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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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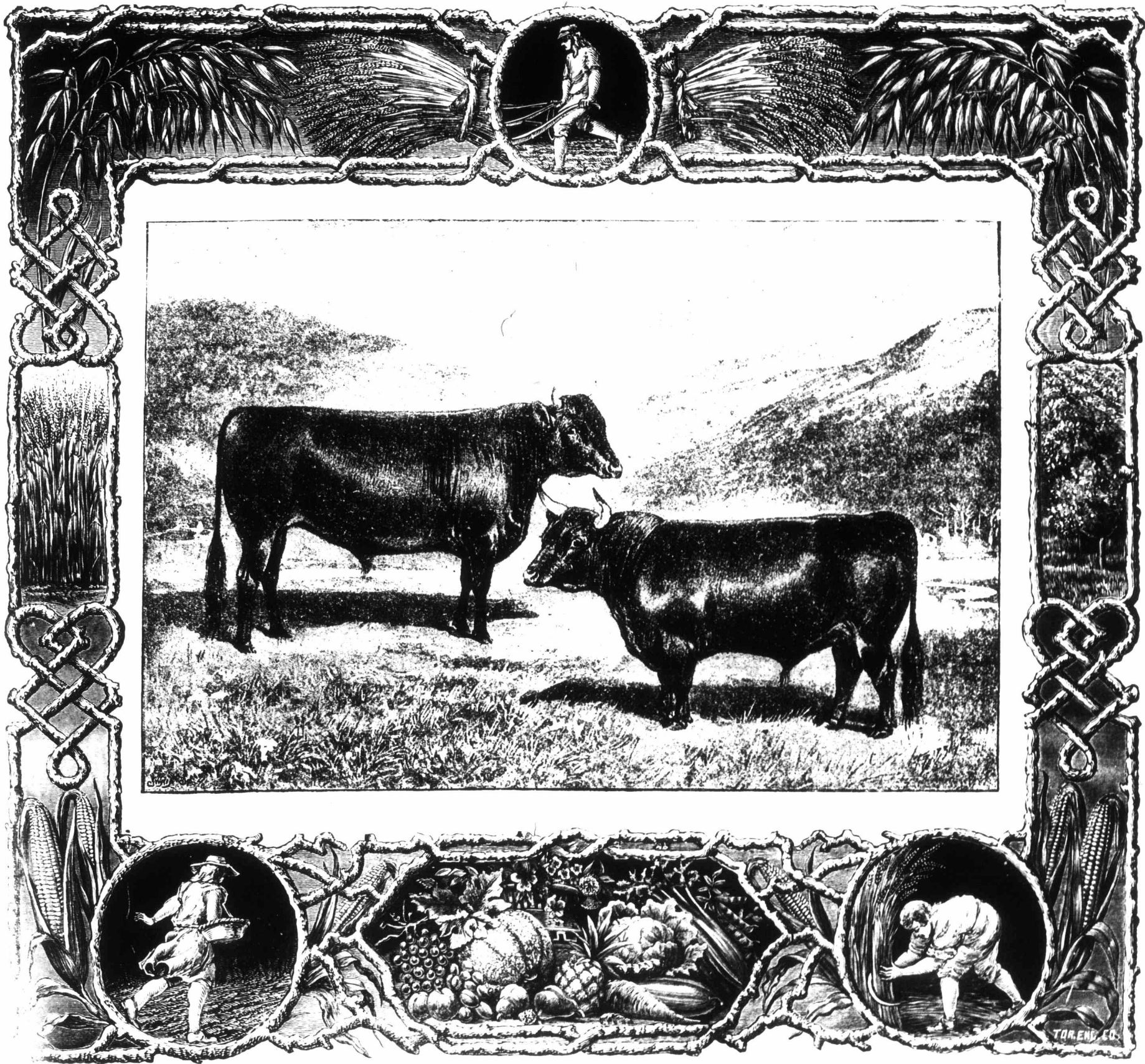
* AGRICULTURE. STOCK. DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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Vol. XXX.

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

No. 388.



"GAY LAD" AND "TOMMY DODD," KERRY AND DENTER-KERRY BULLS,
THE PROPERTY OF MR. JAS. ROBERTSON, WARWICK, ENG., FIRST PRIZE WINNERS
AT THE DARLINGTON ROYAL.

EDITORIAL.

Kerries and Dexter-Kerries.

The cattle represented on our first page, although not introduced into Canada, are the only pure-bred native breed of cattle in Ireland that possess much merit. They have been bred pure for a great number of years; but only in an aimless way until within a comparatively recent period. For a considerable time their excellent dairy qualities have won for them much favor in many parts of Britain, as well as in their native home. In general outline they are small but handsome, possessing finely-formed limbs. Their average height is about forty inches, and dressed weight of bullocks is from 400 to 500 pounds, and the average live weight of the cows is from 500 to 600 pounds. They are exceptionally hardy,—will live and thrive in almost any ordinary climate. The Kerry is known as "the poor man's" or the Irish cottager's dairy cow, especially in cold and inferior districts; but the breed also possesses the power of beef production in an eminent degree.

Points.—The true Kerry colors are orange skin with black hair, though specimens with red-brown hair do occur in the purest blood, but more frequently, perhaps, in the Dexter variety than in the others. White patches also appear from time to time. The head is small, fine, tapering, and well-balanced; cheeks lean; muzzle fine; nostrils high, well-placed, and rather open; eyes mild, full, and lively; horns well-sprung, rather upstanding, and smooth, rather thick at the base, but gently tapering and tipped with black; ears small, fine, and of rich orange color within. The neck is straight and fine. The body is well-rounded, the back being straight and even and the ribs well-sprung. The chest is fairly deep and broad; shoulders sloping and withers fine; hind-quarters proportionately large, but narrow at the rumps and high at the thighs; udder well-rounded, full, and capacious, in line with the belly and well up behind; teats large, well-placed, and rather far apart. The fore legs are short and straight; hind legs squarely placed and well-proportioned.

Mr. James Robertson (England), who has done a great deal to advance the interests of the Kerries, makes the following observations: "I have made no extended experiments and am unaware of any having been made; but my experience of an average Kerry cow is that she will yield twelve quarts of milk per day, and ten to eleven quarts of milk will make a pound of butter. My herd is kept on prime old pasture which has been most judiciously 'laid down.' The part the Kerry plays most prominently in the agriculture of the country is that they are bred by small farmers in the Kerry Mountains, where they have a temperature and climate much resembling that of the Welsh Mountains. They are kept in and about that district until they are from two and one-half to three years old, when they are bought up in the local fairs in Kerry and elsewhere for the richer lands of surrounding districts; in fact, the popular idea is that if land is not good enough to fatten Shorthorn cattle it will be occupied by Kerries.

"Considering the utter neglect with which the Kerry has been treated—no method whatever being followed in their breeding—it is a wonder that they are not extinct long ago. They are very easily kept. Two will consume very little more food than one large Shorthorn, and when crossed with it make both good dairy cows and butchers' beasts. The Kerry cattle are extremely hardy, not liable to disease, are handsome, docile, pretty in the park or paddock, and excellent butter-makers. My champion bull, Busaco, who has never been beaten in a show-yard, and who obtained Royal prizes, measured 68 inches in girth, 36 in height, and 34 from tail to top of shoulder."

The Dexter variety, or Dexter-Kerries, though now distinctly, in all senses of the term, a pure Kerry, whatever may have been its origin, is a much more compact, more substantial and lower-set animal than the Kerry proper. The leg bones are shorter and more substantial, the neck thicker and shorter, and the horns heavier, not so elevated and airy, and the head heavier and not so deer-like as in the case of the original Kerry. It is claimed by some authorities that they contain Devon blood; others are of the opinion that their difference is due only to selection. The name Dexter comes from the name of a man who was the founder of this variety.

Our Illustration.—The Kerry bull, Gay Lad, the property of Mr. James Robertson, The Firs, Hatton, near Warwick, Eng., number in Herd

Book, 288, won first prize at the Oxford Shire Show, first at Bournemouth, and also at the Royal at Darlington, and has, therefore, an unbeaten record. As regards symmetry and style, this bull leaves but little to be desired, whilst his exquisite touch and quality cannot fail to captivate. Our engraving has been re-engraved from the English Live Stock Journal.

The Dexter-Kerry bull, Tommy Dodd, also the property of Mr. James Robertson, is of the miniature type. He has several first prizes to his credit, and with luck cannot fail to add further honors to his list as time goes on. He is very refined in bone and very true in character and quality. This bull was sold on July 11, among 52 others of Mr. James Robertson's, for fifty guineas, to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Robertson has held two previous sales. At the one recently held, the animals (all females but Tommy Dodd) averaged £2 a head more than at former sales. The highest price paid for a female was forty guineas for Gilia, sold to A. N. Cookson. The average for the 53 head was £18 2s. 11d., making a total of £961 16s., which shows the high value set upon the breed where well-known.

Speeding Horses at Agricultural Exhibitions.

SIR,—Several applications having been made to this Department by various Agricultural Societies for an interpretation of Section 29 of the Agriculture and Arts Act, 1895, the following decision is given to the officers and directors for their guidance, as being the evident intention of the Legislature when passing the Act.

By Section 9 of the said Act, the object of such Societies, as relating to live stock, is confined to two things: (a) the purchase or importation of valuable animals, and (b) awarding premiums for excellence in the raising of stock, etc. Sub-section 3 of this Section declares that none of the funds shall be expended for any purpose inconsistent with the above.

The opinion of the Legislature, as expressed in Section 29, was that horse-racing, as ordinarily conducted, is inconsistent with the objects above set forth. It is presumed therefore, in awarding premiums for light horses of any class, that form, soundness and style shall always be considered as well as speed, and that no horse shall be placed first for speed alone. If, in the judgment of the officers or judges, it is deemed desirable to test the speed of the contesting horses, it is competent under this clause to do so; but the prizes must in every case be awarded on general excellence, as possessing the above characteristics. Neither is it intended that purses shall be prepared of offerings from owners of contesting horses, but that premiums shall be offered in the ordinary way.

It is hoped that the operation of this clause will do away with the professional racehorse at our agricultural shows, and tend to promote the development and encourage the breeding of sound, stylish, right-stepping horses, so much in demand in the great horse markets of the world.

JNO. DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, Aug. 7, 1895.

[NOTE.—Section 29 of the new Act referred to above reads thus:—

"It shall not be lawful to carry on any horse-racing other than trials of speed under the control and regulation of the officers of the Society during the days appointed for holding any Exhibition by any district or township Society at the place of holding the Exhibition or within five miles thereof."

Evidently, the purport of the Minister's letter interpreting this Section is that the Agricultural Department—very wisely, we think,—seeks to discourage the professional racing class of "attractions," and lead the people, so far as possible by these Exhibitions, to produce the class of horses that just now commands the highest price in the market. Horse-racing, so called, does not accomplish this object.—EDITOR.]

In the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE we gave in popular phraseology an account of the principles observed and practice pursued in originating new varieties of grain by cross-fertilization. Considerable work of this nature has been carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, under Prof. Saunders; and we are pleased to state that Mr. C. A. Zavitz, the well-known Experimentalist of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., will soon devote special attention to this line of investigation. He recently made a tour of other leading experiment stations and seed establishments, picking up many valuable points in connection with his work.

The Stock Feeding Problem.

Late July and early August rains wonderfully improved the barley, oat and other grain crops, so that the shortage in hay will result in the extra straw being more carefully utilized than in past seasons. The corn and root outlook is generally reported very bright now, and there is far greater acreage of the former than usual. A vastly increased area of millet, Hungarian, rape, rye, white turnips, etc., for supplementary fall feeding, was also sown this season in order to remedy the serious effects of drought. Seedsmen report the run on these classes of seed as something enormous; especially so in the case of rape, the supply of which was completely exhausted.

The stock feeding question will, however, still be a serious one in some sections during the coming winter. Mr. C. P. Goodrich writes in the Prairie Farmer that he does not believe it unreasonable to hope that the short hay crop may prove a blessing to hundreds of farmers by compelling them to adopt better methods of saving their forage, and above all to build silos, as did his son, after a tremendous flood, a few years ago, had swept away 120 acres of bottom land hay, which was being depended upon to feed 75 head of cattle and a number of horses. The young man had 90 acres of corn and 25 acres of clover on upland. It was his custom to break off the ears of corn and allow the cattle to browse upon the stalks for a short time. On this particular season, a round silo was built, having a 30 feet inside diameter, and 25 feet high to the eaves. Into this he cut 40 acres of good, well-eared corn, which was planted thin so as to be heavily eared. After he had been feeding ensilage a short time, he discovered that he had not stock enough for the food. He therefore got 25 more cows and young stock. He wintered his 100 head of cattle and his horses in fine shape, and had in the spring half his clover hay to sell at \$12 per ton. He had milked over 50 cows during the winter, and said he never had cows produce so well in winter before, besides having never fed them at so small a cost. That winter's experience taught him that silos were "all right," and he put up another smaller one for summer feeding, which enabled him to get through the summer of 1893 on 60 acres of pasture for his 100 head. They were fed ensilage twice a day, and so well did they like it that by four o'clock every afternoon they were at the gate waiting to come to the barn for their feed. They allowed the timothy and clover to grow up so well in the pasture that several tons of hay were cut therefrom. Besides this, the cows did better in giving milk than they had done in previous summers, and the butter was better flavored, because the cows had eaten fewer weeds. During the severe drought last year that summer silo caused the cows to produce about as well as if they had had the best of pasture. No other cows in that part of the county could begin to compare with them in the amount of butter they produced. "It was a perfect bonanza," says Mr. Goodrich.

Agricultural Societies.

A circular from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, addressed to officers and directors of agricultural societies, notes that the Agriculture and Arts Act was consolidated and amended at the recent session of the Legislature, and directs attention to the following principal changes: 1. All new societies—district, township, and horticultural—must hereafter be organized in the same way, with the approval of the Department, and only in the month of January (see section 7). 2. All societies previously organized are now bodies corporate. 3. Heretofore the directors made by-laws, etc.; hereafter the making of by-laws and regulations is in the hands of the members (section 13). 4. All township and horticultural societies must send their reports directly to the Department (section 12), and applications for grants must be made to the Department before September 1st (section 19). 5. The division of grants will be made hereafter by the Department, and cheques will be forwarded directly from Toronto. In order to participate in the legislative grant the regulations of the Act must be carefully observed.

Attention is also directed by the Department to the new regulations regarding agricultural shows, a summary of which was given in the ADVOCATE for May 15th.

Market Reports.

For the special information of feeders and stock farmers generally, we have, at considerable outlay, completed arrangements for regular reports, prepared by trustworthy parties, of the four principal centres of interest to our Canadian and United States readers, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, and Chicago. We now devote a regular department, "Live Stock Markets," to this important subject. What we have published heretofore has met with an appreciative reception on the part of our readers, and in response to further enquiries, we have very considerably extended the scope of the department, which we believe will prove of value.

Recent advices report the English and European apple crop as abundant this season and of good quality—quite the reverse of last year.

Breed at random and you will repent at leisure.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. Address— THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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Seed Wheat Premiums.

Read carefully and act promptly in order to secure a quantity of either of our Premium Seed Wheats—Dawson's Golden Chaff or Early White Leader—offered as per announcement on another page. One of the essentials of success in winter wheat growing is to select a large-yielding variety of good quality. In both respects these two wheats stand pre-eminently high. A little time in any locality devoted to securing new subscribers for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will obtain sufficient seed to make a grand start with either or both of these sorts, and under ordinary circumstances next season's crop will afford the grower sufficient to sow his total wheat acreage, with some to spare at a good figure for others in the neighborhood. Read the announcement, and send in the new names before our supply is exhausted.

The New British Minister of Agriculture.



RIGHT HON. WALTER HUME LONG.

The new President of the British Board of Agriculture, whose portrait appears herewith, is the youngest member of the present Salisbury Cabinet, being some 40 years old. His father and grandfather were also members of Parliament, in which he has sat for fifteen years. His home is at Rood Ashton, Wilts, and Wraxhall, Somerset. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Penruddocke Long, by Charlotte Anne, only daughter of the Right Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume-Dick, of Hume Wood, County Wicklow. He was born in 1854, and was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He married, in 1878, Lady Dorothy Blanche, fourth daughter of the ninth Earl of Cork. He is a J. P. and D. L. for Wiltshire, a J. P. for Somerset, and a captain and hon. major in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. Long was member for North Wilts from 1880 to 1885, and for the Devizes District of Wilts from 1885 to 1892. Being unseated at the general election of 1892, he was subsequently elected for the West Derby Division of Liverpool. In 1890 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and occupied that post until 1892. He is the owner of landed estates in England and Ireland, and is said to have distinguished himself by the ability with which he has represented the interests of agriculturists in the House of Commons. Canadians will watch with interest the course he pursues as it relates to live stock interests in this portion of the Empire, notably in connection with the embargo against our cattle.

Interest in the latter subject is revived by the alleged discovery of "pleuro" in one or two Canadian cattle landed at Deptford on the Hurona from Montreal on July 10th. There was apparently nothing wrong with the cattle prior to slaughter, but the "vets." reported discovering affected lungs afterwards. Cable despatches state that the matter was not brought before the attention of the Canadian representatives until it was too late to make an independent examination. This "discovery" will help those who desire to see the embargo maintained, and a section of the British press is certainly making the most of it in reading a sharp lesson to Hon. Mr. Long just as he is getting into harness.

At the same time it is worthy of remark that a determined effort is to be made by the Scotch feeders to obtain the removal of the embargo. A joint meeting of the Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen authorities is being held, with a view to approach the new President of the Board of Agriculture to urge that, as Belgium is removing its embargo, the British Government should do the same, at all events till Christmas, as a test. Regarding the alleged new cases discovered, it is felt impossible that the disease should exist in Canada without showing itself before now.

Letter from the Dominion Live Stock Inspector.

SIR,—The following copy of a cablegram is all the information I have about the reported pleuropneumonia discovery at London:—

"Hurona arrived at Deptford on July 10th. Nothing noticed amiss with animals on landing. After slaughter lungs of two animals were regarded by Veterinary Inspector as being affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Diagnosis confirmed by Officers Board of Agriculture."

We have all necessary information to enable us to trace the entire shipment if necessary. The fact of no notice having been given to Sir Charles Tupper, or anyone representing Canada, indicates a want of confidence in their diagnosis.

In my opinion, we are likely to find it another blunder on their part. It cannot be otherwise, as the disease does not exist in Canada; therefore, could not be exported from here; nor could the contagious form of the disease arise spontaneously on the voyage. They may have found a case of transit pneumonia, but not of contagious pleuropneumonia.

Mr. W. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., is the veterinarian usually employed by Sir Charles Tupper as an expert, representing Canada at British ports; but neither were notified.

Montreal, Aug. 12th.

D. McEACHRAN.

The Western Crops.

Before this issue is in the hands of our readers the harvest will be in full blast throughout Manitoba and the West. Barley and some oats were cut as early as August 1st, while a few very early patches of wheat were cut about the 5th inst.

The general crop, while it will not turn out quite so heavy as at one time promised, will be above the average, and with the prospect of fair prices, the future looks more favorable for the agriculturist than for many a long day.

There is the usual talk in the city papers about the great scarcity of laborers to take off the crop, but we fancy most farmers will manage somehow to take off their harvest with the help they have rather than pay big wages in hard cash to men imported for the occasion.

The potato crop promises to be enormous.

The hay crop has been rather light in most districts, though it thickened up wonderfully the last week or so before being cut.

STOCK.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Exhibition of 1895, while in many respects the most successful yet held by the Association, was certainly the most unfortunate as to weather.

CATTLE AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The display of cattle at this show was such as to call out general expressions of surprise and satisfaction. Surprise that a comparatively new country could in so short a time show such a grand collection of high-class animals, and satisfaction that such a solid foundation has been laid for the improvement of the live stock of the Prairie Province.

When we reflect that only comparatively few of the well-established herds in the Province were represented, and that many small herds have in them single animals, and some more than one, of superior merit which were not sent up for examination, we may rest assured that there is a leaven of good blood at work which will show its influence in future years in raising the standard of production both in regard to beef and to dairy produce.

The expert judges from Ontario who passed judgment upon the various classes, Mr. James Russell, on Beef breeds, and Mr. J. C. Snell, on Dairy breeds, spoke in high terms of praise of the general excellence of the animals shown, and in many cases had considerable difficulty in deciding between those of nearly equal merit.

SHORTHORNS.

The show of Shorthorns was the largest yet seen here, totalling over seventy entries, and the quality was generally of a high order, with very few inferior specimens. The bulls were especially meritorious, showing that Manitoba breeders realize the importance of keeping sires of sterling character at the head of their herds, knowing that the sire has a commanding influence in marking and making a uniform herd.

The call for bulls three years old and over brought out nine entries, all of which were of more than average merit, even in show-yard company, and when three had been selected for the prize list there were at least three others that were worthy of high commendation. The first place was generally conceded to Purvis Thompson's red-roan three-year-old, "Hilliary," bred by Mr. Redmond; a bull of smooth, even flesh, with neat head and horns, strong crops and well-sprung ribs, and brought out in fine condition. The second place was given to John G. Barron's Topman, a red three-year-old, bred by Messrs. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont.; sired by Stanley, and dam by Vice-Consul, two crosses of sweepstakes bulls which have made their mark in the records of prize-winning Shorthorns in Canada and the United States. Topman, while somewhat plain in his head and light in brisket, has an uncommonly smooth and thickly-fleshed carcass, with fine handling qualities and straight top and bottom lines, standing well on his legs, and showing strongly the characteristics of the favorite modern type of the breed. Mr. Lister's roan Gravesend's Heir 2nd, imported in dam (a favorite with many good judges outside the ring, who, from their standpoint, would have placed him higher) was awarded third prize. He is a good big bull, with straight lines and long, smooth quarters, a well-filled brisket and deep flanks, and stands for a good representative of the herd in good company anywhere.

The ring for two-year-old bulls was filled by four very useful ones, among which was J. Lawrence & Sons' Indian Warrior, a son of Indian Chief, bred by Arthur Johnston. This was the winner of the grand sweepstakes prize at the Columbian Exhibition for best bull under one year, of the beef breeds. He was an exceedingly good calf and gave promise of making a better bull than he is, but has evidently been overdone at some stage of his life, and though having many good qualities would not take high rank in first-class company. Yet he was considered good enough for first place in his class. And Mr. Andrew Graham's red-roan Manitoba Chief, by the same sire and from the same breeder, was a worthy second. Mr. Thomas Fraime's Dennis Chief taking third place.

There were four very good yearling bulls entered, and the first prize went to A. and G. Chadburn's Sir Victor, by (imp.) Royal Don, a handsome, straight, red and white bull, showing much promise

of future fame and usefulness. Mr. Barron's entry, a neat, straight, red bull, got second place, and Mr. Lawrence's Warrior 3rd made a third. Some spectators expressed the opinion that J. P. Campbell's Duke of Wales should have come in for a place.

Mr. McNaughton's Lord Stanley, a light roan, son of Farmer's Friend and Mary Anne, a lengthy, straight, well-proportioned calf, was a clean first, followed by John E. Smith's entry for second, and Mr. Barron's for third place.

Purvis Thompson's 1st prize three-year-old bull, Hilliary, was adjudged worthy of the championship prize for best bull of any age in his class.

The section for cows over four years old was well-filled by seven entries, among which was Mr. Lawrence's seven-year-old white cow, Village Lily, of the same family as the championship bull of the Columbian Exhibition, the unbeaten Abbotsburn, a cow of great substance and fine quality, with a grand back and crops, but getting past her best days, having been kept in show fix for so many years.

The same exhibitor showed the fine red-roan five-year-old Wimple of Halton, by Grand Warrior, a cow of fine type with great constitution, standing on short legs, having grand spring of ribs, strong back and crops, and full neck-veins, but a bit short in her quarters and wanting in levelness at that point.

Purvis Thompson showed a good big, level, roan cow, Minnie M., not in as high condition as those above mentioned, but capable of being fitted into a strong show cow.

The prizes were placed in the order named; the white cow being also later in the day crowned queen of females in the contest for sweepstakes.

In the ring for three-year-old cows, Mr. Lawrence's roan, Lenora of Sylvan, bred by Mr. Nicholson, a short-legged, strong-backed, blocky cow, standing somewhat faulty on her hind legs, but a good one, was placed first, followed by the lengthy, straight, well-proportioned Crimson Queen shown by Mr. Ayearst.

In the two-year-olds, Mr. Lawrence won first and second with two useful heifers bred from Mr. Nicholson's stock, and Mr. Lang had a good third in his Gaiety of Spruce Bank.

Purvis Thompson won first honors in the class for yearling heifers with the bonny White Rosebud by the sweepstakes Hilliary, a heifer of strong character and fine quality. And Mr. Chadburn had a good second in his handsome red Marion, by Royal Don.

A good ring of heifer calves was shown, and R. D. Foley had a clean first in his blocky red Duchess of Rosedale by Defiance, a perfect model of the modern Shorthorn as we want it. The herd prize went to Lawrence & Son.

POLLED ANGUS.

This fine breed of beef cattle was well-represented by selections from the herds of Messrs. Barrett, Stewart, Traquar, and Clifford, and the prizes were pretty well distributed amongst the exhibitors; Mr. Barrett's fine Chilton of Brandon winning 1st prize for bull over two years, and the sweepstakes for best bull any age. Mr. Stewart won 1st prize for cow, and the herd prize, while Mr. Clifford carried off first honors for three-year-old cow with Missie of Brandon, and first for heifer calf with Marchioness. Mr. Traquar got first for yearling bull and bull calf, second for four-year-old cow, and first for two-year-old heifer.

GALLOWAYS.

Mr. William Martin showed 15 head of Galloways, making a very fine display of these hardy, thrifty beef producers, showing strong constitution and character, and all brought out in fine condition,—a credit to the breeder and the breed. He was awarded a full list of prizes worthily won.

HEREFORDS

were shown by Mr. Sharman, of Souris, who had a good even herd of the white faces, headed by the fine stock bull Cronkhill Chief, and the shapely cow (imported) Bell of Fellhampton.

The diploma for sweepstakes herd, open to all beef breeds, was won by Joseph Lawrence with his Shorthorns.

JERSEYS

were shown by seven exhibitors, and made a very interesting display of representatives of the butter breed, which is gradually spreading in the Northwest.

Mr. Jas. Bray, of Portage la Prairie, showed a very nice selection from his herd, headed by the 1st prize three-year-old bull, Pete Hugo of St. James, bred by Mr. Reburn, of Montreal. Mr. Millidge, of Winnipeg, had a good second in his Marquette by Canadian John Bull 3rd.

Mr. James Walsham had an elegant entry in two-year-old bulls in his Rudolph of St. Lambert, bred by Mrs. Carpenter, and sired by Nell's John Bull.

Mr. Wm. Kitson won 1st prize for his yearling, Burnside Prince, by Pete Hugo, and Jas. Bray second with a close competitor on his Rover Pogis.

The herd prize and the championship for bull went to Mr. Bray, who also won 1st and 2nd for cows; the imported cow Mountain Lynda taking the lead, followed by his Mountain Lady, and Mr. Murray got second place with his three-year-old cow, Maggie Messena; Mr. Bray's Whip-poor-Beauty taking first honors. The cows in this class were not as strong as we could wish, but the bulls were of a high-class, and the heifers were exceedingly promising.

AYRSHIRES

made a strong show, there being representatives of eight herds, including that of Messrs. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, Ontario, who were awarded the herd prize, but found a close competitor in Steele Bros., of Glenboro, who won 1st prize and sweepstakes with their handsome yearling bull, "What Care I," a typical Ayrshire, full of style and dairy character, bred by D. Drummond, Petit Cote, Quebec, a son of Silver King 5800. R. Garvin, Bird's Hill, showed his grand five-year-old bull, Emperor, and was awarded 1st prize. He is a bull of good dairy form and character. W. A. Scott, Emerson, was awarded first-class honors on his handsome and typical two-year-old bull, Albion.

Andrew Mutter, Brandon, showed a very fine bull in this section, "Selkirk Lad," bred at the Brandon Experimental Farm, and won second prize.

W. M. and J. C. Smith had the 1st prize bull calf; a very promising youngster; a son of the 2nd prize cow at the World's Fair, and head of the 1st prize herd here. This calf has since been sold to J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City. W. H. Allbright had a capital calf in this section and made a good second.

The cows in this class were not as good as the bulls, but Messrs. Smith's ten-year-old, Gerta XI., the 2nd prize winner at Chicago, would rank high in any ring for a model dairy cow, and Mr. J. S. Cochrane showed a cow which won 2nd prize and showed fine dairy character. Robert Jackson, Bird's Hill, showed some very fine heifers and won 2nd prize for two-year-old heifer and heifer calf.

HOLSTEINS

made a strong show. Selections from nine herds were on exhibition. The competition was close and the prizes were widely distributed. As in all the dairy classes, the bulls were strong in this class, and the cows of higher general merit than in any other.

Jas. Glennie made a very successful exhibit, winning the herd prize and 1st prize for cow with his Daisy Teak's Queen, bred by Smith Bros., a typical dairy cow, with a perfectly-formed udder and grand dairy form. Christie & Fares had a capital cow in Tempest 3rd, which won 2nd prize. R. McKenzie, High Bluff, won 1st prize in the section for four-year-old bulls with his Emperor of Canada, bred by Smiths Powel & Lamb, a grand specimen of the breed, combining great size with fine quality and good dairy form.

The diploma for sweepstakes herd of dairy cattle was won by Jas. Glennie's Holsteins.

GRADES.

The division of this class into two sections, beef type and dairy type, meets with the approval of breeders of special purpose dairy cattle. There was a fine showing in both sections. The beef Shorthorn and the dairy Shorthorn, with their grades, were well brought out, as were also those of the Jersey and Holstein grades in the dairy section. Prominent amongst exhibitors in the beef section were D. Fraser & Sons, Jas. Smith, and Jos. Lawrence; in the dairy section, Messrs. Muller, Sharman, and Waghorn & Sutton. Fat cattle were shown in goodly numbers and of fine quality. The three steers shown by Kolved & Co. were especially creditable, being large and smooth and well-finished.

SHEEP.

Judge—D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont. Exhibits of sheep surpassed that of any previous exhibition, both in quality and quantity. The quality of many of the entries called forth the admiration of all who examined this department of the show. The pens were very much crowded, many of the exhibits had to be placed in outside kraals, and during Thursday all the sheep suffered more or less from the exposure to the heavy rain, the pens not being at all suitable for such conditions.

In Cotswolds, S. Coxworth, of Whitby, Ont., made a strong exhibit with 20 head, most of which were well up in quality, a two-shear ram at the head of the flock being an exceedingly fine specimen of the breed. A pair of shearing ewes also attracted much favorable comment. There was very little opposition in this class.

In Leicesters, J. Murray, of Lyleton, had it all his own way and made one of the best exhibits of sheep on the grounds; his Leicesters being splendid specimens of the breed, and brought out in the pink of condition.

Few Lincolns were shown, and with the exception of one pair of ewes shown by W. L. Lytle, were not of conspicuous merit.

As usual, Shropshires made a strong display. J. A. S. Macmillan was forward with a good lot, and captured a fair share of the prizes. J. Oughton also made a large entry and came in for some prize money. Diploma for the best ram any age went to Dr. Corbett, on a very strong, handsome entry. Wm. Grogan showed some good specimens in this class. The pen prizes offered by the Shropshire Association went to J. A. S. Macmillan.

In Oxford-Downs, Menzies Bros., James Bray, and P. B. McLaren made exhibits of good, strong, useful sheep, and prizes were pretty well divided up. McLaren's sheep were brought out in better exhibition form than were the others. There is little use nowadays bringing sheep to the Exhibition without properly fitting them.

Southdowns were a medium lot, some of the best sheep being off in color and markings. D. Fraser & Sons, and F. Markland, were among the principal exhibitors in this class.

For the first time in the history of this Exhibition, Merinos and Dorset-Horns were exhibited. In the former class, W. & J. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., were the only exhibitors. Ed. Vance, of Emerson, showed some capital specimens of the Dorset-Horns, which were well worthy of the prizes awarded them. In fat sheep, some fair specimens were brought out.

SWINE.

Judges—D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont., and James Elder, Virden, Man.

The swine exhibit is, without doubt, ahead of anything before seen in this Province, nearly every exhibit called in the ring causing general comment. The Berkshires and Yorkshires were exceptionally strong classes, followed by the Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas.

BERKSHIRE

In the class, S. Coxworth, Whitby, Ont., made a strong exhibit with fourteen animals brought out in the pink of condition; a large proportion of the red tickets were captured by this herd.

The famous boar "King Lee" headed a strong class, while the aged sow "Bonny Queen" won 1st in class, diploma and 1st with litter of pigs.

Trilby, a very handsome young sow over six months and under one year, was first in her class.

R. McKenzie, of High Bluff, also showed strong in this class with some twenty extries, winning 1st on a very handsome sow under six months, bred by J. C. Snell & Bros., Edmonton, Ont., 2nd prize on a boar of outstanding merit, but slightly off his feet, and also 2nd prize on aged boar "Milton Lad," bred by Levi Pike.

W. Kitson, Burnside, had forward a few excellent Berkshires, and was fortunate enough to win a number of prizes, winning second on "Black Bet" with litter of ten pigs, a very fine, rangy sow; also 2nd on sow over six months, and second on a young boar under six months, just imported from George Green, Fairview.

R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, also had some capital entries, and came in for a share of the prize money.

In sow and litter, "Maiden Lass," bred by S. Coxworth, is an exceptionally good animal, being almost a perfect type of what is wanted in the Berkshire to-day; she was only a little over a year old, and had to show in the age class, otherwise we doubt if anything on the ground could have beaten her. Mr. Lang got third on a boar under six months, and showed good, useful pigs in the aged sow "Spruce Bank Gem" and the boar "Sambo."

F. P. Carey had a pair of good pigs with litter, and got 3rd prize on boar.

YORKSHIRES

were an exceptionally fine exhibit, particularly in the aged sow class, where eleven animals entered the ring. The judges had no small task in making the awards in this class. James Bray captured first honors with a magnificent animal; A. Graham, 2nd, and A. B. Potter, 3rd. Every section in the Yorkshire class brought out keen competition, and gave evidence that the Yorkshire men have not been asleep during the past year.

James Bray also captured a diploma on sow any age, besides numerous other prizes.

J. Oughton won 1st and diploma on aged boar, 1st on boar over six months, 2nd on boar under six months, and 1st and 2nd on sow over six months.

A. B. Potter showed some good hogs in this class; was 1st on boar under six months, and 1st on sow and litter of pigs.

W. J. Lumsden, J. Colen, and F. Nugent were among the other exhibitors in this class.

CHESTER WHITES,

though not numerous, were a very creditable exhibit; R. S. Preston, K. McLeod, and E. Vance being the principal exhibitors, the honors being shared pretty equally between the first two.

TAMWORTHS.

E. H. Carter and R. McCowan were the only exhibitors: this breed being still new in the Province. The animals shown, however, were very fair specimens of the breed.

POLAND CHINAS.

D. Fraser & Sons and Wm. & J. C. Smith were the only exhibitors. Some very fine specimens of the breed were put in competition. The honors were pretty evenly shared.

DUROC-JERSEYS

were shown by Gillespie and Snarey.

The Regina Fair.

The greatly-boomed Territorial Fair was opened at Regina on July 30th with great pomp and ceremony. Among the distinguished visitors that took part in the official opening were: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Hon. Thos. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior; His Honor Lieut.-Governor Macintosh, Representatives of the Territorial Assembly, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Mounted Police, and others, were also present at the grand opening. But with gold lace, feathers and fine speeches the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has very little to do.

In passing, we cannot but condemn the extortionate rates charged by the Regina hotel people for the miserable accommodation provided. It was a case of grab, right straight through. Although called a Territorial Fair, in the live stock department it was largely an exhibition of Manitoba and Ontario products, held in the Territories.

The accommodation for stock was, unfortunately, most inadequate, there being neither stalls nor

pens enough for the very large number of entries. The water supply was also very deficient. In fact, everything was in a state of chaos, it taking several days to get all the snarls unravelled and things working smoothly. Instead of the judges getting to work on Tuesday, as announced, they did not get started till Wednesday, and many not until Thursday. Many of the leading exhibits shown at the Winnipeg Industrial appeared here also. There was a magnificent display of agricultural and dairy products, etc.

Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries.

This show, which is the most important in Scotland, was well up to its highest point of excellence this year. There have been years when entries were more numerous, but seldom, if ever, has the quality of stock reached the fine distinction of this year's exhibit. There are 269 cattle, as compared with 255 at Aberdeen last year; 333 horses, against 324; and 226 sheep, against 183. Of the cattle, 51 are Shorthorns, 73 Aberdeen-Angus, 55 Galloways, 27 Highland and 63 Ayrshires. Agricultural horses number 159, draught geldings 22, hunters and roadsters 76, Hackneys 33, turn-outs 3, ponies 40. The sheep comprise 61 Blackfaced, 49 Cheviots, 61 Border Leicesters, 21 Shropshires, 11 half-bred, and 17 in extra sections.

CATTLE.

As might be expected, Shorthorns made a fine display, as the best in the country were there. Lord Polwarth's bull, "Nonsuch," illustrated and described in the *ADVOCATE* of July 15th, was the 1st premium winner in an exceptionally well-balanced class of stock. Mr. John Gordon Smith, of Minmore, Glenlivet, was 2nd in this class with a stylish roan, Faugh-a-Ballagh (64013), bred by Mr. Bruce, Inverquhomery, and got by Banadullac, whose get have so often distinguished themselves at the Smithfield Shows. He is of the thick, fleshy sort, short in the leg, with a grand, smooth top. Mr. Geo. Harrison's Royal Ury (63302), the 2nd winner at the Bath and West of England, was placed third here. Lord Rosebery's Sittyton Seal, a white bull of Collynie breeding, was very highly commended. Two-year-old bulls were a very fine class; in fact, they were better all round than the old bulls. The 1st and reserve champion at the Royal came 1st here. This famous youngster, Champion Cup (65240), shown by Mr. Geo. Harrison, was bred by Mr. Deane Willis. He is of that fascinating roan color, has fully more quality than most, and in thickness of flesh has few equals. Next came a red bull, Sign of Riches (63226), bred at Uppermill. He was champion at Dublin and Belfast. He is possessed of marked quality, being especially straight in his lines and particularly good over the rib. Lord Rosebery's Collynie bull, Lord Provost, a son of Scottish Archer, came 3rd. He is a big, stylish animal, likely to get useful stock. In a fine class of yearlings, Collynie-bred stock scored well. The roan bull Watchword, by Scottish Archer, shown by J. Douglas Fletcher, was 1st, followed by Mr. Gilmore with another roan, Bridgroom; both of these were bought at Collynie last year. The 1st winner is a remarkable yearling, full of Shorthorn character and quality. Bridgroom, by Touchstone, is a bigger bull than Watchword, but is scarcely so nice in front.

The female classes were fairly well filled with good ones. In the cow class, Lord Polwarth scored 1st with his roan cow, Heroine, by Royal Riby. She was 4th at the Royal. She carries a wealth of even flesh, but might be better covered on the shoulder. Lord Rosebery came 2nd with the Collynie cow, Fragrant Blossom; much might be said in her favor. Mr. W. T. Malcolm, Dunmore, was 3rd with the neat cow Rain Drop, bred by himself. Two-year-old heifers were a specially good class. Among them was found the champion female of the breed in Graceful III., shown by Mr. Arthur W. Law. She was bred by Mr. C. E. Law, Holl Farm, Keith, and got by Prince of the North. She has been a winner on several former occasions. Last year she was 2nd at Aberdeen, and 1st and champion at Nairn. She also won 1st in her class and the championship premium at the Royal Northern this year. She is full of quality, being extremely hard to fault. Her position as champion female was not for a moment criticized. Second to her, in her class, came the roan heifer Pearl, the property of Mr. John Hill, Langside, Kennoway, who bred the champion bull Nonsuch. Mr. Geo. Harrison was 3rd with Gratia, also a roan, by British Ingrim II. Yearling heifers, after the first and second, were only of moderate quality. Mr. A. W. Law was again 1st with Aggie Grace, a beautiful roan, got by Sanquebar, which stood champion at Aberdeen when a two-year-old. Second prize went to Mr. Geo. Harrison for his red heifer, Rose Blossom, bred at Kinellar. Lord Rosebery and Lord Polwarth came 3rd and 4th with a red and white heifer respectively. It is worthy of notice that roans and whites captured a very large per cent. of the best premiums.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were out in big force, although not nearly so large as at the corresponding show last year. At the same time there was a strong representation of the best of the kind. The president's medal for the best Aberdeen-Angus was won by the veteran, Prince Inca, the Ballindalloch stock bull. He is an extraordinary animal, being much admired for his enormous scale, and especially the wonderful development of his thighs. To refer to all of the many good winners in this grand

breed would take more space than is at our disposal. It will suffice to say that in every class extremely worthy animals were found to carry off the awards, and in some cases good ones had to leave with only the commendation of the public. Females were numerous and meritorious in every section, there being as high as twenty entries in the yearlings, which number was followed quite closely in the two-year-olds.

Galloways are always a strong class at Dumfries. This year's exhibit lost nothing by a comparison with that of any former like occasion. The first Royal winner was not present, but R. F. Dudgeon's Crown Jewel II., the 2nd Royal winner, took 1st and championship here. He was followed by H. B. Murray Stewart's Pathfinder II., who fell behind the first winner only in gait. They are both grand animals, being large, firm and level throughout. Two-year-olds numbered five entries. The cow class had twelve entries, among which were some of extraordinary scale. In eleven entries of two-year-old heifers was Mr. John Cunningham's Dora of Durhambill, who won the female championship award. One-year-olds numbered 16 entries, the first ten of which may be truthfully spoken of as being extra fine.

Highlanders, although far from home at Dumfries, made out a nice showing. The entries numbered as follows: Aged bulls, 4; two-year-olds, 4; yearlings, 8. Aged cows, 5; two-year-olds, 5. The champion male was Valentine XI. (1160), a two-year-old shown by Mr. Smith, of Ardnornish.

Ayrshires.—Taken as a lot the Ayrshires were of very good quality, and some of the classes were pretty well filled. This, of course, is nothing more than should be expected when it is remembered that the show was held quite near some of the best dairy districts in Scotland. The champion of the bulls was the Royal winner, Mr. Reid's Royal Kyle. He was bred at Lessnessock, and is owned by Mr. Robt. M. Reid, Bonshaw, Stewarton. He also led in the aged bull class, being followed by Mr. Thos. Barr's White Cockade, bred by Mr. W. Hood. He held the same position at the Royal. The 3rd was Mr. Leonard Pilkington's Field Marshal, the champion at Ayr last year. In two-year-olds, Mr. Mitchell's Son-of-a-Gun, from Barcheskie, won 1st after a long struggle and the calling of a third judge to decide between him and Mr. Montgomery's Royal Magregor, who was ultimately placed 2nd. First Choice, shown by Mark J. Stewart, M. P., was placed 3rd. This is the reverse order from what they were placed at the Royal. There was rather a good show of cows and heifers; indeed, of the latter the show was about the best ever seen at the Highland Society. Cows in milk made a class of ten entries. Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, was 1st with Soncy of Outmains, a useful cow that deserved her place. Mr. Robt. Wilson, Mansuraes, was 2nd with the black cow—the first winner at Paisley. Mr. Pilkington secured 3rd award on Brownie, bred by Mr. George Alston. There was yet another class of three-year-old heifers or cows of any age calved in 1892, and due to calve within one month of the first day of the show. Here the champion of the breed was found in Mr. James Lawrie's Beauty (7807), from West Newton, Strathaven. Mr. Cross, of Knockdon, was 2nd with Bright Lady, by Bobby. Two-year-old heifers were the best class of the show. Mr. W. P. Gilmore, Balmangan, Bogue, was 1st with the white heifer bred at Orchardton. She is a very pretty heifer, and it is noteworthy that last year's 1st prize winner in this class came from this herd. Mr. Andrew Mitchell was 2nd with Cecilia, a handsome heifer bred in Eaglesham parish, and got by an Orchardton bull. Mr. Pilkington was 3rd with Daisy Bell, which was 1st at the Royal. Yearling heifers numbered seven entries.

HORSES.

The Clydestale exhibition was one of the great features of the show. Although there were numerous empty boxes, the quality of those present brought the exhibit up to a successful issue. Eight evenly-matched aged stallions put in an appearance, but the winner was easily found in the Marquis of Londonderry's famous Holyrood (9546), which thus secured his third 1st prize ticket at the Highland; having won as a two-year-old in Edinburgh, and as a three-year-old at Aberdeen. This grand horse has improved up till the present, when he may be rightly regarded as one of the great horses of the country. He also won the championship. His sire is Mr. Riddle's Gallant Prince. Holyrood stands 17 hands high, is very evenly-balanced, and moves close, free and easy as a colt. His bone, ankles and feet lack nothing desirable. Prince Albert of Rosehaugh (8357), shown by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, was placed 2nd, after a close contest with Gold Mine (9540), who has for three years captured the 3rd award at the Highland. Gold Mine is a hard horse to get over while standing, but his action is not as good as his more successful competitors. The 2nd prize horse was sired by Prince of Albion, and his dam a Springhill-Darnley mare. Gold Mine is owned by W. C. McFarlane, Greenburn, and got by Goldfinder.

Three-year-old stallions were a fair lot of eight. Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher's celebrated McEachran (9732), which won at the Royal, Darlington, and the Highland last year, was an outstanding 1st winner. He is one of the best sons of Macgregor. His general quality, action, bone, pasterns and feet leave very little to be desired. A gay and stylish horse of rare quality named Macfie (9791), owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, stood second. He, too, is a Macgregor, and out of Jess of Banks.

He is sweet, thick, short-coupled, and moves like a hackney. The 3rd ticket was given to Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranreer, for Vanguard, bred by Mr. James F. Murdock, and got by Flashwood, out of the Darnley mare Anita. Last year he stood 1st at the Royal. He is well-limbed, but lacks a little in style.

Two-year-old colts formed the strongest class in the male division, numbering, in all, seventeen. The 1st winner was not hard to find in Mr. Wm. Carr's grand colt, Knight o' Corval. He has been shown all the season and has won all the way along. He is sired by Gallant Prince and out of a Top Gallant mare, owned by Mrs. Lamont, Killellan. Wm. Graham, Edengrove, came 2nd with his Royal winner, Bridgroom (9886), by Knight of Lothian, out of Delilah by Macgregor. Messrs. Montgomery's MacMartin (9048), followed next in order. He is own brother to their 2nd prize three-year-old horse Macfie.

Yearling colts made a fine display. Here the Messrs. Montgomery stepped up to 1st place with a son of Macgregor and a Lord Erskine mare. Messrs. James A. Wallace and Matthew Marshall took the 2nd and 3rd awards.

Brood mares numbered half-a-dozen good ones. Wm. Graham's Royal Rose was chosen as the best. She was champion at Glasgow, 1st at the Highland last year, and 1st at the Royal this year. She is a daughter of Macgregor and a Top Gallant mare. The Darnley mare, Vanora, owned by Mr. Geo. Alston, came next; Lady Louise, bred at Hill of Petty, and owned by Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, stood 3rd.

A fine class of barren mares came forward. Here many really good ones had to return to their stalls ticketless.

Three-year-olds were a medium lot, and two-year-olds were an extra fine lot of seventeen. Yearlings, twenty-three strong, contained many good ones.

Hackneys.—Although the entries in this section were not very numerous, the quality was well up; nearly all the principal Scotch studs having exhibits forward. In stallions any age, Mr. G. E. Galbraith was 1st with Danebury. Mr. Alexander Morton was 2nd with Glenlyon, and Mr. J. G. Mackie was 3rd with Sir Wilton. For brood mares 15 hands and upwards, Mr. G. E. Galbraith again scored 1st with Lola, followed by Mrs. Mackie's Lady Wilton II. For brood mares under 15 hands, Mr. Galbraith carried off another 1st premium for Danish Lady. Mrs. Mackie again followed with Lady Wilton III. The filly sections contained many good representatives.

SHEEP.

Blackfaces were altogether the best and most numerous shown, although Border Leicesters and Cheviots were well shown. Shropshires were not very numerous represented, and confined exclusively to the flocks of Mr. Buttar, of Corston, Coupar-Angus; Messrs. Jordan & Sons, of Kendal; and the Earl of Strathmore. Mr. Buttar carried off all the leading prizes.

FARM.

Notes from Prince Edward Island.

Crops are looking well now since the extended drouth is at last broken.

Haying is just finished. The crop is under an average.

Pasturage was good early in the season, and the dairy industry has been very successful so far. The output of cheese will be nearly double that of last year.

Prof. Robertson and Mr. McLaren have visited the Island cheese factories and are well pleased with the quality of cheese made.

The Patrons of Industry are being organized on the Island.

The sixth annual Provincial Exhibition will be held at Charlottetown on Sept. 24-27. Mr. A. B. Warburton is the Secretary, from whom prize lists and other information can be obtained.

Sowing Clover Alone.

When people advocate sowing clover without a nurse crop, it is a little hard to see where the advantage comes in. While it is a fact that clover sometimes winter-kills, or fails to obtain a good catch when sown with wheat or barley, the same may be said of a clover crop either sown alone or along with timothy. When grass or clover seed is sown alone, every opportunity is afforded strong growing weeds to develop, and not only smother the desired plants, but, unless they are mown once or twice during the first season, they will go to seed. Another disadvantage is that of losing the most of one season's crop. It is true that some autumn pasture will be afforded; but, as a rule, very little.

Sacaline.

Mr. Falconer, editor of *Gardening*, states that he has had the *Polygonum Sachalinense* under cultivation since 1873, and that it is a much more gigantic plant than the *P. cuspidatum*, and is not as useful for ornamental purposes as the latter. He also finds that the former is not as pestiferous a runner as the latter, and this is very much in its favor, as one of the chief objections to the plant has been that it would prove as bad a thing to get rid of as the Canadian thistle. He says he has had no experience with it as a forage plant, for which it has been boomed.

the steamships, have been very satisfactory. The shipments have been nearly 3,000 packages per week lately, and the reports from England of the arrivals of the first shipments sent in the cold storage compartments are all that could be desired. Our Department accepts no responsibility in regard to the selling of the butter.

I feel confident that the cold storage service (*) which has been inaugurated will prove of enormous benefit to the producers of perishable products in Canada. I can see already how, by means of these preserving and protecting facilities, a very great expansion in the shipments of poultry, eggs, and fruit, as well as butter and cheese, can be made to Great Britain, with the certainty that our goods will reach the consumers there in excellent condition. I am,
Yours very truly,
Ottawa, Aug. 5th. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

(*) THE COLD STORAGE SERVICE.

Following are particulars of agreements made on behalf of the Government for the cold storage service:—
Railways.—The agreement with the railway companies is in substance that the Government guarantees a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount which would be earned at the carload rate from the point from which the car starts to Montreal. The shippers of butter by these cars are charged the usual less than carload rates, and the revenue so earned by the several cars is credited to the amount guaranteed by the Government. Thus the Government has agreed to pay only the difference between the earnings of each car and the two-thirds of each carload rate upon such car from the point of starting to Montreal. In some cases the earnings will equal the amount guaranteed by the Government.

In addition, the Government pays for the cost of icing the cars.
Steamships.—An agreement has been made with the steamship companies by which the Dominion Government agrees to pay from Montreal to Liverpool the sum of 15s. per 40 cubic feet (one ton by measurement) for the space occupied by the refrigerator compartments which are being put up in the several steamships.

The steamship companies agree to issue bills of lading to those who ship creamery butter in these compartments at the ordinary current rates for that week for butter and cheese. The amount so earned is credited on the sum guaranteed by the Government as specified above. Only such butter as has been handled in compliance with the conditions announced in the circular issued specifying this service is entitled to the privileges of the cold storage service on board the steamships.

The Government puts up the compartments at its own expense, and of such a permanent character that they are expected to last for several years—practically part of the ship's equipment.

The rate agreed upon between Montreal and Bristol is 20s. per 40 cubic feet, or ton measurement. The cost of these compartments will vary from \$250.00 to \$350.00 per steamship, for a capacity of 1,000 packages of butter;—package of butter contains about 70 pounds.

Warehouse in Montreal.—The Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company offer to store butter which used the cold storage on the railways and was intended for the cold storage service on steamships, provided by the Government, at lower than usual rates, viz., 8 cents per 100 pounds of butter for the first 15 days, at a temperature not exceeding 20° Fahr., and 10¢ per 100 pounds of butter for the subsequent 30 days or any part thereof. The Government offer to charge those who comply with the requirements as to shipping the butter while still fresh at the rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds for the first 15 days, and for the following 30 days, or any less period, 8 cents per 100 pounds of butter.

Feeding Standards and Rations for Dairy Cows.

[Farmers' Institute address by G. E. Day, B. S. A., Professor of Agriculture and Live Stock Lecturer, O. A. C., Guelph.]

A great deal of attention is at present being devoted to the economical use of our stock foods; and since a knowledge of the composition of food stuffs and an intelligent conception of the use of their different constituents cannot fail to be of value to the thoughtful feeder, this paper has been prepared in the hope of simplifying the subject and of attracting more attention to this very important question.

In the first place, we must understand that plants contain substances almost identical in composition to the substances which comprise the animal body. Animals eat plants, digest a portion of them, and use the digested portion in building up the different parts of their bodies, in producing milk or in producing heat and energy. Thus, some of the substances form bone; some form flesh, muscle, blood or milk; some form fat, while others are consumed in the production of heat, which is necessary to sustain animal life and energy.

The substances of which plants are composed may be grouped under five heads, as follows: (1) water; (2) ash or mineral matter; (3) protein (sometimes spoken of as "proteids" or "albuminoids"); (4) carbohydrates (also called "nitrogen free extract"); (5) fat (sometimes called "ether extract").

It is impossible to accurately estimate the value of the water which foods contain. In many cases, the water seems to very materially increase the feeding value of the fodder, which fact is strikingly illustrated in the case of pasture grass and roots; and apart from their feeding value, such succulent fodders have a beneficial effect in keeping the animal system in good working order.

Ash, or mineral matter, is used in the formation of bone, and is, therefore, of importance in feeding young growing stock. The high value of oats in feeding young animals is due to the fact that oats are especially rich in mineral matter and are, therefore, good bone formers; while it is well-known that an exclusive grain ration of corn is injurious to young stock, simply because corn is deficient in ash.

Protein contains nitrogen, and is concerned in the formation of flesh, muscle, blood, milk, hair, wool, horn, etc., and to some extent fat. It will also supply heat and mechanical force, enabling the animal to do work. By work is meant any kind of muscular exertion.

Fat undergoes combustion in the body, producing heat which is necessary to create mechanical

force. It is also stored up in the body as fat, to be used when required. Thus fat animals can live a long time without food, the fat that has been stored up supplying heat.

Carbohydrates are concerned chiefly in the production of heat, and are not stored up in the body. They form the largest part of vegetable foods.

If an animal is fed upon protein alone, it cannot live long, but becomes sickly and dies in a comparatively short time. Protein is also more expensive than carbohydrates, and therefore it is a wasteful practice to feed more protein than is necessary. At the same time, in order to obtain the best results, a certain amount of protein is necessary, as is also a certain amount of fat; and the object of the feeder is to compound a ration which contains these three substances (protein, carbohydrates and fat) in the most suitable proportions. Such a ration is called a "balanced ration."

The relation which the digestible protein bears to the digestible carbohydrates and fat is called the "nutritive ratio" of a fodder. Thus, if we say that the nutritive ratio of a fodder is 1:7, we mean that there is one part of digestible protein to seven parts of digestible fat and carbohydrates.

The value of a fodder depends upon its composition and its digestibility. No fodders are entirely digestible, though roots and milk are very nearly so. We cannot, therefore, determine the nutritive ratio of a fodder from its composition only, but we must know what portions of the different constituents are digestible.

Digestion experiments are very difficult to conduct, but the following table shows the latest conclusions of experts as to the amount of digestible nutrients in the several food stuffs named, and may be regarded as approximately correct. The column under "Total organic matter" contains the total amount of digestible and indigestible protein, carbohydrates and fat in the different fodders.

Pounds of nutrients in 100 pounds of fodder:—

Fodder.	Digestible Protein.	Digestible Carbohydrates.	Digestible Fat.	Total Organic Matter.
Pasture grass.....	2.6	10.6	.5	18
Green fodder corn.....	1.3	11.8	.7	19.5
Green clover.....	2.9	14.1	.4	27.1
Green rye.....	2.1	14.1	.4	21.6
Green oats.....	2.7	22.7	1.0	33.3
Corn silage.....	1.3	14.0	.7	24.2
Fodder corn, dry.....	3.7	40.4	1.2	66.8
Red clover hay.....	6.5	34.9	1.6	78.5
Alfalfa hay.....	7.6	37.8	1.3	84.2
Timothy hay.....	3.0	43.9	1.2	82.4
Oat straw.....	1.6	41.4	.7	85.7
Pea straw.....	4.3	32.3	.8	79.8
Potatoes.....	1.1	16.1	.1	20.1
Sugar beets.....	1.1	4.8	.2	8.0
Turnips.....	.6	5.5	.2	8.7
Carrots.....	1.0	7.1	.3	10.4
Corn.....	7.1	62.7	4.2	87.6
Wheat.....	6.5	56.3	2.9	84.4
Corn and cob meal.....	9.1	41.7	4.1	86.9
Oats.....	9.5	68.1	1.2	86.7
Barley.....	9.2	64.9	1.4	87.7
Wheat bran (roller).....	12.6	41.1	2.9	82.4
Wheat bran (stone).....	10.1	47.5	2.6	83.1
Wheat shorts.....	11.6	45.4	3.2	83.6
Wheat middlings.....	12.2	47.2	2.9	84.5
Rye.....	8.3	63.5	1.2	86.5
Buckwheat.....	7.7	49.2	1.8	85.4
Pea meal.....	18.0	56.0	.9	86.9
Malt sprouts.....	19.8	36.2	1.7	84.5
Brewers' grains.....	3.9	9.5	1.3	23.3
Brewers' grains, dried.....	16.2	35.5	5.3	88.7
Gluten meal.....	25.0	49.4	5.6	89.7
Starch fed wet.....	5.5	21.7	2.3	34.3
Cottonseed meal.....	36.9	18.1	12.3	84.6
Linseed meal, old process.....	28.3	32.8	7.1	85.1
Linseed meal, new process.....	27.2	32.9	2.7	84.1
Skimmed milk.....	3.1	4.7	.8	8.9
Buttermilk.....	3.9	4.0	1.1	9.2
Whey.....	.8	4.7	.3	5.9
Whole milk.....	3.5	4.8	3.7	12.0

N. B.—Linseed meal is the American name for oilcake.

In the production of heat, fat has about 2.2 times the value of carbohydrates, and as the production of heat is closely associated with the nutritive value, it is customary to count fat 2.2 times as valuable as carbohydrates for fodder. Therefore, if we multiply any given amount of fat by 2.2, the product will represent the amount of carbohydrates that the given amount of fat is equal to.

If we wish to find the nutritive ratio of a fodder, we must first find the digestible nutrients which it contains. Then the amount of fat is multiplied by 2.2 to express the amount of carbohydrates that it is equal to. The product thus obtained is then added to the amount of carbohydrates, which gives the total amount of carbohydrates which the fat and carbohydrates are together equal to. Then this number is divided by the amount of protein.

For example, we will determine the nutritive ratio of barley. According to the table, it contains digestible nutrients in 100 pounds as follows: Protein, 9.5; carbohydrates, 66.1; fat, 1.2. Then multiplying the fat by 2.2, we get 1.2 x 2.2 = 2.64. Adding this product to the carbohydrates, we get: 66.1 + 2.64 = 68.74. Therefore, nutritive ratio = 9.5 : 68.74. But it is customary to express the digestible protein as 1, therefore we must divide by the amount of protein, which gives nutritive ratio, 1 : 7.23.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Australian Minister of Agriculture has instructed the Government dairy expert to visit New Zealand to enquire into the manufacture of cheese on the Canadian principle. Since New Zealand has adopted the Canadian method of manufacturing cheese, she has obtained a considerable foothold upon the London market. Australia sees this and is anxious to also learn from the wise and prudent.

Best Methods of Reducing the Cost of a Pound of Butter.

(BY F. J. S.)

II. FEEDING.

Quantity.—Many cows do not get at all times sufficient to eat. To any thinking person this is a penny-wise and pound-foolish practice, and one that materially increases the cost of butter production. At time of writing (July) the vast majority of Ontario cows are in this position. It is well to remember that it is only from the feed that is eaten over and above that required to maintain the system that any profit can be reaped. Cows should be fed liberally always,—this will of a certainty reduce the cost of the product in more ways than one.

Let us illustrate. Shortage of feed at this season means increased cost per lb.: (1) In immediate reduction of product. (2) In continued reduction of product throughout the season. Cows that early in the season fall in flow of milk cannot be induced, even by full feeding later, to return to their former flow. (3) In a shortened milking season. (4) A lengthened period of feeding while dry, and, therefore, an increased cost of winter maintenance. (5) An impaired progeny.

The general practice of putting dependence upon grass for summer feeding is one that brings a train of disastrous results that together combine to increase the cost of our butter product. And this is common at other seasons, notably when the cow is dry, which is usually in winter. Were our cows more liberally fed when dry they would certainly give a greater quantity of butter in the season, and at less cost per lb. Insufficient feeding while dry is a sure method of developing unprofitable dairy herds.

Quality.—This is often neglected, to our injury. It is quite possible to feed a cow liberally as regards quantity, but very illiberally as regards quality. It is usually better to feed two kinds (or more) of grain rather than one, and the same may be said of coarse fodders. To feed largely of coarse fodders and little or no grain is not advisable. A ration made up almost solely of carbohydrate fodder is always a wasteful one. Carefully-conducted experiments upon a combined scientific and practical basis have proved that one-sided rations do not digest as fully as well-balanced rations, and that increased waste of nutriment results. Corn stover, straw, and wheat, or shorts, could not, for instance, be considered a very profitable ration. The same principles apply to rations exclusively albuminoid in character.

Palatability.—That digestibility and palatability are more or less closely linked we believe it would not be wise to deny. That roots and silage owe much of their feeding excellence to this we think is equally true. Under customary practice the cost of butter might be considerably decreased by attention to this matter, especially during late winter and late fall.

Regularity.—Irregularity in feeding—(we mean in quantity and quality rather than in time)—especially in early life—causes the wreck of many an otherwise good cow. A calf that is stunted in feed for a more or less lengthened period—due to shortage of feed or a busy season—is doomed to give disappointment when a member of the herd. Such an animal will not in later life respond to good feeding, as not only the digestive but the assimilative powers have been destroyed. Liberal feeding from calfhood up is absolutely necessary if the cost of butter would be reduced.

MANAGEMENT.

The Calf.—Generally speaking, we believe the fall calf outstrips its spring relation, and makes a cow more likely to produce cheap butter. The spring calf that is exposed to the heat and flies of summer is not usually a record-breaker.

The Heifer.—Were the heifers with their first calf milked at least ten to twelve months, instead of being allowed to go dry in six or seven, the cost of butter production would be very largely decreased. Careful training will accomplish wonders in this direction. Six or eight months cows are very common, and as long as this practice is persisted in the cost of butter will be correspondingly high. We should not forget that, milking or not, the cow is to be fed twelve months each year, and as she is very largely a creature of habit, the length of her first milking period will largely control all subsequent ones.

The Cow.—One point only here—the question of stabling in summer time during the day, while heat is intense and flies continue troublesome. All farmers who have faithfully tried this practice speak highly of results, and others need not hope to successfully deny it. No financial outlay is needed, and the labor connected with it is amply repaid by increased product. We believe that no other one practice—extra feed not excepted—will so cheapen butter production in the summer season. A cool and darkened stable is a positive paradise for cows, and they will not forget to respond. There is right here a possible saving of at least two cents per pound of product.

The By-Products. Many people lose as much butter-fat in the skim-milk and buttermilk as would, if regained, reduce the cost of the whole butter produced from one to five cents per pound. An astonishing statement. Perhaps so; but none the less true, being based upon actual facts. From five to ten times as much butter-fat is frequently lost in these by-products as good work would warrant. The reduction of the cost of a pound of butter is truly a wide and important subject to the dairy farmer.

Essentials to Success in Breeding and Feeding Dairy Cattle.

[A paper read before the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.]

The men who have been successful in originating, establishing and perpetuating distinct classes of pure-bred stock have been men of skill and good judgment, who have had an ideal in their mind, an object and aim which they kept constantly in view and to which they worked. These men have been among the world's greatest benefactors, have been instrumental in adding millions to the wealth of the nations, and their names and work are worthy to be held in lasting remembrance by those who follow them. The originating of a breed is the work of a lifetime, requiring patience, perseverance, and a determination of purpose which will not be swerved from the straight line that leads to the desired goal. It would not be wise for many men to attempt such a work. The man who would succeed here must be a genius. It has been said with a good deal of truth that "there are ten men qualified to be a premier where there is one fitted to be a breeder." The best thing we can do is to take up this work where successful men have left off and study to maintain the excellencies achieved, or to improve on them if we can. The general farmer will wisely hesitate to embark in a business he does not understand, and we would not advise him to put his money into thoroughbred stock until he has learned by experience to improve the stock he has, by grading it up by the use of purebred males; then if his tastes run in the direction of breeding thoroughbred stock, let him advance cautiously as his means seem to justify, by buying one or two females of a good sort, and with patience possess his soul till he has bred up a little herd or flock without much outlay of capital. The choice of a breed is always an important matter, but not the most important; there are many good breeds, and the keeping up the standard of excellence of the breed adopted is more important than the choice of a breed. The choice can only be decided by a careful and intelligent outlook, considering the circumstances and surroundings, the soil and the climate, the markets and other environment. When a choice has been made, and it is found from experience to be reasonably well-adapted to the locality and surroundings, the man who takes pride in the breed he has adopted and stands by it through evil as well as good report, is the man who will in the long run prove himself a successful breeder, and will find it reasonably profitable. "Be not carried about with every wind of doctrine," is safe advice to follow in the business of breeding stock as well as in theology. Fashions may change, and booms may come and go, every breed will have its ups and downs, its seasons of prosperity and of adversity, but the man who stands by his favorites and keeps them up to the highest standard of the breed will find himself in the long run as often at the top, or "in the swim," as any of his rivals. And since the question, "Which is the best breed?" has not and may never be definitely settled, he is as likely to be right as any other. Having made choice of a breed, we should next fix in our mind an ideal or standard of type to which we aim to attain, and in all our work the effect should be to maintain a uniform type, to breed so that one animal shall be as nearly like another in general appearance, in stamp and style, as possible, and that of course a good stamp. This will involve some sacrifices, as it will necessitate weeding out and sending to market, or the shambles, such animals as do not come nearly up to the desired standard. It will require good judgment in the selection of the proper stamp of sires to succeed each other to carry on the process of improvement. And here a false economy may do much to retard improvement,—may, indeed, upset the work of years. Do not grudge a good price in order to secure the stamp of sire you feel sure you need, if you can find him. The cheapest is not often the best, but the best is often the cheapest if the price is within reasonable limits. "The bull is half the herd" is a strong statement, but as applied to breeding it is not far from right, since he has a part in the production of all the calves in the herd during his regime, while each cow has only part in one calf in each season, as a rule.

In the breeding of cattle, for instance, a man's plans and course will depend largely on what purpose his cattle are intended for. If it is a beef breed he has adopted, his ideal will be a good feeding animal; one that will readily respond to generous feeding by putting on flesh rapidly, and reach maturity at an early age. This demands a broad chest, giving abundant lung capacity. He should have a large heart girth, deep ribs and flanks, strait top and bottom lines, a strong back and loins, long, level quarters, short legs, and be beefed well down to the hocks, and have a soft, mellow skin covered with fine, soft hair, having the feeling of fine fur; these are some of the indications of a good feeder.

If, on the other hand, the object is to build up a dairy herd, and he has chosen to handle a milking breed of cattle, he will look at the matter from a widely different standpoint. In this case, as well as the other, he will wisely give attention, first, to the constitution and feeding qualities, for a cow that has not strong vitality and a good appetite will never make a successful dairy animal, but the type will be different from the beefing animal, and the treatment will require to be different, especially in the first years of its life.

Depth of ribs and consequently capacity for working food into blood and into milk and butter are prime requisites in a dairy cow, but that width of shoulders and chine and brisket are not needed; she should be wedge-shaped, broader behind than before; her handling qualities should be somewhat similar to those of the beef cow. The same soft hair should be sought after, but the skin should not be so thick, and yet not so thin as to be called papery. Particular attention should be given to the development of the milk-vessels and the milking tendency. The udder should be well-balanced, fore-and-aft, and not fleshy, and such that will collapse when milked; the teats of good size and well-placed; the milk veins should be prominent and well-spread. In order to secure all the points, or as many of them as possible, in as great perfection as possible, care must be exercised in the selection of a bull for use in the herd. He should have the points of a dairy bull well-developed, must be free from the broad shoulder tops and broad quarters of the beef bull; he must have a deep body and be a vigorous animal. If his rudimentary teats are large and far apart, so much the better. He should be the son of a mother that is near the ideal model of a perfect dairy cow as possible, and if her capacity for good work has been proved by a careful test, all the better, for appearances are sometimes deceitful and should not be trusted too far. If the sire of your bull is also the son of a cow of known merit, he will be all the more likely to perpetuate the dairy tendency in his offspring.

Then the treatment and management of these two classes of cattle requires to be different. To bring a beef animal to greatest perfection, as a beef producer especially, it should be kept fat from its birth and never allowed to go back, if intended only for a butcher's beast. If it is intended for breeding purposes, a more moderate system of feeding should be adopted with more exercise given, and food not so rich in fattening properties, but should always be kept in thriving condition and should not be put to breeding so early, if a female, as one intended for milking purposes.

The calf of a dairy cow, on the other hand, should not be allowed to suck a cow and get fat; skim milk is good enough for it and better than whole milk. The tendency to lay on fat should not be encouraged. Out-door exercise is essential to develop muscle instead of fat; she should be put to breeding early, to have her first calf not later than when she is two years old. To induce and encourage the milking habit she should be milked a long term before having her second calf—a year at least. This tends to increase what is called persistency in milking. A cow that will continue to give milk the year around is a better dairy cow than one that quits at six months' service. A dairy cow should pay for her feed at least up to within a month or six weeks of producing her next calf, and many are willing to continue giving milk from year to year without a halt, though my own opinion is that it is not wise to allow this, save in exceptional cases. From my own observation I have concluded that a cow does not do as good work the following year, if she is milked close up to calving; but some good dairymen claim that her average work for the year, and in a series of years, will be quite as good or better.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Vice-Regal Dairy Event.

What is termed "the largest creamery in Canada" was formally opened in Renfrew on July 24th, 1895, by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen. In connection with the opening of the great creamery was the new town park opening by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, which two important occasions drew together a concourse of people such as was never before witnessed in the flourishing town of Renfrew. His Excellency, Her Excellency, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and others, made brilliant, pithy and practical addresses upon this occasion.

The new creamery is based upon a system long operated with much success at St. Alban's, Vermont. A large central factory is erected and surrounded by seven separating stations. At each of these a separator is kept to extract the cream from the new milk sent in by the patrons, who take the skim milk home with them. The cream is sent into the central factory from two stations by rail, and from the others by wagon. The average daily make is about 1,800 pounds of butter from 50,000 pounds of milk. The price of the butter retail has run from 20c. to 25c.; and at present shows a decidedly upward tendency. There are three separators in the central creamery. The churns, three in number, made of cypress wood, are 10 feet long by 3 feet square, and make 65 revolutions per minute. The churning operations average 45 minutes. The farmers of the Renfrew district have not yet had time to thoroughly fall into line with the new conditions, so as to supply all the milk the creamery stations can take. When the new industry has made its full development the output of butter will be very large.

After being fined for watering his milk, a Michigan farmer was expelled from church membership by his minister.

WORK AT THE FAIRS.—The Fall Exhibitions will afford splendid opportunities for obtaining new subscribers for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Write us for "Terms to Agents" and free sample copy.

POULTRY.

Battle of the Breeds.

BY CAPT. A. YOUNG, KENT CO.

I inclose you the results of a test (eight yards) with poultry as to their laying capabilities. The result was somewhat of a surprise to me, as I fancied the Brown Leghorn would lead the score, but I place results as I found them:—1st, Silver Spangled Hamburgs; 2nd, White Leghorns; 3rd, Light Brahmas; 4th, S. G. Dorkings; 5th, B. Spanish; 6th, P. Cochins; 7th, Brown Leghorns; 8th, Silver Wyandottes. About the middle of the season, six Dorkings, four Brown Leghorns, one Spanish and the Cochins and Brahmas wanted to sit, all of which were allowed to except the Cochins and Brahmas. This reduces the average on the Dorkings and others, so perhaps the result is scarcely fair. The annexed table shows the number of fowls in each pen, the total number of eggs laid during the seventy days between March 23rd and June 1st, and the average:

VARIETY.	No. of Hens.	Days.	Average per Hen.	Total Eggs.	Relative Position.
Silver Spangled Hamburg	2	70	49.	98	1st
White Leghorn	1	"	50.	50	2nd
Light Brahma	3	"	35.	105	3rd
Silver G. Dorking	10	"	36.80	368	4th
W. F. B. Spanish	6	"	28.48	171	5th
Partridge Cochins	2	"	30.50	61	6th
Brown Leghorn	11	"	26.27	289	7th
Silver Wyandotte	1	"	22.	22	8th
Total	36	70	32.33	1,164	

I put Hamburgs 1st because I consider 49 eggs a better average for 2 hens than 50 for 1; and I put L. Brahmas ahead of the S. G. Dorkings for the same reason, although, whether the drain on the Dorking average by the reduction of 6 sitting hens would be more than the death of one L. Brahma, and the time lost in breaking the others up, would counterbalance the tabulated results I am not prepared to say.

[NOTE.—We are glad to receive figures upon such work as Capt. Young has undertaken, but are not sure that one season's observations with such uneven pens numerically means much with regard to the laying capabilities of the many good breeds with which he has experimented. Laying hens are like milking cows: the best breeds do not include all equally good individuals, and sometimes an extra performer is found where least expected. We would therefore ask Capt. Young and others who have different breeds of fowls, to conduct these laying experiments with more even numbers in each pen.—EDITOR.]

Poultry Pickings.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Again we have grown tired. This time it is because Mr. P. H. Jacobs, editor of the Poultry Keeper, still declares it is "lice" when any one writes him that their chickens die. Now, we have lost quite a few this year, and we know it is not lice or the remedies we used on them that killed them. At first, although we could see no lice, we were almost sure they were there. We had them in the brooder, so we thoroughly cleaned it, and then went to work at the chicks until we were certain they were free from the pests. But those chicks would still die. The brooder was run just the same as it had been for previous hatches, and they were fed almost exactly the same. However, we had a few hens sitting, so we concluded to free them from any close companions they might have before the chicks hatched, and then leave the chicks with the hens. We fed these chicks very carefully, and were particular to keep them free from lice. The first thing we knew, they began to sleep on their backs. We began dreaming about dead chickens at night, and in the morning we almost dreaded to go near them. Our constant mental inquiry was "What is the cause?" Was it the dry weather? Was it the extreme heat in the day, and the cool nights? Had the breeding stock strong vitality, or were they (the breeding stock) fed right? Or,—well, we thought of dozens of things; but still we think the real cause has not entered our thoughts yet. However, we are developing the remainder into first-class specimens.

Yakob Pilsener, that interesting writer, was lately asked if lice originate on the head, and he wrote back to his questioner that "lies oregeenate in der hed." Then the man got mad.

Mr. Pilsener also gives advertisers a grand piece of advice, and we feel certain that if all advertisers would follow it there would not be half the kicking that advertising does not pay. Here it is: "Eef you vant ter sell a sheeken or a liddler uff peegs, don't vas batronizing der shitory und fashun bapers."

Turkeys are one of the most profitable fowls for farmers. Some say they are hard to raise; but we know of several cases where large numbers are raised with very little trouble. Three things are necessary: care, proper feed, and common sense. True, turkeys have many very peculiar complaints, and it is almost impossible to avoid them all. No rules for success can be laid down; where one fails, another succeeds. To those raising these profitable fowls, the experience of prominent men should be eagerly sought after. We have seen specimen pages of Mr. Samuel Cushman's coming report, wherein the diseases of turkeys are able and exhaustively treated. Mr. Cushman is superintendent of the Rhode Island Experimental Station poultry department, and as that is a great turkey centre he has devoted a great deal of time to them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

HORSE STOCKING.

SUBSCRIBER, Bluevale:—"Please give treatment for horse that stocks in the fall."

[When horses are worked hard during the autumn, and fed well on new grain, and then allowed to stand in the stable for days together, stocking of the legs is almost certain. By lowering the diet, feeding plenty of bran and roots and giving a moderate amount of exercise, the stocking will gradually pass away in ordinary cases without any medicine; a tablespoonful of Glauber's salts, three times a week, will, however, help a little. In bad cases of stocking the following treatment is found very serviceable:—Fast the animal 12 hours, give purgative ball made of six drachms aloes, half drachm each of podophyllin and calomel, enough molasses to make ball; feed lightly on bran mashes for two days, and give a tablespoonful of the following twice daily for five days:—1 part sulphate of iron, 4 parts of gentian, 2 parts nitrate of potash, and 1 part Peruvian bark. Feed moderately on laxative food and give moderate exercise.]

Miscellaneous.

TURNIP LICE—STRAWBERRY FERTILIZER.

W. A. MCG., Chatham, Ont.:—"1. Is there any effectual remedy for the turnip louse? 2. Would land plaster be of any value as a fertilizer for strawberries; if so, at what rate per acre should it be applied?"

[Kerosene emulsion is the most effective insecticide that can be used against this insect. It is prepared by adding two parts of kerosene to one part of a solution made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling soft water, and churning the mixture through a force pump with a rather small nozzle until the whole forms a creamy mass, which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added, but should not be near a fire. The emulsion thus made is to be diluted before using with nine parts of cold water. It may readily be applied by one of the many good sprayers.

2. Land plaster would be of little or no value as a fertilizer for strawberries. The chief action of land plaster is its effect on the double silicates, which it decomposes, the potash being set free. Strawberries do not need much potash.]

MANURING WHEAT GROUND.

A. F.:—"I have two fields which I purpose sowing with fall wheat, one where a crop of millet is being taken off. Last year barley was grown and the ground seeded down to clover, but failed to 'catch.' The other is a timothy sod, from which two crops have been taken, and which was plowed in the latter part of July. The soil is clay loam, in fair condition and clean. I have a very small quantity of stable manure, and from what I have seen, except in case of summer-fallow, a liberal dressing of manure seems almost essential to a good crop. I have read that mixing chemical fertilizers with stable manure causes loss, and is not economical; also that stable manure is far more expensive than artificial fertilizers. Is this the case, and what form of fertilizer would you advise me to use on my wheat land?"

[To obtain a good crop of fall wheat stable manure is required. This is true even of clay loams that have been summer-fallowed; but it is particularly true where some grain crop has been grown and removed from the land instead of summer-fallowing. The ordinary fertilizers: as phosphates, nitrates, and muriate of potash, mixed with stable manure, cause no loss; but lime and ashes mixed with farmyard manure liberate ammonia from the manure, thus causing loss of nitrogen. Stable manure varies so much in quality that a fixed price would be very indefinite. A barnyard manure might not be worth 75c., or it might be worth \$4, depending upon its quality. A special fertilizer, being of a particular composition, is intended for a special purpose, and used where needed may secure results at less cost than barnyard manure. I would not advise the use of any artificial fertilizers on the above wheat land. To use them would mean a direct outlay for an uncertain crop. They do not, like barnyard manure, carry a crop over a severe winter.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Professor of Chemistry.

Ontario Agricultural College.]

LEG WEAKNESS IN POULTRY.

GEORGE DUNN, Huron Co.:—"There is some disease spreading among my hens. It appears at first in the feet and legs, which become paralyzed and then quite swollen and inflamed, which does not appear to reach the body. The hens are in good condition, but fail very rapidly after becoming lame. Can you give disease, with cure?"

[The symptoms given indicate over-feeding, together with too little exercise. It is not at all uncommon among young fowls when being pushed too rapidly while the diet is of a fattening nature. The bodies grow more rapidly than the legs can stand; then they cease altogether to exercise; at the same time they are feeding well, increasing the trouble, until they become sick and commence to fail. We would recommend lowering the diet; give ground green bones, green vegetables, and enlarge their run.]

A STRIKING HORSE.—THE HORN-FLY.

SUBSCRIBER, Hazeldean:—"I have a young horse that strikes his hind shoes against his front

ones while trotting. 1. How must he be shod to prevent this? 2. What is the best means of combating the 'horn-fly'?"

[Over-reaching is a common fault, especially in young horses. It is often due to weakness of the animal, which may be largely corrected by less roading and more feed. Many drivers of light horses consider they must have their colt shod heavy in front to give him a stronger front action. This is often the cause of over-reaching and striking, because he cannot lift his fore feet quickly enough to get them out of the way of the hind ones, which are shod lighter. Keep the colt's feet as nearly balanced as he was before being shod.

2. Apply to the cattle some substance that serves as a repellent. Either of the following formulae (applied with a sponge, flannel, or wide brush) are recommended for this purpose. I. Crude cotton-seed oil or fish oil, three parts; pine tar, one part. II. Crude cotton-seed oil or fish oil, one hundred parts; crude carbolic acid, three parts. Kerosene emulsion and tobacco decoction are also serviceable—prepared by adding two gallons of kerosene to one gallon of a solution made by dissolving one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, and churning the mixture by forcing it back into the same vessel through a force-pump with a rather small nozzle, until the whole forms a creamy mass, which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added; but of course must not be near a fire. The emulsion thus made is diluted before using with nine parts of water to one part of emulsion. There is then added one gallon of a decoction made by boiling one pound of strong tobacco in a gallon of water. This is sprayed upon the cattle by means of a force-pump and a spray-nozzle. Wherever the liquid comes in contact with the flies it kills them instantly, and remains on in condition to act as a repellent for two or three days. In this respect it is not as satisfactory as the oily combination, although the cattle to which it was applied will be cleaner and less greasy. By spraying with this combination three times a week the cattle can be kept free from the horn-fly with very little trouble, and at small expense.

We would also direct the attention of our readers interested to Rogers' Horn-Fly Paste, advertised in another column.]

SEEDING WITH GRASS AND CLOVER.

WM. C. WATSON, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.:—"I would like to ask a little advice in regard to a piece of ground which I seeded down to grass last spring, but owing to the dry, hot weather there is not a single spear to be seen. I would like to seed down with clover and timothy this summer as soon as I get the grain off, but I don't know just how to go about it. Would it be wise to put the pulverizer over it and then harrow after the seed is sown, or would it do to sow the seed on the stubble?"

[Although a failure to secure a grass "catch" upsets the crop rotation, it is just a question in our mind whether seeding, as you suggest, can be sufficiently depended upon to warrant much effort in that direction. A recently issued bulletin recommends the following line of action to secure a fall "catch": "1st. Burn the stubble to destroy all rubbish that would interfere with the proper preparation of the seed-bed. 2nd. Harrow repeatedly with a disc or spade harrow until the soil is thoroughly loosened to the depth of two or three inches. 3rd. Pulverize the soil very finely with a fine-toothed harrow. 4th. As soon as the soil becomes thoroughly moistened, sow the clover seed, harrow it in lightly, and roll the ground. The timothy or grass seed may be sown later, say about the usual time of sowing wheat. If the work is done well at the proper time, a "catch" will be reasonably certain."

While the above is as good advice as can be given to secure a fall seeding, the chances of securing a hay crop next season by so doing are only moderate even with most favorable conditions. If fall wheat or rye does well on the field you wish to seed, we would advise sowing timothy along with the wheat or rye, and the clover next spring—in March or April—when the warm days commence to thaw the surface.

One of our readers speaks favorably of seeding to timothy with summer-sown rye, which will afford pasture in the fall, and if not cropped too close again in the spring, a crop of hay and rye combined.

PERMANENT PASTURE.

E. RICHARDS, Middlesex Co.:—"Would you kindly advise me what kind of grass seed, mixed, would be best to sow on clay soil to make a permanent pasture?"

[Among the most lasting grasses and clovers, we recommend the following as being very safe to sow upon any soil:

Grasses—
Orchard grass, 4 lbs. per acre.
Meadow fescue, 4 lbs. per acre.
Fall oat grass, 3 lbs. per acre.
Timothy, 2 lbs. per acre.
Meadow foxtail, 2 lbs. per acre.
Total grasses, 15 lbs. per acre.

Clover—
Lucern, 5 lbs. per acre.
Alsike, 2 lbs. per acre.
White or Dutch, 1 lb. per acre.
Total clovers, 8 lbs. per acre.
Total grasses and clovers, 23 lbs. per acre.

This may seem like a heavy and expensive seeding, but the first outlay, in the matter of laying down a crop so important, and enduring as a permanent pasture, should not be scrimped by leaving out nutritious and enduring grasses. The object should be to obtain a mixture that will take complete possession of the ground, and also to furnish green fodder all through the pasturing season. We

would especially recommend the use of orchard grass and lucern clover, as they both come early in spring, and by going deep into the soil withstand drought well.]

BLACK-KNOT—SCALY LEGS—ARCLEPIAS CORNUTI.

JOHN EVANS, Simcoe Co.:—"The cherry trees around here are almost covered with 'black-knot.' A couple of weeks ago every knot had one or more small white grubs in it; now we can see a small hole in each knot where they came out. 1. How can we destroy them, and prevent them from destroying the trees? 2. What causes the scales on hens' legs, and how can we cure them? 3. I enclose the leaf, blossom and pod of a plant that grows on the brow of a hill in the bush. What is its name and use? 4. Where can I get a good cheap telescope?"

[1. The only successful treatment for a badly-infested tree is to cut and burn it, trunk, branches and all. Knots on trees but little affected should be cut and burned. Never throw the removed knots on the ground, as spores are developed off as well as on the tree. When young knots appear on large limbs or on limbs that one does not wish to remove, it is believed that painting them with a mixture of red oxide of iron in linseed oil will destroy them. The grubs noticed in the knots had nothing to do with causing it, but the knot afforded an inviting location for either the eggs from which the grubs hatched or the grub to crawl after being hatched.

2. Scales on hens' legs are due to a minute insect or mite about one eight-hundredth of an inch in length. Beneath the scales there are spongy, scabby growths, in which the eggs and pupae of the mites are to be seen in great numbers by the aid of a microscope. The disease can be successfully treated by applying to the legs a mixture of lard with one-twentieth part of carbolic acid. This should be applied with a stiff brush, such as a painter's very small sash-brush, by which the medicated grease can be thoroughly applied to the crevices between the scales.

3. The plant is *Asclepias cornuti* (milk weed). Some of the species are medicinal, but none of much consequence.

4. Chas. Potter, optician, 31 King, E. Toronto.]

CORN AND STRAW IN LAYERS.

W. S. SINKLATER, Huron Co.:—"When a person has no silo, and has a lot of fodder corn, how would it do to put alternate layers of corn and dry straw into a mow, and would it be better to cut both before being put in? Would it do to haul the corn in as soon as cut or should it be stooked up for a time?"

[It will do perfectly well to fill a mow with alternate layers of corn and dry straw. We have known that plan to be followed in a stack with perfectly satisfactory results. The corn should be cut and stooked until fairly well cured before putting in or it will heat and mould. If found it should be in small bundles. It would not do to cut the corn and straw before putting in, as then it would be too close and heat sure, even if fairly dry.]

RULES FOR PLOWING.

SUBSCRIBER, Lambton:—"1. What are the rules by which sod should be plowed? 2. Also rules for plowing stubble?"

[1. It is impossible to lay down a set of rules for plowing sod that will suit all conditions of soil, times of year, and objects sought in plowing. For plowing clay sod in the fall, the following will serve as a sort of general guide:—The furrows of clay soils, be they sod or stubble, should be turned over, so as to lay on the preceding, and lie at an angle of 45°; and for this purpose the depth of the furrow-slice should be about two-thirds of its width. Thus a furrow six inches deep should be about nine inches wide; and if eight inches deep it should be twelve inches wide. This will allow of the furrows lying regularly and evenly, and in the proper position for the drainage of the soil, the free circulation of air, and the most efficient action of frosts, which in this way have access to every side of them. The width of the lands should depend upon the lay of the field and condition of the subsoil. If flat and retentive, the lands should not be wider than one rod. There should be a gradual and even slope from the centre of the ridge to the furrow, to allow the rapid escape of surface water. Where the land has a fair fall and is less retentive in character, the lands may be wider, even up to thirty yards. While the above is particularly applicable to fall plowing, the same general rules may govern spring plowing—although at this season it is better to be done with a skimmer attached. This skimmer is fastened to the beam, just back of the coulter. It is set to pare off a sod a few inches in thickness, and invert it into the bottom of the previous furrow. The second or main-plow follows, and throws up the lower soil, completely burying the inverted sod and giving a loose, mellow surface to the field. This forms an excellent preparation for all crops, with one or two harrowings. Sandy or dry soils require flat plowing. To insure this, on an old sward the depth of furrow should be about half the width, and the land or ridge as wide as can conveniently be made, so as to preserve as much uniformity of surface on the whole field as possible.

2. It has become a rule with the best farmers of the present day, to skim their stubble-land as soon as possible after the harvest is taken off, and before the winter sets in it is plowed as deeply as the depth of soil and the custom of former years will admit. At this plowing the land is usually put up in ridges from two to ten rods wide, according to the drainage of the land.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The tone of the cattle market is improving, and prices show an upward tendency—more buyers present. The quality of the cattle is better, and there is a disposition to hold for an advance price.

The top price was paid for two loads of picked exporters, \$4.50. One load sold at \$4.40. Quite a few loads went at 4 cents per pound.

Butcher Cattle.—This line had a better tone; all the cattle offered were sold; nothing touched 4 cents; the top figure was \$3.90; ruling figures 3 cents to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Milk Cows and Springers.—For the first time in five weeks there is perhaps a little better tone in this line, and very few on offer.

Sheep and Lambs all sold readily at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per cwt. for good ewes and wethers fitted for export; ruling prices, 2 1/2 cents to 3 cents.

Stocks and Feeders were in short supply. Any kind of beef fetched \$3. Some were taken for the Walkerville distillery at \$2.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices had quite a drop from last week, when they were fetching \$3.50, weighed off cars. To-day \$3.25 was the top price.

Horses.—Trade at Grand's Repository the past week was as dull as it possibly could be. In driving horses the trade is slow.

Cheese.—The situation shows little or no improvement, the export is light, and prices show an inclination to go lower, 7 1/2 cents to 7 3/4 cents.

Wool.—The wool market is duller, and if anything a shade easier; there is no demand for export.

Hides are scarce and firm at 9 cents.

Poultry.—Scarce and in good demand. Poor quality brought 60 cents per pair.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Milers and springers, Butchers' choice, Butchers' good, Cattle, export, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs, Chick fat, Eggs, Butter, Oats, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Cheese.

Montreal.

Since last writing, each successive market was apparently in a worse condition than the previous one, with no let up in the number of cattle offered. To make matters worse, the condition of the cattle have been anything but good.

Monday's market was the best that has been experienced for some time past, and a clearance was early effected of all useful stock.

Butchers' cattle did not meet with the same advance, however, with this exception, that the most of the stock offered appeared to be about 1c. per lb. better than late markets.

Sheep remain steady at former quotations; all offerings of really good quality, suitable for shipping, are taken at from 3 1/2c. to 3c. for ewes and wethers; bucks, 3c.

Calves were scarce this week, and met with an active demand at from \$4 to \$10 each.

The prospects for the next couple of markets are none too bright, as there are a large number of Manitoba (domestic) cattle reported in, which will tend to bring prices down again.

Last week's shipments show a decided falling off all round, being, in fact, with the exception of sheep, the lightest of any week this season.

Sheep Trade With the States.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Morton has announced that sheep and lambs intended for immediate slaughter may be admitted to the United States from Canada, when accompanied by certificates as follows, instead of those provided for in section 3 of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture, dated February 11, 1885.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

Table with 4 columns: CATTLE, Present prices, Two weeks ago, 1894, 1893. Includes 1500 lbs. up, 1350 @ 1500, 1200 @ 1350, etc.

It was just about two years ago that, through a big Board of Trade collapse, mess pork dropped in a day from \$19.25 to \$13.10, hogs going off \$1 in the panic, and the cattle market being affected to the extent of 40 to 50 cents.

The following table gives the receipts at the four leading markets for the first seven months of the year:—

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Includes Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis.

The decrease in cattle is about 469,000 head at both points, with hogs also behind about 139,000, though the receipts at Chicago are considerably ahead.

The receipts at the four leading markets for the first seven months of the year:—

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Includes July, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886.

J. B. Hunter had on the market a train of Wyoming cattle, six loads of which averaged 1338 lbs. and sold at \$4.90.

The Western range cattle owners are wearing a broad smile. Fall grass-fat cattle and long prices are met often in "conjunction."

There were over 5,100 Western range sheep which arrived and sold on one day market averaging 99 at 121 lbs., at \$3.12 to \$3.37.

For the past month there has been a see-saw movement in the sheep trade—one week high and the next one low.

Best 150-lb. bacon pigs are now selling at 45c premium over the primest 300 to 400 lb. hogs.

The horse market is in pretty good condition. Export chunks and drivers were in steady demand for both domestic and foreign trade.

Medium to good drivers were in steady request at \$90 to \$100, and the top of the 1300 at 1400 lb. chunks were easily negotiated at \$75.

Prospects for corn are still as fine as at any time this year, and there is little doubt now that the country will have close to a 2,500 million bushel crop.

Canadian Butter at Liverpool.

Hodgson Bros., Liverpool, under date of July 27th, report as follows:—

Butter.—There is no stock here, and the small imports of American and Canadian sell on arrival, and choice, good-conditioned lots will probably continue to do so, as Australian is scarcer and comparatively dear.

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Hogs—There is, as yet, not a strong feature in the market. Receipts to-day about 15 cars, and prices lower. The markets in the West were 10 cents lower again, and the late market here to-day was 10 lower than the opening.

Choice heavy weights, about \$5.00. Mediums and Yorkers, mixed, 180 to 225 average 5 15 to \$5.20. York weights, 140 to 160 average 5 35 to 5 50. Pigs, 100 to 110 average 5 25 to 5 50.

Cattle—The market generally continues strong. Butcher stuff of all kinds about 30c. per hundred higher than last week. Export cattle selling from \$5.25 to \$5.80; good butcher steers, \$4.65 to \$5.15; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.10; fair to good cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; extra, \$3.75 to \$4.10.

Sheep and lambs—The markets continue to rule dull. Receipts East are heavy, and prices very low. A large proportion of the offerings here are of poor quality, which has a depressing effect on the good stuff, though, generally speaking, the indications are for more favorable prices for the latter kinds later on.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Export sheep, good to prime, Choice yearlings, Prime sheep, Good mixed sheep, Cull sheep, Prime lambs, Good to prime lambs, Fair to good lambs, Cull lambs.

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Toronto Industrial Fair.

There is a great overflow of entries for the Toronto Industrial Fair, which opens on the 2nd of September, especially in manufactured goods and machinery. It has been found impossible to accommodate all applicants in these departments, and the management are considering what provision can be made for the overflow.

Live stock and agricultural entries are coming in briskly. Much interest will attach to the special collection of the products of the Northwest Territories, which will be forwarded from Regina by the kindness of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh.

The apian exhibit will be located in the "Little World" building, which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. More than ordinary pains will be taken to make the honey display an attractive and representative one.

The bicycle exhibit will include wheels of all designs and sizes on the market, over thirty manufacturers in Canada and the United States being represented. After some discussion, it has been assigned a location in the western end of the carriage building, with an area of 7,500 feet.

The prize list for the seventh International Dog Show, held on the Exhibition Grounds, is out. It provides for Canadian as well as open classes in all the leading breeds.

VETERINARY.

A Remedy for Grease Heels.

A bad case of "grease heels" is a stubborn trouble to remove; in fact, in bad cases it is considered necessary to lay the animal up from work and give him a thorough course of medicine as well as external treatment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stack Silage.

In July 1st number you ask for experience of those who have tried stack silage. Well, I have, and it was only a partial success;—with corn, a failure, on account of the corn not packing together tightly.

"INVICTA."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A prize will be given in January for the best short original fairy tale. The writer must not be more than sixteen years of age. Send the stories, with name, age, and address of writer, to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY,— Dongola, June, 1895.

We live in the Northwest Territory, in Assiniboia, on the banks of the big Cutarm Creek. It is nice around here in the summer time—the birds are singing nearly all the time. We have a little grey pony, we call her Jennie; she is so quiet that I can get on her back in the stable, and I can go just as fast as she can go without holding on. I like riding very well. I go for the cows every night, and I go for the mail every other week; she is grey in color. I was ten years old the 6th of June. I never went to school, but I learn at home. Ma learns me. I am in the Third Book—more than half way through—and in reduction, ascending, and in the Fourth Copy Book.

We have an old cat; he is 12 or 13 years of age, and he is as cunning as anything; he knows the difference between milk and cream, and the difference between beef and pork; we call him Snooks. We have three more cats,—two kittens and one other black cat, the mother of the kittens. Snooks brings in young gophers for the kittens. One day he brought four in, one after another. We call the other cat Teenie.

We have eleven young turkeys; two are white, and the other ones are all grey. Yours truly, ADDIE MABEL SALKELD.

Pearl and Daisy.

"I wish I were a Princess," sighed little Margaret; "how nice it must be to wear fine clothes and jewels every day, and to ride in a carriage."

She was sitting in the garden as she thus spoke to herself, for she had placed her little stool in the arbor next to the great bush of Michaelmas daisies. Suddenly, out of the very middle of the bush, rose a stately lady, dressed in a fine chintz gown, sprinkled all over with daisies; wearing a superb tall turban on her head, frilled like a flower. "I have heard your wish, child," said she; "and as you are a little namesake of mine, I have half a mind to grant it. In me you behold Queen Marguerite, the Sovereign of all the Astor tribes of China." Margaret got up and made her best courtesy to the fine dame, who then daintily pulled up her gown, and put her hand in her large dimity pocket. After diving down so deeply in search of what she wanted, that Margaret thought she would snap off at the waist, she drew up again with a string of blue silk having four large pearls threaded on it, and a tuft of daisies in her hand.

"Here, child," said she, "is a necklet of pearls and a bunch of daisies, and you can use which you please first. When you wish to change yourself into somebody else, you must either drop a pearl off the string or shake one of your daisies. And now, good-bye, my dear, for I have a great deal to do, and little time to waste." And down she went in the middle of the bush, leaving Margaret, with the pearls and daisies in her hands, in a state of delighted astonishment. Of course she could not wait a moment without trying the truth of the old

lady's promise, so, untying the silken string, she dropped one of the pearls. It rolled away, farther and farther out of her sight, and Margaret winked hard to see where it could have gone, and when she opened her eyes again she found herself in a fine room that seemed panelled with mirrors, and was hung with splendid drapery. When Margaret found time to look away from the painted ceiling, the thickly-carpeted floor, and the gold and white couches, and chairs that were cushioned with green velvet, she cast her eyes on the mirror before her, which showed her a strange sight. There stood a little girl, dressed in an elegant morning dress of white muslin, trimmed with the richest lace and embroidery, and laced with bright blue ribbons. The finest silk open-work stockings, set off with trim kid slippers, covered her tiny feet; and small kid gloves were tightly fitted on her little hands. But the faithful glass, while showing all this graceful costume, gave back as truly the familiar face of little Margaret, who then saw the fulfillment of the old lady's promise.

"How charming," said she, as she viewed herself all round, and admired her exquisite dress, when she was interrupted by the entrance of several ladies, one of whom, the eldest, accosted her with:—

"A bright morning to you, Ma Belle! How is Your Highness?"

"Good morning, madam," answered the new little Princess, modestly.

Then four powdered lacqueys carried in a large table, which was evidently spread for dinner in a very grand fashion. Princess Belle, as Margaret was now called, was ushered to table with great ceremony by her gouvernante, La Marquise de Volauvent, and waited upon with a great deal of respect. A tall, powdered footman stood behind her chair, and bowed low whenever he handed her a plate, and every one, ladies-in-waiting and all, flattered and praised her, and called her Madame Royale. But Margaret did not see that she gained very substantial comfort by this finery, for when she asked for some roast pheasant, Madame de Volauvent replied: "My sweetest Princess, consider your complexion!—not for the world shall you have anything but a cotelette de mouton, some bread, and a glass of water! We could not have that exquisite face spoiled for all the pheasants in Normandy." So poor Princess Belle ate her dry mutton-chop off her grand silver plate, and drank her cold water from a carved silver goblet, while her governess and ladies-in-waiting feasted on pheasant and hare, fish, flesh and fowl, and finished by a hearty dessert and plenty of wine. "May I have some fruit, Madame?" asked the Princess meekly. "No, my sweetest Belle; it breaks my heart to refuse you, but I dare not; you must take care of your beauty, my child!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"ANCIENNE."—The seven wonders of the ancient ages may be easily remembered by the following lines:

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid; Next Babylon's garden, for Amylis made; Then Mausolus' tomb of affection and guilt; Fourth, the temple of Dian in Ephesus built; The colossus of Rhodes cast in brass to the sun; Sixth, Jupiter's statue by Phidias done; The Pharos of Egypt last wonder of old, Or the Palace of Cyprus cemented with gold. M. M.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

As very little interest has been taken in the puzzles during the last month, I think a change of competition would prove very acceptable. I will offer three nicely-bound books for the best letters descriptive of your holidays; or you may write in essay form if preferred. This competition is open to all our young readers, and those who have been unfortunate enough to have no holidays may describe imaginary ones if they wish. All competing must have their work in this office by the 5th of September. Hoping to hear from many of our old and many new friends, your loving— UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1—CONUNDRUMS.

- 1. Why is a one-eyed lover like a swan? 2. How can comfort be spelled with only two letters? 3. Why cannot a girl named Polly use short words?

2—METAGRAM.

Little Katie caught a ONE, And thought it would be lots of fun If she could find a TWO or more, And see them THREE the ONE so FOUR. Her FIVE she found upon the SIX, Laid there by SEVEN so full of tricks, And it was filled with EIGHTS so fine, Which he'd been giving to a NINE. She TEN upon an ELEVEN and cried,— The ONE meanwhile escaped outside. ADA ARMAND.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 4, 5, 6, 2, is part of a poem; My 9, 12, 7, 8, is to beat; My 1, 3, 7, is a negative; My 4, 6, 6, 10, 8, is an effort; My 8, 11, 3, 2, is a number. Total is my advice to those who feel discouraged if they do not win a prize at their effort. ADA ARMAND.

4—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

Every second letter is dropped. W-o-d-s-h-b-s-h-c-n-o-s-e-l-c-s-o-l-a-g-l-c-u-d-o-o-r. "EDYTHE."

5—CHARADE.

Dear Cousins,—

Back I've LAST to puzzle with you, Long I've wandered from the "dom"; But I beg you will forgive me, As I hope will Uncle Tom. Cousins, I can ne'er forget you, For the good time we have had, And I long again to share the Work that makes our hearts feel glad. As last night I conned the puzzles In the "Ads." of years gone past, Deeply burned my heart within me With a joy that age will last. Then resolved I to re-enter The ruder contested puzzle fray. So, dear cousins, with your TOTAL I am back again to stay. CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

NAMES OF SOLVERS.

Bertha Jackson, Lottie Doupe, Mary C. Clazie, Sadie Motac. There has been a delay in your work reaching me, consequently the names did not appear as early as they should have. UNCLE TOM.

"A LA MODE."—The haircloth petticoat worn to keep the skirts in position is at once heavy and warm, and consequently is ill-fitted for summer wear. In its stead a mohair skirt, made just as a dress skirt, and edged with a few rows of whalebone to give the desired stiffness, is recommended as being lighter, cooler and quite as useful. M. M.

Horse Owners! Try



COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

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HOME MAGAZINE.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to

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TO THRESHERS!

We give below our revised price-list for Threshers' Drive Belts. These goods are cheaper than ever before. Each and every belt we sell is made by the Canadian Rubber Co., which is a guarantee that there is none better to be had. Our terms are cash with the order. We carry these belts in stock all the time, and can ship immediately upon receipt of your order. We pay the freight on all \$10 orders to all stations in Ontario, and make liberal freight allowances to the other Provinces:—

RUBBER DRIVE BELTS—

Table with 3 columns: Length (100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190 feet), Width (6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches), and Price (\$22.00 to \$40.00).

Samples of these belts mailed upon application. We sell Cylinder Teeth for all separators at only (8c.) eight cents each. Rubber Carrier Belting, 2 ply by 1 1/2 inch, at five cents per foot; 2 ply by 2 inches, at seven cents per foot; 3 ply by 2 inch, at eight and a-half cents per foot. 2-y om

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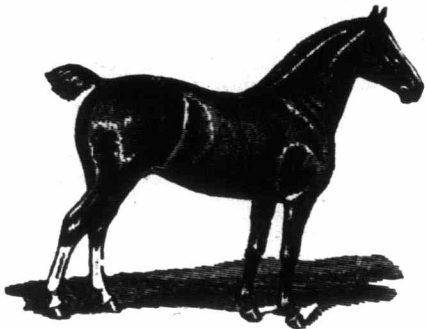
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LARGE LUMPS OF Rock Salt. Laid in the pasture fields will keep your cattle healthy this warm weather. They judge for themselves how much to take. Rain does not wash it away. 400 lbs. or over at 95c. per 100. Cash with order. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont. 5-L-o

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The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the **GRAND WORLD'S FAIR**. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse **Bravo II**, 12335, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. **Hackney Fireworks No. 3602**, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor. **ROSSBAU, Muskoka.** 10-7-om

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 Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Shropshire and Dorset-Horn sheep.

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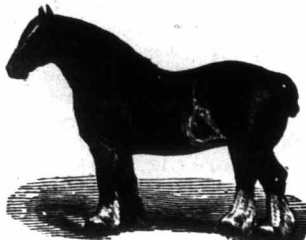
If you are going to **Grow Fall Wheat** send for our 1895 circular, which contains a list of the very best varieties in cultivation. Seed Choice and Prices Right.

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My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable. 19-1-7-om

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



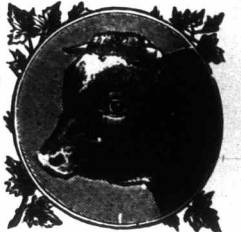
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CHOICE YOUNG HEIFERS and BULLS

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—AND—
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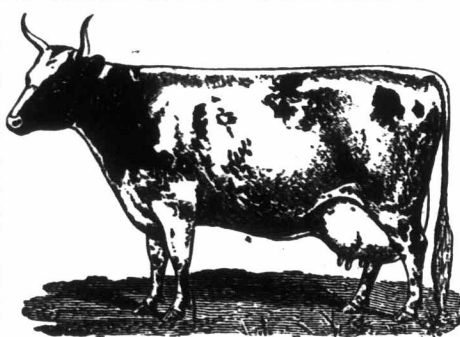


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GREAT DISPERSION SALE

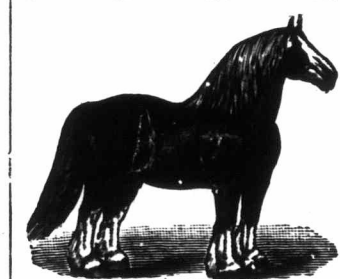
AYRSHIRE CATTLE

DAVID MORTON & SONS will sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23rd**, their entire herd of Thoroughbred Ayrshire Cattle, consisting of over 50 head of the choicest Ayrshires ever offered for sale in Canada. This will give breeders an excellent opportunity to secure first-class stock in suitable condition for exhibiting, as a number of these animals have carried off first prizes where shown. Catalogues ready by August 1st, and will be mailed on application. **TERMS**—All amounts under \$100, cash; over \$100, twelve months' credit, on approved notes. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m., to be held at the farm, Lots 1 and 2, 5th Con. Township of Barton. Special train will leave Grand Trunk Station, King Street, at 12 o'clock noon, for the farm. Tickets will be furnished free to intending purchasers on application to



GEO. ANDREW, Auctioneer, or DAVID MORTON & SONS, Props., Hamilton, Ont. 15-b-om

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We have a few choice, young stallions that will be sold away down. Also a number of superior fillies bred in the most popular lines, in foal to our sweepstakes winner, Grandeur. We will make prices right. Come and see us or write for particulars to

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One of the Greatest Stock Sales that has ever taken place in this Country.

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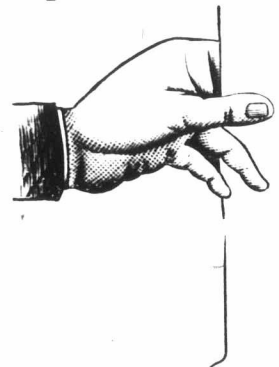
Premiums! Premiums! Premiums!

PREPARE FOR SEEDING! **NOW** is the time to secure **NEW** and **CHOICE WINTER WHEATS** by obtaining new subscribers for the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, the foremost Agricultural Paper in America for the practical farmer. For the benefit of our readers we have secured a quantity of two new and most successful Winter Wheats.

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EARLY WHITE LEADER.—A newer and most promising sort. At the Guelph Experiment Station it gave the largest yield (43.6 bushels per acre) out of eight varieties grown for the first time in 1893; average yield on 81 farms throughout Ontario, about 30 bushels. (The general average of all winter wheat throughout Ontario, as reported by the Bureau of Industries, was less than 20 bushels.) **Early White Leader** has again done well this year. It has a long straw, stands well, long bald heads, white chaff, and has beautiful white grain.



How to Start Growing these Heavy Yielding New Varieties.

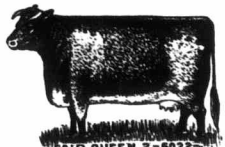
We will give 20 lbs. of either variety for the name of one (1) new subscriber to the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** accompanied by \$1 cash; or, 50 lbs. for two (2) new subscribers and \$2; each additional new subscriber, 25 lbs. more. First-class cotton bags in all cases 20 cents each extra. Wheat sent by Express or Freight as desired. F. O. B.

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A choice lot of Shorthorn—bulls & heifers—of good quality and of the most approved breeding. Show animals a specialty. The accompanying catalogue represents Fair Queen 2nd, the foundation of my herd. Her produce offered for sale. Come and see us, or write for particulars. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, 21-y-om KERWOOD, ONT.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON



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Send for 1895 catalogue. We are breeding registered BERKSHIRES of purest breeding. Either Shorthorns or Berkshires shipped to order. GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE Clarendon Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R. Parties met on shortest notice. 5-1-y-om



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

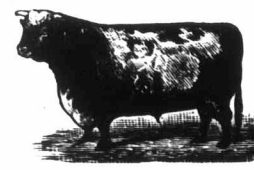
HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE—Young Heifers in calf, and Heifer Calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—148—, by imp. General Booth—6365—, (54353), at head of herd. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londresboro, Ont. 13-y-om

SHROPSHIRE

Our importation of show sheep has arrived in good form. This addition to our splendid lot of home-bred shearing rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, enables us to offer such a variety of good animals and at such prices that we can suit any person. Write for particulars, or come and see JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y-om Ontario.

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires. Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices five young cows due to calve Sept. to Dec.; 40 ewes, one to four years old; my (imp.) Bradburn stock ram (first prize winner in England); 16 yearling rams and a choice lot of lambs; four sows, due to farrow in Sept. and Oct.; one boar, 12 months old, and six litters of spring pigs. All registered. 15-y-om. W. G. PETTIT, FREEMAN P.O. BURLINGTON ST'N G.T.R.

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



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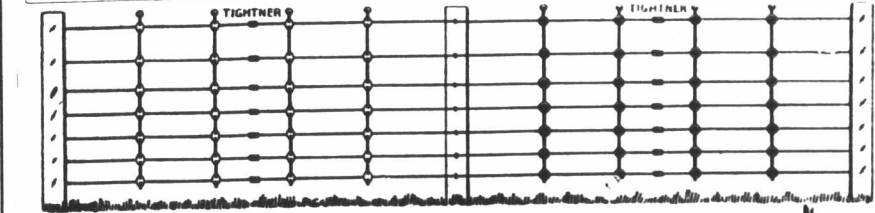
THE Great Live Stock and Agricultural Show of the Dominion!

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO, September 2nd to 14th, 1895.

INCREASED PRIZES AND IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 10th. For Prize Lists and Entry Forms drop a Post Card to the Manager at Toronto.

Greater and better Attractions than ever before.

There is more to see at THE GREAT TORONTO FAIR than all others put together, and it is within easy reach of all. Cheap Excursions on all Railways. If you wish to keep posted in your business, you should attend one of the Great Fairs every year, and it will pay you to go to the best. Make this the occasion of your annual holiday, and take in the Toronto Fair. Visitors are coming from all parts of the Continent. H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto. JOHN J. WITHROW, President. 13-d-0



No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip. Just the thing for farmers—neat, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Uses only straight wires with so little depression as not to cause the galvanize to crack or peel. If there is a dealer who wants something better to handle than he's had, try it. We also supply the Double Lock Wire Fence, which is claimed by some to be second to none, the lateral wire of which, as well as the upright stay, being crimped at joints. Our agents build either on premises. Agents wanted everywhere in Canada, to whom sole territory will be allotted. County and Township Rights for sale. Our Gas Pipe Frame Gate takes the lead. Patented January 23rd, 1895. See our exhibit at all the leading fairs—Toronto, London, Ottawa, Kingston, etc. CANADA FENCE COMPANY, Corner Bathurst and Clarence Sts., London, Ontario. 17-y-om

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES — TO THOSE WHO WISH TO — DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS. 6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make 17 1/2 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week. As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$90 to \$90 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

BOOK TABLE.

In writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate. The midsummer number (August) of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Monthly, copy of which we have just received from the publisher, is a very fine example of the progress of illustrative art and high-class periodical literature. In fact, we know of no publication in which, of recent years, such marked advances have been made, both from a literary and artistic standpoint. Since it was founded, in 1876, its rule and watchword has been "Progress and the Spirit of the Age," which this issue well exemplifies. A portrait of Mr. Leslie adorns the cover, besides which there is a colored frontispiece, "Two's Company." The contents are so varied, numerous and timely, as well as excellent in character, with a wealth of illustrations, that the Monthly must be seen and read to be properly appreciated. It is \$3.00 per annum, or 25 cents per copy. Send a postal for new premium offer to Frank Leslie Publishing House, 42 and 44 Bond St., New York City.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S REPORT. The current number of the Highland and Agricultural Society's Transactions, being Vol. VII. of the fifth series, devotes 344 pages to an exhaustive account of the Rothamsted experiments, prepared by Sir John B. Lawes, Bart., and Sir J. Henry Gilbert. The full title of the contribution is "Rothamsted Experiments, being an account of some of the results of the agricultural investigations conducted at Rothamsted, in the field, the feeding shed, and the laboratory, over a period of fifty years." The following divisions are ably and minutely dealt with:—1. Experiments with root-crops grown continuously. 2. Experiments with barley grown continuously. 3. Experiments on the growth of various leguminous crops for many years in succession on the same land; also on the fixation of free nitrogen. 5. Rotation of crops. 6. The feeding of animals for the production of meat, milk and manure, and for the exercise of force. The volume contains much else that is valuable. The Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which continues to do most effective service on behalf of Scottish agriculture, and which issues such valuable annual volumes, is Mr. James Macdonald, of Edinburgh.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Have you the blood of the great butter cows, DeKol 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechtildie and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not? The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it. 11-y-om Q. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM Shropshires. We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere. 7-y-om WHITESIDE BROS., INNERKIP, ONT.

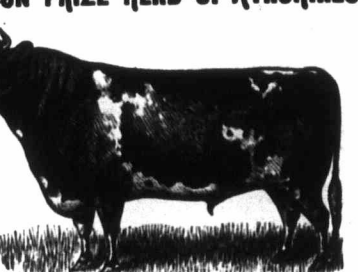
Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand. JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-3-y-om



DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES

We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-0



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



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

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Lord Aberdeen, while attending the Regina Fair, bought an Ayrshire bull calf for his farm in British Columbia, from Robt. Jackson, Bird's Hill, Man.

The Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association have deferred, until their annual meeting, the question of affiliating with the Dominion Associations in order to obtain reduced registration fees.

Sir Walter Gilbey, President of the English Royal Society, has purchased a couple of Clydesdale geldings - Sensation and Gold-finder - which, in the hands of Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlee, Cathcart, won numerous prizes. They weigh close on 20 cwt. each.

The Prince of Wales is reported to have been doing well this season with the two-year-olds from his thoroughbred stud at Sandringham, for Courtier, a son of Hampton, Persimmon by St. Simon, and Thais have all won, the last named filly, who is by St. Serf - Poetry, having secured the Crabbett Plate of £1,000 at Gatwick.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer \$300 cash for best car lots of steers shown at the forthcoming American Fat-Stock Show to be held at the Chicago Coliseum, Oct. 23 to Nov. 2. There will be a class for two-year-olds and a class for yearlings, the first prize in each case being \$300 and the second \$100. Competition in this section will be open to all breeds, grades, or crosses. The slaughter test will be omitted.

Mr. Cottrell, manager of Gov. Morton's herd of Guernseys at Rhinecliff, N. Y., writes: "I am now feeding our cows corn silage. I had just previously been feeding grass and oats and peas - all the cows would eat. In ten days after I began feeding them silage our 125 cows had increased in milk 400 lbs. per day, and they are still gaining slowly. The grain ration given them was the same with the silage as with the green feed. I give our cows some green food of some sort every day in the year."

JOHN MILLER & SONS' IMPORTATION.

Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "On Monday, 12th August, our importation of show sheep will be liberated from quarantine. There are in all forty-five, fifteen of them being Shropshires, ten Oxford and twenty Cotswolds, six Southdowns and two Leicester. One of the Shropshire rams won second prize at the Shropshire and West Midland show, held at Shrewsbury, and two were in the highly commended pen of five. The two ram lambs were in the second prize pen of three at the Royal. Three of the four ewes were first at the Royal Counties show and first at the Herefordshire show, second at the Bath and West, third at the Royal and third at the Shropshire and West Midland. Ewe lambs are extra good. Oxford ewes were (three of them) first, and the fourth in the second pen at the Royal, and the two ram lambs in the second prize pen at the Royal; the two rams and ewes were never shown, but were good enough to win had they been entered. Cotswolds - Ram, third at Royal; ewes, first and second; two ram lambs and four ewe lambs the best I have ever imported. Southdowns are a very good lot. The two Leicester ewes are the best I have seen in England. A great many of them were sold and will be seen at all the principal shows in the States and Canada. A record of their winnings will be kept, and at a later date will be furnished the ADVOCATE, and I predict that it will be one of almost unbroken success. We have a good lot of rams and ewes one year old, and lambs of both sexes, for show purposes, which we bred ourselves from imported sires and dams and we offer them at low prices. I brought nine Welsh pony mares, all selected in size from eleven to thirteen hands. We are breeding them to a Hackney stallion; in this way we expect to breed a class of useful, stylish, and valuable ponies, for which there is and has been ready sale. We have been breeding in this way for some years, and have never had a poor or common pony, and sell them as fast as they are properly broken. Ponies bred in such a way as I have mentioned sell very high in England for polo ponies, a lot having sold this summer, in London, for from £300 to £500 each. I will show "Magnet" in Toronto; he won first at the Toronto Spring Show."

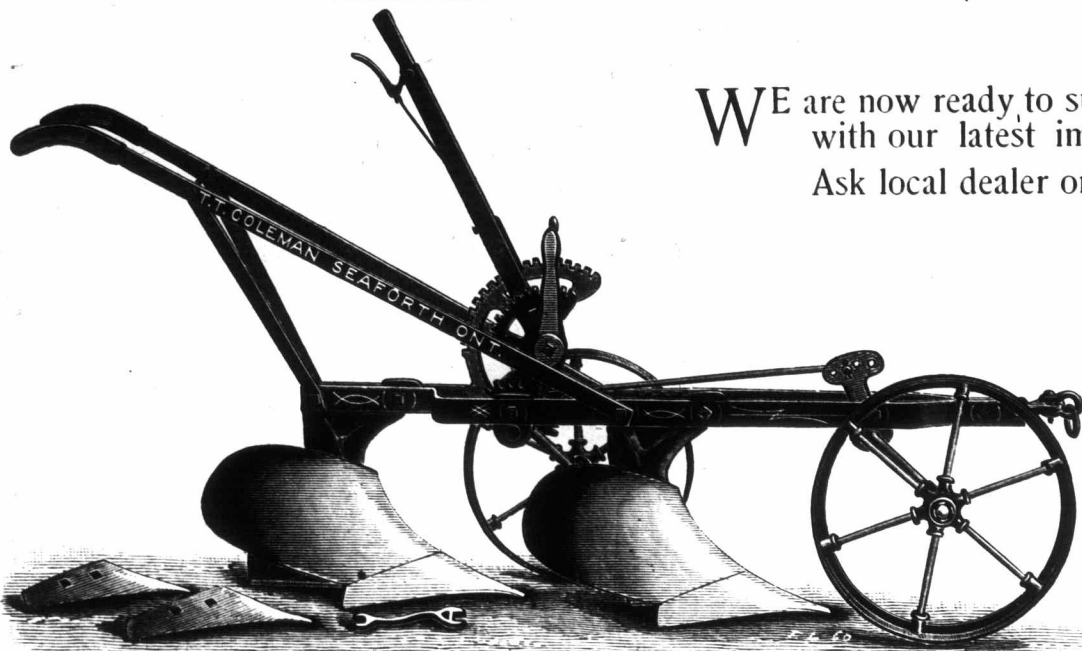
We notice that the Agricultural Gazette, of London, Eng., refers, in very complimentary terms, to the shipment to John Miller & Sons, of nine beautiful mare ponies, specially selected for their adaptability for crossing. The lot consisted principally of bright bays; was much admired, and should give satisfaction in their new home.

Canadian Fairs.

Table listing Canadian fairs with dates and locations: Stanstead, Que. Aug. 21st and 22nd; Sherbrooke, Que. Sept. 2nd to 7th; Kingston, Sept. 2nd to 7th; Toronto, Sept. 2nd to 14th; Montreal, Que. Sept. 12th to 21st; London, Sept. 12th to 21st; Owen Sound, Sept. 17th to 19th; Guelph, Sept. 17th to 19th; Whitby, Sept. 17th to 19th; Belleville, Sept. 17th to 20th; Renfrew, Sept. 19th and 20th; Ottawa, Sept. 20th to 28th; Peterborough, Sept. 23rd to 25th; St. Catharines, Sept. 23rd to 25th; Chariottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 24th to 27th; Collingwood, Sept. 24th to 27th; St. John, N. B., Sept. 24th to Oct. 1st; Chatham, Sept. 24th to 26th; Orillia, Sept. 24th to 26th; Woodstock, Sept. 25th and 26th; Lindsay, Sept. 25th to 27th; Stratford, Sept. 26th and 27th; Brampton, Sept. 26th and 27th; Paris, Oct. 1st and 2nd; Walkerton, Oct. 1st to 3rd; Goderich, Oct. 1st to 3rd; Markham, Oct. 2nd to 4th; Ridgetown, Oct. 7th and 9th; Tilsonburg, Oct. 8th and 9th; Simcoe, Oct. 15th to 17th.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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



WE are now ready to supply our customers with our latest improved Gang Plow. Ask local dealer or write direct to

THE ESTATE OF T. T. COLEMAN SEAFORTH, ONT.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open on the 1st OCTOBER. Full courses of Lectures, with practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Veterinary Science, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, English, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Political Economy. Send for Circular, giving terms of admission, course of study, cost, etc.

JAS. MILLS, M. A., President,

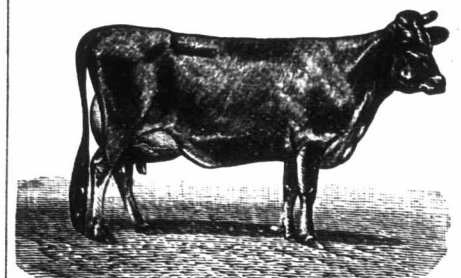
Guelph, July 6th, 1895.

11-c-o

Guelph, Ont.

JERSEY-CATTLE

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



WHO WANTS JERSEYS? I have for sale 3 young cows in calf; 5 registered heifers in calf, due to calve from August to December; 3 heifer calves; one yearling bull; 2 bull calves. All solid color, richly bred, fine individuals, at reasonable prices. For particulars and prices, address 8-y-om J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. R.R. Station, Brampton, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ARKLAN STOCK FARM

(Adjoining the Town of Carleton Place.) JERSEY CATTLE Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart 1537, A. J. C. C. champion Jersey bull whenever exhibited. Young stock from prize-winning animals for sale, out of deep milking strains. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. A. C. BURGESS, Carleton Place, 7-y-om Ontario.

Pure St. Lamberts

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

The Famous St. Lambert Cows,

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

PRICES VERY LOW.

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

WILLOW GROVE HERD OF JERSEYS.

Sweepstake herd of 1894. Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred dams of St. Lambert, St. Heller, and Signal strains.

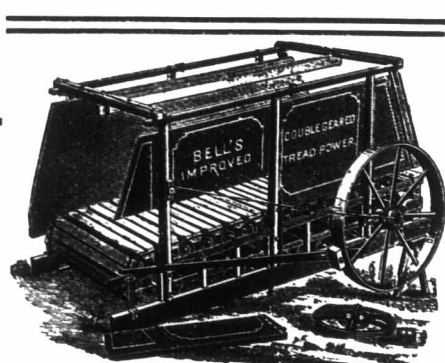
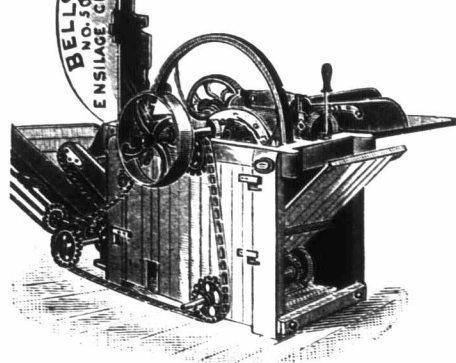
Young of splendid individuality always for sale; also Plymouth Fowls. Eggs, \$1.00 per sitting. Highfield St., G. T. R. 6-2-y-om J. H. SMITH & SON.

JOHN YEAGER,

OSAGE AVENUE, SIMCOE, P.O. Breeder of Choice Jerseys, Berkshire Swine, and Scotch Collie Dogs. 6-2-y-om Correspondence solicited.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

We will be THERE AGAIN!



"In our opinion, the complete outfit is just about perfection," that is what Messrs. Rice, Rathborne, Fairbairn, Milne, Yule, Cameron, Routledge, Miller, McColl, Bowman, Cockburn, Ellis and Clemons said about it. They are all stock Exhibitors, and ought to know, for they saw it at actual work last fall, at the Stock Barns, Toronto Exhibition.

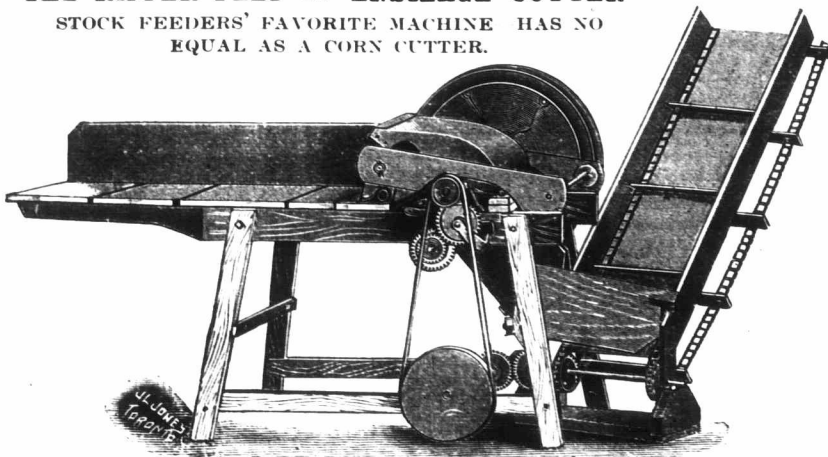
We have been granted the same privilege again, and shall be pleased to cut feed for our old friends, and many new ones.

B. BELL & SON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

THE RIPPER FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER

STOCK FEEDERS' FAVORITE MACHINE HAS NO EQUAL AS A CORN CUTTER.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.



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Also Manufacture Disc Harrows, Riding Plows, and Tread Powers, etc.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS

Established 1875.

WATFORD, ONT.

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AYRSHIRES - AND - YORKSHIRES.

The largest herd in the Province of Quebec; selected from deep milking strains. Also choice Yorkshires. Orders booked for young pigs. W. F. & J. A. STEPHEN, Trout River, Que.

GUERNSEYS

Having two stock bulls, will sell either of them; grand stock getters; first-class animals. YORKSHIRES. Boars fit for service; sows in farrow, and a grand lot of spring pigs.

W. H. & C. H. McNish, LYN, ONT. 20-y-om

W. H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont. Our herd took first place at the largest Fairs in Canada, '94; is headed by DARKNESS QUALITY, who took first prize over 41 entries at the World's Fair in Chicago, '93. Our stock is LARGE IN SIZE, FINE IN QUALITY, well adapted for the Canadian trade. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. 15-7-0m

R. WILLIS, JR., - Glenmeyer P. O., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CHOICE **Poland-China Swine.**

Young stock of the best quality always on hand. A couple of young sows bred, and also some young boars fit for service to dispose of at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Mention Advocate. 12-2-7-0

R. B. McMULLIN, GOLDSMITH, ONT. Importer, Breeder and Shipper of REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock of all ages for sale at low prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write for prices. Registered pedigrees furnished. Mention Advocate. 24-2-7-0m

CANADA: WILKES

Spring pigs ready to ship June 1st. 4 fall boars ready for service; 9 bred sows for August litters. PRICES LOW, Quality Considered.

Send for illustrated catalogue of Poldans and poultry. Correspondence solicited. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-7-0m

MYERS' ROYAL HOG POWDERS FOR CHOLERA & ALL OTHER DISEASES. 4-7-0m MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

JOHN J. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont., sells Bone Cutters and Pure-bred Poultry of the best quality at low prices. Send to him for catalogues, etc. 22-7-0m

WANTED! A large number of one-year-old Pullets. Name breed, number for sale, and lowest cash price. Address, The W. A. FREEMAN CO. (Ltd.), Hamilton, Ont. 15-b-0m

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASS'N 8th ANNUAL EXHIBITION at

OTTAWA

SEPTEMBER 20TH TO 28TH, 1895. Entries close September 17th. Improved Grounds, New Buildings. New Grand Stand with Annex, New Refrigerators for Dairy Building.

34 Special Prizes, 25 of which are GOLD MEDALS. Special Attractions Unexcelled. HORSE RACES, BALLOON RACES AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

Everything of the best. Reserve your holidays and visit OTTAWA'S EXHIBITION. E. McMAHON, Secretary, 26 Sparks St. 14-c-0

MONTREAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

4th Provincial Exhibition 12th to 24st Sept., 1895.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL GRAND SHOW OF

STOCK, DAIRY and AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

SHOW ASSURED. Ample space.

W. EVENSON, Gabriel St., MONTREAL.

CHAMPION EXHIBITION

CONTRACTOR

Threshermen!

DON'T WASTE TIME AND MONEY AND LOSE GOOD JOBS THROUGH TINKERING AND BOTHERING WITH YOUR OLD ENGINE. WE WILL ALLOW ALL IT IS WORTH IN PART PAY ON A NEW ONE. WE ARE NOW FINISHING UP A FURTHER SUPPLY, AND CAN ATTEND TO ALL DEMANDS.



GEORGE WHITE & SONS, London, - Ontario.

PURE OLD PROCESS

Ground Linseed Oil Meal.

The Best and Cheapest STOCK FOOD in the World!

Most SATISFACTORY, because it preserves healthy action at all times. Most ECONOMICAL, because it fattens the quickest. Most PROFITABLE, because best conditioned stock are secured.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY, Works: West Ganson Street, - BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICES. 12-7-0

FARM ENGINES

UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable

All sizes from 3 to 20 Horse Power



UNEXCELLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability. GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED Over 2,000 in successful operation. It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free.

A fair supply of second-hand and re-built engines at moderate prices. **WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA** 11-0m

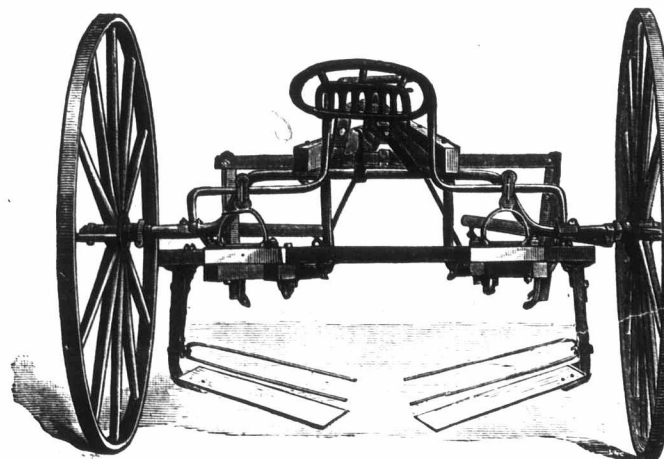
Use:- Queenston:- Cement

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

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

ISAAC USHER & SONS, THOROLD, ONT. 13-7-0

NEW AMERICAN WITH BEAN HARVESTER ATTACHMENT.



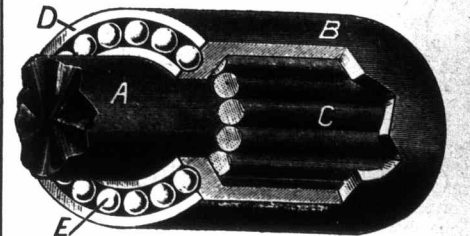
The Bean Harvester is an attachment which is easily put on to the New American Harrow and Cultivator after removing the sections. It pulls two rows of beans at once, leaving them in a perfect windrow, and harvesting from 15 to 18 acres in a day. This machine is indispensable to bean-growers, and is highly recommended by all who have seen it. As a harrow its work is perfect; the teeth have reversible points and can be locked down or allowed to float. It also has special points made expressly for killing thistles. As a cultivator the New American has no equal; it cultivates perfectly all crops planted in rows, and with the Extension Arms two rows of beans can be cultivated at once. We sell the New American, either as a cultivator or bean harvester. If you have one of the machines you can obtain the attachments for making the other at a small expense.

can be Locked in any Desired Position. **N HARROW CO.,** London, or Windsor, Ontario. 13-b-0

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STEEL WIND-MILLS

GALVANIZED PATENT ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS.



W. SHAPLEY & MUIR, GO. LTD. GALVANIZED Towers and Wheels The Best in America. IDEAL SPRAY PUMP, IRON PUMPS, WATER-TANKS, PIPING, &c.

The Ideal Power Mill, with Roller and Ball Bearings, is a Wonder. Send for Circulars, and mention this paper. BRANTFORD CAN.

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WHEN DEALERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS OF GOOD PAYING AND GOOD SELLING ARTICLES FOR 1895.

If you want excellent returns write for particulars of our Com Steel Windmills, Com Steel Towers, Canadian (Steel) Air-motors, Halladay Standard Windmills, Haying Tools, Iron and Wood Pumps, Dust Collectors, Saw Tables, etc., etc.

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

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., 9-7-0m 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

The EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Subscribed Capital, \$350,000.00. Policies and Bonds the most liberal and attractive issued. Sure protection. Profitable investment.

E. F. CLARKE, PRESIDENT and MANAGING-DIRECTOR. AGENTS WANTED. 16-0

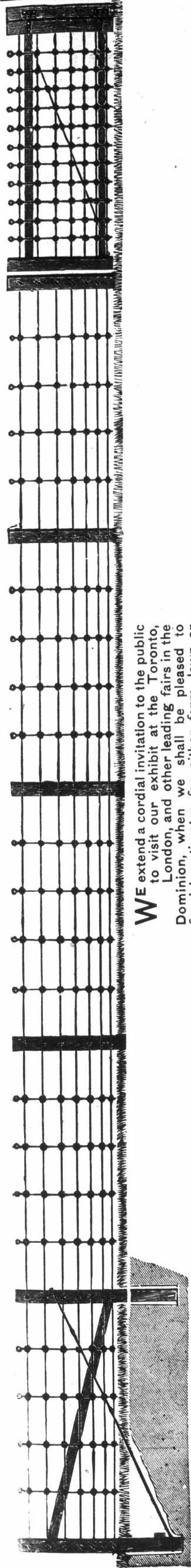


CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES. Has a corrugated pan over firebox, doubling boiling capacity; small interchangeable syrup pans (connected by siphons), easily handled for cleaning and storing; and a perfect automatic regulator. The Champion is as great an improvement over the Cook pan as the latter was over the old iron kettle hung on a fence rail. Catalogue Free.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., HUDSON, Ohio, & MONTREAL, Quebec. 17-1-0

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WE extend a cordial invitation to the public to visit our exhibit at the Toronto, London, and other leading fairs in the Dominion, when we shall be pleased to furnish estimates for either farm, lawn or railroad purposes.

LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO.,
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HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS
NEBRASKA STATE BOARD
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DIPLOMA
ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
At Montgomery, 1888.

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

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

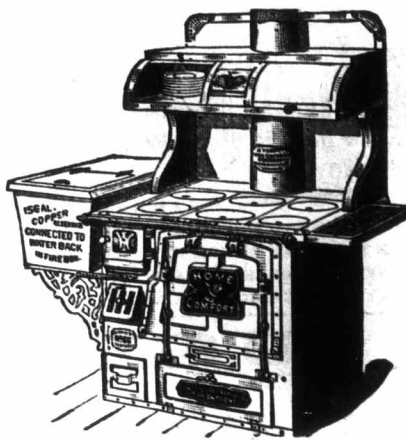
SIX
HIGHEST AWARDS
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO, 1893.

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

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

ABOVE HONORS WERE

RECEIVED BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF
Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.
OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES,
70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and
Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A.
Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.
7-7-95



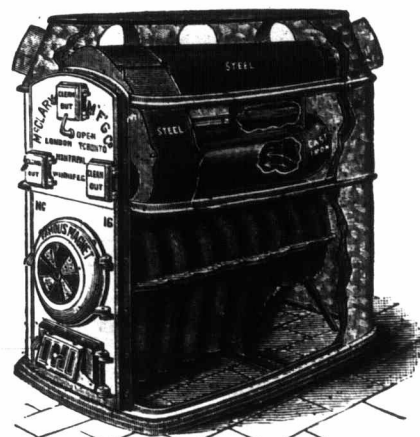
STEEL
HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.
CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,
BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS,
ETC., ETC.

Above Style Family Range is sold only
by our Traveling Salesmen from our
own wagons at one uniform price
throughout Canada and
the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT
STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME
if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895,
299,327.

MAKE YOUR HOMES COMFORTABLE!



YOU can warm your house from cellar
to garret, and do it cheaply, with
one of our

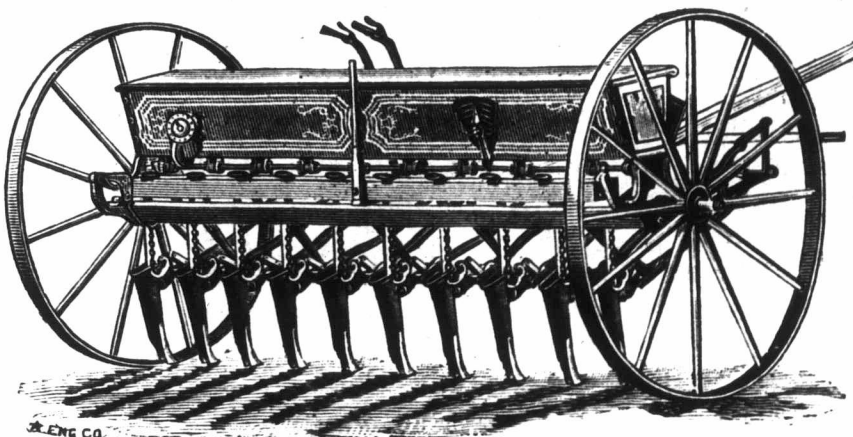
FAMOUS MAGNET

Wood Furnaces.

They can be placed in an old house as
well as a new.
Think this over, and if your local dealer
does not handle our goods, write our
nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
7-7-95 LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

Steel Hoosier Drill



YOU never make a mistake with
Hoosier Drill. Over 30,
already endorsed your
ask your neighbor about

NOXON BROS.

15-b-o

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Valancy E. Fuller, Superintendent of
the Hood Farm, whose name has been insepar-
ably associated with Jersey cattle interests,
has accepted a commission as special agent
of the American Jersey Cattle Club, to have
charge of special office work, publications, etc.,
and to attend to all outside matters which de-
mand the oversight of the Club. He continues
to reside at Lowell, Mass.

CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOW DATE CHANGED.

At a recent meeting of the Illinois State Board
of Agriculture, held in Chicago, the previously
set dates, viz., November 6th to 16th, for the
Chicago Fat Stock Show, were changed to
October 23rd to November 2nd, owing to the
former date clashing with the New York Horse
Show.

SALE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' HACKNEYS.

The sale of the Prince of Wales' Hackneys at
Sandringham, on Thursday, 4th inst., realized
£7,190. The luncheon provided by the Prince
for those present at the sale cost him at least
£1,000. Mr. Wm. W. Astor, Col. North, and
the Earl of Coventry, started bidding on a pair
of bay mares at £250, which was raised by the
successive bids to £1,075, at which figure the
team fell to Mr. Astor.

PROVINCIAL DAIRY SHOW.

We have received from Secretary Henry
Wade, Toronto, the premium list of the first
annual Provincial Dairy Show, to be held in
the town of Gananoque, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
1895, under the joint auspices of the Agricul-
ture and Arts Association of Ontario and the
Gananoque Horticultural Society. The com-
mittee of management is made up of eight
representatives from the A. and A. Association,
twelve from the Gananoque Hort. Society,
three from the Gananoque Board of Trade,
three from the united counties of Leeds and
Grenville, two from the Eastern Dairymen's
Association, and two from the Creameries
Association. We congratulate the promoters
upon the handsome premium list presented
in the various classes for dairy cattle, products
and utensils. The entries are to close on Sat-
urday, Sept. 14th. Reduced railway rates have
been arranged for. Send to Mr. Wade for a copy
of the premium list.

DAVID MORTON & SONS' DISPERSION SALE.

David Morton & Sons' dispersion sale cata-
logue is now ready for distribution, and will be
sent to applicants who address the firm at
Hamilton, Ont. A two-page illustration of a
bull and four females at the beginning of the
catalogue gives one a fair idea of the sort of
stock to be found in the herd. This celebrated
herd was established in the fall of 1888 by the
importation of the great bull Royal Chief, and
eleven heifers, all in calf to noted Scotch sires.
That this herd is one of the very best on the
continent is proved by the successes met with
at the leading live stock exhibitions in Canada
in the last two years they were exhibited, viz.,
1891 and 1892. They won herd prize after herd
prize, and medal after medal, as well as the
valuable cup given by the Farmers' Advocate
for the best three dairy cows of any breed. The
catalogue contains the pedigrees of eleven
bulls, including the two-year-old stock bull
Dundonald; one yearling and nine calves from
three to eleven months old. The cows cata-
logued are seventeen in number, and include
many prize winners. There are sixteen heifers
to be offered from five months to nearly three
years old; they are nearly all bred by Messrs.
Morton & Sons, from their imported stock. In
reference to this sale in our last issue, we gave
the impression that all railroad fares of intend-
ing purchasers would be paid by the firm.
This was incorrect, as shown on the cover of
the catalogue, as well as their advertisement
in this issue. The firm will, however, convey
purchasers from King St. Station, Hamilton,
to the farm free of charge.

NOTICES.

HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to
Lever Bros. (Ltd.), 43 Scott St., Toronto, who
will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160
pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open,
it will go for one cent postage. Remember
"Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Annual Announcement of the Ontario
Veterinary College for session 1895-96 has just
been forwarded to us. In the exercises at the
close of the last session, we notice a large list
of prize and honor men, and by the questions
submitted to the students, that the College fully
maintains its well-known reputation for sound
scientific as well as practical work. The ses-
sion will commence on Wednesday, the 16th.
The Annual Announcement may be obtained by dropping
Prof. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Tem-
Toronto, contains full particu-
stitution, College fees, etc.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK

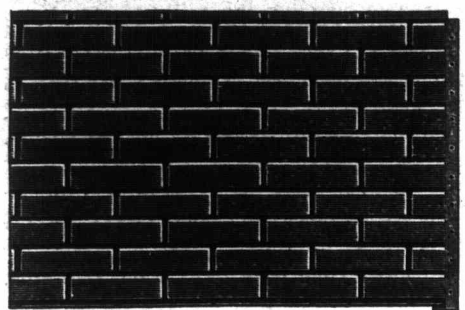
We learn that it is the
National Lined Oil Co.
make a very extensive
of flax seed, whole at
cake and all other
duct, at the
play

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards up to six line space inserted under this heading, one issue a month, \$3 per line per annum; every issue, \$5 per line. Payable in advance.

- ELLIOTT, Pond Mills, Ont.—Tan worth strain of Bronze Turkeys for sale. 20-3-y-om
ALEX. HUME, Burnbrae, Ontario, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. 6-3-y
ALF. BROWN, Bethel, Ont., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Leghorn and Dorking Fowl. 14-2-y
BLACKWOOD & McCALLUM, Martintown, Ont., breeders of registered Clydesdales, Shropshires and Yorkshires. 16-2-y
D. G. HANMER & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ont., Importers and Breeders of high-class Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 2-2-y-om
FRED. S. WETHERALL, Compton, P. Q., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. 18-2-y
H. I. ELLIOTT, Danville, P. Q., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns & Southdown sheep
JOHN LAIDLAW, Crosslee Farm, Wilton Grove P. O., Ont., breeder and importer of Border Leicester Sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. 4-2-y
JOS. CAIRNS, Camlaghie, Ont., Breeder of Pure-bred Chester White Swine. 4-y
J. P. PHIN, THE GRANGE, HESPELER, ONT., Breeding and Importing SHROPSHIRE SHEEP a specialty. 22
MATTHEW HOWSON, Ashgrove P.O., Ont., breeder of Cleveland Bay Carriage-Horses 12-2-f
OXFORDS FOR SALE.—Two aged rams, 15 shearing rams, ram lambs, and ewes of all ages; also Bronze turkeys. Write for prices. JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.
T. GUY, Oshawa, Ont., Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle—prize winners at the World's Fair.
THOMAS IRVING, North Georgetown, Que., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Ayrshire Cattle. 8-2-y
W. M. STEWART, JR. & SON, Menie, Ont., Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. 22-2-y-om
W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. A choice lot of Collie Dogs and White Holland Turkeys. 16-2-y
W. M. SMITH, M.P., Columbus, Ont., breeder and importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, and Cotswold Sheep. Stock for sale. Terms and prices liberal. 2-2-y

Sheet Steel Brick Siding.



AS WARM AS A BRICK WALL. CHEAPER THAN WOOD. ENTIRELY WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND LIGHTNING PROOF. We manufacture any kind of desirable Sheet Steel Siding, Sheet Steel Roofing, and Sheet Steel Ceilings. Get our prices and New Catalogues. THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO. Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO. 4-y-0

An Authority Says: "Eighty per cent. of all the Baking Powders sold are Alum Powders." Being the case, purchasers should bear in mind that

GEN'S GENUINE'S FRIEND

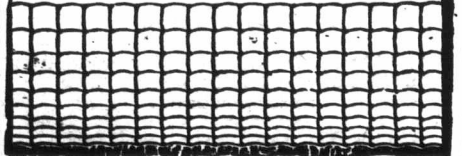
... that and all other ... every

ROGERS' MEXICAN HORN-FLY PASTE



A SUCCESSFUL PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE RAVAGES OF THIS PEST. CHEAP, QUICK AND SAFE TO USE ON CATTLE AND HORSES, AND "THE FLY GOES." STRONGLY COMMENDED BY DAIRYMEN, FARMERS, CATTLE BREEDERS AND THOSE KNOWING HOW ANIMALS ARE TORTURED BY THE FLY. HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES ALL SELL IT. SEE TO IT THAT YOU GET OUR MAKE. 13-f-0

USE RAMSAY'S Barn and Roof PAINTS.



A NEW TEST FOR FENCES. One of our travelling men has invented a new test for wire fences. He weighs but 176 pounds, so he tries crawling through the fence to be tested. If he can crawl through anywhere without difficulty, he thinks hogs and sheep can too. He can't get through the Page, but he has gone through every smooth wire fence which is sold as cheap as the Page. He has offered to give a roll of fence to anyone who has a cheaper fence that he cannot get through, but he has no takers. The Page has cross wires every foot, and eleven horizontal wires of the strongest wire. Send for particulars and illustrated monthly paper, FREE.

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

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co. Wholesale General Merchants, 100 GREY NUN ST., MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, - CHAIR - AND - BED - SPRINGS A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. WM. CURRIE. 7-y-0 F. P. CURRIE.

ANDERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING Force Pumps For Wells, Cisterns, Spraying Trees, Hand-Power or Wind-MILL. NEVER FREEZES! ALWAYS PRIMED! Guaranteed the easiest working, most durable and best Pump made, or no sale. Will send Pumps to any responsible person on trial. Don't buy until you hear from us. Catalogue free. Address: J. W. ANDERSON, Patentee, 19-1-y-om Aylmer, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season.

POTATO DIGGER SOIL SIFTED FROM POTATOES WITH QUICK MOVING PRONGS. FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. ALEX. WILKIN, MFR. LONDON, ONT.

FREEMAN'S High Grade Bone Fertilizers

They produce large crops of wheat of superior quality. Try our Fertilizer for FALL WHEAT, which is especially manufactured for that class of crops. Terms easy. Prices low.

Having used your Sure Growth Fertilizer for the past three seasons, it is with pleasure I recommend its use to others. I commenced with one ton the first season, and two years ago purchased from you two tons, and last season two and one-half tons. Always use it on fall wheat at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre, and am fully convinced I had at least one-third larger yield and finer sample than where no Fertilizer was used. Thanking you for your prompt delivery, I remain, (Signed) RICHARD SELDON, Township Clerk, North Oxford. 15-y-0 THE W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONT.

Central Business College Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts., TORONTO, ONT.

Very Best

Place in Canada for obtaining a thorough business education. Students assisted to positions every week. Write for circulars. Fall term, Tuesday, September 3rd. 17-0 SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH, ETC. Special attention given to supplying lumber and bill stuff for barns, bridges, and houses. Mills at Callender, on G. T. R. Head Office and Factory, Toronto. 10-L-0

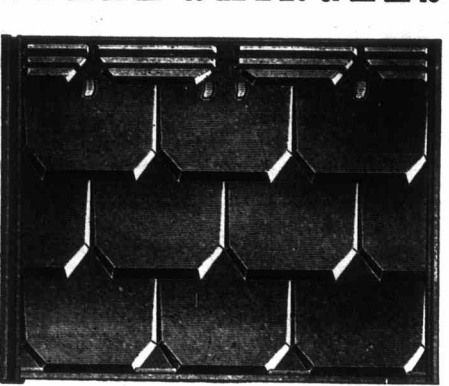
ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

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

UN-NERVED, TIRED

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

STEEL SHINGLES



THE "EASTLAKE"—the old reliable shingle that others try to imitate. The only original shingle with a cleat! Others are imitations. Cut out and send this advertisement for price list and catalogue.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO. 11-y-0

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