd, Montreal, 1891; 3rd prize, and in my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1891; 1st prize, and in my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1892; a great milker, with immense udder.

Massena's Maggie—Granddaughter of Massena, who gave 654 lbs. butter, and over 3,000 lbs. milk, in her 16th year. Maggie's sire, Massena's Son, took 1st and headed my 1st prize herd both in Toronto and Montreal, 1891; and headed my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1891; took silver medal both at Toronto and Montreal; headed my special gold medal herd at Ottawa; took 1st, and headed my 1st prize herd, Montreal, 1892; took 2nd, and headed my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1892.

Petite Nannette—Fourteen to eighteen lbs. butter a week, and has milked as high as 50 lbs. milk in one day.

Rose of Willow Lodge—A superb dairy cow, whose dam made 22 lbs. a week.

Cania Menies, whose dam made over 20 lbs. a week.

Lillium Excelsium—One of the most perfect types of an elegant Jersey that I ever owned; makes 17½ pounds a week, and gives 30 quarts milk a day, and has not been dry for years. All her offspring are prize stock and great in the dairy, and she is dam of my superb bull, Lillium's Rioter, which took 1st in his class, won silver medal, and also headed my 1st prize herd at all four of our great exhibitions last fall.

Silver Delle—Also a prize winner, and has made 19½ lbs. butter in one week.

Lulu Delle—First prize, and was one of my 1st prize herd, and won silver medal over all Canada, besides being one of the three that won me silver tea sets, at London, for three best cows of any breed at all.

Gypsy of Spruce Grove—A superb dairy cow; 1st prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Montreal, 1895; 1st prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Gananoque, 1895; 2nd prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1895; 3rd prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1895; sweepstakes both at Montreal and Gananoque, 1895.

Miss Satanella 2nd—Fourteen pounds butter a week at three years old; not shown till last fall, when she calved on cars, yet she took a prize at Toronto, at Montreal, at Ottawa, and a prize at Toronto, and stood in my 1st prize herd at all those places. Her dam was one of the greatest prize cows I ever owned; made over 20 lbs. butter a week, and was one of the three that won me the silver tea set, for three best cows of any breed, while the sire of Satanella 2nd is Canada's Sir George: 1st prize at Ottawa, 1887, as calf; 1st prize at Toronto, 1887, as calf; 1st prize at Kingston, 1888, as yearling; 1st, and headed my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1889; 1st, and 1889; silver medal, Toronto, 1889; 1st, and headed my 1st prize herd, London, 1889; silver medal, London, 1889; 2nd prize (Massena's Son taking 1st for me); Toronto, 1891; 3rd prize at Ottawa, 1891; 1st prize, and headed 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1892; sweepstakes, Toronto, 1892.

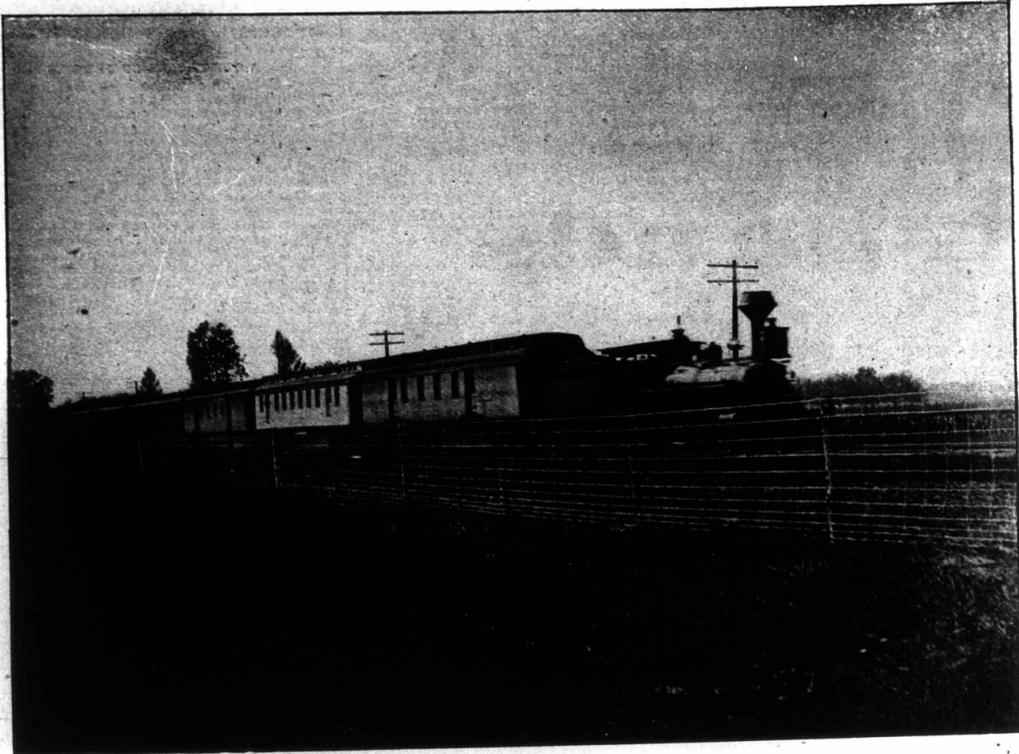
Hugo Beauty 2nd—Only two years old, with a prize record for both parents that is a blaze of glory. Her sire is Canada's Sir George, just mentioned, while her dam is

Hugo Beauty—First prize at London, 1888; 1st prize, and in 1st prize herd, Hamilton, 1889; 1st prize, Guelph, 1890; stood in 2nd prize herd, Toronto, 1890; 1st prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1891; sweepstakes both at Toronto and Ottawa, 1891; stood in my 1st prize herd, Montreal, 1891; 1st prize, in my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1892; and stood in my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1892; and sweepstakes, Toronto, 1892; 3rd prize, and stood in my 1st prize herd, Ottawa, 1892. But, perhaps, the greater "plum" is

Massena's Daughter—16 months old. She is not only from Old Massena, the most wonderful cow of her age that ever lived, but her sire is

Lillium's Rioter—1st prize as calf, at Montreal, 1891; 3rd prize as calf, Ottawa, 1891; highly commended, Ottawa, 1891; 1st prize, as yearling, Toronto, 1892; 1st prize, as yearling, Ottawa, 1892; 1st prize, and headed my 1st prize herd, Toronto, 1895; 1st prize, and headed my 1st prize herd, Montreal, 1895; 1st prize, and headed my 1st prize herd, Gananoque, 1895; sweepstakes, Toronto, 1895; sweepstakes, Montreal, 1895; sweepstakes, Ottawa, 1895; sweepstakes, Gananoque, 1895.

In all, Mr. Harty took 14 head, bringing his manager to take them down. In selecting cows whose reputation is made, and whose dairies are established, Mr. Harty showed his wisdom, and in beginning where I left off with them, he "built better than he knew," while I, for my part, have sons and daughters of all that he bought, and have still nearly 60 head that suit me, which means a great deal.



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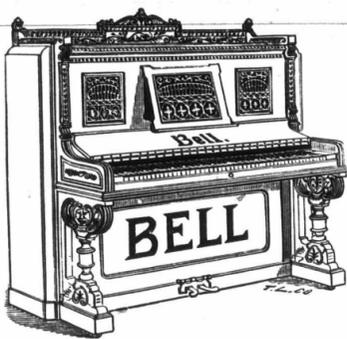
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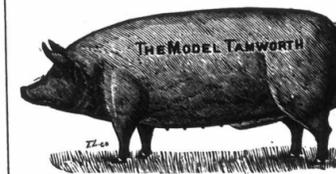
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Boars fit for service. Sows of all ages, at lowest prices consistent with the times and quality of stock. Orders for spring pigs taken; trios and pairs not taken. Eggs for hatching: 13 for \$1.00, 30 for \$2.00. Any assortment of the following, except Pekin Ducks (Hallowell strain), which are \$1.50 for 11 eggs, 25 eggs for \$3.00: Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish, and Silver Gray Dorkings. Send for new illustrated catalogue of stock, free. Address, 17-y-om **CAPT. A. W. YOUNG,** Tupperville, Ont.

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when they are 7c. to 10c. per doz. for your own use or sell them when they are 20c. to 25c. and double your money. I have a recipe to make a pickle that will keep eggs for two years if necessary, which I have used for 15 years. Will send it to any one sending me \$1.00 (registered letter).

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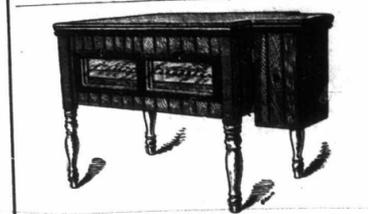
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. C. M. Simmons, Shorthorn breeder, Ivan, Ont., has received the following from Mr. Wm. Young, Secretary of the King's Co. (Nova Scotia) Agricultural Society:—"Enclosed please find draft in payment for bull, 'Shields,' who arrived safely, and is now in excellent health and condition, quick and active. We (the members of the Society) are all well satisfied with him. I think he is the best bull on the flanks that I ever saw, but not quite so flat on the quarters or ramp as some we have had here." Mr. Simmons reports business brisk this season, only a couple of good young bulls ready for use now being left on hand. The females and the two-year-old bull shown at the Toronto Industrial last fall have all gone on nicely, and this season's crop of calves are full of promise—the sort that grow into lusty prize-winners.

PURE-BRED VS. SCRUB.

In advocating the use of pure-bred vs. scrub boars, the following estimate is made in a recent bulletin issued by the Mississippi Exp. Station: "It is estimated that a male will get 100 pigs the first year, and these will be worth \$2 to \$5 more each at killing time than scrubs, and thus a \$50 hog will pay \$200 to \$500 on the investment in a single year."

CHERRY GROVE STOCK FARM.

John Morgan & Sons, Kerwood, Ont., write: "The demand for good young bulls has been good the past fall and winter. We sold six for fairly good prices; one extra good one left yet. Our stock are all in good shape. Straw for bedding is a thing of the past. I have added to my herd this winter, as a stock bull, Vice-Regent, by Aberdeen (imp.), dam by Vice-Consul (imp.); bred by John Miller, of Markham. He is a very promising young animal, which I think will cross well on my Indian Chief stock. My experience teaches that the best pay the best."

NOTICES.

As Arbor Day approaches there should be no hesitation in doing something in the way of beautifying the home and school surroundings. To do this trees are necessary, and to obtain Scotch pine and Norway spruce at very low prices should be the object of every man who has the manipulation of his own or public funds. The spring catalogue of evergreens, European larch, etc., sent out by D. Hill, Dundee, Ills., U.S.A., makes some unprecedented offers in trees of all sizes.

Our shepherds are fast adopting the custom of dipping their flocks a few weeks after shearing, and the results certainly justify the small expense and trouble. Others make it a rule to apply the dip whenever they see ticks—a very safe plan. Of the various compounds offered to the public the Cooper Sheep Dip appears to possess a unique record based on the experience of a host of successful shepherds. Those who have used it report a great improvement in the condition of the flock, and many an increased weight of wool, while others state that their clips brought higher prices. The advertisement of this Dip is in our columns in this issue.

BOOK TABLE.

Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary and Editor for the American Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, has sent us the 13th volume of their Herd Book, which contains the pedigrees of bulls Nos. 20,803-21,891, and of cows Nos. 35,440-37,972. It contains, besides the information necessary to such works, a schedule of prizes for officially authenticated butter records. The volume is well bound, clearly printed, and systematically compiled. It reflects great credit upon Mr. Houghton.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, U. S. A., has recently issued a publication entitled "Arbor Day: Its History and Observance." The book contains a large amount of information as to the value of trees, and a full account of the origin and history of Arbor Day; also suggestions for Arbor Day celebrations. A number of papers relate to tree planting, giving methods of planting, etc. It is illustrated with engravings of trees, landscapes, school grounds, and other objects, which explain and enforce the teaching of the text. School trustees and teachers would find it a very useful little volume to have on hand.

The London (Eng.) Hackney Horse Society uses the most perfect exhibition catalogue of entries we have yet seen. We have received from the accommodating secretary, Henry F. Euren, 12 Hanover Square, London, W. Eng., a copy of the last one issued, being prepared for the show held on March 3rd to 6th. We would first notice that the book is substantially and attractively bound in red boards with gilt lettering. It contains a full list of officers, summary of prizes, champion cups and medals, of exhibits. The entries are numbered and named, and the sire and dam, owner or breeder of each is given. One of the very desirable features which we regard as a great convenience is a margin, occupying about a third of each page, for visitors' notes. A copy of this volume should be in the hands of every exhibition board to be imitated in many of its desirable features.

BRIGHTEN THE HOME.

Spring housecleaning is at hand, and in thousands of homes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, wall papering will soon be under way. This branch of home decoration has become more of an art than in days gone by, if we may judge by the book of beautiful samples just received from the Wall Paper King of Canada, Mr. C. B. Scantlebury, of Belleville, Ont., who has made the business a specialty for years. The designs, tinting, etc., are all in admirable taste, and the prices reasonable. Complete directions are given for ascertaining the number of rolls, together with hints on making selections, and a practical guide to wall papering and ordering by mail. Any reader of the ADVOCATE may obtain this book of samples, etc., by sending a request on a post card, with P. O. address, to Mr. Scantlebury, to whom they must be returned.

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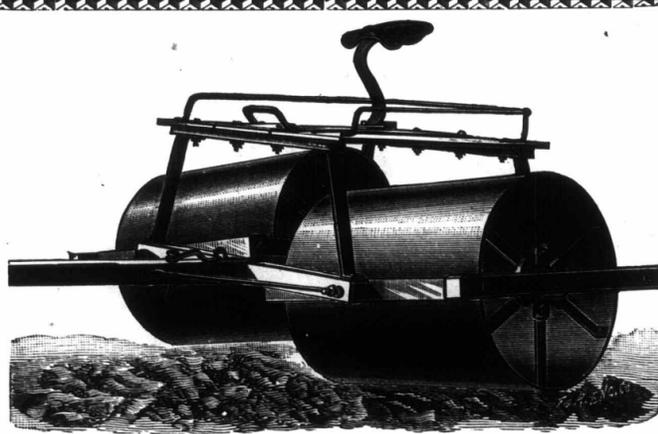
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The above results can be obtained by the use of either the Davis Hand International or Combination Cream Separator.

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- Mangel Seed, any kind, 15c. per lb.
- Swede Turnip Seed, standard kinds, 15c. "
- Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape Seed, 10c. "

Also following Seed Corn: Salzer's North Dakota, Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, Mammoth Cuban, Cloud's Early Yellow, Compton's Early, Early Learning, Rural Thoroughbred Flint; English Horse Beans, Sunflower Seed, etc. Cotton bags, 20c. each; Linen, 10c. each. Cash to accompany order in all cases.

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St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

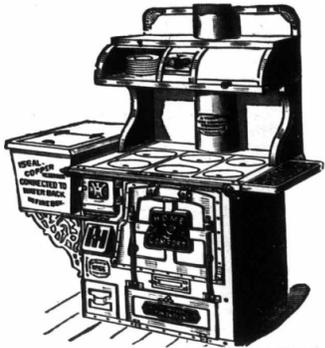
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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

It is with regret that we announce the death on March 10th of Mr. W. R. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., at the venerable age of 81 years. He was well known as head of the great firm of breeders, Smith & Powell (formerly Smith, Powell & Lamb). The fame of their success in Holstein-Friesian cattle breeding has been world-wide. They were also largely engaged in horse breeding, and carried on an extensive nursery business. The deceased held positions of prominence and trust in breeding and horticultural societies.

THE IDINGTON SALE.
The Bates Shorthorn sale, of Mr. John Idington, Stratford, Ont., came off on March 17th, as per advertisement, at moderate prices. The stock bull, Barrington Waterloo 3rd = 17245-, was purchased by Chas. Young, Brookdale, for \$80.00. The roan three-year-old, Duchess of Barrington 2nd, was sold to R. McCulloch, Science Hill, at \$71. The balance of the herd sold to the following: Leicester's Waterloo to W. J. Rodgers, Fullerton; Westruther Waterloo to E. Caiston, Tavistock; Lally of Stratford 3rd to S. Dante, Kirkton; Waterloo to James Moore, Kirkton; Vicountess Darlington to Peter Foley, Warburg; Lady Wilde 13th to F. Drives, Science Hill; Westruther Barrington to A. Smith, St. Mary's; Lady Wilde 13th to P. S. Robertson, Stratford; Westruther Waterloo 2nd to W. J. Rodgers, Fullerton; Westruther Waterloo 3rd to G. Murray, Downie; Waterloo 63rd to J. Moore, Kirkton; Lady Stratford 4th to F. Hamilton, Cromarty; Waterloo Barrington to G. Brickman, Rostock; Earl Wilde to Henry Greason, St. Mary's, and Duke of Westruther to J. Malloy, Stratford.

SHORTHORN GRADES AS DAIRY COWS.
A. McLean, "Fair View Farm," Eardley, P. Q., writes:—"Upon noticing some dairy records in your valuable paper, I concluded that a little gossip regarding my Shorthorn grades would be of interest to your readers. I may say that my herd, with the exception of a pure-bred Shorthorn bull and heifer, are grades. The bull, which I purchased from G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., is now fourteen months old and weighs 1,200 pounds. I started to send the milk of my eight cows to the cheese factory on May 15th, 1895, keeping home about forty pounds per day for calves and the house, also the milk of one other cow. The quantity of the milk sent the factory was as follows: From May 15th to June 15th, 5,400 lbs., while for the next four months the quantities were 5,600, 5,620, 5,510, and 4,075, making a total of 26,205 lbs., besides what was kept at home. The price received was 65c. per hundred, in all \$170.34, which is an average of \$21.25 per cow. From the milk kept at home we made and sold to keep the house over winter. One of my heifers, a three-quarter-bred Shorthorn, gave two months after calving, 29 lbs. at each milking on grass alone. The milk was weighed before witnesses."

CREDIT VALLEY STOCK FARM SALE.
Smith Bros., Churchville, sold their herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle by public auction on March 11th. The day was not very favorable, but the attendance numbered over 200 persons. They came from different parts of the Province. Mr. T. B. Carlow, Warkworth, secured one of the best in the young cow Margaret 4th's Slepikje Mercedes Queen; Mr. Wm. Patterson, Bertha, Man., obtained some choice ones, such as Neijke 2nd's Castine Queen, Lillie Tensen, Witsyde Sjut, and Neijke 2nd's Mercedes Queen; Mr. C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell, purchased Erie Belle 2nd, Flamboro Castine Queen, Netherland Castine Tiranias, Lady Teake's Tiranias Queen, Witsyde Sjut's Queen, Lillie Tensen's Castine Countess, and Lansdown Tiranias King; Joseph Snell, Snelgrove, got Springbrook Mercedes Maid; Lee Williams, Toronto, Bonheur Queen; G. W. Clemons, St. George, Cornelia Tensen; J. Pickering, Brantford, George, Cornelia Tensen; William Early, Norval, Iva's ton, Slepikje 4th; William Early, Churchville, Nedda Pride 2nd; A. Loughhead, Bradford, Tensen Tiranias 2nd; James Fenel, Derry-West, Bonheur Baron; Geo. Cheyne, Derry-West, Bonheur Queen; Frank Hillock, Brantford, Lassie Jean; Geo. Irving, Mansewood, Jongste Aaggie Tiranias Count; Jas. Fallis, Brampton, Tiranias 2nd's Prince Castine Queen, Netherland Castine King; Alexander Trimble, Brampton, Flamboro Queen's Princess Castine and Nedda 2nd's Tiranias King; J. W. McKee, Aurora, 2nd's Tiranias King; John Bing, Cornelia Tensen's Tiranias King; John Bing, Norval, Jongste Aaggie's Tiranias Queen and Flamboro Mink Tiranias Queen; J. J. McGill, Norval, Tiranias Mercedes King; Ira F. Calder, Grimby, Milton, Teake King; Andrew Henderson, Marion, Teake King; Mink Tiranias King; N. Barrett, Brampton, Slepikje Mercedes Count; Elliott Henderson, Slepikje Mercedes Count; John Hamilton, Welland Port, Clothilde Castine Baron; John Nagle, Delaware, Cornelia Tensen's Slepikje Baron; Richard Loyons, Huttonville, Slepikje; R. J. Gracey, Welland Port, Slepikje 4th's Castine Countess; Charles Letty, Churchville, Iva's Pride 2nd's Mink Queen; John Hamilton, Lisgar, Statesman Tiranias King; Matthew Ingram, Churchville, Lassie Jean's Mercedes Queen; Darius McClure, Huttonville, Springbrook Mercedes Mink; T. Early, Norval, brook Mercedes Mink; T. Early, Norval, Castine Pride. The prices obtained were not large, but considering the times a very fair average was made. The Large Improved York-shire sows brought from \$20 to \$30 each. The horses did not sell for high prices, although some were very choicely bred. Thus there have been sent to different parts of Ontario and Manitoba some of the choicest and richest-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have ever been seen in Canada.

The Veterinary College Closing.

The closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College were held on Saturday, March 28th, under pleasing and favorable circumstances. The graduates numbered 111, a large number of whom were honor men. The winner of the gold medal was G. R. C. Merriam, Negril, Jamaica, West Indies. The next six men passing the best general examination were J. F. J. Black, Dublin, Ireland; T. H. Ferguson, Lake Geneva, Wis.; L. Hay, Warsaw, Poland; W. N. Neil, Tower Hill, Ill.; R. Ryder, Delphi, N. Y. At the close of the proceedings an address and a magnificent photographic picture of the graduating class was presented to the principal, Dr. Andrew Smith, F. R. C. V. S.

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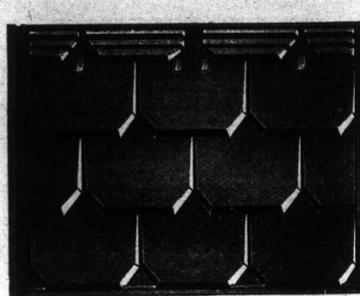
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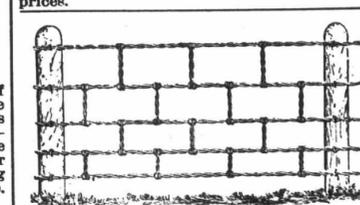
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