

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED  
IN THE DOMINION.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on or about the first 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.

**Terms of Subscription**—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; single copies, 10c. each. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

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All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
360 Richmond Street,  
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

## Grange Wholesale Supply Co., of Toronto.

We publish in this issue an advertisement of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, Toronto, and draw the attention of our readers thereto. This Company is now under good management, and, from our investigations, we believe the present manager, Mr. R. Y. Manning, is the right man in the right place; and if he is properly and generously supported in all his efforts by an honest straightforward Board of Directors and the stockholders generally, we may expect to see the Grange Wholesale Supply Company a very valuable institution to the farmers of this province.

We have lately purchased some lines of goods from Mr. Manning's house, and the quality and price have been very satisfactory indeed. Send to Mr. R. Y. Manning, 35 Colbourn St., Toronto, for their price list, etc., etc. We will review their catalogue in our next issue.

**We want Good, Live AGENTS to Canvass for the "Farmer's Advocate" in every locality in the Dominion and United States. Sample copies and subscription blanks free to canvassers who mean business.**

## Editorial.

### Sugar-Beet Commission.

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, P. Q., whose name is well known in Clydesdale circles, has been appointed by the government of his province to accompany the Premier and Provincial Treasurer, as a commission, to visit France with the view of examining into and reporting upon the culture of sugar-beet.

### An Enterprising Importer.

Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont., who has been making numerous importations of Shropshire sheep of late, intends leaving for England at an early date in May, in order to select a fresh lot for this season's trade. He has a particularly good lot of young lambs now in his pens.

### Our Prize Essays.

Something over thirty essays on corn culture were received in response to our offer in the March issue, and some capital hints upon the cultivation of this crop were given. In deciding we have endeavored to judge by the greatest number of good points. Most of them show that they have been written by practical men, and we wish that our space would have allowed us to publish more of them. We hope the unsuccessful competitors will not be deterred from trying their hand at a future time, as many of them have given their ideas in most capable form. The same may be said of the essays on potato culture, twenty of which were received. In order to requite those that have been at the trouble of writing on these subjects, and have not succeeded in either trials, we will give \$5.00 for an article written by any of those not successful, each writer to choose his subject. We are of the opinion that the corn crop will play a much more important part in future farm operations. The corn and fall wheat growing belt are almost identical in Ontario, and when silos become more general, as we believe they must, this corn will be removed in time to sow the land with wheat. By proper cultivation corn land makes the best possible preparation for wheat. This has often been practiced and proved throughout many of those counties in which both are grown. The difficulty heretofore has been taking care of the corn crop. By moving and placing it upon wagons, the extra handling so entangled and broke the stalks, that it was a difficult matter to get them in shape to save the fodder or grain. All this is overcome in the silo. The field is cleared, and all it requires is

shallow cultivation and sowing, which is speedily accomplished.

By careful selection in the fields, the earliest ears from the most thrifty and productive stalks can be obtained. We have known corn thus selected for a few years to gain ten days in ripening. This, with developing the best fodder producing sort, would give almost any locality a sort that would be far more suitable for ensilage than the large varieties now grown. It is now conceded by all those practising growing this crop for ensilage, that the more grain produced, and consequently, by sowing the earlier maturing sorts, the best quality of seed and the best results are obtained.

Taking an average of years the potato is the most profitable crop that can be grown for sale. The difficulty is that it is a crop that varies more than any other in price. The object in this case is to reduce the cost of production to a minimum, in order that when a year of slow sale and low prices comes around, the crop may be fed to stock on the farm at a profit. Thus hand cultivation is out of the question. The greatest difficulty has been in harvesting the crop, the best machines for the purpose being beyond the reach of the smaller growers. However, a number of new kinds have been perfected of late, and we hope that among these one that will meet all the requirements will be found. No crop grown so quickly responds to a change of seed, and it will repay any farmer to obtain fresh seed every year. Often times the crop can be doubled on the same ground by paying attention to this particular.

### Carter's Prize Prolific Barley.

This new sort was sent out from the Ottawa Experimental Farm, under the supervision of Prof. William Saunders, last season. Each individual was restricted to one bag of the above barley, in order to secure a wide distribution of this seed, and to prevent applicants from a distance being disappointed through the supply becoming exhausted. By thus limiting the sale, a quantity of the barley was left over. Having tested the vitality of the grain, Mr. Saunders finds that ninety per cent. germinates, and the growth is strong. This season the price is fixed at \$3.00 per bag, freight paid.

Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., of London, Ont., have sold Mr. Geo. Graves, near Ingersoll, a No. 2 "Baby" Separator, and from what we know and can learn about these little machines, they are going to be just the thing for dairymen with ten, fifteen or twenty cows, and even up to twenty-five.

### The New Dairy Professor at the O. A. C., Guelph.

Mr. Dean was born in the county of Brant, near the village of Harley. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a thorough training in all the details of farm practice, especially in feeding cows, milking, and sending milk to a cheese factory, which is carried on close to his father's farm. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Dean entered the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He pursued his studies with marked success, making rapid progress in the different subjects, and giving special satisfaction as a practical man in the outside department. At the end of two years he took an associate diploma; and, standing second in general proficiency, he succeeded in winning the first silver medal for the year. He then went home for a year's work on the farm, after which, in October, 1889, he returned to the College to study for a degree. He took the full course of lectures in dairying from Professor Robertson, passed all his examinations satisfactorily, and received the degree of B. S. A. from the University of Toronto in the beginning of June, 1890. Standing first in dairying, and having a strong liking for that department of agriculture, he made up his mind to fit himself for the most advanced work in that department; so he went to work at once in a cheese factory, and spent the summer in learning, as far as possible, by actual, personal work, the details of cheese and butter-making in some of the best factories and creameries in this Province. While thus occupied, he was appointed Dairyman of the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., and not long after his appointment in New York, the Hon. Mr. Dryden, our Minister of Agriculture, offered him the position which he occupies as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

There are several things which seem specially to fit Mr. Dean for the responsible position to which he has been appointed:—(1.) He has good ability. (2.) He has had a thorough training on a Canadian farm. (3.)

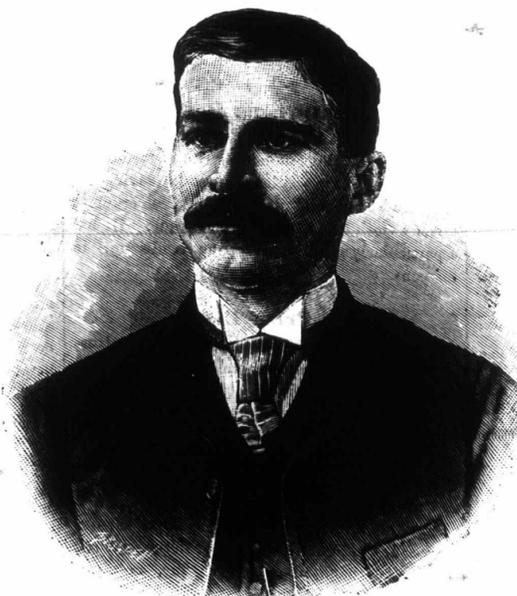
He has a good education, possessing an exact knowledge of all these branches of science which relate to dairying and general agriculture. (4.) He is a very ready and forcible public speaker. (5.) He is of a free and easy manner, and (6) he is a hard worker.

We think Mr. Dryden has made a wise selection, and we have no doubt Professor Dean will prove to be the right man for the position.

At a recent meeting of farmers, a sensible lecturer said:—"Mind is more than muscle. A mule has four times the muscle of a man; use the muscle of the mule. I was in St. Joseph, Michigan, and saw asparagus for sale. One lot was roughly put up in boxes to be returned. Another in neat white boxes, which did not cost half of the other, was put up neatly in bunches, tied with red tape in neat bows, tied no doubt by a woman, and brought 40 per cent. more, cost less than the other." Curiosity led him to the home of the man and found him doing less hard work and showing more general prosperity than his average neighbors. I also knew a milk dealer who kept an account with his cows, each having a separate account, and the cow that did not show a profit was sold to the farmer who did not keep books." He asked all the farmers present who kept farm accounts or even a cash account to raise their hands. Not one hand was raised.

### Death of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinnellar.

Mr. Campbell, widely known on this side of the Atlantic through his Shorthorn cattle, died early last month. He began farming at Kinnellar in 1844, and shortly after founded the herd of Shorthorns that have become so celebrated throughout Canada and the United States. Beginning in a comparatively small way with the farm with which his name is familiar, which consists of 270 acres, he latterly had increased that which he had under his control until at the time of his death he farmed some 800 acres. This increase was warranted by the demand that his cattle have found. Much of this success must be ascribed to the care and liberality in selection of bulls—long prices being paid for the very best. Prominent among these were Scarlet Velvet and Diphthong, bred at Sittyton, the first named being from Virdure, by Plantagenet, Virdure being twin sister to Virtue, the dam of Champion of England, that did so much to establish



PROFESSOR DEAN.

the Sittyton herd. Mr. Campbell also selected other bulls of great individual excellence, such as Prince of Worcester, the sire of Golden Drop 1st, that created such a sensation when these cattle were first brought over to Canada.

To his name belongs a large share of the credit of the enviable reputation that Aberdeenshire Shorthorns have obtained, not only in Canada and the United States, but in England, the home of the breed. Among those sold to England are several that have gone into the Queen's herd at Windsor.

Being a first-class judge, in which capacity he often officiated at the leading shows of Scotland, he displayed his knowledge of the art of show-yard training by bringing out many prize-winners from his own herd at the Royal Northern and other shows. He was at the time of his death probably the oldest breeder in the north carrying on business.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Wheatland, Manitoba, raised this season 1,198 bushels of wheat from thirty acres, a yield of almost thirty-nine bushels per acre. His oats yielded considerably over sixty bushels per acre.

### Farm Fences.

The fence question in nearly every part of the Dominion is a very important one. A great many useless and expensive fences are now maintained on nearly all Canadian farms. In some parts farmers are compelled to keep up line and roadside fences, or, in other words, most of our farmers are compelled to fence against their neighbors' stock, instead of each man being compelled to take care of his own animals. In a recent article the Indiana Farmer says:—

"It costs the farmers in many localities an amount nearly equal to half the value of the rent of the farms to make and repair fencing to keep a few scrub cattle and long-nosed hogs out of their fields which are allowed to run on the highways. Farmers and stock-growers could restrain their own stock with less than one-fourth of the fencing now used."

Every practical farmer knows how great the expense required to maintain the hundreds of rods of fence found on nearly all eastern farms is. If inside fences must be built, they should

be temporary, yet of a substantial nature, and take up as little ground as possible. Let every farmer sit down and calculate how much of his farm is covered by useless fence bottoms, a hot-bed for weeds and vermin, and he will soon see that the expense of building and keeping in repair is not the only cost. The loss of valuable land and the attendant evils make a large item. A good temporary fence may be built of wire, either woven, barbed or straight. Iron posts can be readily driven. We have successfully used two barbed wires to form inclosures for cattle and horses. It is quickly put up, or taken down and stored, and occupies very little room; but, on the whole, we would prefer the woven wire, though we have never had any accidents with the barbed. On another page will be seen articles on the fence question by Mr. Hale and Mr. Brown, both well-known agricultural writers. We hope our subscribers will carefully read these articles. We invite an expression of opinion from our readers on this question, and will give \$5 for the best essay sent us on the subject. All

articles to be in the office not later than April 15.

Mr. John S. Pearce, of J. S. Pearce & Co., seedsmen and dairy supply dealers, in London, Ont., has been on a trip to the Western States, visiting Chicago, Ill., Fort Atkinson, Wis., and other points. The latter, a flourishing town, is best known as the home of ex-Governor Hoard, one of the fathers of Western dairying, and a fountainhead of dairy literature, also as being the seat of an immense industry in the manufacture of various supplies used in dairying. That part of Wisconsin adjacent to Fort Atkinson very much resembles Western Ontario, more especially parts of Huron county. Agricultural prosperity appears to follow in the wake of dairying, the contrast between localities where fine cheese and butter are made and others being decidedly marked. While Mr. Pearce is heartily in accord with the idea of developing winter dairying for the manufacture and export of first-class butter from Canada, he expresses a word of caution against any relaxation of attention to the great cheese industry, which has proved most profitable in the past. As a summer business it is especially desirable. Where cheese factories are established and doing well, it would be a great mistake to give up cheese-making and convert them into creameries.

**The Columbian Exposition of 1893.**

All over the continent the different breeders' associations are moving to make their particular department of this coming show a success, and it is none too soon to make the preparation required, as those that have been through the ordinary routine of show yard success are aware. It will require a steady strain and increasing watchfulness on the part of those intending to compete where the competition will be as keen as it is likely to be there. It is time our breeders' associations were up and doing, and place their cause before the government, both at Ottawa and Toronto, in such form that they will know what assistance breeders are likely to receive. The Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, gave our stock a world-wide reputation, and what was of importance then is doubly so now, as our country is becoming more and more a stock breeding centre. It is necessary that we should make the strongest possible effort to show what can be accomplished in all lines of breeding. We have the foundation, the climate and the ability, all that is required is that the necessary expenses will be assured from some source outside private enterprise.

Those that sacrifice their time and their money in the necessary training and feeding that will be required should at least have their expenses from the date of leaving to arriving home guaranteed. The uncertainty of winning prizes will be too great to induce many entering where competition is likely to be so keen, and each class so largely represented. Both the Short-horn breeders' and sheep breeders' associations have already appointed committees to wait on both the Dominion and Ontario governments to ask assistance. We have other breeding interests that demand attention; let us be up and doing. The great West has been, and will continue to be one of our chief markets for improved stock, therefore the necessity of showing what our fine stock producing resources are. If the breeders do not make themselves heard, it is not likely they will receive sufficient assistance from either government to carry the point. Our columns are open for any suggestions the fine stock breeders may wish to advance.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Hon. Chiefs of the agricultural departments of the various provinces, and also the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to the necessity of taking early steps to assist Canadian farmers to make the Canadian exhibit one worthy of Canada.

**Shorthorns in the U. S. A.**

A LETTER FROM MR. FRANK M. WADE.

Many thanks for the copies of your paper which have just come to hand. I quite miss the ADVOCATE, which I looked over regularly while in Canada, so inclose one dollar subscription which will insure my seeing it for a year at least.

While Shorthorn prices are not what they used to be in this country, still, judging from the number of entries we are receiving, the demand must be considerable. It is a well-known fact that breeders will not record many of their animals unless they have good chances of disposing of them at considerably above beef prices. Our thirty-sixth volume is now in press, and will be ready for distribution about the middle of June.

**Stock.**

**The Thoroughbred Stallion Gold Fox.**

We intend giving an illustration of the above in our next month's issue, and we can most cheerfully recommend him to the notice of those that are likely to breed in this line. His proprietor, Mr. J. D. O'Neil, V. S., who has been importing horses from Great Britain, and purchasing and handling horses for the export and United States markets, selected him to sire high class saddle and carriage horses, for which he is eminently fitted. He is large in size, with plenty of bone, exceptionally good feet, and is very stylish and handsome.

**A Mammoth Breeding Establishment.**

It is a source of great pleasure to visit some of our leading studs and herds. We believe, perhaps, the largest one in Canada is at Lachine, P. Q., owned by Messrs. Dawes & Co. At the present time they are breeding Thoroughbred and Shire horses, Jersey, Polled-Angus and Hereford cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. To attempt to describe the individual animals would occupy too much space—much more space than we have at our command at this issue, but we hope to give a more lengthy report of this establishment at an early date. Messrs. Dawes & Co. have spared neither pains nor expense in procuring choice specimens in each line, and our readers would do well to visit this farm, or write for particulars before purchasing.

**Executive Meeting of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association.**

At the late meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Shropshire Registry Association, in Detroit, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Association in Buffalo, N. Y., to meet the urgent request of many members in the Eastern States. The time for holding the meeting will be determined early in the summer.

Charges were preferred against the firm of Milton Bros., of Marshall, Mich., charging them with abusive and threatening language at several exhibitions, and other conduct unbecoming members of the Association. The Board suspended them from membership until formal action may be taken at the next annual meeting; also refusing to accept any pedigrees signed by the firm, or either of them, offered for registration in our records.

It was decided that the President of the Association appoint a committee of two or more to judge as to the eligibility of sheep offered in competition at the American Fat Stock Shows for the special premiums to be given by the Association. The decisions of said committee shall be final in all matters.

In addition to the regular business of the next sessions of the Association, it was decided to have the following programme:—

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

Papers by Dr. C. D. Smead, of Logan, N. Y., and John Campbell, jr., of Woodville, Ontario. Subject, "Ideal Shropshires".

EVENING SESSION, 7.30 P. M.

W. H. Todd, President, Wakeman, Ohio. Subject, "The Best Sheep for the Average Farmer". W. J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. Subject, "The Shropshire the Best Sheep for the Western Ranges".

The Board made apportionment of the prize money to be awarded by the Association in 1891. Fifty dollars, offered by the English Shropshire Society of England, will be awarded at the Lexington, Ky., Fair for the best flock of

registered Shropshire sheep consisting of two shearing ewes, two ram lambs and two ewe lambs. First premium \$20; 2nd premium, \$15. Best flock of five lambs (three ewe lambs and two ram lambs), all to be bred and owned by the exhibitor, \$15.

Fifty dollars, offered by the same (English) society, to be awarded at the Michigan State Fair in Lansing, Mich. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars, offered by the same (English) society, to be awarded at the London (Ontario) Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars, offered by the same (English) society, to be awarded at the Toronto (Canada) Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars, offered by the American Shropshire Association, to be awarded at the Ottawa (Canada) Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at the Ohio (State) Fair at Columbus. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at the New York (State) Fair in Syracuse. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at the Iowa State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at the Wheeling (West Virginia) Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at the Montana State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be awarded at Pueblo (Colorado) Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be offered at the Dakota State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be offered at the Oregon State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

Fifty dollars to be offered at the Vermont State Fair. Same premiums and classifications as above.

This Association will offer the following special prizes to be awarded at the American Fat Stock Show in Chicago, 1891:—

Best registered Shropshire wether, two years old or over—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10; 3rd premium, \$5.

Best registered Shropshire wether, one year old and under two—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10; 3rd premium, \$5.

Best registered Shropshire wether under one year—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10; 3rd premium, \$5.

GRAND SWEETSTAKES PREMIUMS.

If won by registered Shropshire wethers, or wethers sired by resistered Shropshire ram, consisting of one wether, two years old or over; one wether, one year old and under two, and one wether under one year, \$15.

Best carcass registered Shropshire wether, or wether sired by registered Shropshire ram, two years old or over, \$10; one year old and under two, \$10; under one year, \$10.

Extra special premiums not in fat stock show list. Best wethers, sired by registered Shropshire rams, out of Merino ewes:—

Wether, two years old or over—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10.

Wether, one year old and under two—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10.

Wether, under one year—1st premium, \$15; 2nd premium, \$10.

Sheep to be eligible to compete for any cup or premium offered by this Association must be recorded and have a number in the record, a certificate of which must be filed with each entry made. Each sheep must bear an ear tag with the number and initial corresponding to that given on the certificate.

Secretaries of all fairs will observe the above requirement. The above will not apply to entries made for grade sheep.

For further information address,

MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary,  
Lafayette, Indiana.

**W. C. Edwards & Co.,**

whose breeding establishments were briefly mentioned in our last issue, one of which is situated at North Nation Mills, is devoted to the breeding of dairy cattle, a small but select herd of Jerseys being kept in addition to the Ayrshires, with which the firm have been longer and more extensively identified. We hope to give an illustration of the latter at an early date, along with a review of breeding history of this and the Shorthorn dairy herd at Clarence.

The Ayrshire herd is kept for the double purpose of breeding and butter-making, the cattle being of an exceedingly high class. Above all, we were most highly impressed with the exceedingly promising lot of young bulls, there being no less than three imported, and some seven or eight bred in the herd, and we could not help thinking how many dairy herds are needing just such bulls. The proprietors, from the first, have made it a rule that only such as come up to their standard of excellence are kept for sale. Hence the high degree of excellence of those on hand. By corresponding with the Manager, Mr. George Carson, North Nation Mills, P. Q., any information concerning the herd may be obtained.

**Down in Ole Kentucky.****ASHLAND PARK.**

Adjoining the city of Lexington, Kentucky, U. S., on the Richmond Pike, and about one mile and a half from the Phoenix hotel, is Ashland Park, the property of B. J. Treacy, Esq.; and here we find one of the largest breeding and training establishments in America, comprising in all 800 acres of blue grass land, entirely devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and thoroughbreds, the whole being managed in person by the proprietor, concerning whom a few words may interest your readers. Born in county Galway, a spot that has perhaps turned out more thorough practical horsemen than any place else in the United Kingdom, Mr. Treacy came to Lexington first, when a lad, with almost no money and no friends. Since then he has gradually pushed his way upward, until to-day the name of B. J. Treacy is associated with every leading enterprise among Kentucky horsemen, while the establishment at Ashland Park alone is enough to entitle its proprietor to rank among the foremost breeders in the state. To give some idea of the amount of business done in one year in trotters alone, I might say that the week before my visit, Mr. Treacy had just made two shipments, one comprising no less than \$56,000 worth of trotters, sold to the German Government, while the other, which included the two-year-old colt First National, by Banker 4148, and five mares, went to Missouri. At the time of our visit, the two principal stock horses were Bermuda 5874, and Fayette Wilkes 2036. Of these, the first named is a black horse, with one white hind fetlock, sired by Banker, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Pattie Patchen, with a trial mark of 2.28, by Mambrino Patchen, standing 15.3 hands high. Bermuda shows a great deal of substance, and that he does not belie his looks is shown by a glance at his history on the track, where he made a record as a yearling of 2.39½. This record he gradually reduced year by year, till as a five-year-old he stood with a record of 2.20½, made in a fourth heat, while in the following year he showed a trial in 2.17, thus proving that his limit of speed has not yet been reached.

His stable companion, Fayette Wilkes, is, as his name indicates, a son of the famous George Wilkes, his dam being by Hamlet, by Volunteer, and out of the dam of Coaster 2.26½, foaled in 1878. Fayette Wilkes, although twelve years old at the time of our visit, looked as fresh as a colt. In color he is a very rich bay, with a remarkably smooth satiny skin; his head and neck are as near perfection as can be found, and his broad

forehead, small tapering ears, and prominent eye, show him to be a horse of more than ordinary courage and intelligence. That he is himself a trotter and a worthy descendant of such ancestry, he has proved, by covering a trial mile in 1886 in 2.23½. Owing to an accident to his left fore tendon he has not been trained since, but has been used entirely in the stud.

Passing from the stallions to the youngsters, we were shown next a pair of three-year-old colts, the first, Ashton 7942, being by the famous old Aberdeen, and out of the dam of Charley West 2.27½, by Strader's C. M. Clay, jr. This colt is a cherry bay and promises to develop into a 16 hands horse. Owing to his dam dying when he was only twenty-eight days old, he was raised by hand. At the time of our visit he was being handled, and showed a magnificent open gait. The other, Delectus 7945, was by Dictator, and out of the dam of Bermuda; the same color and with the same white hind ankle as his half-brother Delectus will not make quite so large a horse, but if he lacks at all in size he makes it up in quality, for to use Mr. Treacy's own words, he is all horse, while his action is all that could be desired. Another half-brother to Bermuda, this time on the sire's side, is The Sage, a bay three-year-old, by Banker, and out of an Ashland Chief mare. This is a very nicely turned colt with good action. To mention all the promising colts that through Mr. Treacy's courtesy we were enabled to see, would take far too long, but we cannot pass on to the thoroughbreds without mentioning the bay two-year-old colt, Redding, by Red Wilkes, out of Lady Dennison, by John Dillard. This colt is now sixteen hands high, and, like his sire, exhibits an amount of bone and substance that is something wonderful, while his style and action is simply grand. A full brother in blood to Phil Thompson 2.16½, Redding promises to make a very speedy horse, and, altogether, we feel safe in pronouncing him one of the most promising young ones at Ashland Park.

Running in a paddock, a short distance from the training stable, we found the thoroughbred mares, and an aristocratic looking lot of mares they were. Among them, the mare La Platte, by Planet, out of Susan Overton, by Imp. Sovereign, especially attracted our attention. In her twentieth year she looks as gay as a three-year-old, and is now in foal to Bulwark, while a few steps from her we found her daughter, Tenet, by the famous Ten Broeck, a bay mare with black points, and showing plenty of size and substance. Another racy looking mare is the three-year-old filly Miss Reed, by Imp. Rossifer, a son of Rosicrucian. She, we were told, has been stunted to Imp. Ring Galop, and if a pedigree can be taken as anything of an index, the produce should be something choice.

Of the thoroughbred colts and fillies, we have only space enough to mention two. Nettie McDowell, a chestnut, foaled in 1888, by Forso, and out of La Platte, we are free to confess, took our fancy almost as much as anything we saw. While not overly large, she promises to make close to 15.3 hands, with plenty of bone, while for quality and finish she is all that could be desired; in fact she struck us as being as gamy looking a bit of horse flesh as we have ever seen. With but little training, Mr. Treacy tells us, she made a half in 50½, as a two-year-old. The other, Morrisey, is also a chestnut, and a half-brother to the filly, being by Forso, out of May Kennedy, by Faustus, foaled in 1889, by the winner of the Kentucky Derby, and out of a winner. Morrisey has already proved himself a worthy son of such parents, having shown as a yearling, a quarter in 22½, and a three-eighth in 35½.

**ASHLAND.**

Just across the road from Ashland Park, is Ashland, famous in history as the home of the celebrated statesman Henry Clay. At the time of our visit the brood mares and colts were all out at pasture, and we were, therefore, obliged to be content with a glance at the stallions; and first among these, it is needless to say, comes the renowned Dictator, now in his twenty-eighth year, and looking not a day older than when we saw him last in 1883. At that time he had just been purchased by Major McDowell, the present owner of Ashland, for \$25,000,

apparently an enormous price for a horse twenty years old, but a venture that has proved highly successful—the sire of twenty-seven in the 2.30 list, including Jay Eye See 2.10, and Phallas 2.13½. It must be remembered that up to his purchase by his present owner, he had sired only two hundred foals, and very few of these out of well-bred mares. Taking this fact into consideration, there is no doubt that Dictator has earned the right to the title of the "king of trotting stallions." A very handsome brown, 15½ hands high, Dictator is in every way a big little horse; although never trained, he is beautifully gaited, and has trotted some very fast trials. The other stock horses at present at Ashland are King Rene 2.30½, and Noblesse. Of these, King Rene is a rich bay, standing 15½ hands, with two white hind ankles and a star, showing any amount of substance, with extraordinary quality and finish. King Rene does justice to his breeding, being by Belmont, and out of Blandina, by Mambrino Chief; while the fact that he has been exhibited eighteen times in the show ring along with his colts and has never yet suffered defeat, is sufficient to guarantee him an extraordinary stock-getter. In addition to this he has already placed nine performers in the 2.30 list, including Fugue 2.19½, a half-sister to Noblesse, who is by Dictator, and out of Fuga, by George Wikes. This colt we are told is intended to take his sire's place in the stud later on. A bay with one hind ankle white, standing 15.2 hands, is a very promising colt, with a grand set of legs that look as if they could stand any amount of campaigning. Owing to the wet weather we had no opportunity of seeing him move, but were told by the trainer, Mr. B. H. Reed, that he has shown a mile in 2.40, with only three weeks work, the only time trained. And we would here express our thanks to this gentleman, in whom we found a fellow Canadian, for his courtesy in showing us over the stables at Ashland. BLUE BLOOD.

**Glasgow Stallion Show.**

Once more the great Clydesdale spring carnival has come and gone, and the world of Clydesdale breeders is to be congratulated on the grand display of the breed in the well-known precincts of the Glasgow cattle market, and the Glasgow Agricultural Society, under whose auspices the show is held, on one of its most successful meetings. The show took place on Friday, March 6th, and altogether there were stalled for competition 202 horses, almost all of which were Clydesdales registered in the stud book. Although, of course, as a number of the horses were entered in the two classes there were many more entries. There were, as usual, two sets of judges, the duties of the first being to select two stallions, an aged and a three-year-old for breeding purposes to travel the Glasgow districts, and of the second to award the prizes offered for stallions under each of the three sections, aged, three-year-old and two-year-old. The judges who selected the Glasgow premium horses were, for aged stallions, Messrs. Robert Renwick, Dalnuir, and James Forest, Glasgow; and for three-year olds, Messrs. Jas. Murdoch, Hallside, Cambuslang, and James Park, Dechmont, Cambuslang; within both cases Mr. William Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, as umpire. The judges for the open class of aged stallions were Messrs. James Galbraith Croy, Cunningham, Killearn, and-William S. Young, Keirmains, Dunblane; for the open class of three-year-olds, Messrs. James Lockhart, Mains of Airies, Stranraer, and James Blair, Bankfoot, Innerkip; and for two-year-olds, Messrs. Robert Bryden, The Dene Scamah Harbor, and Geo. Beau, Pitcaple; within all these classes Mr. James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, as umpire. The judges for the Glasgow premium

had, in the aged class, no difficulty at all in giving the post of honor to Mr. John Pollock, Greenlaw, Newton Mearns, for his celebrated stallion Flashwood 3604, and their colleagues in the three-year-old class, although competition there was closer, with equal decision awarded the leading honor to Mr. John S. MacRobbie, Sunnyside, Aberdeen, for Prince of Bathgate 8913. The judging of the open classes was attended to with great interest by a very large concourse of gentlemen interested in the Clydesdale breed, and this interest was intensified by the fact that amongst the aged horses that competed was the celebrated Prince of Kyle 7155, owned by Mr. James Kilpatrick, and amongst the three year-olds the almost equally well-known Orlando 8092, owned by Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie, Maryhill. The great question in regard to the former class was, will the eight-year-old Flashwood or the four-year-old Prince of Kyle win? Both horses were shown as they have never been shown before. Flashwood was every inch a Clydesdale horse, full of the true characteristics of the breed, carrying the faultless fringe of hair that ever betokens the best class of bone, and he moved over the causeway, notwithstanding his years, with an ease and grace that could not be found fault with. Prince of Kyle has grown in substance and weight, carries more feather than he has ever before exhibited, and at the trotting pace was more than an equal for his senior rival, but there was no getting over the wondrous wealth of genuine Clydesdale characteristics in the own brother of the famed Macgregor, and so Flashwood, with what appeared to be very general approval, repeated his victory of 1889, and for the second time stood forth the winner at the Spring Stallion Show. Prince of Kyle was second. Mr. Alexander Scott, Greenock, got third prize with his noble horse Lord Montrose 7973, which, for a short time, has been awarded the premium of the Central Banffshire Association. This horse was greatly admired, and is a truly grand specimen of the Scottish draught stallion. Mr. Peter Crawford was fourth with that very handsome horse Eastfield Laird 6720, the chosen of the Tyneside Farmers' Club, and Mr. Riddell was fifth with the black horse Moneycorn, a three-quarter-bred Clydesdale, whose sire, Prince of Albyn, was the winner of the three-year-old premium in 1886. In a first rate class of three-year-old stallions Orlando had no serious competitors for premier honors. Mr. Johnston is to be congratulated on the singularly successful development of this splendid stallion during the past twelve months. Handsome is the adjective to apply to this horse. He is almost faultless in his movements, and the quality of his feet and limbs is all that a Clydesdale man desires. Mr. John S. MacRobbie's Prince of Bathgate 8913, which had been awarded the Glasgow premium, was placed second. He is a richly colored typical Clydesdale, standing on short legs, and a capital mover. Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, was third with the beautiful colt Rose-dale 8194, winner of first prize in the two-year-old class last year, and altogether a genuine type of the best wearing Clydesdale. Mr. John Crawford, Birth, was fourth with a very promising horse, Right at Last 8947, and Mr. Alex. Scott was fifth with the massive big horse Lawrence's Chief 7910, the chosen of the Biggar and Peebles District Society.

There were no fewer than 27 two-year-old colts forward, and Mr. Peter Crawford got first and sixth with Victor Erskine 9082 and Cash 8517, respectively, both sons of the well-known Lord Erskine 1744. The noted colt Rosemount 8953, by Prince of Albion, and owned by Messrs. McAlister, Rothesay, was second. Another Bute-bred colt, Pride of Rothesay 8894, by Lord Ailsa, and owned by Messrs. Galbraith Brothers, was third, and Mr. James Johnston, Lochburnie, fourth with the big, growthy colt William the Conqueror 9093, a son of Prince of Wales, that was sixth at Dundee. An exceptionally promising horse, Royal Stuart 8968, owned by Messrs. J. & J. Wilson, Westburn, and got by Lord Blackburn, was fifth. This horse is greatly thought of by good judges. Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, was seventh with a choice colt named Gallant Poteath 8638, a son of Top Gallant. This colt is own brother to Mr. Gilmour's fine mare, Montrave Lady, and has the faultless fore feet and pasterns and good quality of bone for which the progeny of his sire are famed.

The following summary of results may be of interest, as showing the sires represented by the horses that gained prizes at this show, and those that are hired for service this season:—

It must be borne in mind, in comparing the figures that follow, that Prince of Wales 673 was foaled in 1866 and died 31 Dec., 1888; that Darnley 222 was foaled 1872 and died 30 Sept., 1886; that Macgregor 1487 was foaled 1878 and is still alive; that Lord Erskine 1744 was foaled 1879 and is still alive; that Top Gallant 1850 was foaled 1877 and died in 1887, and that Prince Lawrence was foaled 1883 and died in autumn, 1889. Sixteen of the horses hired, and prize winners at the recent show, were got by Prince of Wales; eleven were got by Darnley; eight were got by Lord Erskine; seven were by Prince Lawrence; five by Top Gallant; four by Flashwood; four by Young Duke of Hamilton 4122; three by Macgregor, and an equal number by Castlereagh; two were by Sauquhar 2393, and there is one each by Boydston Boy, New Hope, Cairnbrogie Keir, Gilderoy, St. Lawrence, St. Gatten, Dunmore, Prince Charlie, Young Lorne, the Maclellan, Prince of Albion, Lord Ailsa, Lord Blackburn, Macaroni, Ettrick Shepherd, Knight Errant, Monarch of the Glen, His Royal Highness, Merry Monarch, Barney, The Don and Prince of Albyn. In all, there are 84 animals got by these several sires deemed to be good enough to win prizes at the stallion show or to travel as specially selected breeding stallions in various districts. Sixteen of these, as we have seen, are by Prince of Wales himself; four are by as many sons of Prince of Wales, and twelve, including the seven got by Prince Lawrence, are by horses got by sons of Prince of Wales; or, in all, 32 of the 84 are either sons, great sons, or great grandsons, through the male line, of this old horse; eleven are by Darnley; eighteen are by sons of Darnley, and six are by horses got by sons of Darnley; or, in all, there are 35 that are either sons, grand sons, or great grandsons of this famous sire. Of the younger generation of horses, the sire that has most sons, that are breeding well according to this test, is Macgregor, three of the prize animals being got by as many different sons of his. One of the sons of Top Gallant, viz., Knight Errant, has a most creditable representative in Lord Montrose;

and one of the sons of Lord Erskine, viz., Lord Ailsa, has the same in Pride of Rothesay. Only one cross-bred horse has a representative amongst the prize winners, and he is only the fifth-prize aged stallion. SCOTLAND YET.

#### Chatty Letter from the States.

Mr. A. M. Pool, the London salesman of American cattle, says there are more cattle fattening in Great Britain than a year ago. The heavy shipments of Canadian stock cattle into Scotland caused most of the increase.

When Illinois, Iowa and Missouri farmers were paying the absurd prices of \$8 and \$10 per 100 lbs. for feeding and breeding pigs two years ago, they little thought they would be wishing the cholera, or the ax, or unmotherly old sows had wiped out the surplus pigs of the past year's crop. One extreme follows another.

Said an Illinois farmer:—"Five or six years ago one of my neighbors sold his stock at auction. He got fair prices for cattle, horses and hogs, but his sheep, which were of extra fine quality, he had to almost give away at private sale. A few days ago some 40 lb. lambs sold on the same farm at \$6 and \$7 each, and other kinds have not been paying expenses."

Alternate booms and fancies are the life of speculation—professional speculators—but they are the bane of legitimate business.

The hog situation seems lately to have taken a turn for the better. The fact that receipts have lately been so light in weight has caused many to think the crop of matured hogs is not so large as thought for a month ago.

The packers who have their warehouses full of stored products are ready enough for an advance in the provision market, but that cannot well come with the yards continually flooded with hogs. Should there be a reasonable advance in prices, enough to give courage and backbone to country holders, the improvement would be rapid.

Prices for hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.90; largely \$3.70 to \$3.80.

A lot of 105 slop-fed steers, 1,191 to 1,222 lbs., sold at \$5; fancy 1,126 lb. heifers sold at \$4.75; choice 1,258 lb. yearlings sold at \$5.45; prime 1,400 to 1,600 lb. steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.65; good beef cattle, 1,100 to 1,400 lb., largely at \$4.50 to \$5; native cows, \$1.40 to \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.

Sheep are doing well at \$4.50 to \$6.35 for 70 to 145 lb. stock, with corn-fed Westerns at \$5.25 to \$5.85.

The cattle market has not improved as rapidly or as much as had been expected, but there has been a steady improvement in the general tone of the trade. The big dealers seem to think prices will rule stronger and higher, but there are many conservative people who think the large number of cattle that have been put on feed to meet the better prices will serve as a sort of check. The slop feeders look for higher prices.

Receipts at Chicago for the first ten weeks of the year show a decrease of about 20,000 cattle, and an increase of 790,000 hogs and 65,000 sheep. The heavy decrease in average weight of hogs to some extent offsets the large gain in numbers. With Chicago packers buying beef cattle in the southwest and American exporters trying to contract export cattle in Canada, it would seem that the future of the cattle trade ought to be considerably better.

**W. C. Edwards & Co.,**

whose breeding establishments were briefly mentioned in our last issue, one of which is situated at North Nation Mills, is devoted to the breeding of dairy cattle, a small but select herd of Jerseys being kept in addition to the Ayrshires, with which the firm have been longer and more extensively identified. We hope to give an illustration of the latter at an early date, along with a review of breeding history of this and the Shorthorn dairy herd at Clarence.

The Ayrshire herd is kept for the double purpose of breeding and butter-making, the cattle being of an exceedingly high class. Above all, we were most highly impressed with the exceedingly promising lot of young bulls, there being no less than three imported, and some seven or eight bred in the herd, and we could not help thinking how many dairy herds are needing just such bulls. The proprietors, from the first, have made it a rule that only such as come up to their standard of excellence are kept for sale. Hence the high degree of excellence of those on hand. By corresponding with the Manager, Mr. George Carson, North Nation Mills, P. Q., any information concerning the herd may be obtained.

**Down in Ole Kentucky.**

## ASHLAND PARK.

Adjoining the city of Lexington, Kentucky, U. S., on the Richmond Pike, and about one mile and a half from the Phoenix hotel, is Ashland Park, the property of B. J. Treacy, Esq.; and here we find one of the largest breeding and training establishments in America, comprising in all 800 acres of blue grass land, entirely devoted to the breeding of trotting horses and thoroughbreds, the whole being managed in person by the proprietor, concerning whom a few words may interest your readers. Born in county Galway, a spot that has perhaps turned out more thorough practical horsemen than any place else in the United Kingdom, Mr. Treacy came to Lexington first, when a lad, with almost no money and no friends. Since then he has gradually pushed his way upward, until to-day the name of B. J. Treacy is associated with every leading enterprise among Kentucky horsemen, while the establishment at Ashland Park alone is enough to entitle its proprietor to rank among the foremost breeders in the state. To give some idea of the amount of business done in one year in trotters alone, I might say that the week before my visit, Mr. Treacy had just made two shipments, one comprising no less than \$56,000 worth of trotters, sold to the German Government, while the other, which included the two-year-old colt First National, by Banker 4148, and five mares, went to Missouri. At the time of our visit, the two principal stock horses were Bermuda 5874, and Fayette Wilkes 2036. Of these, the first named is a black horse, with one white hind fetlock, sired by Banker, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Pattie Patchen, with a trial mark of 2.28, by Mambrino Patchen, standing 15.3 hands high. Bermuda shows a great deal of substance, and that he does not belie his looks is shown by a glance at his history on the track, where he made a record as a yearling of 2.39½. This record he gradually reduced year by year, till as a five-year-old he stood with a record of 2.20½, made in a fourth heat, while in the following year he showed a trial in 2.17, thus proving that his limit of speed has not yet been reached.

His stable companion, Fayette Wilkes, is, as his name indicates, a son of the famous George Wilkes, his dam being by Hamlet, by Volunteer, and out of the dam of Coaster 2.26½, foaled in 1878. Fayette Wilkes, although twelve years old at the time of our visit, looked as fresh as a colt. In color he is a very rich bay, with a remarkably smooth satiny skin; his head and neck are as near perfection as can be found, and his broad

forehead, small tapering ears, and prominent eye, show him to be a horse of more than ordinary courage and intelligence. That he is himself a trotter and a worthy descendant of such ancestry, he has proved, by covering a trial mile in 1886 in 2.23½. Owing to an accident to his left fore tendon he has not been trained since, but has been used entirely in the stud.

Passing from the stallions to the youngsters, we were shown next a pair of three-year-old colts, the first, Ashton 7942, being by the famous old Aberdeen, and out of the dam of Charley West 2.27½, by Strader's C. M. Clay, jr. This colt is a cherry bay and promises to develop into a 16 hands horse. Owing to his dam dying when he was only twenty-eight days old, he was raised by hand. At the time of our visit he was being handled, and showed a magnificent open gait. The other, Delectus 7945, was by Dictator, and out of the dam of Bermuda; the same color and with the same white hind ankle as his half-brother Delectus will not make quite so large a horse, but if he lacks at all in size he makes it up in quality, for to use Mr. Treacy's own words, he is all horse, while his action is all that could be desired. Another half-brother to Bermuda, this time on the sire's side, is The Sage, a bay three-year-old, by Banker, and out of an Ashland Chief mare. This is a very nicely turned colt with good action. To mention all the promising colts that through Mr. Treacy's courtesy we were enabled to see, would take far too long, but we cannot pass on to the thoroughbreds without mentioning the bay two-year-old colt, Redding, by Red Wilkes, out of Lady Dennison, by John Dillard. This colt is now sixteen hands high, and, like his sire, exhibits an amount of bone and substance that is something wonderful, while his style and action is simply grand. A full brother in blood to Phil Thompson 2.16½, Redding promises to make a very speedy horse, and, altogether, we feel safe in pronouncing him one of the most promising young'uns at Ashland Park.

Running in a paddock, a short distance from the training stable, we found the thoroughbred mares, and an aristocratic looking lot of mares they were. Among them, the mare La Platte, by Planet, out of Susan Overton, by Imp. Sovereign, especially attracted our attention. In her twentieth year she looks as gay as a three-year-old, and is now in foal to Bulwark, while a few steps from her we found her daughter, Tenet, by the famous Ten Broeck, a bay mare with black points, and showing plenty of size and substance. Another racy looking mare is the three-year-old filly Miss Reed, by Imp. Rossifer, a son of Rosicrucian. She, we were told, has been stunted to Imp. Ring Galop, and, if a pedigree can be taken as anything of an index, the produce should be something choice.

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**Energy.**

In the subjoined illustration is represented one of the best Clydesdales on North American soil, and united to his grand individuality, his breeding is superb, thus concentrating the most important qualities required in the breeding stud. He was got by Macgregor, who is acknowledged to be the best of living sires, Energy's dam, Rosie, being one of the most successful breeding mares in Scotland, having also produced by Macgregor such exceptionally good ones as Macallum and Macpherson, her sire, Prince of Kilbride, himself a notable prize winner, having won three first prizes at the Highland Society's Show three years in succes-

**The Toronto Spring Stallion Show.**

The success that the Clydesdale Spring Stallion Show has attained since it has been inaugurated induced the Board of Agriculture to step in and assist to extend this line and offer prizes for stallions of all recognized breeds. In doing so the Provincial Board has found a sphere of usefulness that will give a great impetus to horse breeding throughout the whole country, as an exhibition at this season is required, both by those on the outlook for proper stallions to mate with their mares, as well as by parties that are wishing to procure such. The show held on the 11th and 12th of last month proved that the country is ripe for just such a medium as stated above. The exhibits, outside the Clydesdale classes, were well represented, and doubtless another year there will be a vast

Wade for the manner in which the building was arranged, both as regards the seating arrangement and the floor covering.

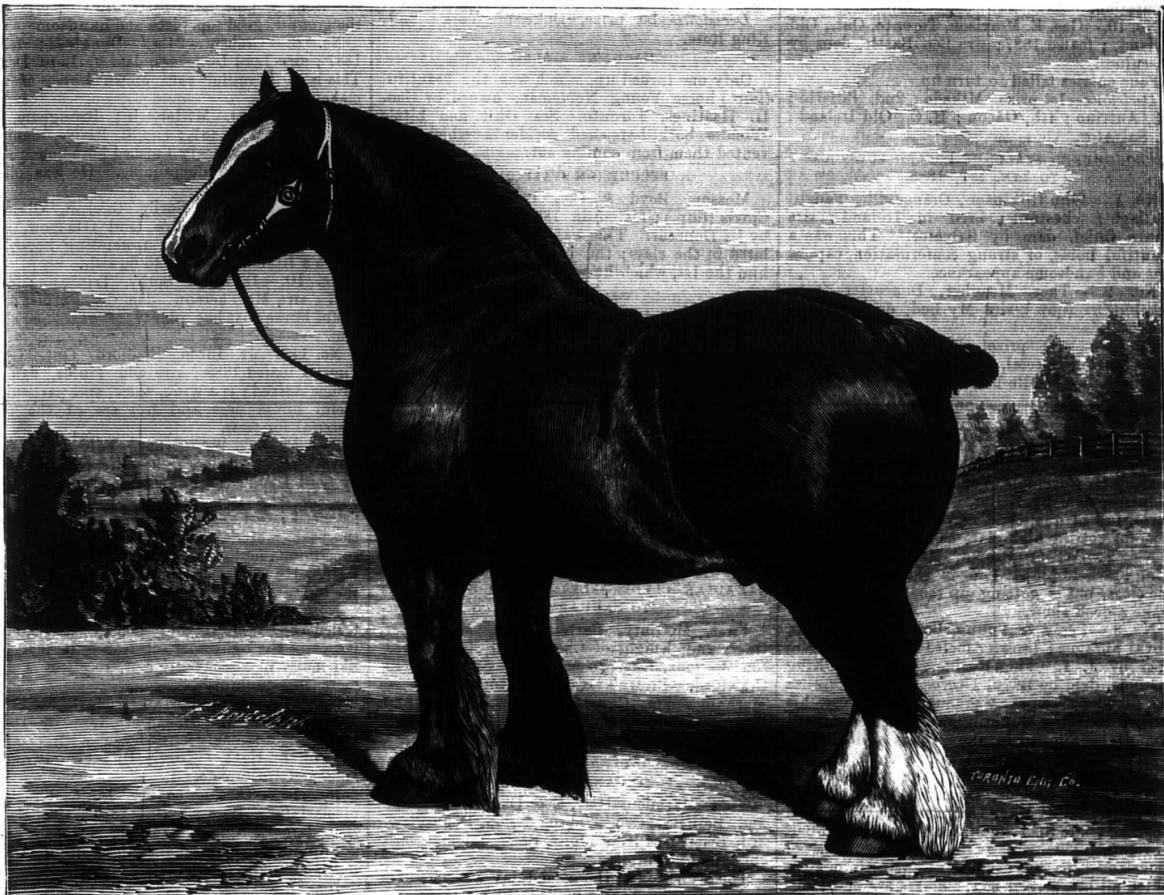
**SHIRE STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.**

were the first on the programme, the only response to which was S. Hisey & Son's (of Creemore, Ont.,) King Tom (imp.) This was a large, thick, useful brown horse, rising eight years old. He also won first in a class of six at the last Toronto Industrial, which was likewise awarded to him here.

The section for

**SHIRE STALLIONS FOALED IN 1888,**

brought out David Birell's (York Mills, Ont.,) Sizergh Tom (imp.), a chestnut, the only one in the ring. C. A. (imp.), shown by the same, was all that showed up in the section for Shire



ENERGY, THE PROPERTY OF GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

sion, viz., 1871, 1872, 1873, while the second dam, Jean of Titwood, has also been a noted brood mare. She was sired by the celebrated horse Locherfergus Champion. We understand that Energy has been purchased by Mr. Robert Davis, Toronto, where he will be retained in that gentleman's stud, and his services, therefore, will not be lost to Ontario breeders. There should be a grand future in store for him, as he is at present the most promising Clydesdale stallion for future honors known to us.

If we make butter to suit our own taste, we must be exceedingly careful that the taste is correct. If we are supplying regular customers our own taste has nothing to do with the matter. It is the taste of the customer that must rule.

accession to the numbers brought out. While the management have every reason to feel satisfied with the classes in which the light-legged breeds were shown, the owners and importers of Clydesdales are to be commended for the liberal manner in which they brought out their horses, and to the Clydesdale Association and their Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, belongs the credit of inaugurating the show. Not only were the different Clydesdale sections filled beyond the capacity of the only building available, but the horses themselves were by far the best collection yet seen together upon this continent, and it would have taxed the resources of Scotland herself to have brought together a representation of the breed so suitable for this country, proving that we have among our Canadian importers men that have enterprise second to none and a rare judgment in selection, to which we may add the quite as necessary knowledge of feeding and caretaking. The visitors and exhibitors have to thank Mr. Henry

stallions foaled subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1889. Three Shires being the only display made by this breed.

A ring of beautiful horses responded to the call for

**THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.**

No. 1.—John Gilkinson, Orangeville, Ont., Autrino; a brown; foaled in 1885; bred in Ireland; imp. by exhibitor; sire Shildrake, dam by Gunboat. This was a horse of racing type, with good legs and neat out head and neck. He is of medium size and handsome.

No. 2.—James Mannell, Toronto, Ont., Meteor; chestnut; foaled in 1879; bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.; sire Asteroid, dam by Imp. Yorkshire. This horse was quite a favorite among many of the outsiders. He was very handsome and in high flesh, which gave him rather a heavy appearance.

No. 3.—F. A. Campbell, V. S., Toronto, Ont., Billetto; foaled 1884; bred by Klein & Woodhurst, Ky.; sire Billet, dam by Imp. Canwell. This was a horse of large size, and his beautiful bay color and good action should make him an admirable horse for getting good carriage horses, and his wedge shape, good back, capital hind quarters, strong hocks and heavy bone, are all of the type that insures his success as a sire of high-class saddle horses.

No. 6.—A. B. Tisdale, Brantford, Ont., Mikado; foaled 1881; bred by Col. Withers, New Jersey; sire (imp.) King Ernest, dam by Imp. Eclipse. This horse is very large, with capital legs and feet. He is more of racing type.

No. 9.—Geo. Pepper, Toronto, Ont., Saboteur; foaled 1873; sire Springbok, dam by Glenelg. This horse has capital quarters, is strongly coupled about shoulders, and should get capital jumpers, for which class his owner has such a reputation.

No. 10.—Geo. E. Morrison, Toronto, Ont., Old Ireland; foaled 1887; sire Ben Battle, dam by Speculum.

Four entries failed to turn up.

Decisions—1st prize, Mikado; 2nd, Billetto; 3rd, Antrino; 4th, Gacon; H. C., Old Ireland; C., Salvator.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION FOALD SUBSEQUENT TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

No. 1.—John Gilkinson, Orangeville, Faughaballagh; chestnut; bred in Ireland; sire Pirate Chief, dam by Salvator. This was a beautiful horse, of strong conformation, capital legs and handsome appearance.

No. 2.—Thos. Meagher, Doncaster, Ont., Gamble Orr (imp.), sire My Lud, dam by Buccaneer.

Decisions—1st prize, Faughaballagh; 2nd, Gamble Orr; Special, for stallion calculated to get high-class saddle horses, Billetto.

COACH STALLIONS FOALD PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

No. 1.—Isaac Hisey, Creemore, Ont., Wild Harry (imp.) [49] (1265); bay; foaled in 1866; bred by H. Coverdale, Yorkshire, England; sire Emperor, dam by Ballot. This is a beautiful horse, full of quality, a clever mover; just the type for getting high-class carriage horses.

No. 2.—W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, Ont., King Fairfield [35]. This is a useful horse of the class, but is getting up too far in years to make a good show.

No. 3.—Percy & Young, Bowmanville, Ont., Royal Sprague; brown; foaled May 10th, 1886; bred by J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.; sire King Sprague, dam by Royal George. This horse, as his breeding shows, was out of his class, his owners doubtless thinking his large size entitled him to be allowed to show. His action, however, if nothing else, was sufficient to displace him, his open gait being quite out of place.

No. 4.—W. Shields, Toronto, Barnaby (imp.) 100; bay; foaled May, 1882; bred in Yorkshire, England; sire Sportsman, dam by Champion of England. This was a large, strong horse of Cleveland type, but decidedly wanting in quality which all breeders of coach horses are now looking for.

No. 5.—W. H. Hutchinson, Toronto, Igmanthorpe Monarch 853; sire Statesman, dam by Huckster Lass.

No. 6.—Robt. Watson, jr., Varney, Vidette (21).

Decisions—1st, Wild Harry (imp.); 2nd, Barnaby (imp.); 3rd, Vidette (21); 4th, King Fairfield; H. C., Royal Sprague; C., Monarch.

COACH STALLIONS FOALD SUBSEQUENT TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

These colts were clear out of their class, and were only awarded the lower premiums.

ROADSTER STALLIONS FOALD PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

No. 1.—S. B. Kaiser, Edmonton, Ont., Cyclone; bay; sire Wilkins Micawber, dam by Young Morrill. This was a strongly built, short-legged horse that showed plenty of vim and good trotting action.

No. 2.—H. S. Charlesworth, Toronto, Honest Wilkes; bay; foaled 1887; sire Hambletonian Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Chief. A very fine horse, of good quality, and very nicely gaited.

No. 3.—D. Ferguson & Bros., London, Ont., Moorelight 9337; sire Twilight 315, dam by American Clay 34. This is a horse of splendid breeding, large size, and handsome conformation.

No. 4.—H. G. Charlesworth, Dr. Layton 2795; bay; sire Fairy Gift, dam by Balsora. This horse showed well on the line and moved exceedingly well.

No. 5.—J. A. Proctor, Beamton, Ont., Julius Caesar; sire Veteran, dam by Green Mountain.

Decisions—1st prize, Cyclone; 2nd, Dr. Layton; 3rd, Honest Wilkes; 4th, Moorelight.

ROADSTER STALLION FOALD SUBSEQUENT TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

No. 1.—Geo. Arnold, Sutton West, King Rose 11914; foaled 1889; sire Kinsman Wilkes, dam by Wedgewood.

No. 4.—David J. Adams, Port Perry, Duke of York; foaled 1888; sire Jupiter, jr.; dam by Master King.

Decisions—1st prize, Duke of York; 2nd, King Rose.

HACKNEY STALLIONS.

Only one turned up, which was the beautiful (imp.) horse Young Nobleman, owned by Geo. H. Hastings, Toronto. Sea Gull and Little Wonder both happened accidents which prevented them from coming out.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Mosson, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont., Clovis (imp.); foaled in 1883; sire Colin, dam by La Donceur. This was the only horse exhibited in the class; the judge therefore awarded him the 1st, which he was very worthy of.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's proceedings opened with CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALD PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1888.

Both sections of this class were of Canadian bred horses; they were in good form and made a fine display.

First went to Pride of Dollar, P. Kelly, jr., Brecken, Ont.; this was a particularly showy, nicely got up horse of blocky type; 2nd, Ben Bolt, J. & J. Boag, Ravenshoe; 3rd, Annan Boy, J. McPherson, Brougham; 4th, Telephone, R. Richardson, Peterborough; 5th, Lord Wellesley, J. G. Goarley, Leesboro; 6th, Topman, E. Barker, Thornhill.

CANADIAN CLYDESDALES FOALD SUBSEQUENT TO JANUARY, 1888.

First, McGinty, Barrett Bros., Manchester, Ont.; 2nd, Knight of Cherrywood, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; 3rd, Success, Wm. Crawford, Brown's Corners; 4th, Pride of Markam, Wm. Cox, Dollar; 6th, Brougham Boy, J. McPherson, Brougham; 7th, Norman Macleod II., D. Atchison, St. Marys.

CANADIAN CLYDESDALES FOALD SUBSEQUENT TO JAN. 1ST, 1889.

First, Marmions Heir, Geo. Davidson & Sons; 2nd, Bell Boy, Geo. Jackson & Son, Donnsvew; 3rd, Brisbane's Heir, John Bone, Edgely; only three being exhibited.

The afternoon of the second day was when the real excitement began, no less than twenty-nine entries had been made of

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALD PRIOR TO JAN. 1ST, 1888.

This was acknowledged on all sides to be the best ring of this class yet shown on this side the Atlantic, and very fortunate it was that they were properly handled, for the building proved quite inadequate for such numbers, as they had to be arranged pretty closely in order to get them all inside. After dividing them, with faces to the centre of the arena, it was the judges' duty to select such as were not in the short list, and in this way doubtless mistakes were easily made; and among others sent out was the grand horse, International, sire Flashwood, owned by Graham Bros. This horse was considered by all competent to judge, quite among the upper ten. However, a mistake among so many was of small importance, as an accident through over crowding was imminent at any moment.

The following is the list:—

No. 1.—Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., Macneillage; foaled 1882; imported by exhibitors;

sire Macgregor, dam by Crown Prince. This horse was in grand form, legs and feet as fresh as a three-year-old's. The burst of applause that came from the crowd on his entering the building showed how popular he is. He has been sold for a long figure to Mr. James Addison, Toronto. (See stock notes.)

No. 2.—Graham Bros.' Macktechnie; foaled 1887; imported in 1890 by exhibitors; sire Macgregor, dam by Lothian Chief; is a grand young horse. He has abundance of the very best hard bone, capital feet, pasterns are nicely set, good strong hocks, good at both ends and middle, leaving very little to be improved. We thought him worthy of a place higher up.

No. 4.—Graham Bros. Lord Harcourt; sire Pride of the Claws, dam by Prince Charlie; is a horse of particularly flashy appearance, and looked very well among the big ones.

No. 5.—Graham Bros.' Othello; foaled 1887; sire Bold Maghie, dam by Corsewall; is good at the ground, good top piece and handsome color.

No. 6.—Graham Bros.' Dunglass; foaled 1887; sire Lord Dunglass, dam by Lord Derby. This is a beautiful seal brown horse of neat make-up.

No. 7.—Robt. Miller, jr., Brougham, Sir Edward; foaled 1887; sire St. Blaise, dam by Old Times; is a nicely finished horse, compactly built, with good underpinning. He was placed third in the ring.

No. 8.—D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Glaswick Blend; foaled 1887; sire Lord Glasgow, dam by Lord Lyon; is a fine upstanding horse, requires a little more time to furnish.

No. 10.—D. & O. Sorby, Triumph; foaled 1887; sire MacPherson, dam by Farmer; is a useful horse that has plenty of outcome about him.

No. 11.—Mr. Innis, Bradford, Ont., Grand Times; foaled 1883; sire Old Times, dam by Prince Alfred; is a wide, thick, and particularly useful horse; legs and feet are of the right material for wear.

No. 12.—T. W. Evans, Yelverton, Ont., Royal Salute; foaled 1866; sire Darnley, dam by Lord Lyon; is a horse of as much quality as any in the ring. He is particularly well balanced; feet, legs, joints and top piece are of the best material. He has not an ounce of superfluous flesh, and his whole make-up denotes wear. He should have been placed much nearer the top.

No. 13.—T. W. Evans, Earl of Cassilis; foaled 1887; sire Harold, dam by Knockdown; possesses the right sort of feet and legs, but like many of those rising four, requires a little more time to furnish.

No. 14.—James Torrance, Markham, Ont., The Governor; sire Macaroni, dam by Dainty Davie; is a strongly built horse, with plenty of bone of the right texture. He is closely coupled and beautifully colored.

No. 16.—Thos. Meagher, Doncaster, Ont., Macfarland's Hero; foaled 1887; sire Macfarlane, dam by King of Kintyre; is a very neatly got up horse. Very good at the ground. Hardly heavy enough for the ring.

No. 17.—Thos. Meagher, Dumbarton Jock; foaled 1885; sire His Royal Highness, dam by Ivanhoe; is a good, thick one. He has heavy bone.

No. 18.—Thos. Meagher, Rose Hill; sire Earl Grange, dam by Campsir III.; foaled 1887; is a handsomely built horse. Good at the ground.

No. 20.—R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., Paragon; foaled 1885; sire Skilmorlie, dam by Ivanhoe; is in great condition. He is a horse of immense size, which he carries lightly.

No. 21.—R. Beith & Co., Eastfield Laddie; foaled 1887; sire Old Times, dam by Richard III.; has furnished rapidly. He is particularly handsome.

No. 22.—R. Beith & Co., Eastfield Style; foaled 1886; sire Ghillie Callum, dam by Lothian Tam; is hardly heavy enough for this terribly heavy ring.

No. 23.—R. Beith & Co., Renfrew Gallant; foaled 1886; sire Jordan Shaw, dam by Lord Clyde; is a horse of great muscular development. He is in good bloom and showed well.

No. 24.—R. Beith & Co., Sir Walter; sire Bold Maghie, dam by Zulu; came out in won-

derful form, his whole make-up denoting easy keeping and heavy draught quality.

No. 25.—J. H. Wilson, Lifford, Ont., Just the Thing; foaled 1887; sire Jordan Shaw, dam by Largs Jock; is a useful horse, though not in the highest condition.

No. 26.—Levi S. Bowles, Springville, Ont., Brown Stout; foaled 1886; sire Scots Wha Hae, dam by Pride of Borgen. A very neatly turned, good horse.

No. 27.—James Henderson, Belton, Ont., Lord Ullin; foaled 1885; sire Darnley, dam by Young Conqueror; is a horse with wonderful forend. He is a horse of large size, great bone, and a neat, clever mover.

No. 28.—John Sheppard, North Toronto, Garnet; sire Sanquhar, dam by Emperor.

No. 29.—John Sheppard, Laird o' Ugadale; foaled 1884; sire Prince Albert, dam by Highland Charlie.

Decisions—1st prize, Macneilage; 2nd, Sir Walter; 3rd, Sir Edward; 4th, Mackechnie; 5th, Eastfield Laddie; 6th, Royal Salute; 7th, Renfrew Gallant.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALING IN 1888.

No. 1.—Graham Bros.' Energy; sire Macgregor, dam by Pride of Kilbride, is a truly magnificent colt; he has feet of the best form and texture; his pasterns, both front and behind, cannot be excelled; he has plenty of the best quality of bone; his knees to hocks are wide and strong; his forearm and thighs heavily muscled, with a shoulder that is a model; head and neck are rightly placed; he is wonderful smoothly turned and handsomely finished above; and is of immense size, and moves gaily and lightly, with close straight action; he is the most promising young horse for future honors we know, and we are glad to hear that he has been purchased by Mr. Robert Davis, Toronto, and will therefore stay with us. (See stock notes.)

No. 2.—Graham Bros.' Crosby Gallant; sire Lord Lothian, dam by Sir Walter; is a large, useful colt of capital quality; he has plenty of bone, properly formed legs; beautiful color, and has done wonders since landing in December.

No. 3.—Graham Bros.' Crosby Chief; sire Barcheskie, dam by Prince of Kirkbean; is an exact mate to the last.

No. 4.—Graham Bros.' Arbitrator; sire Walwin, dam by Prince of Wales, is a very neat horse of good quality.

No. 5.—Graham Bros.' Fashion A; sire Laird Darnley, dam by Pride Junior, is a very handsome colt and neat actor.

No. 7.—D. C. Steele, Richmond Hill, Ont., St. Leger; sire Old Times, dam by Lorn; an attractive, neat colt.

No. 8.—James Hunter, Alma, Ont., Master Lynedock, sire Lord Lynedock, dam by Glancer, is a most promising colt, with good underpinning and neat top piece.

No. 10.—T. W. Evans, Rustic Lad, sire Knight of Lothian, dam by Galloway Lad, is a colt of very nice finish; he is good at the ground, moves neatly and well.

No. 12.—John Davidson, Ashburn, Lewie Gordon, imported by D. & O. Sorby, sire Mac-Camon, dam by Earl of Buchan, is a beautifully finished colt; he was in the highest possible form, and showed himself for every inch that was in him; he is grandly balanced—grand quality in legs and feet; he reflects much credit to his owner and also to his importers, whose horses are seldom pushed, therefore are in good condition to go ahead when highly bred.

No. 14.—Alex. Russell, Unionville, Haddo Chief; sire Victor Chief, dam by Lord Haddo; is a neatly bodied, handsome horse, and particularly good mover.

No. 15.—Alex. Russell, Keith-Hale; sire Rob Roy, dam by Dainty Davie.

No. 16.—James Henderson, Scotland's Pearl; sire Lord Erskine. A neat, blocky, useful colt, of good finish.

Decisions—1st prize, Lewie Gordon; 2nd, Energy; 3rd, Crosby Gallant; 4th, Crosby Chief; 5th, Rustic Lad; 6th, Fashion A; 7th, Arbitrator.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALING SUBSEQUENT TO JAN., 1889.

No. 1.—Graham Bros.' Tinto; foaled Aug.,

1889; sire Craigisla, dam by Lochfergus Chamion. Is a colt of good quality, but very young for his class.

No. 3.—D. & O. Sorby's MacNab's Heir; foaled 1889; sire MacNab, dam by Earl of Rothes; a strong, heavily boned colt.

No. 4.—D. & O. Sorby's Balgroggan Hero; foaled 1889; sire Darnley's Hero, dam by Speculation; is a superb colt, splendid feet and legs; he only requires a little more; he was an easy first in his class.

No. 5.—D. & O. Sorby's Prince of Eyre; bred by exhibitors; foaled May 23, 1889; sire Boydston Boy, dam by Prince Kilbride. A colt of nice quality. Both of these were sold during the show to Mr. Turner, Calgary, N.W.T.

No. 6.—Alex. Russell, Druid's Heir; foaled June 1st, 1889; sire Druid Chief, dam by Lord Clyde. Is a thick useful colt.

Decisions—1st prize, Balgroggan Hero; 2nd, Druid's Hero; 3rd, Prince of Eyre; 4th, Tinto; 5th, MacNab's Heir.

London Shire Horse Society's Show.

The 1891 show of the Shire Horse Society, held in London, Eng., was one of the most successful ever held. The number of entries was quite large enough, being well nigh five hundred, whilst the quality of most of the exhibits was quite up to the average standard. The alteration in the condition of entry, which made it compulsory that a veterinary certificate of soundness of every animal entered should be forthcoming, proved far from a success, and the utter valuelessness of the certificates sent with many of the horses was proved by the Society's veterinary surgeons rejecting a far larger number of animals than at any show for some years.

Public expectation was great when it became known that Vulcan, the cup winner at the 1889 show, Hitchin Conqueror, last year's winner of the same prize, and Marmion II., the Royal winner at Plymouth, were entered in the classes for stallions, and that Starlight, the 1890 Loching cup winner, was coming to meet, for the first time, an extraordinary good six-year-old mare belonging to Lord Ellesmere, and the first prize Yorkshire mare, Delicacy, at Harrogate, the property of Mr. A. C. Duncombe. Notwithstanding the severe competition, the two blacks, Vulcan and Starlight, carried off the two cups a second time, and the Elsenham challenge cup for the best stallion in the show now becomes the absolute property of Lord Ellesmere, who has won it twice by the aid of Vulcan. The Loching challenge cup for mares or fillies is not won outright, as Starlight was bought about a month since by her present owner, Mr. Fred Crisp, for 925 guineas, a goodly sum to give for a draught mare.

Vulcan, the champion, has wonderfully improved since he held the same position two years ago. He has furnished and thickened considerably, whilst his walking action is far better, and his marvellous legs, feet and joints are still as observable as ever. It is seldom, if ever, one sees so vast an improvement in a horse after he has reached the age of six years. With Hitchin Conqueror exactly the reverse holds good. He is nothing like as fresh, nor so smart in appearance and joints. The latter, especially behind, are showing marked signs of wear. He had far better remain at home. Marmion II. did not impress one so favorably as he did last summer at Plymouth, when he won the cup for the best stallion in the Shire Horse classes. He is more likely to be a success at the stud than in the show-ring, still he won first prize in the four-year-old class with ease.

Amongst the smaller sized stallions, Mohammed at last got to the top. He has been shown several times but has often been unluckily placed second, not always getting his deserts.

Lord Hothfield's Insurgent, bought at a high price at the Worsley Hall sale last spring, again won first prize in his class. This colt has much

improved, and we should not be surprised to see him turn the tables another year on Mr. J. Rowell's black colt which was preferred to him for the cup offered for the best in the classes of young stallions. The black is a very powerful colt, but he wants action and style, both of which Insurgent possesses in a marked degree.

In the short space and time at command, it is impossible to refer to many of the animals, but there are several other stallions of the first rank amongst those not placed at the top of their class. Of the mares in the two classes we have briefly spoken of, the first prize two-year-old filly was not quite of the style or fashion now sought after in the improved draught horse. She was too thick and cloddy, and deficient in character and smartness; still her substance and complete development at her early age won for her, not only first in her class, but the cup offered for the best one, two or three-year-old filly in the show. We much preferred Mr. Freeman Mitford's first prize two-year-old, which is bound to develop into a first-class brood mare, whose produce will be of infinite more value than those of the filly placed above her in the cup competition. The yearling fillies were a large class, but nothing of special merit appeared.

The show as a whole must be written of as a success, although the veterinary inspector caused a wonderful exposure of the new regulation which was adopted in a hurry last spring, as the Society's veterinary surgeons cast more animals than for years; nearly one-sixth of those examined were rejected.

Good sound animals, of the better class, sold well and at good prices, but the secondary and inferior lots were a complete drug. The partial loss of the export trade is the cause of this. The stallions which were sold to the States and Canada will now have to be operated upon, and will thus pay the breeder better than if left entire and sold to one of the many dealers, amateur and professional, who sprang into existence when Shires were first boomed in the States and Canada.

Cheshire Hogs.

BY J. J. PAYNE.

Cheshire hogs are a medium or large-sized hog, pure white hair, with occasionally blue spots on the skin, fair head, face slightly dished, ears erect and not large, fairly good neck and back, large shoulders, fair hams, depth of body medium and rather high on the leg; they are prolific and the sows fair nurses; they grow rapidly and fatten at any age; they are liable to mange and sunburn, ears early becoming sore, ham rather short, not coming down enough on leg, and deficient in twist; they are very fair and reasonably profitable hogs; they are confined to New York and New England, although there are a few of them in the Middle, Western and Southern States. This breed originated in Jefferson county, New York, about 1855, from a cross of the middle or large Yorkshire, upon the common hog, and, probably, with the addition of a slight dash of the Suffolk. What the common hog of Jefferson county was I can only conjecture from an article in "The Hog of America," on page 254, which gives an account of a Mr. A. C. Clark to be the first to give them a boom by an exhibition at St. Louis in 1870, when he took the packers' prize. We believe the firm who owned the herd was Clark & Green. The writer was there, and the general impression was that the large prize was awarded to the New York herd more as an encouragement to the eastern breeders than because the animals deserved the award; but the hogs made a very creditable show. The exhibitors were, however, satisfied and never ventured upon another exhibition in the west, nor did the breed gain much favor beyond the limits of the state of its origin. There were, however, a few herds started, one each in Iowa and Illinois, and now but few herds remain beyond the limits of New York; they are popular in New York, but not in the west.

**Sheep vs. Dogs.**

BY D. F. WILSON.

Owing to the damage done to sheep by dogs many farmers have given up keeping sheep, and many more would like to keep them, but for this reason are deterred from doing so.

In the older provinces, where the keeping of stock is becoming a greater necessity every day, in order in some measure to keep up the fertility of the soil, sheep are perhaps the most useful of stock in this respect. Dairying is doing much to lessen the depletion of plant food, but there are many men who could never become successful dairymen, who might handle sheep and do well with them. Not that sheep can be kept advantageously when carelessly managed, but successful dairying requires a close attention to detail which some men can never give their minds to, and, therefore, it is very important for the country that this dog nuisance be done away with, or at least reduced so that sheep may be kept profitably, instead of at a very great risk as at present.

Mr. Dryden's bill failed to pass the Ontario Legislature, and means taken by the various municipalities have never been thoroughly successful in abating the evil. It seems to me that it is a question for the Dominion Government, all the older provinces requiring that it be dealt with at once, while in Manitoba and the West the sheep industry will be deterred, especially in the vicinity of towns, for want of protection. If farmers were fairly represented in parliament there would be no difficulty in passing a bill such as, I believe, is in force in England, and which would greatly reduce the number of dogs in the country; but as farmers will persist in returning men of other vocations to represent them, these men naturally first see to their own interests, making those of the farmer a secondary consideration. It is therefore necessary, in order to mitigate the affliction, that some plan be adopted which will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned, and in order to do so the first thing to do is to examine the cause of the trouble. In the first place, a farmer's sheep are never killed by his own dog, unless there are other dogs with it; and these strangers are almost invariably dogs, bitches seldom or never wandering away from home. Should a farmer's dog be a female, she comes in season; all the dogs in the neighborhood know it, and will soon be found in the vicinity, generally at night, and the probabilities are that the flock will suffer in consequence. Then, again, these dogs in making their way to or from this particular farm—and they generally take circuitous routes—should two of them meet and then come across a flock of sheep, the chances are that they will do some damage. This is almost invariably the cause of sheep being killed, dogs seldom attacking a flock alone. There are dogs that might be called professional sheep killers, but even they rarely work alone; they have become sheep killers by just killing sheep in the way I have just mentioned, and having escaped detection it has become a habit with them. Now, how is this slaughter to be prevented? I believe this question can be satisfactorily settled by putting in force, regarding dogs, the law which is in force regarding sheep; that no male animal shall be allowed to run at large unless castrated. And why should this not be? Every dog owner would then have his dog where he wanted him, at home, instead of wandering about the country, no use to himself and a nuisance to everybody else. It may be argued by some that a dog that has been castrated is no good; this is a common fallacy, but has no foundation. Why is he not as useful as if not operated upon? He is a good deal more so, for you have him when he is wanted. It was an every day occurrence this past summer to see in the streets of Brandon a bitch, sometimes two, each attended by from eight to a dozen dogs, with a corresponding amount of fighting and yelling. Of what use were those dogs to their owners? Certainly they were no credit to the city. This not allowing uncastrated dogs to run at large would necessitate the keeping of dogs at stud, and as it would not pay to keep anything but pure-bred dogs, and they good specimens of their

breed, the consequence of which would be a rapid improvement in the dogs throughout the country, this ought to suit the kennel club. I believe it was through the influence of this club that Mr. Dryden's bill was thrown out in Ontario (this bill was withdrawn not thrown out), for the lover of a good dog hates the cur. It would also reduce very materially the number of dogs in the country, for only those who owned really good females would pay for the service of the male, and the pups would then have a value which would prevent those who had no use for a dog from buying them. As things are, pups are given away to any one that will take them, and there are some men who cannot resist taking them, although they have no earthly use for a dog. Then, because the pup, when quite small, catches the cat by the tail, the owner sets his affections on it, after which money would not buy it, although it may never do another smart thing during its life. He is consequently at the expense of feeding the brute for years, if he feeds it all, in which case it probably boards around among his neighbors. It seems a pity that an agricultural country like Canada should suffer in such an important branch of its wealth as sheep farming might be when by restricting dogs, as other animals are restricted, the evil could be remedied. Were this to interfere with the usefulness of the dog there might be room for objection, but it has the opposite effect, destroying their wandering propensities without otherwise affecting the animal, and also having the effect, as it has on farm stock, of improving the species.

**Leaner Hogs Required.**

May we ask space in your valued *ADVOCATE* to urge farmers not to make their hogs so fat. We have just killed a very handsome lot, a carload from near Guelph; they were perfect models of symmetry, well rounded and pleasing to the eye, but on dressing them we find them extremely fat. Twenty-five years ago they would have been considered perfect, but when this meat is sold in London, England, it will not bring within one half, and perhaps one cent per lb. of leaner stuff, not so pleasing to the eye of the farmer.

But aside from this the feeders are acting contrary to their own interests, as it is very well known that after hogs reach 180 lbs. they will not put on flesh in proportion to the feed as previously.

Again we would entreat the farmers to give us long, lean pigs, reasonably well fattened, weight 160 to 200 lbs.

In this connection would say the following letter has just been received from our agents in London, which speaks for itself:—

33 Tooley-st., London, Feb'y 19th, '91.  
Messrs. Wm. Davies & Co., Toronto:

DEAR SIRS.—Just a line to say that we notice a marked improvement in Canadian hogs as required for bacon purposes since you have ventilated the wants of the London bacon market in the agricultural press so thoroughly. Look to-day at values. Canadian bacon is fetching ten, twelve and fourteen shillings per hundred weight more than American. This one fact should stimulate Canadian farmers to give earnest attention to hog breeding and feeding. One strong feature we want you to impress upon the farmers, that is, the weight of the hog to fetch the highest price. No Canadian side of bacon should be packed under 45 pounds, as a minimum, to 65 pounds as a maximum. This will give the farmers sufficient room to feed their hogs for profit. (This means hogs between 160 and 240 lbs., alive.—W. D. & Co.) While the bacon of this size will always fetch top market price, anything above or below these weights must be sold at from two to four shillings per hundred weight less money. But now, a most important point, long, lean bacon only is wanted in London, the sides full of flesh, and the best hogs to create this are the Improved Large Yorkshire Breed, as used all over Denmark. What is the outlook for the supply of hogs in Canada for early spring and summer trade?

Yours truly, J. WHEELER BENNETT & CO.

We cheerfully corroborate the above, but we feel painfully (that is, in our pockets,) how much room there is for improvement on the points named in the foregoing letter.

About one in three or four of all the pigs we buy are thieves and robbers, they not only make no profit, because they are either too large or too small or too fat, but they rob the rest.

Thanking you for so many opportunities of putting our views before farmers, we are

Yours truly, Wm. DAVIES & Co.

**Auction Sales.**

THE HON. H. M. COCHRANE, COMPTON, P. Q., whose name has been familiar for the last quarter of a century with all interested in fine stock, announces that he intends offering by public sale, on Wednesday, April 22, 1891, a number of choice Herefords from his celebrated prize-winning sorts—twenty in all—and some fifteen cows and heifers, several of which are imported, including the get of Lord Wilton, The Grove 3rd and Cassio. Several of those offered have been prize-winners themselves. Eight Polled-Angus and five Jerseys are also included.

The Shorthorn sale of

MR. JOHN ISAAC, MARKHAM, was well attended, most of the cattle going to breeders west of Toronto. Among the purchasers were Mr. J. G. Smith, Brandon, Man., who bought twelve head. The four-year-old bull Windsor, bred at Kinnellar, fell to his bid at \$375. Mr. John Gibson, Dunfield, Ont., got several choice yearling heifers. Mr. Ackron & Son, Highfield, secured the first cow at \$340, viz., Charlotte, bred at Kinnellar, of Mr. Cruickshank's Orange Blossom tribe. The bidding was spirited throughout.

**The Importing and Breeding Establishment of Mr. Robert Ness, Woodside.**

The breeding farm owned by the above gentleman, at Howick, P. Q., is conveniently situated for visitors, being close to the Canada Atlantic railroad station, and within easy access of the G. T. R. The land is composed of a rich clay, and is level, and as it grows both hay and grain abundantly, it is well adapted to the wants of the proprietor, who has been for a number of years closely identified with importing and breeding horses and cattle of high class. Clydesdales, Shetland Ponies and Ayrshire cattle are the principal lines of breeding followed. Among the former the beautiful and royally bred stallion James Arthur, sired by the great Macgregor, his dam by Prince of Wales, and 2nd dam by Lord Lyon (a line of breeding not easily excelled), comes honestly by his exceedingly good individuality, he having been first at every leading show, and is proving equally satisfactory in the stud. Guinea Stamp, by Golden Guinea, dam by Sovereign, is a wide, low-set horse, with strong bones. He is a good mover, and has taken first in his class at every show in the province, as a two-year-old, as a three-year-old, and first last year as an aged stallion. He has also turned out a good breeding horse. Macheemie, by Macgregor, dam Rosie, by Prince of Kilbride, is one of a family of good ones, being own brother to Macpherson and Macallum, and the grand colt Energy, mentioned in our review of Toronto Show in another column. Macheemie is a very handsome horse himself, and a grand mover. Golden Stamp, by Golden Guinea, dam by Admiral, is a low-set horse, of the quality that delights a Canadian. Barlocco, by Macpherson, dam by Victor, is a colt imported last season, and as yet has an unbeaten record in the show ring. He is a beautiful color, low set, wide, with particularly strong bone. Gallant Model, by the Darnley horse Top Gallant, is a colt with great style and fine quality of bone. He also is quite a prize-winner. At last of the string of grandly bred stallions is a coaching horse, Scampton Conqueror 1551; he is rising three, and promises success to those who patronize his services, as it is a line of

breeding that is likely to sell in the future. Mr. Ness has a number of breeding mares of equally fashionable blood:—Netty; sire Druid, dam by Darnley, and now in foal to James Arthur. Lady Newark, the dam of Prince Arthur, mentioned above. Pansy; sire Laird of Craigends, dam by Ardgonan Prince, is a wide, low-set mare, in foal to the unbeaten three-year-old Dandy Dinimount, sold lately at a high figure to Mr. A. Way, Carleton Place, Ont. Roseleaf, by Macbeth, dam by Prince. Lady Banff, sire Knight of Banff, dam by Champion, should make a good mare. Mr. Ness has a lot of Shetlands. Three are of a larger size, and three pure Shetlands, all nicely broken, and used freely every day in doing the necessary driving. A lot of pedigreed Ayrshires of capital quality are kept, the whole forming a breeding establishment that has been of great service to the locality in which they are kept.

#### Blair Bros.' Horses.

Prominent among the large importing establishments of the west, is that of Messrs. Blair Bros., Aurora, Ill., well known by the high quality of the horses they bring over. We were most favorably impressed with their exhibit at the Chicago Horse Show the last two seasons. Among the horses that we have space to mention are Grove Honest Tom 2193 (9459). This horse has developed into an exceedingly fine horse, he has the rare combination of immense size, with plenty of bone, and yet has extra good quality, and his breeding is very choice. He gained two prizes in Clarbo, England, just before he was imported. Next is Defiance 2101 (4348); this is an extra good horse, standing very close to the ground, and is a grand type of a draught horse. He is half brother to the celebrated stallion Time Present, a London winner, which died at the Chicago Horse Show a few years ago. Defiance gained two first prizes in England. Next is Saxon 890 (4673), who has been the stud breeding horse for three seasons, and is proving a wonderfully impressive sire. His colts are like himself and can easily be picked out amongst many. Next is Mirfield Dreadnought 2109 (7739); he is a hard one to beat. Magna Charta 2107 (7646); next Night Shade 2114 (7921); Vigorous, sired by Lincolnshire Lad (1865); sired by Royal Robert (1865). Vigorous is a large horse of great substance and power, has a very nice head and neck, heavy round body, of good quality, good legs and feet, and is an unusually good mover; his breeding is very choice, and he cannot help proving a valuable breeder. Guarantee, foaled 1887, sire Trade Mark (2940), and dam sired by Black Peacock (3466); this is probably the best three-year-old Shire stallion in Illinois to-day. He is a colt of rare quality, and is the embodiment of combined beauty and power; he has a nice head and neck, short back, is grand over the loins, has massive quarters, and great stifles, has clean flat bone, with feet and pasterns that would please the most critical of Clydesdale judges. He gained fourth prize at the Chicago Horse Show, 1890, but he was entitled to first in our estimation, although not as heavy as some others in the class, in quality and beauty he was far ahead of the others in this magnificent ring. Amongst the Clydesdale stallions we will only mention a few. At the head stands that great stallion Eastfield Champion (6714). He is a bay, foaled 1856; his sire was St. Lawrence, dam by

Old Times. This is a grand stallion in every way. Being of large size, but of good quality, and with the best of legs and feet, he is one that should prove an extra good sire in this country. Eastfield Champion gained the Glenkens (Scotland) premium in 1889. Next is Hoddam Castle (5872). This is a bay 4 years old, sired by Walston, tracing down to the celebrated Victor strain; his dam was sired by Charley. We consider Hoddam Castle equally as good as Eastfield Champion, and as he is royally bred, he should prove a very impressive sire. Next is The Harper (8329), a bay, foaled 1887. He is sired by the Glasgow premium stallion Lord Hopetoun; his dam was sired by the celebrated Topsman, who gained so many prizes in Scotland and England. This firm are especially strong in

#### COACH STALLIONS,

and have a very choice collection of Cleveland Bay and German Coach or Oldenburg Coach stallions. Within the last few years there has been a great demand for stallions that will produce large, fine, stylish carriage horses. With the object in view of furnishing stallions to parties wanting to raise carriage horses, they selected the Cleveland Bay horse as being well adapted for supplying that want, and the horses that they have selected and sold they report to have invariably given perfect satisfaction where they have gone. They have aimed to select stallions with reference to choice breeding as well as quality. At the present time they have a very choice lot of Cleveland Bay stallions on hand which are descendants from such noted sires as Prince George (235), Lucks All (189), Baron Rothschild (792), Sportsman (924), Newton (216). In German Coach stallions they have descendants from such noted horses as Landesohn, Emigrant and Bismarck. As this is the first year that they have ever handled any German Coach stallions, they were unusually careful in making the selection, being anxious to establish a reputation for handling only good ones, and selected the very best that they could find in Germany. From what we have seen of the German Coach stallion, we are satisfied that they will prove a grand success in this country. They are of sufficient size to pull a heavy load, and yet have so much style and action, and are so uniform as a breed, that they are sure to be very strong impressive breeders. We consider that those who decide to go into the raising of fine large carriage horses, if they use judgment in the selection of sires, should be able to produce horses that will sell for big prices in the eastern markets. We do not think that any one having a Cleveland Bay or German Coach stallion should breed all sorts of mares to his horses. We like the idea of breeding one of these Coach stallions to a well-bred mare or trotting-bred mares, which gives the fast blood on the dams side as a foundation, which will insure a sufficient amount of speed in the offspring, while the sire will give sufficient size and style. Usually those who purchase fine large carriage horses are men who can afford luxuries, and if they find something in this line that will suit them, they are willing to pay a good price for them. A short time ago an Ohio buyer, who was much pleased with one of their Coach stallions, and while admiring this horse, remarked that a pair of geldings put up like this stallion, with his style and action, would bring \$2,500 in Boston. This is, perhaps, putting it a little strong, but if we should cut the above price in two it would still be a very profitable kind of a horse to raise.

#### The General Purpose Cow.

My object in again returning to this subject is twofold:—First, that several communications have appeared in the ADVOCATE of late severely criticising the paper read by me before the members of the D. S. H. Association last winter; second, the important part neat cattle play in successful farming. While we admit that it is profitable for the farmer to keep a few swine to drink the swill and other refuse, and also a few sheep to provide a little mutton and wool for the farmer's own use, it is absolutely necessary that the bulk of the stock kept must be of the cattle kind. Now, it must be understood that this paper is not written in the interests of the importer, the breeder, or the stock boomer, but in the interests of what we might call the submerged 95 per cent., viz., the 50 and 100-acre farmer, a class whom none of the agricultural institutions of the country ever reach, and are only reached by the agricultural press. It is an undeniable fact, that for the great majority of Canadian farmers, some one of the many breeds of cattle must be better than all others, because there are no two breeds possessing the same characteristics. The great question is, which is that breed? Some twenty-five or thirty years ago the Devon and Galloway were almost equal in numbers to the Shorthorn, while the Herefords were also quite numerous. Some years after the Polled-Angus were quite common. They all started in the race on an equal footing. At our fat stock and other shows, fat animals of all these breeds were quite numerous. It was no uncommon sight to see whole herds of this grade. How is it in this respect to-day? Not a fat animal of any of these breeds was seen at any of our leading shows during the last show season, the Shorthorn excepted, while the grades of these breeds are getting fewer every year. What has brought about this great change? It is not that the Shorthorn has been boomed more than others, for no breed has been boomed so little. The reason is simply this: In this twenty-five or thirty years' test they have proved by their intrinsic merit that they are best suited to the wants of the ordinary farmer. We don't want it to be understood that these breeds have not done good, they are far ahead of the common natives, but they have had their day and are quietly passing away.

The Holstein stands on quite a different footing. In Ontario they are comparatively a new breed. When they were first introduced into the neighboring republic they were boomed as a marvel of both a milk and a beef producer, but at one of the Holstein meetings a few years ago it was definitely settled that it was just a dairy breed and nothing more. But at the Dominion Holstein meeting last winter Mr. Thomson, of the London Advertiser, told them that if they wanted to make the breed popular they must boom it as a general purpose breed, so that now it is not only the best dairy breed but the best beefing breed as well. They have simply made it a sort of a reversible affair, and if the times demanded a breed for beefing alone it would be that and nothing more. Let us notice what they have accomplished as beefers. They have been in Ontario about ten years, and lately in great numbers. Very large prizes have been offered at our fat stock shows for fat cattle. We should naturally have thought that if they had been in possession of beefing qualities in such a marked degree that these shows would

have been just the place to have proved it. Have they done so? In all this time not a single Holstein or Holstein grade has put in an appearance at the shows. If they had been superior to the Shorthorn why did they not show and beat them? Because they knew better. Their owners knew full well that if they had been shown along side of Shorthorns the contrast would have been so great that their prospects as beefing cattle would have been forever ruined. I have seen a great many two and three-year-old Holstein bulls and heifers that had been fed to their utmost capacity, apparently without any results, for they were the same leggy, lean, lanky creatures that they ever were. If half the amount of feed had been fed to Shorthorn, Hereford or Polled-Angus they would have been too fat for ordinary butcher's use. I have lately been in three or four barnyards where for two or three seasons Holstein bulls have been used, and in place of finding low, broad-backed, thrifty young stock I have found long-legged, narrow-chested, bare-backed brutes that will never pay to fatten. I am fully convinced that for beefing they are worse than the natives. We are told that from the port of Montreal alone last season about 120,000 head of fat cattle were shipped.

Now, between a high grade Shorthorn and a Holstein of the same grade there will be at least a difference of \$20 in favor of the Shorthorn, which will amount to the enormous sum of \$2,400,000—a sum too vast to be lost to the struggling farmers of this country so that some two or three dozen boomers can reap a rich harvest. Why, it would pay the country better to keep them in first-class boarding houses the remaining portion of their lives. Are they good milkers? Their experience in their native land, in Great Britain and in Ontario all gives an emphatic No! At different times the British Dairyman's Association have sent delegates to Holland to report on their dairy qualities and invariably they brought back a very gloomy report. In Great Britain they have been tested along with Shorthorns and other breeds almost times without number, and in every case they have been ignominiously defeated. In fact it is worse with them there than it is in their native land. What with the dampness of the climate and their own feeble constitutions combined, they will soon be extinct. In Ontario the picture is equally gloomy; they have been tested for dairy profit against Shorthorns different times, and in every instance badly worsted. It is true they came in ahead of the Jerseys at Ottawa last fall, but how was it accomplished? The Holsteins went to Ottawa fresh from their stables, comparatively an easy distance, while the Jerseys had the week before enfeebled themselves by a severe test at Toronto, after that they had been on the cars at least two days. One would have thought that this was advantage enough for the Holsteins; but it was not, for we have it on the authority of Mr. Rodden, under whose supervision the test took place, that the Holsteins had better quarters, better hay, and better ground grain than the others that were competing. A wonderful victory, truly wonderful! I know of several cases where heifers of this breed have been purchased on the strength of the records made by their dams, grand dams, etc., when they came into milk were all, or nearly so, but indifferent milkers. Have this breed come to stay? Impossible. The handwriting is already on the wall; it is written in

their thin milk, in their gaunt, bony carcasses, which tell us plainly they must soon go. Now, I ask the Ontario farmer, who farms for his bread and butter, if this is the breed of cattle best suited to his wants? Do they offer him anything that will warrant him in casting aside the Shorthorn that has proved itself to be the best general purpose breed in both hemispheres? I believe not. They won't suit you. More farmers have become opulent by milking and feeding Shorthorn and her grades than by any other system of farming. To him the much dreaded McKinley Bill, our National Policy, nor no other political device have any terror. He always has a free market, and in times of the worst depression the farmer that follows this course will still be doing a paying business.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON.

#### Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Report.

The Executive Committee's report set forth that "in 1890 they were paid for 3,198 registrations, 2,912 certificates, and 350 changes of ownership. From those they have only rejected 29 registrations, 23 certificates, and two changes of ownership, returning the fees, leaving 3,166 registrations, 2,889 certificates, and 348 transfers, against, in 1889, 2,729 registrations, 2,552 certificates, and 367 transfers, and against, in 1888, 2,703 registrations, 2,698 certificates, and 331 transfers, showing quite an increase. 437 more registrations and 643 more certificates than in 1889, which is reassuring, as the Shorthorn industry has not appeared to be very satisfactory this last season." There have been five herd books published. The volume for 1890 will be ready in a few days, and volume 7, containing all pedigrees up to 1891, will be completed by December. There will then be 33,033 pedigrees on record. There are now 434 members on the book. The registration fees have increased from \$2,668.50 in 1889 to \$3,043.75. The financial statement shows that the income from all sources amounted to \$7,711.54, and that the cash balance in hand amounts to \$446.09.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Gibson, Johnson, Green (sr.), Russell and Wade, who have power to add to their number, was appointed to communicate to the Dominion Government with a view of obtaining assistance for exhibitors attending the Columbian Exhibition, to be held in Chicago in 1893.

The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:—President, Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Vice-Presidents—Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; Hon. D. Ferguson, M.P.P., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; J. C. Stockwell, Danville, P. Q.; J. E. Fairweather, New Brunswick; Jas. Geddes, Calgary, N. W. T.; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N. S.; John E. Smith, Brandon, Man. The Executive Committee was elected as follows:—A list—David Rea, Fergus; J. L. Cowan, Galt; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; Dr. Patton. B list—Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Francis Green, sr., Innerkip; James Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John I. Hobson, Mosborough. C list—Arthur Johnson, Greenwood; James Russell, Richmond Hill; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; W. G. Pettit, Burlington; John Isaacs, Markham. Agriculture and Arts list—R. Vance, Ida; James Rowand, ex-M.P., Dunblane; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Forest; William Dawson, Victoria. Auditors—F. Shore London; Francis Green, jr., Innerkip. Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto. Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition—Hon. John Dryden and Mr. Arthur Johnson. Delegate to the Farmers' Institute—C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Mr. Peter Ferguson, of Indian Head, N.W.T., left March 7th for Ontario on immigration work, being employed by the Agricultural Society of that place. Collingwood will be the first point visited. Mr. Ferguson takes with him some fine samples of wheat. One sample of Ladoga, grown by Mr. Plaxton, M. L. A., Prince Albert, is exceptionally fine. Mr. Ferguson promises to let the readers of the ADVOCATE know how the work proceeds.

#### Dairy.

##### Will Sweet Cream Butter Keep?

At the Iowa Experiment Station, in the tests of the keeping qualities of sweet cream butter, it was found that after five months the tub of ripened cream butter showed signs of deterioration, and at six months the sweet cream butter was decidedly the better, and the ripened cream butter continued to lead in "strongness". At the end of eight months the sweet cream butter was still in slightly the better condition. The favorite practice, up to date, among butter-makers is to slightly acidify the cream before churning. As to keeping qualities, it strikes us that the true policy is, after making butter of "gilt edged" quality, to get it to the consumer as quickly as possible. On the question of yield, it is generally conceded that as much butter cannot be got from a given quantity of sweet cream as when acidified; though churning at a lower temperature and adding weak brine to the cream just before starting the churn will facilitate the disintegration of caseous matter and butter fat.

##### The English Dairy Cow.

Speaking of the recent London Dairy Show, J. McLean Smith, says: "We have not as yet the official report of the last show, and the stock papers give only the yields of the three premium cows in each breed. Taking these as a basis for comparison, the three prize Shorthorns made an average score of 122.1 points; the three prize Jerseys, 88.5; the three prize Guernseys, 90.76. Taking total solids as the basis of comparison, which determines the value of milk for cheese or for food, we find the Shorthorns average 6.85 pounds; Jerseys, 5.14 pounds; Guernseys, 4.99 pounds. For fat alone, the Shorthorns average 1.983 pounds; Jerseys, 1.838 pounds; Guernseys, 1.688 pounds. And yet, in the face of facts like these, there are men in this country who presume to say that, for dairy purposes, you should by all means choose one of these "specifically-bred dairy breeds" and avoid the beefy cow. Was ever such "rot" uttered! The "beefy" cow, in this instance, is the cow that gives the most milk, and makes the most cheese and the most butter, and produces a bull calf that will make a steer worth raising. And she does all this, according to Professor Whitcher, of the Vermont Experiment Station, at an annual expenditure for food of about \$3 50 more than for a Jersey. It is true a cow should be strongly bred for the qualities desired—the more strongly bred the better. That is, she should be able to show a long line of ancestors, all having superior excellence in the lines desired. But it does not follow, and, judging from the facts brought out in milking tests, it is not true that a cow, claiming excellence in one thing only, is necessarily superior, in that particular, to a cow claiming excellence in two or more qualities."

The above, from the Holstein-Friesian Register, the recognised organ for that popular sort of dairy cattle, comes pretty close to voicing what the general farmer of the country requires, and breeders of that sort are struggling to unite the useful qualities in one cow, and it would often be better if those striving to improve the different sorts of farm animals would keep the useful and practical more in view than is commonly done. There is too much theorizing and too little common sense practised. Doubtless there are many more required of each special purpose breed. But where is the general farmer that does not find it a necessity to have a cow that will give a large flow of milk; that will produce a good quality of butter and cheese, and whose steer or barren heifer will give a carcass of beef that will sell at the top price? This has been done in the past, and is being done at present, and those that aim for these points are those that are likely to make a success of breeding in the future. It matters very little what color the skin of the cow is that most closely combines those qualities. PRACTICAL FARMER.

**Cornelia Tensen 1817, H. H. B.**

One of our illustrations represents the Holstein-Friesian cow Cornelia Tensen, owned by Smith Bros., of Churchville, Peel county, Ontario. She was imported from Holland in 1885, and has always been considered one of the best dairy cows in Canada. She has been a most successful breeder, is a deep milker, and in the show-ring has a good reputation. There are few cows in this country that have had calves as successful in the show-ring as the following results show:—Tensen Prince, Maud Tensen, Lillie Tensen and Cornelia Tensen's Mink Mercedes, have each taken first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition; and Maud Tensen and Lillie Tensen took first at the Provincial exhibitions as well as at several of the Central fairs.

has the power of keeping up the flow of milk for a long period. There are several heifers and cows in their herd that they expect will equal or surpass her within a short time, and already one has equalled her in butter. Smith Bros. are keeping a milk record of every cow and heifer in their herd, and intend testing them all for butter as soon as possible. They will be pleased to have visitors come and see their cattle fed, milked and tested.

**How to Make Fancy Butter.**

It is the fancy butter, whether made on the farm or at the creamery, that brings the fancy prices. How to do it is an art worth learning. The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association offered a first prize of \$15 for the best essay, not exceeding 250

**WATER.**

Let cows drink only such water as you would yourself.

**CARE OF COWS.**

Gentleness and cleanliness.

**MILKING.**

Brush the udder to free it from impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well ventilated, quickly, cheerful, with clean hands and pail. Seldom change milkers.

**CARE OF MILK.**

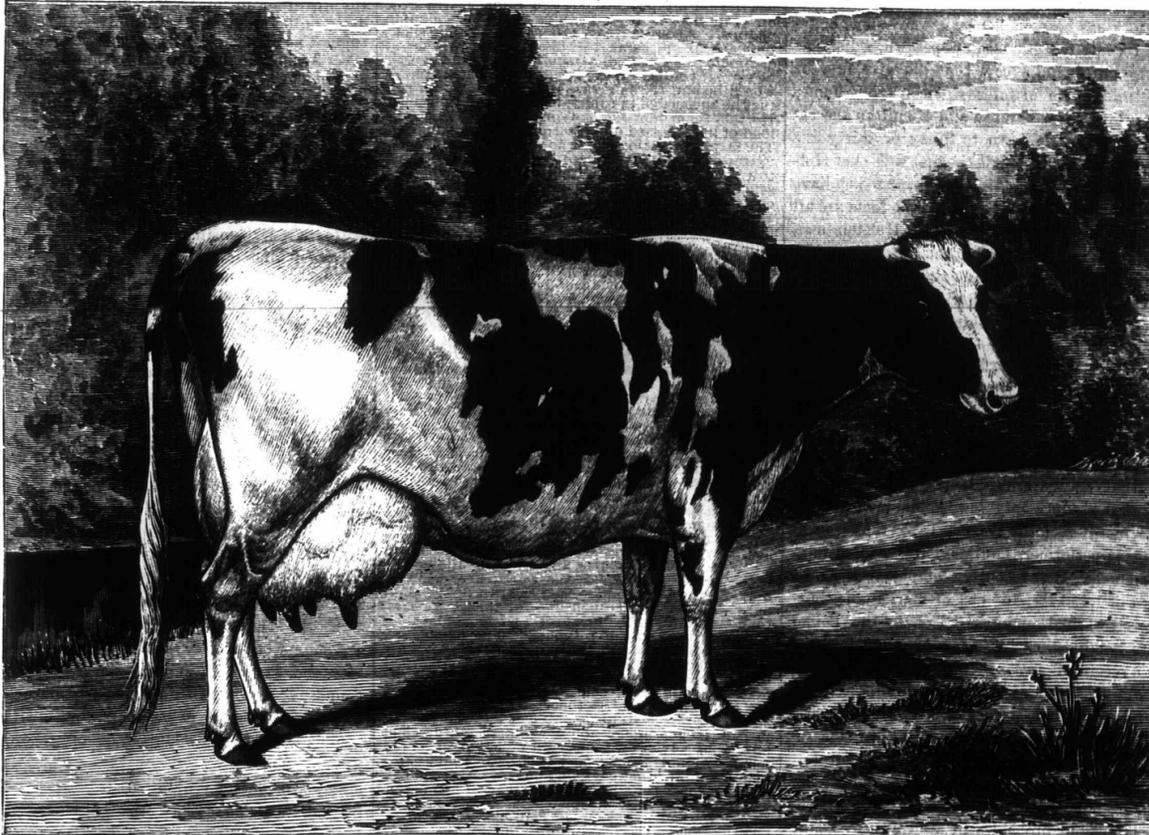
Strain while warm; submerge in water 48 degrees. Open setting 60 degrees.

**SKIMMING.**

Skim at twelve hours; at twenty-four hours.

**CARE OF CREAM.**

Care must be exercised to ripen cream by



CORNELIA TENSEN 1817, H. H. B., PROPERTY OF SMITH BROS., CHURCHVILLE, ONT.

These two daughters bid fair to rival or surpass their dam, and should be heard of in the show-ring, and the milk and butter tests. Cornelia Tensen made a good record as a three-year-old, giving in one day seventy lbs. of milk, and in thirty days 1,944 lbs. As a four-year-old she gave seventy-seven lbs. of milk in one day, and as a five-year-old, eighty-one lbs. in one day; and during the ten months of that year she gave 14,184½ lbs. of milk, and from one week's milk was made nineteen lbs. of butter. She was fed during her butter test chopped oats and peas, a little bran and oil cake, with roots, hay and corn ensilage, but during the milk test in the summer she got only pasture. She possesses many of the characteristics of a good dairy cow, having a strong constitution, a good digestive system, and excellent heart and lung power, and

words, on butter making. It was won by Mr. D. W. Curtis, of Cornish, Curtis & Greene, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. On some details of the process other experts might differ with him slightly, but we will let him speak for himself. His essay was as follows:—

**COWS.**

Select cows rich in butter making qualities.

**FEED.**

Pastures should be dry; free from slough-holes; well seeded with different kinds of tame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, cut early and cure properly. Feed corn stalks, pumpkins, ensilage and plenty of vegetables in winter.

**GRAIN.**

Corn and oats; corn and bran; oil meal in small quantities.

frequent stirrings, keeping at 60° degrees until slightly sour.

**UTENSILS.**

Better have one cow less than be without a thermometer. Churns without inside fixtures. Lever butter-worker. Keep sweet and clean.

**CHURNING.**

Stir the cream thoroughly; temper to 60 degrees; warm or cool with water. Churn immediately when properly soured, slowly at first, with regular motion, in 40 to 60 minutes. When butter is formed in granules the size of wheat kernels, draw off the buttermilk, washing with cold water and brine until no trace of the buttermilk is left.

**WORKING AND SALTING.**

Let the water drain out; weigh the butter; salt, one ounce to the pound; sift salt on the butter, and work with lever-worker. Set away two to four hours; lightly rework and pack.

**Comments on the Ottawa Milk Test.**

BY JAMES M'CORMICK.

Messrs. Smith Bros. in the *ADVOCATE* for February, in replying to "Observer's" letter of December, 1890, in speaking of the Ottawa milk test, when the Holsteins defeated the prize herd from Toronto, ought to have told all—how that the highest record for one cow was awarded to Mr. Drummond's Ayrshire cow. When we consider that the Ayrshires and Jerseys had been travelling by rail and were at other exhibitions for the most part of two weeks before arriving at Ottawa, whilst the Holsteins were driven but a short distance to Ottawa, it certainly made it an easy victory for the Holsteins. Every exhibitor knows that cows going a distance by rail will frequently be 24 to 36 hours without food or water, or being milked. My stock has been on the cars twenty-four hours from Toronto fair ground to Copetown, a distance of fifty miles, and a cow that did give fifty or fifty-five pounds of milk when leaving home, after exhibiting at Toronto and Hamilton and returning home fell down to thirty or thirty-five pounds; but I believe it is the first time that Holsteins came to the front in Canada, and they have not got much to crow over when the facts are all known; but wind is cheap, and the Holstein men are great fellows for blowing their own horn, but their blasts are getting to be pretty well known. We will have pretty big stories after the 18th of the month on private milk and butter tests.

**Do Great Performers Pay?**

The assertion is frequently made that the phenomenal producing cows, of which so much is heard, are not profitable, for the reason that they eat more than they pay for. Those who talk that way are frequently found keeping cows that produce only low grade manure five or six months of the year. Take the case of the great performer, Pauline Paul, a Holstein-Friesian cow, that recently completed a year's record of 1,153 lbs. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of marketable butter, well washed, and salted 1 oz. to the pound before weighing, exceeding by over 200 lbs. the year's record of any other cow of any breed. Her grain ration was three parts bran, two parts ground oats, one part cornmeal by measure. She was fed per day not exceeding 27 lbs. of that mixture, to which was added 3 lbs. of cotton seed meal. She had neither slop food nor ensilage, but what hay, corn stalks or grass is not stated, but probably she ate them according to her inclination, with what water she wanted to drink. At \$1 per hundred her grain food in the year would cost \$109.50, and the forage might be set down at say \$30. The manure would pay for the labor of attending her. She gave in the year 18,669 lbs. 9 oz. of milk, 16.17 lbs. of which yielded 1 lb. of butter, so the milk was of good quality. The average per day of milk was 52 lbs., and of butter considerably over 3 lbs. The skim milk would easily pay for her fodder, and at 25 cents per pound her butter was worth \$288.75. Deducting from that the \$109.50, leaves a profit of say \$179.25 on the year's performance, not counting anything for interest, but then her calf would sell for a phenomenal figure. She came through the test in good condition, not having missed a meal, nor being "off feed" once. There is big profit in feeding such cows, no matter what breed they are found in. Commenting on the above performance, Hoard's Dairyman remarks:—"And yet there are men who are seemingly content to 'pull teat' a year to get \$35 worth of milk, a few loads of starved manure and a 'deacon' calf, as the earnings of a cow!"

**Beware of Creamery Sharks.**

The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has from the very outset of its career set its face against all sorts of travelling frauds and humbugs that prey upon the agricultural community. To that policy it is proposed to adhere. Now that winter butter making on the factory plan is likely to push to the front in many of the dairy sections of Canada, a word of caution may be of service to our readers in regard to the oily-tongued agents who undertake to build and equip creameries or butter factories. Forewarned is forearmed. That there is good reason for giving this warning, the following letter signed "A Bitten Shareholder," Carver Co., Minn., in *Farm Stock and Home*, very forcibly indicates:—

"It seems to me that I have a mission to perform, and it has sat heavy on my conscience (a trifle heavier on my pocket-book). I think I will give my experience, as a warning to other possible victims. About a year ago a remarkably slick-tongued agent came to this vicinity to start a creamery. He called a meeting of farmers and talked so volubly of the great benefit a creamery would be and the immense dividends it would pay that he succeeded in roping in a number of farmers. He told them that he had just disposed of a car load of hogs, raised on buttermilk, at a great profit. The farmers swallowed all he said, and sent a committee of two to investigate. The agent took them to a flourishing creamery that, it is said, keeps two sets of books, one expressly to show investigating committees. The men came back with glowing accounts, and the farmers signed a joint contract for a \$5,000 creamery. It was a 30x50, one story building, with a six horse engine and eight horse boiler; three cream vats, two churns, 150 gallons each; one butter-worke, 25 gathering and 500 setting cans, office furniture, and a few other articles. That was what we got for \$5,000, which we now know to our sorrow, should not have cost more than half as much. But everything was lovely; our agent said he was going East to look up a market for the Minnesota creamery. He told us that butter made under his system went through without inspection, never would have a trier put into it," he said. Soon after, letters and stencils came from the commission men that he recommended, offering from 25 to 28 cents a pound for butter. For our first shipment in the spring we received from 5 to 10 cents a pound, and it seemed to have been very much inspected, for that was about one-half the market price. In the contract the agent was to furnish us with an expert buttermaker and route man, the 5 and 10 cent butter was the result. The expert also pretty nearly ruined the boiler by burning out the flues, and spoiled 500 quarts of cream, so the company lost \$100 on the expert's ignorance. When we signed for the shares any one was allowed to take shares, whether he was worth five cents or not, and the agent told us that the rest of the company would not be responsible for them; we have found out differently, however. Of course he took good care that enough responsible men signed, and on them has fallen all the burden. The payments were to be made in this way: 20 per cent. when the creamery was completed, which was about the first of April; 45 per cent. the first of July, and 35 per cent. the first of October. Our friend (?) the agent, represented to us how hard it was for the farmer to get money about the first of July and offered us a 4 per cent. discount on payment of the whole amount, saying he was sure he could get a loan for us at 6 per cent. and our own time to pay it. In a short time he wrote saying we had better get the money near a home as best we could; of course we had to pay 10 per cent. and \$3,000 in six months. That was paid out of our own pockets; we never made a cent of it on the creamery. The setting cans cost us \$2 apiece (about double their value), and we had to pay so much more for cream to induce the farmer to buy them that we lost them entirely; in fact, gave them away. When we had run our creamery six months we had to get a test churn, costing \$75, so now it does not make any difference what the milk is set in. The agent forgot to mention the need of a test churn when he was taking us in. His memory seemed to be peculiarly defective after he had left us and got his money. He promised to be around once a month to help us along, but I never heard of his being here but once, and then he seemed to be extremely bashful about meeting any of the shareholders. The hogs we put in to feed on buttermilk looked much worse when we took them out early in the fall than when we put them in; that is, all that survived. You will probably think what a precious set of fools we were to be sure! We think so ourselves now. But that there are other fools in the country is very apparent, for we still hear of the \$5,000 creamery going up. I don't mean to say that creameries will not pay; they will if they are run economically; but have nothing to do with agents. Now, if I have prevented one poor farmer from throwing away his money foolishly, as I have done, I hope to have performed my mission."

In a future issue of the *ADVOCATE* we propose giving practical hints on the best way to set about establishing a creamery in any locality.

**Dairymen's Remedy.**

Last spring I asked a successful dairy friend why he did not get more cows, as he could easily do the additional head-work and his team could take a few hundred pounds more milk to the station without any more wagons or drivers than at present. He replied that he didn't want to increase his number, but was constantly increasing his milk by getting a better class of cows, and already nearly doubled the quantity of ordinary dairies. His receipts for eighteen cows for the seven months, ending April 30, were over \$1,100. He said that with the help of one hand he could milk and feed eighteen cows, with comfort to himself and the cows, but an increase of the number meant a larger stable and extra help, and he much preferred to draw the increase from the present number of udders. This idea is in the direction of progress, and in the coming dairy millennium will be so universal as not to suggest a newspaper item. The common cow gives 3,000 pounds of milk per annum; the uncommon one 18,000 pounds, or six times as much. To care for three cows would only give one man healthy exercise, while eighteen, as we have seen, gives work for two. Then the accidents of maternity and of disease are reduced in the ratio of 3 to 13, as in the stable-room.

**Skimmed Milk for Lambs**

Hoard's Dairyman says:—"More money can be got out of skim-milk by feeding it to lambs than by the usual plan of throwing it to the hogs, according to the Wisconsin Experiment station, and its results appear in its annual report for 1890. Four lambs were taken from their mothers when about ten days old and fed milk from a bottle four times daily for 21 days. During this time they consumed 226 pounds of full milk, gaining 39 pounds or nearly half a pound each, daily. At this rate it would require 579 pounds of full milk to make 100 pounds of gain, and valuing the milk at 60 cents per hundred, a fair summer price, the cost of 100 pounds of gain would be \$3.47.

"The lambs were next put on sweet skim-milk, and fed oats with green clover and green fodder corn. For the first period of 28 days they drank 424 pounds of sweet skim-milk and ate 14 pounds oats and 32 pounds of green clover, gaining 53 pounds, or nearly half a pound each, daily. At this rate 800 pounds of sweet skim-milk with 26 pounds of oats and 60 pounds of green feed would make 100 pounds of gain. Valuing skim-milk at 25 cents per hundred, oats at 80 cents per hundred, and green corn and clover at \$2 per ton, the feed would cost \$2.30 for 100 pounds of gain. In September the cost of 100 pounds of gain was as high as \$4.50, and when the milk was withdrawn it cost \$4.06.

"From trials in feeding pigs it was found to take 654 pounds of sweet milk and 198 lbs. of corn meal and shorts to make 100 pounds of gain, and with shotes 964 pounds of sweet milk and 92 pounds of corn meal, so the figures lead to the conclusion that pigs do not make so much the best use of their feed as is generally supposed. It has not yet been learned whether lambs can be taught to drink milk from a pail as readily as calves, but if they can, why cannot they be used to consume milk on dairy farms with profit? It will often pay to force lambs rapidly, and cannot skim-milk be used for this purpose?"

A farmer with 8 or 10 cows and a "Baby" No. 2 Separator, could make a nice thing by feeding early lambs. Will some of our readers try this and report results to us?—[Ed.]

**Canadian Butter in Jamaica.**

The award for the best butter shown at the Kingston Exhibition, Jamaica, was won by Mr. Isaac Wenger, Ayton, Ont. Our butter industry has no more zealous friend in the country—no more enlightened advocate of the best means of improving it. Mr. Wenger has given concrete form to his ideas upon this subject, in the excellence of the products of his manufacture, and we are not astonished at his butter coming out first at the exhibition. We congratulate him. The School of Agriculture, Assomption, Que., took second award; Bell, Simpson & Co., Montreal, took the third; A. A. Ayer & Co., and Kirkpatrick & Cookson, both of Montreal, had also fine exhibits.—[Canadian Grocer.

**Butter from Ensilage.**

Periodically, the question crops up, Will ensilage impart an undesirable flavor to butter? No, providing it is properly saved ensilage. If it is mouldy or half rotten we won't vouch for the character of the milk or butter no more than for any other improper cow food. Many of the best buttermakers in America are feeding ensilage. In reply to a query on this point, A. Devereaux & Son, of Deposit, N. Y., write:—

"We are still feeding ensilage and expect to do so as long as we keep a dairy. The butter that took first premium at Walton at the meeting of the State Dairy Association was made from the milk of cows that are fed ensilage twice daily. It was some years after we built a silo before our neighbors followed suit, but we can now count them by the dozen. We know of no one who has commenced feeding ensilage who has stopped. It is folly to question at this late date the profit and benefit of feeding ensilage."

The ADVOCATE would like to hear a few words from some of our Canadian butter-making readers on this question.

**Another Milking Machine.**

Within a recent date two milking machines have been brought into practical operation with fair success, according to reports, in Scotland. The last is the patented invention of Mr. Stewart Nicholson, Bombie Farm, Kirkcudbright, and is now in operation at that dairy. Rubber-tipped horn cups of an ingenious pattern are placed to the cows teats. These cups by means of rubber tubes join together in a leading pipe, which in turn is plugged into a general conducting pipe of protected glass, conveying the milk to a common reservoir. The air in this reservoir being exhausted by means of a pump, a suction ensues, drawing the milk from the cow. Important details have not been overlooked by the inventor. In the tube attached to each teatholder there is inserted a piece of exposed glass tubing, by means of which it is ascertained when the udder is completely empty. The cups are then supposed to be detached from the teats, but no harm follows should a delay occur, as the teat naturally collapses, and the suction then applies only to the outside of the teat. One attendant can easily superintend the simultaneous milking of four or five cows, and, should any of the "cups" be accidentally detached, its particular tube automatically collapses until restored by the attendant. The operation of milking a set of cows only takes from three to five minutes, and the number that can be milked at one operation is limited only by the size of the reservoir and pump and the number of attendants. It is claimed that the process is rather pleasant to the animals, and does not affect the quantity of milk yielded.

**Diseases of Pigs—Constipation.**

BY J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S.

This is a very common disease among pigs, and when we consider the manner in which the pigs on an average farm are cared for we can hardly wonder at it; very frequently I am told by some of my neighbors that their young pigs are not doing well, and in nine times out of ten I find upon examining them that they are constipated, the result of close confinement and too heavy feeding on strong feed such as corn, peas, barley and rye meal, etc. The symptoms in such cases are very easily detected; a dryness of the skin, which is also generally scurfy, a loss of appetite coupled with an inordinate thirst, a dry black excrement, usually voided in small hard lumps are the ordinary symptoms of constipation, and in these cases the treatment is equally simple. In many cases a change of diet, the substitution of the feed mentioned by more cooling foods, such as a small portion of wheat middlings mixed with scalded bran and mangolds, or in summer a little fresh-cut clover, together with a run out of doors, is sufficient, but in more obstinate cases a purgative is necessary, and in my experience I have found nothing better than raw linseed oil in doses of from two to four teaspoonsful; this will usually be taken by the animal in its feed; but if not, it may be administered as directed in a former paper. After the linseed oil has acted give a tablespoonful of Epsom salts twice a day in the feed; see that the pig has a warm, comfortable bed at night and plenty of exercise in the daytime, and, as a general thing, nothing more will be needed and the trouble will soon disappear. As, however, there is nothing truer than that prevention is better than cure, I would point out that there is nothing better for preventing such attacks and keeping hogs in a good healthy condition than a free use of charcoal, and I would strongly advise all hog fanciers to see that their hogs are provided with a liberal supply of both charcoal and salt. In cases where constipation has existed for some time and as a result the animal has strained a good deal when voiding its excrement, we sometimes find a protrusion, or inversion of the rectum. In such cases it will be necessary to empty the part and cleanse it with warm water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid may be added; then, after lubricating the part well with carbolic oil, return it and insert a couple of stout stiches in the lower part of the arms to retain it in its place, taking care, however, to leave a sufficient opening for the passage of the feces; after this the animal should be fed lightly for a few days.

**DIARRHEA,**

or what is more commonly termed *scours*, is generally found affecting young pigs, either while suckling or when just weaned; indeed, it is very seldom that we find older pigs troubled in this way. One of the commonest causes of scours among young pigs when suckling is a sudden change of the sow's food, such as a change from dry to green food, or *vice versa*; but it may also be brought on by irregular feeding, filthy, damp pens, sudden changes in the weather and temperature, etc. The diagnosis of such cases is very simple, the little pigs voiding excessive quantities of dung of a whitish color and generally of the consistency of cream and rapidly falling away in flesh. The treatment needs to be prompt in order to be successful; regulate the sow's diet, feeding her upon moderate quantities

of good nourishing food, such as sweet skim-milk thickened with shorts; do not feed her any swill, and add to her feed twice a day a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, while from 10 to 20 grains of prepared chalk and from 10 to 20 drops of laudanum according to their age should be given to each of the little pigs, mixed with a tablespoonful of starch gruel. Care must be taken that the little fellows and their dam have a nice warm pen which must be kept very clean and well ventilated. It is advisable also in fine weather to allow the sow out every day for exercise, but the young pigs had better be kept in until the trouble has disappeared. In cases where the above treatment is not sufficient, good may result from the administration of a teaspoonful of alum water twice a day, and should the pigs be old enough to eat, they may be given a quantity of dry, raw flour, this latter being recommended by Prof. Jas. Long in his Book of the Pig.

**The Farm.****The Silo and Ensilage.**

BY E. D. SMITH, CHURCHVILLE, ONT.

Much is being said in different parts of Canada about ensilage, and we would like to add our opinion of it after having tried it for three years. Three years ago we built our first silo, and put our corn in it, with some degree of anxiety, for it looked somewhat like a plunge into the dark. The results were so satisfactory that we built another one the following year, and now we have no hesitation in saying that it is the cheapest, healthiest and the most satisfactory kind of food we know of. We have learned much from our three years' experience, and now will give our way of planting, handling and feeding it. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and well manured. We drilled our corn in with an ordinary grain drill, closing all but two spouts, which were about three feet apart, and set it to sow as thin as possible, so that it required only ten quarts per acre, and this we find sufficient. We tried the thick-sowing, and found it a failure, as the quality of feed is very inferior and no good for ensilage. Planting in hills three or three and a-half feet apart we consider just as good, but it requires more time to sow it. As soon as the corn was nicely up we harrowed it, and then twice a week we ran the sculler through the corn until it was too high; then afterwards hoed it as we thought it needed it.

We have tried the large Southern corns, but find that they do not mature early enough, and have given them up altogether. Last year we tried Compton's Early and The Longfellow corn, and the results were satisfactory. Any corn that will grow from eight to ten feet high, mature about the middle of September, should make good ensilage. The corn should be well matured, because you get more feed, having the ears in the ensilage. You get what is called sweet ensilage, and cattle do much better on it.

When the ears were well matured and getting too hard for table use, we cut our corn and took it in as rapidly as possible. The old method of wilting and putting into the silo at intervals has been found unnecessary, and is now given up. There was some reason for the wilting when the corn was very green and ears scarcely formed, but now it is not cut so green, and our best results have been obtained by cutting and taking in as soon as possible. There is no need of it reaching a certain temperature in the silo. As it came from the cutting-box we scattered the stalk and leaf part evenly over the silo, and thus

prevented the leafy part getting musty, as it will do if left in the heaps as it falls from the carriers of the cutting-box. We tramped the sides and corners, so that no air could get in and so the whole mass would settle more evenly. When full we heaped up the centre about two feet higher than the sides, so that when it settled down it would not leave a hollow in the centre and draw the sides in enough to let the air go down the sides and spoil some ensilage. We tried covering with tar paper and lumber, also cut straw and hay, and now we leave it without anything, and we do not find much difference in the results, because there will be from three to six inches spoilt on top in any case, and this is not worth the trouble of weighing it.

We find that the best plan for feeding it is to begin at the top, and feed from the whole top surface. If a portion of the top is fed the remainder will spoil in places that are exposed. If fed from the bottom, as the cavity gets larger there are parts that will spoil, and there is danger of it caving in. If fed from the top surface, there is the least loss.

#### THE COST OF ENSILAGE.

The cost of one acre is nearly as follows:—Ploughing, \$1.50; harrowing, \$1.00; seed, 34c.; hoeing and scuffling, \$4.00; harvesting and putting into the silo, \$7.50; rent of land, \$3.00; manure, 20 loads, at 50 cents a load (two-third value on first crop), \$6.66; total, \$24.00; value of manure from this corn, \$5.00; actual cost of the acre, \$19.00. The average yield is from 16 to 20 tons of corn, so that the cost per ton is from \$1.00 to \$1.25. A cow will eat from forty to fifty pounds of ensilage per day, which costs from two and a-half to three cents, and this, mixed with six pounds of bran (4 cts.), and ten pounds clover hay (3 cts.) makes a good ration for a milch cow, at a cost of ten cents per day. For young stock the cost need not be over four or five cents per day. The cost of any other ration we can get hold of is very nearly twice as expensive, if we get the same feeding value.

#### COST OF A SILO.

Our silo is built in the basement of our barn, and extends up into the hay. We used for foundation 8x8 timbers; 4 pieces 8x8 and 16 ft. long contains 341 ft.; 40 scantling 2x8, for uprights, 16 ft. long, 853 ft. We put nine to each side and four on top, making the forty pieces. With lumber 16 ft. long and 1 ft. wide it would just require 64 boards, or 1,024 ft., to cover the inside once. Then we have so far 2,219 ft., at about \$14 per M., would give \$31.06. Inside of this we put tar paper; then another layer of lumber, and then daub it with coal tar. Many consider that coal tar put on the first layer of lumber and then the tar paper put on while it is fresh, that the tar paper will stick to it, and that that is just as good and much less expensive. Two rolls of tar paper, \$3.00; coal tar, \$1.00; carpenter for 6 days, \$9.00; total cost, \$44.06, and if a person worked with the carpenter, or did it himself, it need not cost over \$40. We think one layer of lumber sufficient if the uprights are put pretty close together. We think that the silo has come at a very opportune time, for many of our farms in Ontario are run down with grain growing, and now the silo, with winter dairying, should become the means of restoring the fertility on our farms, and add materially to the farmer's winter income.

### Fewer Fields and Cheaper Fences —Suggestive Facts from Experience.

BY WALDO F. BROWN.

Farmers, by force of habit, are very slow to abandon the old plan of fencing into small fields, not realizing its disadvantages. It has been proved by careful observation that a team can plough or harrow one-third more in a day in a field 100 rods long than in one only one-fourth this length. A neighbor with fields about half a mile long and thirty rods wide tells me that in cultivating his corn he finds he can get over a field in three days the long way, while it takes four and a-half days the short way. Let any doubting farmer note just how much time is consumed in turning a team, and also how far it will walk in the same time, and he will realize that to turn a team around one hundred extra times a day means a great loss of time. Besides a man will stop a little to talk or look around, adding still more to the time lost. Moreover, good work cannot be done on the end rows, and some of the crop is trampled down. Another loss necessarily connected with needless fences is that the fence-rows grow up to weeds and bushes, involving loss of time to keep them in order, loss of land and a scattering of seeds; and where we find clean fence-rows we may be sure it is at the cost of some days' labor each year. Another loss, far more insignificant, is from tramping the fields at improper times. I have seen many clay fields plowed up, which had been trampled, that were so hard and cloddy that it would require several days' extra work on each ten acres to get even a passable seedbed, and the field would be harder to work, and the crop lighter, on account of it. Young clover, by the hundred thousand acres, is greatly damaged each year by turning the stock on it soon as the wheat is off. When we put our best plough-land all in one inclosure and have corn, wheat and other crops all growing in it, we do away with turning stock on it altogether, and keep a part of the farm in permanent pasture. Sixty of the ninety acres of my farm are in one inclosure, and stock is never turned on it, summer or winter, and I have followed this plan nearly twenty years. All the clover that grows on the stubble part of this large field the first summer is left on the land, to shade, protect and enrich it. Nearly one-third of this land is in clover every year, and is improved by it much more than if pastured and trampled, as most pastures are. All our straw, clover-haulm and cornstalks are taken to the barnyard and worked up with the manure, so that we have a large bulk to apply each year. We lose no time in opening gates as we go to and from our work, and each added year's experience confirms me in the opinion that it is best to have all the plough-land in one inclosure and keep all stock from it.

With twenty different kinds of fences in my own neighborhood, I have good chance to choose, and I am firm in the conviction that the coming fence will be wire, and plain wire at that. The wire-and-slat fences all get rickety and out of repair in a few years, and board fences must be renewed about once in ten years, but a good galvanized wire fence will, if rightly made, last indefinitely. Where only cattle and horses are to be pastured a plain fence of four wires will turn them, and it can be made with the posts sixty to eighty feet apart, and between the posts staple to light uprights of hard wood, resting on a stone or piece of board on top of the ground. These uprights (only 1½ inches square), are to prevent the stock from crowding the wires apart so as to get through them. To make this fence safe for stock either ribbon wire should be used for two of the strands, or one three-inch strip of board, and if the board be used it will take the place of one wire. The board can be secured to the uprights by wires, or by one clinch-nail, but if boards are used I would put the uprights nearer together, so that each board could be secured at the middle and each end. The ribbon-wire or board enables the stock to see the fence and not run into it. This fence should be built complete,

of heavy galvanized wire and good posts, at a cost for material of 30 cents a rod, and on level land two men can put up from 50 to 100 rods a day. The only trouble about it will be with the end or brace posts. If these are securely set the fence will keep firm and be durable. The end posts should be large, set deep and firmly tramped, and braced from the rear, instead of the front, as is the usual plan. Make the braces of five-eighths inch iron rod, put through the top of your post and running back to the bottom of a large, well-set post, or down under the ground and through the mudsill buried as deep as the post is set. If a hog-proof fence is desired, there are several kinds of woven wire which give good satisfaction for all kinds of stock, and are not very expensive. I have two kinds. One called the Page, is especially good, and costs in the roll from 60 to 80 cents a rod, and, except at the ends, requires only light posts, and they can be set 30 feet apart. A very handsome and durable wire fence is woven—with any sized mesh desired—by a cheap machine right where you want it. You set your end posts, brace it, set up the machine, and weave 30 to 40 rods a day. This fence costs from 60 cents to \$1 a roll, according to height and size of mesh, and is the handsomest fence I have seen.

### The Fence Question.

BY W. A. HALE.

The great need of reform in the matter of fence and herd laws of the older provinces of the Dominion becomes more and more apparent as time goes on, and as the materials with which fences usually were made become more difficult to procure. The laws of Ontario and New Brunswick, as regards cattle being allowed to pasture in the highways, seems so barbarous that they cannot, one would think, be much longer tolerated. With such laws as these, when can one possibly hope even to begin the economical reform in abolishing useless fences? In the Province of Quebec each farmer has control of his own roadside, and can care for it and cut his own hay on it as on any other part of his property; but woe betide him if any of his cattle are found straying thereon. From \$6.00 for a stallion, \$2.00 for a bull, boar, or ram, down to 25 cents for a cow, mare, etc., etc., he may be called upon to pay in excess of any damage done to his neighbor, or to the passers-by, and any person has the right of complaint or of impounding all animals so found at large. Under these wise laws roadside fences are fast disappearing, except where they are really required as boundaries to pastures; and not only is the actual saving in yearly expenditure very great, but the roadsides themselves are cultivated and well cared for, and the freedom from snow-drifts in winter is no small part of the improved state of affairs. Where, however, the Province of Quebec can sympathize with her sister province in the matter of boundary fences. The fundamental principle of the fence and herd laws of nearly all civilized states is, that every man who owns cattle of any kind is bound to keep them from straying from his own property, and this is as it should be, and on this basis should all laws appertaining to the questions of herds and fences be compiled. No one should have the power of inflicting an onerous burden upon his neighbors, simply for his own convenience. Suppose, for instance, a man living on a 200 acre farm and having no cattle to pasture, requires no fencing, he may, perhaps, be growing hay for market, or he may if he keeps cattle prefer to soil them, or perchance the bulk of his property is in wood. Now what impartial individual could say that there was any justice in his having to build half a mile of fence between his own land and that of each of his two neighbors (and in Ontario, one-third of a mile of roadside fence on each end of his farm as well), simply for their own convenience, he having no use for any part of such fence. Here, then, is a case where a poor settler who may be striving to

keep the wolf from the door, and to met the annual payments on his farm as well, is compelled to provide one and two-thirds of a mile (or 533 rods of fencing), solely for other people's convenience. Taking this fence at a possible cost, all things considered, of \$1.00 a rod, and we have a burden heaped upon an innocent man, whose greatest crime perchance is his poverty, of \$533, or more than \$2.50 an acre for his whole farm; nor do his trials end here. Suppose his cow, if he has one, strays on to his neighbor's property, through his neighbor's half of this boundary fence, and thence on to a second neighbor, he, the first man, has to pay all the damage his cow may have occasioned to the third, and has no recourse against his next neighbor, though the whole blame lay with him, he not having his fence in proper order. Again, suppose his cow instead of straying on to neighbor No. 2 from neighbor No. 1 wanders on to a railway and is killed, he has no recourse against any one, but needs must grin and bear this and his other grievances heaped upon him through the unsatisfactory state of the laws of his benighted land.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am entirely averse to boundary fences; far from it. Where two neighbors mutually agree to have one entire boundary fence, I would suggest that in cases where they cannot agree as to the manner and by whom the various portions of said boundary fence should be built, that they then apply, as now, to the Rural Inspector to decide for them; that if one neighbor does not actually require a boundary fence, in whole or in part, that he should not be compelled to share in building the same. That in cases where a mutual boundary fence exists that, should either neighbor at any time cease to require said boundary fence, that by giving six months notice to his neighbor, he may remove his portion first. However, giving his neighbor the option of purchasing the same at a fair valuation; that in cases where one neighbor has built the entire boundary fence, and his neighbor finds it expedient to use the same, the second user of the fence must pay a fair proportion for half of the fence, and thus become owner of and responsible for his share.

As to the power of municipalities to compel settlers to fence the roadsides, it should be cancelled, and the right to build such fences or not should rest with the settler. These suggestions are by no means new; many of them actually now exist in the older states of the Union, where they seem to give entire satisfaction, and it is from these very states that the fence reform, or rather no fence reform, is so rapidly spreading. The fear that droves of cattle passing along unfenced farms would cause damage to standing crops is, as far as my own experience goes, unfounded. With a roadside fence, and a gate or bars (open, of course, they generally are) at each end of the farm, the chances are that about half of every drove of cattle turns in at the first one they come to, and from this gate on to the next it is a struggle between the two divided halves of the drove to see which shall break in or out the most successfully; or, failing in this, the trespassers generally take a skirmish over every available acre of field or garden within reach before they can be successfully stampeded through one or other of the two outlets provided for them. Where no fence exists, the drovers and their dogs have but little trouble in keeping their animals moving steadily along the open road.

Some are opposed to the abolition of fences on the score that they wish to turn their cows onto the after math. This is true enough, but if the interest and cost of the repairs of the fences were added to the damage done to the meadows, and the amount of these two items alone were invested in bran to be fed to cows at night, when the pastures are short, I have little hesitation in saying that the result would be largely in favor of no more useless fences. They are coming down fast along the roadsides in many parts of the Province of Quebec, but until our local governments see fit to so amend the present unsatisfactory boundary fence laws, as to encourage this much needed reform, people must needs submit and continue to build palisades very much as their forefathers did in the primitive days of the Indians.

### On the Growth of Spring Grain.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE ONT.

Too much care cannot be taken in the care and selection of seed grain, but unfortunately for the advancement of farming, a great many farmers are too careless in this matter. They think, sooner than pay a little extra price for their seed, they will sow some of their own seed or purchase seed from their neighbors, who have equally as poor and as dirty seed, simply because they get it, as they think, cheap; but such is dear at any price. Although spring wheat growing has been very limited in this section, there has been some good crops grown. The Colorado appears to be the best; it is said to be of good milling quality and yields well where salt is applied. A neighbor of mine grew spring wheat last season which weighed 65 pounds per bushel; this was the Wild Goose variety, but this is a poor milling wheat. The White Russian has been grown with good results within the past few years; but spring wheat is a very uncertain crop here. I will turn to oats, which is of far greater importance in mixed farming than, perhaps, any other grain. In the first place, there is a vast difference of opinion as to which is the most profitable, early or late varieties. Our aim is to get the earliest kinds, because the earlier we can use the after grass the better for the dairy. Speaking from experience, I place the White Bonanza among the best for earliness, weight and yield; they ripen about the same time as barley, weigh from 40 to 45 pounds per bushel and yield well, although I have a variety now which I think will excel them. I received a two pound premium packet from LaCrosse, Wisconsin, called the Mesopotamia, which I sowed in the garden, and after a severe storm knocking them flat and the sparrows taking a large portion of them, we mowed them with the scythe, and threshed fifty pounds of fine, heavy oats. I believe these two pounds, under favorable circumstances, would have yielded 100 pounds. One head which was counted contained 177 hulls which would average two oats in each, or over 300 grains in a head. These oats have not been catalogued since by that name to my knowledge. The American Banner oats are being scattered through this section to a considerable extent. They are a fine, strong-strawed, good yielding side oat, with thin hull, but are not extra weighers, and are a week or ten days later than the last named varieties. The Egyptian and Welcome oats have been largely sown here in the past, but they are not extra yielders generally, and are too hard in the hull to be fed with good results without being chopped. The Prince Edward have given good satisfaction, but they are about run out. The Australian takes the lead for productiveness, but they are too late for our short seasons. There is a new oat now being offered called the Cave, a sample of which I received from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE two years ago, which I think will be an excellent yielder. In black oats the Tartarian is the leading variety. The Champion appears to be better oats for exhibition purposes, etc., but, like the Australian, they are too late in ripening. As for barley my experience is somewhat limited. For malting purposes the six-rowed has been the most extensively grown. The two-rowed barley is being talked of by a good many as worthy of a trial. For feeding purposes I consider the black barley ahead of any of the other varieties, as it will yield just as many bushels at 60 pounds per bushel, instead of 48

pounds. As for peas, they have not been a paying crop the past two years owing to the continued wet weather in May and June. Even where they were not injured by the wet, they were very wormy, some of the smaller varieties having bugs in them. The Mummy is becoming the favorite variety in this part of the country. We think they will produce more bushels per acre on poor ground than any other kind. For sowing on new ground the Crown peas are better. They do not grow such rank straw. The Dan O'Rourke has been pretty extensively grown in the past, but they are being largely replaced by the Mummy. The Marrowfat is seldom sown in this district at all. In conclusion, I would say good, clean seed of any of the leading varieties here mentioned will, if properly cultivated, generally give good satisfaction.

### Smut.

[Read by S. A. Bedford at the Brandon Farmers' Institute, Saturday, February 21st.]

As you are, no doubt, aware the aggregate loss sustained by the farmers of the Dominion by reason of smutty grain is large; and although many of our farmers believe in and practice treating the seed with preparations of bluestone, salt, etc., reliable experiments conducted in the province to test the different methods were much needed. I might go into the history of smut and describe it in its different stages of growth, but, no doubt, you would prefer that I should devote the limited time at my disposal to a description of the experiments with smutty wheat, as conducted on the Manitoba Experimental Farm last season. During last winter a quantity of wheat was procured which was very smutty indeed; this wheat was sown in four adjoining plots, the soil was uniform, and as fodder corn was grown on all the plots the previous year, the conditions were in every way favorable to a fair test. Plot No. 1 was sown with the wheat untreated; plot 2 with wheat treated with a preparation of bluestone composed as follows:—One pound of bluestone was dissolved in a pail of hot water and applied with a wick to ten bushels of wheat, and given two or three hours to soak, it was then sufficiently dry to sow with a drill. The wheat sown in plot 3 was soaked three hours in salt brine sufficiently strong to float an egg, and then dried in the sun; plot 4 was sown with wheat treated by the jansen or hot water method, the seed placed in a coarse sack was first dipped in water heated to 130° Fahrenheit, then removed to another boiler of water heated to 132°, soaked fifteen minutes and then dried. Now for the results of these different treatments. At harvest time two hundred heads were taken hap-hazard from each plot and examined. Plot No. 1, or the untreated, gave six per cent. of smutty heads; Nos. 2 and 3, the bluestoned and salted, gave less than a-half of one per cent., and the scalded gave just one per cent. of smutty heads. After threshing, the grain was again examined, and bluestone was found to contain two smut balls per thousand kernels of wheat, the salted three to the thousand, the scalded five to the thousand, and the untreated twenty-nine to the thousand. By the first mode of counting, the untreated gave twelve times as many smutty heads as the bluestone and salted, and by the plan of counting the threshed grain, the untreated gave fourteen times as many smut balls as the bluestone, nine times as many as the salted, and five times as many as the scalded. You will notice that the bluestone treatment is much the easiest applied, the wheat is ready to sow in a short time, and the cost of material is small. The brine treatment requires the seed to be dried, which is a great drawback, and the jansen or hot water method I consider much too complicated for the ordinary farmer to adopt. To sum up the results of these experiments, it would appear that none of these methods destroy all the spores of badly smutted grain, but the bluestone and salt treatment are sufficiently effective to check its ravages, and with these treatments, care in selection and cleaning of seed, we have very little to fear from smut.

**FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.****On Corn and Corn Culture.**

BY HARRY SHORE, WHITE OAK, ONT.

Corn is becoming yearly of more interest. The certainty of a crop in dry seasons, together with the immense amount of feed it will produce to the acre, thus adding to the stock-carrying capacity of the farm. The necessity of one good cleaning crop in every well-ordered rotation, thus saving the objectionable bare fallow, makes this the crop of utmost importance and profit. Divided we will consider, 1st, Preparation of the soil; 2nd, The three best sorts to grow; 3rd, cultivation; 4th, Harvesting.

**PREPARATION OF THE LAND.**

Draw out the manure in the winter and put it in large heaps and apply just before ploughing. About ten to twelve loads to the acre will be enough if the land is in fair condition. It should be ploughed about four or five inches deep with a good jointer plough.

Corn is one of the crops that will do better if the land is ploughed in the spring, and does well with fresh manure; and by applying in the spring saves the manure that would be wasted if left in the yard through the summer. Taking an average of ten years, clover sod makes the best preparation for corn; the crop can be worked better, and the land worked earlier, as it gives a better chance for the water to drain away, if it should be wet after planting; besides it acts like a hot-bed for starting the corn. It is a matter of great importance, when it once starts, to keep it growing. The land must be well harrowed, so as to get plenty of mould to cover the seed, then rolled, in order to mark it straight (it is a great matter to mark it straight), it being so much easier to cultivate close to the plant. It should be marked both ways; three and a half feet is about the right distance to plant the undermentioned varieties. About six grains in a hill is a very good average to plant, and when it comes up you will have from three to five if your seed is good, as it seldom all comes up.

Corn should be planted between the 18th and 24th of May, according to the season. It is as well to get it in as early as possible, or as the season will permit, because it ripens earlier in the fall, and there will not be so much soft corn.

**THE BEST KINDS OF SEED.**

The three best kinds of seed in our neighborhood are the "Michigan Smut Nose," the "Longfellow" and the "White Flint." The Michigan Smut Nose is by all odds the best variety grown in this section; it produces fine long ears filled right up to the top, and in any ordinary year there is very little soft corn, and it turns out a lot of shelled corn to the ear, as the cob itself is very small, and yields well to the acre, 125 bushels of ears being easily grown with good cultivation. We grew 165 bushels per acre in 1888. The stalks of this variety make excellent fodder for cattle, as there is more leaf than on some of the other varieties, and very little smut. The Longfellow is another good variety, but not quite as early in maturing, consequently there is somewhat more soft corn; but in a good year it yields a splendid crop of beautiful, long yellow ears, yielding well of shelled corn to the acre.

The White Flint comes last on the list. We considered this a very good variety some years

ago when it first came in, and we had nothing but the old common yellow corn to compare with it. Its yield of grain is very good, but the stalks are inferior in quality to the Smut Nose.

**CULTIVATION OF THE CROP.**

As soon as you see the corn peeping above the ground hitch on to your drags and give it one stroke over the field (if there should be a heavy rain before the corn comes up it would be better to give it a stroke with the drags to break the crust); by this means you will save one cultivating and do it very much quicker. When the weeds are just starting it does not take much to kill them, but if you leave them until the corn is high enough to cultivate the weeds will have grown so as to make them much more difficult to exterminate. Do not be afraid if you think the harrows are using the corn a little rough, it will recover itself in a very short time, and by stirring up the soil which has become solid by rolling, it will make the young plants shoot right ahead. As soon as the corn is about three or four inches high, then begin to cultivate. If you are going into corn raising extensively enough to get two-horse cultivator, you can begin when the corn is quite small, as there are sheet-iron shields to keep the earth from covering the plants, and by taking them off the last twice you go through, it will work as deep as you like. I claim that if it is harrowed as above, that with four times cultivating you can have a nice, clean field, but if there are thistles it will be necessary to go through with the hoe after it is out in taasel.

**HARVESTING.**

The corn will be ready to cut down when you see most of it glazed, generally about the 10th or 15th of September. There are a great many different ways of handling corn. Some cut it and leave it lying for a day to dry. By this means it can be set up in larger shocks which are not so liable to fall over, and get less weather-beaten on the outside. Set them as near the centre of the land as possible, so that when it is ready to husk you can plough a few rounds at each furrow to set the stalks on after they are husked, and if the shocks are made large enough they will stand as long as you wish. By this means it gives a chance to plough the land without moving the stalks off the field, and they can be left there and drawn as they are wanted for feed. The corn will be ready to husk about a month after it is cut, and it should be drawn to the crib as it is husked, so that it will be put in nice and dry. Be sure you go through the crop before it is cut and select your seed for another year; pick out the earliest and best matured; you can select best before it is cut.

**SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.****Corn Culture.**

BY JAMES BEATTIE, FLORENCE, ONT.

Having had some seventeen years experience in corn culture, I venture to give my experience to your many readers. I find the three best varieties are the eight-rowed "Longfellow" (yellow), what is known as the "Smut Nose," and the "Strawberry Dent," always bearing in mind the feeding value of the stalks as well as the grain. The stalks of these three varieties are finer, less woody, and more leafy than many of the large kinds commonly grown in this section. My mode of culture is to plough deep in the fall, after a crop of fall wheat; then after spring seeding to haul out about fifteen tons of manure to the acre, spread it evenly and then use the disk harrow, lapping half; cross disk in the same manner, then harrow once in a place each way, and roll. I have it marked north and south 3 feet 10 inches wide, check marked east and west 1 foot 11 inches apart, and plant with hand planters, dropping as near as can be three grains in a hill. After the corn is about three inches high, the ground being dry, I have a light, wide iron harrow with straight teeth run over

once in a place each way, and from 4 to 6 days after start the one-horse iron cultivator in the wide rows, keeping close to the east side of each row. When the field is all gone over in this way I go back to the place of beginning and do the west side of each row, still keeping in the wide rows, as I stir just double the amount of fresh ground I would by going back in the same row, besides allowing the ground to get more benefit from the sun. We go through the narrow way from twice to three times, and the wide rows from five to six times. A steady, slow horse is required to keep in the narrow rows. We rarely do any hand hoeing unless the season is so very wet we cannot use a horse, and when we have Canadian thistles in our field we sometimes require to cut them out of the corn hills. We cut all our feed and bedding during the winter in order to have the manure fit for this use in the spring. This mode of growing corn gives us more grain and considerable more stalks of a better quality than when planted further apart each way, and my object in having the wide rows north and south is to more fully allow the sun in the rows. Last season was not a good corn year, but I had, off twelve acres, over 1,500 bushels of ears, or over 125 bushels to the acre, and part of the field not hurt by June rains went 140 bushels per acre. There is no crop grown which pays me as well as corn, and the land is always in good condition for any other crop I may want to grow after. I had to pay \$1.50 per acre last fall (without board) for cutting and shocking. By paying this amount I can get it done in the proper season, and before the stalks are hurt by frost. I consider it needless to go into details of cost, as every farmer knows what a man and horse is worth per day, and the work which can be done per day by same. I will here say that the husking cost three cents per bushel (without board), including tying the stalks in sheaves ready for hauling to the barn. As I have grown in drills 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet apart, as well as in hills 3 feet 10 inches and 4 feet, I can say that I get the best returns by far as stated above. First, all the work in my corn field is done in the slackest time we have on the farm, namely, after the spring seeding, and before haying commences. Second, by the culture of corn I can keep my farm clean and do not require to summer-fallow, and I am getting returns each year, when, if summer-fallowing, I only get returns once in two years. Third, there is no crop of other grain so beneficial for all the stock on the farm; the stalks alone are worth as much for feed as the same number of acres of my best hay, crop for horses and cattle. Fourth, a summer-fallow properly worked will require as much labor as my corn ground of same acreage. Fifth, no grain crop exhausts the soil as little as corn. Sixth, no other grain crop leaves the ground as rich for the following crops as corn. Seventh, I grew, in 1888, an average of 150 bushels of ears to the acre on eight acres. The eight-rowed Longfellow (yellow) is a large, hardy, very sound ear from eight to sixteen inches long. I have many times taken three ears from one stalk. In 1888 I took three stalks to the East Kent fall show, each stalk having four ears of sound, hard corn, three measuring thirteen inches each, and one measuring eight inches on each stalk. Smut Nose is the yellow corn with the top end for about one inch of the ear a dirty color; it has a sound, large kernel, ears from seven to twelve inches long, two ears to a stalk very commonly, and occasionally three, having eight rows of grain on the ear. Strawberry Dent grain is as its name indicates, the color of strawberries, from eight to twelve rows on each ear, and is a good yielder. All three of these kinds, the season being favorable, mature in from seventy-five to ninety days.

**What Our Seedsmen Write Us.**

Steele Bros. Co., write as follows:—Continuing our remarks in last issue, we have not much to say regarding new varieties of other seeds. In turnips a new variety named Elephant Swede has lately been introduced in England; it has met with remarkable success there, and where tested in Canada last season did exceedingly well. It is a turnip of tankard form, is remarkably heavy shouldered, a good keeper and immense cropper. Our own selected Swede, with Highland prize, still keep up their well-known superiority.

**Mangels.**—These roots are rapidly finding favor with Canadian farmers, as there is less difficulty in raising them than the Swedes. Some of the crops of our Mammoth Long Red have been immense, and with the Giant Intermediate are fast superceding all other varieties.

**Corn (Thoroughbred).**—this variety has done remarkably well wherever tested, and is being introduced as a new variety by the Rural New Yorker. It has been thoroughly tested at the Dominion Experimental Farms, and has led all other varieties in quality of green fodder. It is noted for its great stooling qualities, broadness of leaf, and in yields far excels all other ensilage corn. We strongly recommend all our farmer friends to test this variety along side of the Dent corns. Although somewhat higher in price, the small quantity of seed required per acre brings it to about the same value as other corns. We notice that Professor Robertson has recommended this variety wherever he has spoken throughout the country at institute meetings, and our own experience with it coincides with his, and with Professor Saunders' strong recommendation.

**Carrot (Steele's New Short White).**—Reports from all sections of the Dominion give this carrot the first place; it is a prize taker everywhere. We regret to say that its great popularity has caused many dealers to try and palm off other varieties for it. We warn the public to purchase only in sealed packages if they want the genuine. It again lead at Experimental Farm, Ottawa, last season.

John A. Bruce, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—In compliance with your request, we give below a few remarks on leading varieties of turnips carrots, mangels and corn grown in the district tributary to Hamilton:—

**Carrots.**—The leading varieties for field culture are Improved White Belgian, Orange Belgian. The Large White Vorges is fast coming to the front as probably the most profitable of all the field varieties. On deep, loamy soils it grows to a large size. The roots are shorter than the well-known White Belgian; but being much thicker, it can be grown to a much greater weight per acre, and on shallow soils it is invaluable. One customer reported a yield of over 1,100 bushels per acre. The Long Orange and Scarlet Intermediate are also valuable for feeding purposes.

**Mangel wurzels.**—The leading sorts are: The Gate Post, which is a carefully selected strain of the Mammoth Long Red; New Giant Yellow Intermediate is a new and distinct strain of the Intermediate type. The enormous size of the roots, their handsome shape, bright, smooth yellow skin, while the flesh is of the most solid texture and nutritious quality, make it the most valuable introduction of recent years; it has given the very best satisfaction to those who have grown it. The New Golden Tankard is a very distinct variety, the flesh being a bright golden yellow, differing in this respect from

other mangels which cut white; in nutritious quality, said to excel all other varieties. Norbitian Giant, Long Red, Warden Orange Globe, Red Globe and Long Yellow are all grown to a considerable extent, but first three sorts on the list are more largely grown than any of the others.

**Turnip (Swede).**—Our selected East Lothian Swede, Marquis of Lorne, Hall's Westbury and Sir How's Champion, are all round-shaped varieties, and are best adapted for rich, loamy soils, and are largely grown for shipping purposes. Carter's Elephant Swede is a very distinct variety, being tankard-shaped; the crown of the bulb is a very bright purple, and the lower half a deep yellow; a very heavy cropper, and promises to be a great acquisition. Skirving's Improved and Royal Norfolk are very large-growing sorts, and well adapted to heavy clay loam soils.

**Corn (for fodder and ensilage).**—We still recommend Red Cob Ensilage as the best. White Cob Mammoth Southern, Golden Beauty Ensilage and Thoroughbred White Flint are all first-rate kinds.

**Corn (for feeding and fattening hogs, cattle, etc.)**—The leading sorts are: Compton's Early Twelve-rowed Yellow Flint, Golden Dew Drop Eight-rowed Yellow Flint, Angel of Midnight Eight-rowed Yellow Flint, and Early White Flint (eight-rowed). All the preceding can be recommended for the corn districts of Ontario.

**Insects and Lice Upon Cattle.**

Most farmers know too well the trouble and loss caused by insects upon cattle, horses, calves, pigs, etc. No animals feed well, grow or fatten, no matter what food they get, if troubled with insects, the irritation keeps them in constant fret and worry, they are continually licking, rubbing, biting, and otherwise trying to get relief, and farmers should carefully note this, and keep their stock free from all insects by the use of good preventative or insecticide. Animals that have been infected, when freed from their tormentors, will soon present a most striking difference in their appearance, lean, diseased looking beasts will put on flesh and rapidly improve. Little's Patent Fluid Dip comes to us very highly recommended, as a destroyer of all parasitic insects that infest animals. It is sold by Mr. Robert Wightman, Chemist, etc., Owen Sound, Ont. We have received the following testimonials concerning its value:

"Maple Shade Herds and Flocks,"  
Brooklin, Ont., Sept. 4th, 1890.

R. Wightman, Owen Sound:  
DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for cattle. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried. It is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of cattle. I can heartily recommend it.  
Yours truly,  
Hon. John Dryden is Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Willow Lodge Stock Farm,  
Edmonton, Feb. 1st, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Having several times used your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash," I willingly give my testimony to its efficacy as a destroyer of ticks and lice on sheep, cattle and pigs. It is the most satisfactory preparation for the purpose I have used, and I have tried a good many. It is easily prepared for use, is clean, safe and sure. It leaves the wool in fine condition, and the sheep thrive and improve rapidly after its use. I use it twice a year, dipping the lambs after shearing the ewes in the spring, and pouring on all my sheep in early winter, consequently I never see many ticks on my sheep.  
Yours truly,  
J. C. SNELL.

Belvoir Stock Farm,  
Delaware, Ont., Feb. 2nd, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of 29th ult. as to how I like "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash"—"the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Send me another can size larger than last at once. I find it invaluable for washing young stock at this season of the year, it not only destroys vermin, but I believe cools the skin, bringing on a healthy surface action, and promotes GROWTH OF HAIR, a desideratum so often wished for, so often not obtained. You need not consider this private unless you wish. Yours truly,  
RICHARD GIBSON.

Paris, Feb. 9th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Having used "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" on both sheep and cattle, we take great pleasure in recommending it to all stockmen, as it is the best and surest wash we have ever used. It is also an excellent preparation for wounds or sores on horses, cattle and sheep.

Yours respectfully,  
A. TELFER & SONS,  
Guelph, Jan. 29th, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Having used "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" for several years, I have great pleasure in testifying to its good qualities as the best I have ever used for killing ticks on sheep or lice on cattle; it is also a first-class wash for wounds or sores on all kinds of live stock.

Yours respectfully,  
WM. WHITELAW,  
Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to testify to the entire satisfaction I have had from the use of your "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" during the past six years. We keep a supply always on hand. With this compound, used according to directions, we keep our cattle, sheep and pigs from lice and other insect vermin. I find this preparation all you claim for it in every particular, and cannot recommend it too highly. I believe it also to be the most perfect and powerful disinfectant known, and cannot be used too freely where infectious and contagious diseases exist.

Yours truly,  
WM. KOUGH,  
Breeder of high class Galloway Cattle.

West Montrose, Co. of Waterloo, Feb. 10, 1891.  
DEAR SIR,—We have been breeding Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep since 1858, and have never used any article that gave us as much satisfaction. We are wintering fifty head of cattle, and it was almost impossible to keep our young stock free from vermin till I wrote you for your Wash, and I am more than pleased with it.

Yours truly,  
F. LOWELL & SON,  
Lorridge Farm, Richmond Hill.

DEAR SIR,—Having used "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" for the destruction of ticks on my sheep for some years, I have great pleasure in testifying to its good qualities, as it is the best sheep dip I have ever used. It is also sure death to lice on cattle and colts, and I have also found it a first-class Wash for wounds and sores of any kind on horses, cattle and sheep. I can, therefore, strongly recommend it to all stockmen.

Yours respectfully,  
ROBT. MARSH,  
The Scottish Ontario & Manitoba Land Co. (Ltd.),  
Bincarth Stock Farm, Manitoba.

Nov. 13, 1890.  
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have found "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" to be all that is claimed for it as a destroyer of lice, upon cattle and horses, and to be entirely satisfactory as a sheep dip. Yours truly,  
G. L. SMELLE.

Owen Sound, December, 1890.  
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" for diseases in fowls. I keep a large stock of thoroughbred Brown Leghorns. This last spring they were attacked with roup in its worst form, caught from some imported birds. I tried all the old remedies such as kerosene, turps, roup pills, and everything I could think of, but found nothing to give relief until I was persuaded to try a tin of "Little's Wash," which I used with water, injected it into their throats, and gave it them to drink, bathing them in it, and in two or three days I noticed a great change for the better. In ten days a thorough cure was effected. Had I known of this remedy before it would have saved me fully \$50 I cannot speak too highly of it, and can strongly recommend it to all breeders.

Yours respectfully,  
J. C. BANNER,  
Brown Leghorn Yards,  
Owen Sound.

Every stock keeper should use this "Dip."  
Write to Mr. Wightman for particulars.

**United States Cheese Trade.**

The following table shows the decline in the exports of United States cheese, and the depreciation in price:—

Year	Pounds	Per pound.
1881	147,990,614	11.1c.
1882	127,980,782	11.0
1883	99,200,467	11.2
1884	112,869,575	10.3
1885	111,902,990	9.3
1886	91,877,235	8.3
1887	81,255,994	9.3
1888	88,008,458	9.9
1889	84,969,828	9.3
1890	95,376,053	9.0

Among the causes assigned for this decadence is the competition of spurious forms, which are compounds of curds destitute of most of their butter fats and fortified by various animal fats, or old and rancid butter melted over and added to the milk during the process of manufacture. Canada should be warned in time, so that such abominations are never permitted to gain a foothold here. Let Canadian cheese exports continue to advance both in quantity and in quality.

**Canadian Plows in Ireland.**

The following letter was received from Ireland in January last by the Cockshutt Plow Company, Brantford, Ontario, and speaks volumes. From it we learn that foreign fields are open to our enterprising manufacturers. The Cockshutt Plow Company make a good plow and deserve to be liberally patronized:—

Templehill, Carrigrohan, near Cork.  
Cockshutt Plow Co.:  
DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure to inform you that my J. G. C. is a grand success. No plow could work better. I have used it on different soils and also in sod, which it killed well. It is admired for its work by all who see it, and the metals wear famously and sharp, being so well tempered, and the mouldboard being in all parts (of its surface) polished bright, showing how truly it is shaped for its work. Besides, the draught is much lighter than our plows so that horses get over more ground and with less fatigue than usual. It requires to be much better known. I have plowed about seven acres of a strong gravel loam soil with one share (and met some rocks also) and it seems able for seven acres more, so little is it worn. I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
A. B. Cross.

**The Best Varieties of Spring Grain.**

BY ROBERT PATERSON, BELTON.

In the northern part of West Nissouri, county of Middlesex, where the writer has resided for nearly thirty years, there are many amongst us who take a gloomy and despondent view of grain-growing in Ontario, and who are constantly predicting in the near future, when those vast prairies west of us are brought under cultivation, that we will be unable to compete in the markets of the world. I am glad the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in seeking to stimulate grain-growing in Ontario, does not agree with these views, but believes, as I do, that Ontario in the future, as in the past, will ever remain the foremost grain-growing section on this continent.

**SPRING WHEAT.**

I have sown spring wheat every year, and have always had fair returns. Two important requisites are:—1st. Sow early in the spring on ground well-manured, and on which were corn or roots the previous year. 2nd. A fine, mellow seed bed, not too deep, as I believe deep culture is hurtful to successful spring wheat-growing. The bearded wheats have given better yields in this locality for a number of years than the bald varieties. They seem more vigorous growers and not so subject to rust, blight or midge. I have sown a nameless bearded variety with success for a number of years. I sent heads to Prof. Saunders, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, but he was unable to name it. This wheat has given me fair returns when other varieties in this locality were a failure. Last season more spring wheat was sown here than for many previous years, with much better results, yields being from 20 to 25 bushels per year. Alongside the bearded varieties were also sown White Russian and Red Fife wheats, which, I believe, with good culture and a favorable season, will outyield any bearded varieties.

**BARLEY.**

In this part of the county of Middlesex we have not what is known as a first-class barley soil, and from the low price of that cereal, and because spring wheat, oats and peas have been better paying crops, not much attention has been given to barley raising for a number of years. At our farmers' institutes last year the advisability of raising two-rowed English barleys for the English market was ably laid before us by Prof. Saunders and others. A few farmers here procured samples to sow as an experiment,

with good results, being, as I believe, a matter of importance to the farmers of Ontario, and being a new departure in the matter of barley growing. I procured six bushels from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which I sowed on the 16th of April, harvested on the 1st of August, threshed 112 bushels barley, weighing 54 lbs. per bushel. The varieties were Danish Chevalier and Prize Prolific. Both did equally well. The experiment seems to me so satisfactory as to induce me to sow only two-rowed barley the next season. I exhibited this barley at the South Perth County Fair, and took second prize out of a number of exhibits. In this locality the six-rowed barley is almost entirely discarded. I would strongly recommend my brother farmers to sow a few acres of any of these English varieties; would advise thin seeding on rich ground well manured the previous year—corn or root ground the best—and believe with good management we can raise such samples of these English varieties as will be in demand in the English market.

**OATS.**

On our deep alluvial soil in Nissouri oat culture is the most successful and profitable of all the cereals grown on the farm. The straw is almost equal to hay if fed with roots to farm stock, and good oats ground, in my opinion, is more profitable to feed to all kinds of stock than any other cereal grown on the farm. I have some years ago discarded all varieties of black oats from their tendency to smut and rust, and for the soil in this locality no oat I have yet seen grown suits us so well as the Egyptian oat. The straw is all that can be desired, a vigorous grower, stiff in the straw, standing up well, not subject to rust or smut, and weighing from 40 to 48 lbs. per bushel. As the next successful oat for this locality I would place the Australian oat. Although somewhat late in maturing it is a good yielder. The Welcome oat has proved a failure through rust. One field which came under my own observation struck with rust so bad as to be not worth threshing. Carter's Prize Prolific, a new variety I tested last year, gave me a return of 110 lbs. from 2½ lbs. of seed. This oat is a vigorous grower, large, spreading head, stiff straw, a very fine even sample white oat, and gave promise last year of a successful oat for our soil.

**PEAS.**

From the nature of our deep rich soil the reader will readily understand that what is known as the long vine pea is not so successful with us as the short vine pea, as the tendency in a good year is to grow too much to straw. I place at the head of the list the Crown pea, and although grown here for about twenty-five years, still with change of seed and good culture the Crown will still lead. The Mummy pea is also a success with us, strong, stiff in the straw, with pea pods on top of stock allowing plenty of sunshine and air to ripen and mature the crop. I have noticed in the exposure of the pods a tendency to be stung by an insect causing worms in the pod and damage in many instances. The Golden Vine and English Multiplier and others of the long vine varieties are considerably grown here, and in poor, exhausted soils will give better yields than the Crown pea. I have thus given a list of the most successful spring grains grown in my district, and with the experience of several years to the test of these grains, as I could not honestly recommend varieties on one year's experience, and would also recommend, in order to obtain better samples, more care in the preparation and enriching of the soil, and where this is properly attended to would strongly recommend thinner seeding, which in my opinion will not lessen the yield, but will add materially to the evenness of the sample.

**Insurance Companies.**

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly tell what you know about the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.? Do you consider it a reliable company for a farmer to insure in? I understand they give a blanket policy on contents, while most of the stock companies represented here insure in this manner:—Say a person wishes to put \$1,000 on the contents of two barns, they would write the policy in this way: \$300 on produce in barn No. 1, \$300 on produce in barn No. 2, \$200 on implements and \$200 on live stock. Now, with a policy like this you would have to lose produce, live stock and implements before you could collect the amount of your insurance. What do you think about that kind of a policy? Which of the two policies would be the best for a farmer, a blanket policy or the specified one, such as I have described? Give me all the information you can with respect to the London Mutual Co. Do you insure any of your buildings in it?

Yours truly,  
WILL J. PHILLIPS, Bondhead.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. does nearly altogether a farm business. It insures buildings for two-thirds their value. A blanket policy is issued, and, under the head of "Ordinary Contents", embraces all the produce of a farm, including implements, vehicles and stock. It also covers live stock in the fields. The late lamented proprietor of this paper was one of the first policyholders in the Company, and his sons are now insured with it. This is a sufficient answer, we think, as to its reliability.

**Dr. Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.**

C. H. Bigger & Co., 140 King St. West, Toronto, have recently introduced a very useful but simple vaporizer and inhaler. We have examined it and find it strong, substantial and perfect. It can be set to work as easily as a tea kettle can be made to boil. With each instrument directions for using, and Dr. Coulter's prescriptions for the following diseases are sent:—Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Quinsy and Diptheria. Physicians both in Europe and America are endorsing and using it most freely. The leading medical journals speak highly of it. The following testimonials are given by eminent physicians and gentlemen:—

Toronto, Feb'y 6th, 1891.  
After an examination of Dr. Coulter's Vaporizer, I am so fully persuaded of its power to thoroughly disintegrate and vaporize the substance submitted to its action, that I recommend it to my patients as the best instrument for the purpose at present in the market. The simplicity of its construction does not interfere with its power to vaporize.

O. R. AVISON, M. D.,  
212 Carlton St., Toronto,  
Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy  
Medical Faculty of Toronto University. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Dr. C. L. Coulter,  
Dear Doctor,—I have prescribed and after careful observations am satisfied of the beneficial effects of the use of your Vaporizer in affections of the respiratory organs. Medication of these parts by the vaporization of oils has long been regarded as a most excellent method of treatment, but not until the invention of your Vaporizer have we been able to carry out practically this treatment. I have confidence in recommending it to the profession, and shall myself prescribe its use in all suitable cases. Trusting it may receive the hearty endorsement it deserves.

Sincerely yours,  
D. A. DOBIE, M. D. C. M.,  
Formerly senior house surgeon, Toronto General Hospital.

C. L. Coulter, M. D.,  
Dear Sir,—I am happy to be able to say that I have found your Vaporizer and Inhaler of the greatest use and comfort for my children who were troubled with bronchial cold. I can confidently recommend its use.

JOHN A. BARRON, Q. C., M. P.  
Toronto, Nov. 14th, 1890.  
Dear Dr. Coulter,—Thanks for the Inhaler you sent; I like it and think the principle on which it is constructed is a good one. I shall make it my business to show it to the class when I come, as I soon shall, to discuss of the respiratory organs. I hope you may be very successful in securing its adoption by practitioners.

Faithfully yours,  
W. B. GEIKIE, M. D.,  
Fellow Royal College Surgeons, Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London. Dean of Trinity Medica College, Toronto.

**Sylvester Bros. Mfg Co., Lindsay,  
Ontario.**

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS AND HARVESTING MACHINERY.

This firm is composed of Richard Sylvester and Robert H. Sylvester. The business was established by Richard Sylvester in the village of Enniskillen, Durham county, Ontario, in 1869. He was born in the year 1835, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. In 1869 he decided to adopt a business career and engaged with Mr. Matthew Cole in the neighboring village of Tyrone to learn wagon-making. Being favored with good mechanical ideas which were inspired into him while on the old homestead, his father having a small shop for his own convenience in which he did most of the repairing of his implements, having both carpenter, blacksmith and harness-maker's tools, made quite a school. In fact, both he and his brother had served, as it were, an apprenticeship while on the farm, and became quite adept in the use of various tools. With this knowledge he soon was pushed forward by his employer, and inside of four months turned out as good a class of work as journeymen working in the same shop. During that fall his father consented to purchase for him a small foundry and machine shop then lying idle in Enniskillen, and in the fall of 1869 he went into the old shop with \$40 cash capital which he earned while in Mr. Cole's employ. He first started to manufacture sleighs and cutters, next spring a few wagons and buggies, and such repairing as was offered; in the fall he got some plough patterns and manufactured a few ploughs; in the following spring, finding the demand increasing in that line, he abandoned the wagon business altogether, and during the fall he was unable to supply the demand for ploughs. The following season he took up the manufacture of other farm implements. His brother, Robert H. Sylvester, then came into his employ and the business rapidly increased from year to year. Mr. Sylvester's ambition to succeed, and his perseverance and application soon gained for him a wide-spread reputation, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to bring home from a county fair from 10 to 15 first prizes. Finding his premises too small he built large additions to enable him to supply the increasing demand. In 1881 he had the misfortune of being burned out. Before rebuilding he was waited on by deputations from the towns of Bowmanville, Oshawa, Port Hope, Woodstock and Lindsay, each offering great inducements to remove his business. He decided to accept the offer made by the town of Lindsay, and located there because it was situated in a first-class agricultural district and enjoying first-class railroad facilities and water connection for shipping. He commenced building the present extensive premises in the spring of 1882 and went into the extensive manufacture of all kinds of agricultural implements. In 1885 he admitted his brother, Robert H. Sylvester, into partnership. Since then they have gone into the manufacture of self-binders extensively. In 1889 one carload was sent to the province of Manitoba and gained for themselves a widespread reputation; and in 1890 no less than thirty carloads of machinery from this firm, consisting of binders, mowers, rakes, press drills, ploughs and harrows, were sold throughout the province of Manitoba, and the marvellous success of the Sylvester steel binder and the Monitor press drill have induced this firm to locate agencies at all the leading towns in the province of Manitoba and the Territories. They are determined to place on the market binders equal to the best American machines at considerable lower prices. Their new Monitor press drill has been greatly improved since last season. This drill is guaranteed to be the best in the market or no sale. It can be changed to a broadcast seeder, making it a combined machine if necessary. By using it as a press drill on 300 acres enough seed alone will be saved to pay for the machine. The manufacturers assert that this drill is unequalled. This firm is also placing on the market a large number of Clark's Patent Cultivating Disc Harrows. Farmers interested should call at their agencies and examine these machines before purchasing elsewhere, or apply to the head

office at Brandon, in the province of Manitoba, or Lindsay, in the province of Ontario, for catalogue and price list. A full line of repairs will be kept at the different agencies throughout the province.

**Better Support for High-class  
Stallions.**

BY J. D. O'NEIL, V. S., LONDON.

At this time there is much diversity of opinion as to the class of horses farmers should breed. Throughout the Dominion there is a growing difficulty because insufficient patronage has been given in order to bring in or retain the best sires of any of the recognized breeds. It is only the offspring of such that will find buyers at paying prices. Yet the difficulty that the owner of a first-class stallion meets is the mongrel-bred, scrub stallions, or unsound horses that are held at such low service fees as to rob the high-priced, pure-bred stallions of anything like sufficient to repay the first outlay and travelling expenses. Numbers of the horses travelling would not make saleable geldings if castrated, yet through boasting and talking up bogus pedigrees they could not possibly produce certificates of, and which many more pretend they have no use for, and that a pedigree can be made to order, forgetting that such is a penal offence. Pedigree alone will not do, it must be backed up with size, substance, individuality, symmetry, power, conformation of limbs, feet, action, and above all, soundness. Our best mares must be bred to the best stallions, and to this add good care and feed for the best results. Castrate the colts, but retain every promising filly for breeding purposes; a particularly good and well-bred colt will find a purchaser from the newer districts. The common mares that were bred to such sires as we have had, viz:—Tester, Harper, Truxton, Judge Curtis, King Tom, Stockwood, Nicolet, Caligula, Newcourt, Albert, Inspector and others compared with the same class of mares, stunted to horses of no breeding, the prices are about as follows; From thoroughbred stallions and common mares, \$120 to \$500 each when properly handled and ready for the market, while the other, after all the fitting and handling, bring from \$75 to \$125 each. Both London and Toronto spring sales show this to be the case. The McKinley Bill affects the nondescript class worse and will shut out the sale of those that have been bought up for street car work. The same feed and room are required to produce either class of horse, the principal difference being in the service fees. The services of the best sires are obtained at from \$12 to \$20, while the others are all the way from \$3 to \$8. It is easily reckoned which is the most profitable class to raise. From not receiving sufficient patronage many of the best horses have been taken away, either sold or sacrificed, which all have regretted when it was too late, after their offspring became marketable and they found out the value of them. There is hardly a farmer who has ever owned a brood mare sired by a thoroughbred horse that has not found the value of her. I should suggest that breeders call meetings in the winter season at convenient places, and invite all agriculturists, both successful and unsuccessful, and invite those that understand the subject of breeding and the kind of horses that will sell, select a committee to decide on which of the distinct breeds are desirable to use in the different districts, and have these report at a subsequent meeting. Whatever sires are chosen should pass a compe-

tent board of veterinary surgeons as to soundness, and should have certified certificates of registration in their respective stud books. As choosing stallions is done under the present system, horses are exhibited at the spring shows where many barely see the animals, and toggled up as they are in their Sunday clothes, they appear to the best advantage, while no chance for inspection is given to those on the lookout for what they want in this line. Then, again, at our most important fairs I have seen horses awarded first premiums that were roasters of the worst kind, but through the clever handling of the groom it was never detected, or was passed over by the judges. At our fairs many prizes are awarded to animals (or rather to their owners) which are totally unfit for breeding purposes; still on the reputation thus gained they are used by those who know no better, these often trusting to the judgment of those appointed who are not unlikely unprincipled if they do happen to know what they are placing prizes upon. Too many accept the position as judge when they are totally unfit to act, while the tricks that the owners of stallions are up to in order to deceive are too numerous to mention here. In conclusion, whatever breed of sires or dams you use make sure that they are sound, that they are free from hereditary unsoundness, of which there are many, such as ophthalmia cataract (blindness), roaring, whistling, wheezing, chorea, springhalt, spavin, ringbone, curb, narrow, contracted feet, predisposition to navicular disease. Those I have enumerated are all as likely to be reproduced in the offspring as color, and for any of the above the groom has always a plausible excuse as to how it happened. All stallions should be examined by one or more competent veterinary surgeons before being led into a ring, the certificate to be produced before the judging commences. As before mentioned, an unsound sire should not be allowed to travel for public service, and the sooner an act to prevent such be brought in force the better for breeding generally.

**British Columbia.**

With the increased facilities for travel afforded to Canadians by the building of the C. P. R., the east and west of the Dominion have now been in touch for some time. Our Pacific province that a few years ago appeared almost as difficult of access as Siberia, to reach which a circuitous route west through the United States, and thence northward by steamers on the Pacific had to be undertaken, is now but a very few days distant, and the traveller has all the most modern railway comforts to assist him in passing the short time occupied by the journey. Yet to the great mass of our population there is less known of British Columbia than of any other province in the Dominion. We hear tales of the richness of its mines, its forests, and its fisheries. We, or our friends may, perhaps, have had roses, carnations or other flowers sent from there by post, while we have been for many weeks in the iron grip of King Frost; and we have probably looked upon them as having been grown in the hot house, and as only being a base imposition on our credulity.

We may have heard of the good markets, the prosperous condition of farmers, and that it is the province of contentment. But after all few of us have realized that there are good grounds for these reports. Travellers' tales are proverbial, but when all travellers tell the same story, it is apt to grow momentous and to strike us as the truth. The boast of British Columbia is that the McKinley Bill has had no injurious effect there. There is a good market for all farm produce at home, and there are every year large importations from Oregon and California of what we in the east are anxious to ship over the border. The mild climate of the coast is caused by the warm waters of the Japanese current

striking the shores, and there is seldom any length of severe weather, and frequently at Victoria no snow falls during an entire winter. In another column will be found an advertisement offering for sale some of the rich lands of the Fraser River.

We commend this to the attention of our readers, for it is our duty as the farmer's friend to point out the most promising field in the Dominion to those, mostly our young men who "will go west" to make a start for themselves, and to point out that British Columbia possesses superior advantages to the neighboring states, a country still in the Dominion where there is little or no fluctuation in prices, no failure in crops, and where the machinations of McKinley & Co. are a dead letter.

#### Patrons of Industry.

Mr. Robert McHolm, Eramosa P. O., sends the following report of a large meeting of the above held at Fergus, on March 7th, where about 400 members from the various subordinate Lodges throughout the county met for the purpose of organizing a County Association for the county of Wellington:—The members were systematically arranged through the hall, and the officers of the subordinate associations seated on the platform. The meeting was opened with a short address by Mr. Smith Stevens, organizer for the Order, Mr. George Allen acting as chairman and Mr. Mitchell, Sprinkbank, as secretary.

After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, George Darby, Marden P. O.; Vice-President, John Farrelly, Parker; Secretary, John Randall, Camnock; Treasurer, Thomas Ruddall, Oustic; Executive Committee, George Allen, Alex. Hill, John Scott, W. L. McKenzie; Contracting Committee, W. Armstrong, David Rea, S. Williams. Addresses regarding the subject of borrowing money for the purpose of paying off mortgages were given. Among other statements it was said that 5,000 farms have been abandoned in the States. At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, it was shown that of 18,000 farmers of that State only 1,500 were owners of unencumbered lands, and of these one-half had given chattel mortgages. It was also stated by such an authority as General Butler that the farm lands of the Western States were mortgaged up to the enormous sum of three and a-half billions; and it was further stated that the Farmers' Alliance were endeavoring to get money at 3% to relieve the immense distress there.

Eighteen Lodges were represented at the Fergus meeting, and the Order appears to be in a flourishing condition.

[We are always glad to hear from any associations organized in the interests of farmers. We invite interested parties to send us reports, and as much information as possible concerning the workings of the various orders.—ED.]

Clarksburg, April 2nd, 1891.

MR. H. A. STRINGER, London:

DEAR SIR,—I must take the pleasure of saying a few words about the road cart that I purchased from you last fall. I must say it beats any cart I ever road in. It is an easy riding cart, and is very strong. I have allowed several to try it, and they like it first-class. I sold it to day to a party in town. Please send me another as soon as possible. (See cut of cart on page 152.)

JAS. NEELY, Clarksburg, Ont.

#### A Commercial Fertilizer.

Along the line of more advanced farming the use of commercial fertilizers will become more general. In Great Britain, where farming is brought to the highest perfection, commercial fertilizers are considered a necessity. In root and other crops a stimulating manure is required that starts the tender plant and pushes it forward strengthening its early growth, thereby enabling it to push out the roots to draw from the soil the ingredients necessary for plant food. Every crop has its critical period, which generally is in obtaining a proper start. The different soils are lacking in the different essential ingredients necessary for plant food. Very few farmers have the means of obtaining a proper analysis. By testing some of the commercial fertilizers a properly balanced manure might be found suitable to any soil.

Mr. W. A. Freeman, Hamilton, Ont., offers the following prizes on potatoes and fall wheat to be harvested in 1892, and has appointed the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to fix the rules of the contest.

#### RULES OF THE POTATO CONTEST FOR 1892.

1. Each contestant must use exclusively Freeman's Fertilizer. Must be residents or owners of land in Canada.
2. To enter the contest, you have only to notify the Freeman Fertilizer Works that you propose to try for the prize. This may be done by letter or postal card, but such notices must be given before May 15, 1892, at latest.
3. The land must be just one acre (43,560 sq. feet), carefully measured by a disinterested party before or within thirty days after planting, whose affidavit (made before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public) will be required on the certificate for the purpose provided on page 2 of the contest book, which will be sent free to those competing.
4. The hills or rows must be at least 12 inches from the boundary line of the acre. Only one crop from one planting will be counted; no late planting between the original rows or hills, or other subterfuge will be permitted.
5. W. A. FREEMAN OF FARMER'S ADVOCATE must be notified at least two weeks before the proposed date of the harvest, so that a representative may be present if possible.
6. The harvesting must be done in the presence of a disinterested witness, and if not satisfied that it is the exact and original one acre, they will have it measured by a third party. The witnesses must supervise the weighing or measuring of the crop. Their signatures, under oath, must attest the honesty and correctness of the contestant's report, on the certificate provided for the purpose.
7. A complete record must be kept of the crop, and must be given in the blank pages provided for the purpose, in the contest book. This can be done by answering in the order named, the questions asked in the book. Thus the work of making out the report will be very simple—just answer the questions.
8. These reports must be made in the contest book, which, with the report so made, must reach FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., Nov. 1st, 1892, at the latest, and as much earlier as possible.
9. The prize will be awarded for the largest yield of potatoes in a single crop on one exact acre, raised on Freeman's Fertilizer exclusively, as reported in accordance with these rules. The Fertilizer can be purchased direct from the factory or any dealer in it. Price from \$30 to \$40 per ton. Terms on spring purchases payable Nov. 1st following; no interest. Less than one-half ton lots, strictly cash. Discount of 5 per cent. for cash on orders of one-half ton and over.

Competitors must furnish dealer's certificate as to purchase of Fertilizers, if not bought direct from works.

#### RULES OF THE FALL WHEAT CONTEST, 1891-2.

1. Each contestant must use Freeman's Fertilizer exclusively. Must be resident or owner of land in Canada.
2. To enter the contest you have only to notify the Freeman Fertilizer Works that you propose to try for the prize. This may be done by letter or postal card, but such notice must be given before Sept. 1st, '91, at latest.
3. The land must be just five acres (217,800 square feet) carefully measured by a disinterested party before or within thirty days after sowing, whose affidavit (made before a Justice of Peace or Notary Public) will be required on the certificate for the purpose provided on page 2 of the contest book, which will be sent free to those competing.
4. The drills or sowing must not extend over the boundary of the five acres.
5. The harvesting and threshing must be done in the presence of a disinterested witness, and if he is not satisfied that it is the exact and original five acres, he will measure it. The witness must supervise the weighing of the crop. His signature, along with the contestants under oath, must attest the

honesty and correctness of the contestant's report on the certificate provided for the purpose.

6. A complete record must be kept of the crop, and must be given in the blank pages provided for the purpose in the contest book. This can be done by answering in the order named the questions asked in the book. Thus the work of making out the report will be very simple—just answer the questions.

7. These reports must be made in the contest book, which, with the report so made, must reach the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont. (who will act as judges), on or before 15th October, 1892, at the latest, and as much earlier as possible.

8. The prize will be awarded for the largest yield of wheat in a single crop of five acres exactly, raised on Freeman's Fertilizer exclusively, as reported in accordance with these rules. The Fertilizer can be purchased from our agents or direct from factory. Price \$30 to \$40 per ton. Spring orders payable Nov. 1st following; no interest; or 5 per cent. cash. Less than one-half ton lots, strictly net cash. All goods F. O. B. cars, Hamilton. Competitors must furnish dealer's certificate, &c. (See potato test.)

9. Competitors securing 1st prize cannot compete for 2nd prize.

The following letter explains itself:—

Duart, Ont., March 23rd, 1891.

W. A. Freeman:

DEAR SIR,—I write to order one ton of Pure Growth Fertilizer, to be delivered at Muir Kirk station not later than 15th of April. The results of last season's fertilizer were so satisfactory that I do not think I could get along without it.

Yours truly, E. L. SMITH.

#### FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

##### Potato Culture.

BY G. C. CASTON.

There is probably no crop more suitable for light soils, or, on an average more profitable than the potato. When taken from the field in the fall and marketed at 35 to 40 cents per bag an average crop will pay better than any kind of grain, and leaves the soil in far better shape for the succeeding crop. The potato succeeds best on a light loamy soil, or what we would call a warm loam, and do very well on a clay loam, but, as a rule, do not succeed well on stiff clay. The best preparation for the seed is a crop of clover ploughed under the previous fall, or an old sod that has been long in pasture broken up early in the fall and worked over in spring, and made mellow before planting-time. If, however, a crop of grain has been grown the year previous, then the stubble should be gang-ploughed as soon as possible after harvest, and ploughed with the narrow plough later in the fall. With regard to the application of manure opinions differ. Some advocate ploughing it in in the fall, and others in the spring. I would prefer (and this is my own practice) to put it on late in the fall, after the second ploughing or in the beginning of winter, spreading it over the ground and allowing it to leach into the soil until I wanted to plough the land for crop, then plough it under. On light soils potatoes will take a considerable quantity of manure, and will respond well to a liberal dressing. As a special fertilizer there is, perhaps, nothing better than hardwood ashes, as the potato is a great consumer of potash. A light dressing will be very valuable as a supplement to the barnyard manure. The results will be noticed in the rich dark green color of the tops, and in the increased size of the tubers.

As to time of planting. My own practice is to plant the last week in May, though some varieties require a longer season than others and might be planted earlier than that, although as a rule there is not much warmth before that, and potatoes will not sprout till the ground becomes warm. Some plant as late as the latter part of June with the hope of escaping the ravages of the beetles, and some varieties do fairly well when planted as late as that if the

soil is in good condition and is kept thoroughly well cultivated during the hot weather. But as a rule the 24th to the 30th of May will prove the most suitable time to plant.

In preparing the seed opinions differ as to the best manner of cutting the sets, and the amount of seed in a hill, some leaving two eyes and planting three in a hill, some leaving three eyes and three sets in a hill, some plant whole tubers, putting two small ones or one large one in a hill. There is also a difference of opinion as to the best manner of planting. The plan mostly adopted is to make scores or light furrows with the plough, and cross those with a marker and drop the seed in the furrows where the marker crosses them, thus leaving them in hills about 30 inches apart each way. The advantages of this system is in being able to work them both ways with the cultivator, and in being easier to dig than in the continuous row or drill. But my own experience is that the best results will be obtained by using neither cut seed nor large or small tubers, but medium-sized ones planted whole, and placed about 15 inches apart in a continuous drill, and the drills about 30 inches apart. I simply draw a light furrow with a small plough, drop the seed along in the furrow 15 inches apart, then take the plough and throw the furrow back on top of the seed, being careful to see that it is all covered. As soon as the potatoes are up I harrow them with an implement made like a cultivator, only having harrow teeth in it instead of hoes (it is made for this special purpose and can be set wide or narrow as needed), giving the soil a thorough stirring. Then, as soon as weeds begin to appear, I use the horse hoe regularly till the potatoes are large enough to hill up, when I put the mouldboards on to the horse hoe and give them a light hilling up. It is a great mistake to pile up large hills on potatoes; I believe in flat cultivation, putting a flat, broad hill on them, just throwing up sufficient soil to prevent the tubers from getting sunburnt.

The paris green is applied with water, using a sprinkler to put it on with. It is applied just when the first crop of young beetles begin to eat the leaves. There is always a second crop of beetles, so that we have to repeat the dose, but if applied just at the right time they are easily kept in check.

With regard to varieties, the six I would name for this section would be White Elephant, Late Rose, Beauty of Hebron, St. Patrick, Manitoba Cup, and Burbanks. Without doubt the Early Rose was the best potato that has been introduced in the last 20 years, but is now run out, and although the quality is still good, the yield is now so small as to make it unprofitable. My favorite variety is the White Elephant; quality first-class, as good as any I know of, while the yield excels any variety I have tried for several years. It is a late variety, and requires a long season. Planted about the 24th of May the tops remain green in the fall and the tubers continue to grow till the frost kills the tops. If not stopped by the frost the tops will remain green till well into October. The color resembles the Hebron, but they grow much larger and of an even size, having very few small ones among them. They are a clean skinned variety and not inclined to scab. The Late Rose, though not of as good quality as the Elephant, is a good variety to yield. It is a long, red potato, having

red streaks running through it, and clean skinned, smooth surface, late, and requires a long season.

The St. Patrick, a comparatively new variety here, promises well, resembles the Elephant in size and appearance, a little whiter in color; quality good; very prolific; season late, and, like the Elephant, should be planted early.

The Manitoba Cup, as the name indicates, was introduced here from Manitoba. It resembles the old Irish Cup, which was such a favorite here years ago, though not so red or rough in the skin, it is otherwise marked very much like it; grows to about the same size; its season about the same; yields well, and is very solid, and keeps firm till late in summer, altogether a very desirable variety. The Hebron is so well known that it hardly needs any description. It ripens here two or three weeks earlier than any of the other varieties mentioned; of good to best quality, though in my experience of it, I consider the Elephant equally as good. The Burbanks, though well known through the greater part of the province, has only been grown here a year or two, and promises to become very popular, as it is of good quality and yields well. And if I were to add a seventh variety or name a substitute for the Hebron, which is not as good as when first introduced, I would name the White Rose, a new early variety; the best early potato in point of quality I have ever tried. But I would not recommend it for profit, as it does not yield well. I would not plant it extensively, but have a few rows for home use, till the other varieties are ripe. I can heartily recommend it as an early table variety of the very highest quality.

According to the report of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario, potatoes show by far the greatest profit per acre of any crop grown, nearly four times that of any kind of grain, and this year they must be more profitable, as they were a very good crop in this section, and now, at the time of writing, are selling at 70 to 75 cents per bag of 90 pounds. They were sold out of the field in the fall at 40 to 45 cents per bag, and have been steadily rising in price all winter owing to the great demand for them in the United States. Farmers through this section are going more extensively into potato culture every year, some planting as much as 10, 12 or 15 acres, while many who used to plant half an acre now plant from three to six acres.

I would sum up with the following points:— That the potato is the most profitable crop the Ontario farmer grows. That if properly managed, very little, if any, hand hoeing is required; the cultivating can be done with the horse. That a good crop can be grown without manure if a crop of clover has been ploughed under previously, or an old sod that has been long in pasture broken up and made mellow before planting, that is, where the land is of fair quality. That the tubers will be smoother and cleaner than where manure is used too plentifully. That where they are planted after a crop of grain, say wheat or oats, they will require a dressing of manure. That when this is supplemented by a light dressing of hardwood ashes the increase in yield and quality will well repay the trouble and expense. That they pay well if sold out of the field at 35 to 40 cents per bag. That in plentiful years, when low in price and will not pay to market, they will pay well to feed to stock of any kind, being far ahead of

turnips in this respect. That the culture of the potato leaves the land in the best condition of any crop we can grow on it, and if we wish to secure a good catch of grass seed of any kind there is no preparation of the soil so favorable to that end as a previous crop of well-cultivated potatoes.

#### SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

##### The Potato.

BY F. W. LAMB, WALKERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.

The potato, our most useful vegetable, also the most profitable to raise for market, does not receive the attention which it should. In growing potatoes three things are absolutely necessary: Good seed, good soil, and good cultivation. The seed should be good, medium-sized potatoes; cut with two eyes to each cut, if possible. The soil should be a loam, moist, but not wet, as the least water on potatoes at any time will kill them. Heavy clay is not so good, as it is harder to cultivate and does not give as good a quality. But the most essential of all is good cultivation. Land that has grown a good crop of grain should be gang-ploughed, or cultivated thoroughly immediately after harvest; then manured at the rate of fifteen two-horse loads of well-rotted manure spread evenly over the ground and ploughed in before the ground is frozen. In the spring, as soon as the soil is dry, plough and harrow it well; then leave it until the fifteenth of May. By this time any weed seed that may have been in the ground or manure will have started to grow, but gang-ploughing or cultivating will kill them. As soon as your ground is in good shape make it in drills, as for turnips, thirty inches apart, but not quite as deep as for other roots; drop your seed in the hollow between the drills, about one foot apart, and harrow it once across the drills; this will cover them and leave them in good condition to grow rapidly. From twelve to fourteen bushels of seed will plant an acre in this way. Harrow as soon as the first weeds appear, which will be in about ten days. As soon as the potatoes are up enough to see, run the scuffler between them, and hoe between the hills, as the first cultivation, if done right, saves a lot of work later on. As soon as they are high enough, put the side-moulders on the scuffler and mould them slightly. Continue to work among them in this way until high enough to hill up for the last time, which should be done with a double mouldboard scuffler. Now for the bugs: As soon as they can be seen apply paris green, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, with a whisk or small broom. They are easy killed if taken in time, but if allowed to go too long they injure the potato and require more time and green to kill them. As soon as the tops are dead, dig them with a potato digger, if you have one; if not, a plough will do. Put in small pits, and cover with dry straw and a little earth. Sell, if you can; if you can't, store in the cellar or in frost-proof pits for winter. The six best varieties for this country are: White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, Empire State, for field crop; Early Ohio, Early Sunrise, for early market; Late Rose, for feeding cattle, as it is a good yielder but a poor color.

Be honest in dairying, says an exchange. That is good advice.—Be honest at every step. Be honest with the cow. To neglect her or to underfeed her is downright dishonesty.

**Dominion Grange.**

The following is an abridged report of the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, which met in the city of London, February 10th, 11th, 12th, 1891. After appointing the usual committees the Worthy Master, Mr. H. Y. Glendenning, Manilla, Ont., delivered the following address:—

**MASTER'S ADDRESS.**

As members of Dominion Grange and representatives of division and subordinate Granges constituting our Order, we have met for the sixteenth time in annual session in the Forest City, where the Dominion Grange was organized on the 2nd day of June, 1874. I welcome you, and solicit your assistance in our deliberations for the advancement of our noble Order and calling.

From an agriculturist's standpoint it cannot be said that upon the whole farming has been a financial success during the past year. In the sections of the province where spring wheat is principally grown, the crops have been poor with the prices not sufficiently high to pay the farmer for his labor. The barley crop was also below the average, and the detrimental effects of the increased American tariff under the McKinley Bill has reduced the price to such an extent that it is not likely to be profitable to continue the cultivation of the six-rowed varieties that are used by the American malsters. The increased tariff is also a severe blow to the horse and egg trade of our country. However much we may regret the shutting out of our products from the American market, that is no reason why we should sit down and lament the loss without trying to better our condition. To the progressive Canadian farmer the American tariff will make him look about for other markets. The cattle trade with Britain, which has been found so profitable of late years, is in no way restricted, and a market can be found there for all the good beef that Canadian farmers can produce.

The cheese industry is also one that has been found to pay well. Large sections of the country that have few or no factories will find it profitable to turn their attention to the manufacture of a first-class article of cheese. The manufacture of butter is one that presents itself to the farmer, but it must be conducted on the same principle as the cheesemaking to secure a uniform grade of good butter which will command the top price in foreign markets. I am pleased to see that the Dominion and Ontario Governments are assisting in that direction, and trust that their efforts may be crowned with success. The thanks of the farmers are due to the Dominion Government for their efforts in trying to introduce the two-rowed varieties of barley, such as are used by the British malster, and I trust that we may be able to produce an article that will meet the requirements of the British trade.

**LEGISLATION.**

From time to time at our annual meetings matters of legislation of great importance have been discussed by you, and the results laid before the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto with gratifying success; but much remains to be done. One assessment law press heavily on the farmer, as his property is visible, while that of the wealthy capitalist is largely invisible, and at the most only the income over and above \$400 of the money lender is assessable.

This is an opportune time for you to give this matter your careful consideration. The manufacturers of our country are highly protected in all they produce, and will doubtless continue to make every effort to maintain their position, while another class of the community, found chiefly in the towns and cities, advocate what is known as the Henry George or Single Tax theory, which would remove all import duties and the tax from the palace of the millionaire, and place it on the land alone. This is a question for your careful attention, as the farmers are the largest landowners of our country, and their wealth lies principally therein.

**EDUCATION.**

This is a question that should receive your careful consideration. Only about one in thirty of the pupils that attend the public school ever reach the high school, and about one in 150 the college. About ninety per cent. of the children of our country finish their education in the common, or public school. Nothing could show more clearly the importance of these schools in the educational system of our country, or better demonstrate the necessity of increasing the efficiency and the comprehensiveness of the branches of learning taught in them.

I am pleased to say that in the Province of Ontario we have an admirable school system; but in some respects it needs amending. I wish to call your attention to the unequal size and assessments of rural sections in the various townships. This often is a great grievance, sometimes children having to go two or three miles to the school in the section to which their property belongs, while there may be another school within a mile from where they live which they cannot attend without paying extra taxes. This is a state of affairs that has grown up in our country, school houses having been built in central places amongst a few settlers which gave them the needed accommodation at the time, but ill suited to the wants of the whole community when the townships became cleared and settled. This difficulty could be smoothed out to a considerable extent if about two-thirds of an average salary for

each teacher in the township were levied upon the whole municipality and parents given the privilege to send their children to the nearest school. This would still retain the present local school board system which appears to be prized so highly by the people of the rural districts.

**THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

I am pleased to call your attention to the continued prosperity of the Agricultural College at Guelph as an institution of learning, where our young men have an opportunity to fit themselves for the responsible profession of a farmer. I say profession, for every day it is more apparent, as the natural fertility of the soil is lessened by the severe strain it has been subjected to in the past by continual grain growing, that it requires men of thought, judgment, and deep research to manage the farms and improve their productive qualities, so as to make their working profitable, and compete with other and newer countries in the markets of the world. While on this subject permit me to say that as many of the farmers of our country have not had the opportunity of attending an Agricultural College, the Grange, where it is properly conducted in conformity with its "declaration of principles," supplies to them a longfelt want, where the valuable lessons of the farm and household can be reviewed, familiarized, and made useful and practical; where men and women can accustom themselves to public reading, reciting and speaking; where valuable knowledge can be received and imparted by lectures, essays, and in the exchange of views upon important questions. I regret that we have not been in a position lately to send a delegate to our parent body, the National Grange of the United States, but hope that the time is not far distant, so that Dominion Grange may be able to send a representative to extend the fraternal hand of friendship and brotherly love.

Patrons, I will not trespass further on your time; my official relations as Master of Dominion Grange will close during this session, and as I return to you the gavel, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the honor and the many expressions of your fraternal courtesy and regard. I shall ever carry with me the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards the officers and members of Dominion Grange, as well as the members of our Order throughout the Dominion.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Your Executive Committee report that they have had three meetings since the last annual meeting of the Dominion Grange. They met on the 5th of March to revise the proceedings and prepare memorials, as instructed by resolution. An interview was sought and obtained with the Hon. the Attorney-General and Government of Ontario and a memorial presented asking:

That the municipal law be so amended that the ballots at municipal elections shall contain a blank space for voting yea, and nays for the reduction of County Councils; and where a majority of the ratepayers vote yea, the County Council shall consist of the Reeves only, each Reeve having one additional vote for each Deputy-Reeve to which his county is entitled by the present law, in addition to his own;

That Municipal Councils may grant permission to persons who plant hedges along the highways to build a fence for their protection, not more than six feet out on the road allowance, but not for a longer period than six years;

That any person be allowed to keep one dog upon payment of one dollar for a tag, such tag to be numbered and registered, so that the owner can be identified by the tag, which must be worn upon a collar around the neck of the dog;

That any person keeping more than one dog shall pay for each additional dog a license fee of five dollars;

That any person owning a dog for which a tag has not been provided shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2, or more than \$5, and a fine of \$1 per week after that so long as the dog shall run without a tag, and that this law be made compulsory throughout Ontario.

We desire to call your attention to the way in which the Millers' Association of Middlesex, Elgin, Essex, Kent and Lambton are oppressing the farmers of the said counties. The rate of exchange, as adopted by the said Association, is excessive, and we believe that the Government of the province should ascertain and fix a just and equitable rate of exchange in lieu of the abolition of gisting the farmer's wheat, which is sought by this Association. The following petition was also drafted and sent to the Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa:—

"Whereas: Failures do occur from time to time amongst our chartered banks which occasion loss and impair the public confidence in our monetary system. Therefore, we would urge upon your honorable body to take the issue of the currency into your own hands and become responsible therefore, which would make our paper money good enough anywhere throughout the Dominion. Also that in consideration of the high price of binding twine in this country that this article of vital importance to the farmer be placed upon the free list."

A circular was also sketched, and afterwards finished and printed by the worthy Secretary, embodying the questions sent out; also setting forth the liability of members for back dues, who had left the Granges in an irregular manner, and advising the resuscitation of dormant Granges when such was possible; otherwise advising them to send in their seals, charters and books, as soon as possible to Secretaries of Division Grange, and where no Division Grange was in existence, to send them to Dominion Grange. A meeting for the

purpose of considering various matters of interest, which had accumulated and was believed to demand their attention, was held in Toronto, Sept. 16th. It was thought a good deal of information could be gathered from members of the Order who would be in Toronto at that time.

A circular was sketched calling attention to the necessity of reviving activity in Grange interest, and again calling attention to the questions which had been sent out for discussion, and requesting that answers be sent in in time for the annual meeting. The question of making some provision for an organ for our Order was a matter which required our attention.

A number of members were desirous of receiving the higher degrees, and have for some time been pressing to have them conferred. There being some expense connected with this, the Committee decided to have the degrees conferred, and follow the usage of the National Grange, and make a charge of \$1 for each. The Committee decided to ask a few of the members who were thought to be competent to deal with the questions, to prepare papers on certain subjects to be read at this meeting. The advantage of this will be quite apparent, as they can have a much better chance of doing such work at home, when reference can be had to books and papers when necessary, than can be had at this meeting.

A matter which has occupied the attention of the Committee has been the desirability of establishing in various parts of this province small Experimental Farms or Stations. It seems obvious that one of the most valuable branches of the Guelph Agricultural College is the experimental branch, and to those who have paid attention to the matter it is abundantly evident that a variety of grain or grass may be suited to one locality and not another. That the Bulletin published at Guelph truthfully setting forth the results of experiments with certain kinds of wheat or other grains, and intended for the information and advantage of the farmer, may be quite misleading to farmers in other localities. We would therefore call the attention of this body to the propriety of asking the Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, to set apart a sufficient sum to establish and maintain as many branch Experimental Stations as in their opinion would be necessary in the province.

The Grange has for years been asking that agriculture be made one of the studies in rural schools, and henceforth that branch, which most farmers believed to be a necessary study to the young who were growing up to take their places on the farm, will be taught.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

I find from the books that two subordinate Granges have been organized since our last annual meeting, namely, Laird Grange, No. 942, in Ontario, and Eden Grange, No. 943, in Manitoba, but none are reported from the Maritime Provinces. Waverly Grange, No. 837, is the only one I know of that has surrendered its charter, but I regret to say that much apathy seems to prevail in many localities. Twenty one division and one hundred subordinate Granges have reported during the year, fifteen of which reported direct to the Dominion Grange and eighty-five through divisions. The receipts of the Secretary since the last annual meeting amounted to \$386.50, and the disbursements to \$208.15.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.**

That the Committee is fully convinced that the farmers are laboring under a great disadvantage, on account of the high tariff and low prices for produce. We are glad to note that they are turning their attention to other products instead of wheat, as it is the opinion of your Committee wheat has been raised at a loss the last few years in Eastern Canada. It is the opinion of the Committee that farmers should turn their attention to stock raising and dairying, as we believe that besides being a paying business, it will help to improve the fertility of the soil and restore its former richness. From the great quantity of wheat produce in the past the soil has been run down. The better to aid in the work the farmer should pay more attention to making and saving manure, as, doubtless, there is much loss by paying too little attention to this branch of farm work. We also recommend that farmers pay more attention to underdrainage. We know that in some sections it receives much attention, but in many places it is neglected.

It is useless to say, "I can't afford it," because anyone who has not the means can obtain it from the Government at a low rate of interest and pay it back in small sums in taxes, but not until he has been paid fourfold on the investment. We are sorry to note that our American cousins have imposed such a high duty under the McKinley Bill on much of our produce which goes to their market, particularly horses, cattle, barley and eggs. We hope the time is not far distant when high tariff barriers will be broken down. We believe it will be a time of great rejoicing.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.**

First. In favor of a reduction in the number of members to the County Councils in the following manner:—The ballots for the election of councillors to contain a blank for the elector to vote yea or nay; that at any election where the majority vote yea, the County Council shall consist of the Reeves, and that each Reeve shall be entitled to as many votes as there had been Deputy-Reeves in his municipality in addition to his own.

Second. That the Act respecting noxious weeds be amended by making the appointment of inspec-

tors compulsory in every municipality; also, that the occupant should be made responsible for the suppression of the weeds, and not the owners, as at present provided; also, that when the occupant has honestly tried to do his duty and complied with the law he should not be fined for what might have been an oversight; also, where inspectors have honestly tried to do their duty they should not be punished for an oversight or casual omission.

Third. We are in favor of the total abolition of market fees and tolls on roads.

We recommend that the Ditches' and Water Courses' Act be so amended that all lands lying within 150 rods of the ditch be assessed for its construction and maintenance in proportion to the benefit they receive.

That Chapter 225, Section 17, Sub-Section 1, first line, seventh word, be changed from "may" to "shall."

That the Assessment Law be so amended that every man pay taxes according to his ability.

That the various combines and monopolies existing in the country are injurious to the interests of the people; therefore, we hope the Government will adopt such measures as in their wisdom seems best to suppress and remove them from our land.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

We, your Committee, acknowledge the unspeakable benefits of education in all its branches for all classes in all countries, and desire to express our delight and thankfulness for the splendid system of education we in the Province of Ontario enjoy. We desire to express our gratitude to the Minister of Education for his continued and largely successful exertions in improving this system, and believe that he would be much more successful, and would evince more sympathy with him in his endeavors, and let him know that we appreciate the varied benefits accruing from his labors. We, as farmers, welcome with delight the introduction into our schools of an agricultural text-book. In the working out of the system, there is room for difference of opinion in the various details. And, as we believe the Hon. Mr. Ross competent for the arduous task, we would urge him to go forward and sincerely wish him godspeed.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

We strongly recommend frequent visits between Subordinate Granges for the purpose of interchange of ideas.

We wish to recommend the reduction of Organization fees.

We believe it would be wise for the lecturer of Dominion Grange to visit any Grange that may wish it, said Grange to pay his expenses.

We earnestly recommend that all Granges write and discuss papers on various subjects, and exchange their papers with other Granges.

#### INSURANCE.

Fire insurance is one of the safety valves of society. Helping one another in this way has saved many a person from ruinous embarrassments, and financial ruin. Most right thinking men consider it a charitable institution applying to their own personal interests when needed. Two thoughts naturally arise when insurance is wanted, namely, safety and cost.

All honest insurance is based on the principle of the rate being fixed, or levied according to risk, and the risk so arranged that the assured will feel that if a loss occurs he is a loser as well as the company in every instance. It is evident that mercantile risks, manufacturing run by steam, and buildings crowded closely together and for different purposes, largely occupied, and run by persons who have little or no interest at stake, are not nearly as safe as the isolated dwellings or farm buildings, where the occupant finds that he has a large personal interest invested. Farm risks are perhaps the safest risk extant when they are rightly handled.

The nature of them is such, that within an area of twenty to twenty-five miles from a centre, a company can be formed taking in only farm risks covering from one and a-half million to four million dollars, and with an undertaking of three per cent., which meets the requirements of reasonable laws, gives thirty-five thousand, to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of security divided among one thousand to three thousand farmers, a security that is not surpassed by any institution in existence. One set of directors reasonably scattered can, one or more of them, have a good idea of nearly all the risks held, and a few good agents, just what would nicely do the work, who will take an interest in and do their work well, is all that is needed. An inspector can reach any reported loss in half a days drive, and any member who may consider himself aggrieved can attend a directors' meeting with comparatively little cost; and any member can reach the annual meeting and ventilate his views and vote in the appointment of directors, thereby having practical control of all its interests. The inspector for Ontario reports such companies now being run at a cost of about sixteen cents on one hundred dollars per annum, covering all losses and expenses, and as an instance, the Howick Farmers' Mutual, which has done business for seventeen years, has averaged a fraction less than sixteen cents on a hundred dollars per year during their existence. Such companies can take risks on four years time safely, making the handling of the risks, both as it regards agents and the books of the company, no oftener than is needed, and yet often enough to render them safe. What is sometimes said, that fire insurance companies increase the fires, is not true when rightly worked; but worked on right principles, they have a decided tendency to prevent fires. A reasonable number of

questions touching points for prevention where danger exists, and definite answers thereto should always be given, and no application paper should be considered complete when such questions are not squarely answered. Companies too near to each other, so as to interlap each other with their business, causes a loss of time to agents and often a serious injury to companies. A little higher rate for a few years when the principle of the company is sound, should not cause anyone to be dissatisfied and leave to join another, as in such cases, and to the extent it is done, it renders companies uncertain and more or less insecure. Yet, the voluntary principal, to insure where and when you like, is in accord with the principles of the government of our country, and is evidently right.

As a rule, directors should not take risks, as it interferes with the right of agents, and may become a source of favoritism. Risks should all be based on one-third of the loss being borne by the assured in every instance. This will require an act of Parliament to have it established, as some companies make a specialty of doing otherwise, thereby compelling others to do the same.

Evidently, then, it is the interest of the farmers to do their own insuring, taking exclusive farm risks, running it at farm prices, in regard to agents, directors, inspectors, office work, or any and all other work, for it evidently can be done cheaper and safer by them than by others, and in any other way.

A motion respecting the game laws was moved by James P. Palmer, seconded by James Murison, that Dominion Grange views with pleasure the action of the Government, in appointing a commission to obtain the views of the people of this province regarding the protection of game, and desire to express a hope that all legislation on the subject may be for the benefit of the majority of the people, and not in the interests of companies and monopolies. Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. R. Y. Manning, Manager of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., 35 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont., was admitted, and addressed the meeting, after which it was moved by Bro. Hugh Reid, seconded by Bro. Thomas Porter, that this meeting of Dominion Grange express their entire satisfaction with the address and explanation of the Manager of the G. W. S. Co., and promise to advise our subordinate Granges to give it a trial when wishing to purchase goods through the Grange. Carried.

The Committee on Kindred Societies reported as follows:—We are in honest sympathy with all institutions whose practical working is in the interest of the farmer, wishing them well, and would recommend the members of the Grange everywhere to co-operate with any organization that is working out plans for the advancement of the farmer's interest, in so far as it does not interfere with the interest of our Order or individual interest. On motion the report was adopted.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

reported that they had considered the request of the Maritime Provincial Grange, to allow them to grant charters to Subordinate and Division Granges within its jurisdiction; also to change the manuals, the name of officers, or unwritten work, if considered desirable, they believed the power to change the manuals, the names of officers, and the unwritten work to be beyond our jurisdiction; but if it were not, they could not recommend a change that might so materially change the features of the Order in any locality, and they did not see how a Provincial Grange could have less restrictions and acknowledge a superior Grange at all, therefore they recommended no change. On motion the report was adopted.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

A committee was appointed to make some arrangements whereby the principles of the Order may be brought more prominently before the public, consisting of Bros. H. Clendenning, R. Wilkie, S. B. Brown, Wm. Hopkins, James Skeach and Jabel Robinson, who brought in the following report:—That in their opinion it was highly necessary to have a paper that would be recognized as an official organ, and that at the present time the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published in the city of London, have offered to open their columns to us, and to advocate the Grange and its principles, provided the Grange will supply articles suitable for publication every month, and we advise the Grange to accept this very liberal offer. On motion this report was adopted.

Moved by Bro. Geo. Hood, seconded by Bro. Wm. Hopkins, that Dominion Grange be requested to use its utmost endeavors with the Government for the abolition of the Senate, not only because of its expense, but because of its obstructive nature. Carried.

Moved by Bro. Wm. Hopkins, seconded by Bro. Jos. Skeach, that having heard Mr. Hodson, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in reference to his offer to make that paper the official organ, we hereby accept his offer, and trust that the members will take advantage of it and supply it with articles for publication, and also use their best endeavors to increase its circulation.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Master, Bro. H. Clendenning, Manilla; Overseer, Bro. Jas. K. Little, Lambeth; Secretary, Bro. R. Wilkie, Blenheim; Treasurer, Bro. Geo. Hood, Sunshine; Lecturer, S. Brown, Whitby; Chaplain, Bro. Geo. Lethbridge, Glencoe; Steward, Bro. James Skeach, Corunna; Assistant Steward, Bro. J. Cumling, Londesboro'; Gate-keeper, Bro. J. F. Palmer, Fenelon Falls; Ceres, Sister Cumling,

Londesboro'; Pomona, Sister Lindsay, St. Thomas; Flora, Sister Kaiser, Raper; Lady Steward, Sister Lethbridge, Glencoe; Executive Committee, Bro. Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch; Bro. Peter Hepinstall, Fordwich; Auditors, Bro. J. M. Kaiser, Raper; Bro. Robert Currie, Wingham.

#### NEXT MEETING.

It was moved by Bro. Geo. Hood, seconded by Bro. W. Webster, that Dominion Grange meet in London next year again.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion to change the Constitution at the next annual meeting were given:—

To amend Article 2, Section 1, Constitution of Subordinate Granges, by reducing the quorum—Thomas Porter.

To amend Article 3, Section 1 and 2, Subordinate Granges, to reduce the monthly dues—Thomas Porter.

To amend Article 1, Section 6, Dominion Grange—Peter Hepinstall.

To amend Article 3, Section 3, to reduce charter fees to the Dominion Grange—N. Wilkie.

To amend Article 2, Section 12, Dominion Grange, to give all members at any meeting the right to vote—Thomas Lashbrook.

To amend the Constitution so that no member nominated for any office can withdraw from election without a two-third vote of the Grange—Hugh Reid.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

All the business before the meeting having been disposed of, the officers elect were installed by Jabel Robinson.

The sixteenth annual meeting of Dominion Grange closed in the usual form.

We respectfully suggest to the officers of the Dominion Grange that their Executive meet and choose at least twelve subjects to be debated by the subordinate Granges, naming the subject that shall be debated each month, and that each subordinate Grange be requested to have a paper prepared on the subject specified each month, such paper to be read at their regular monthly meeting; the paper and debate thereon to be forwarded to your secretary, he to make an abridged report of all papers and debates and forward same at once to us, and we will publish all worthy of publication; or, if the Executive so desire, the papers and debates may be forwarded direct to this office and we will condense and publish. We suggest that the subjects chosen be of general importance to all Canadian farmers, as far as possible. If this course is carried out we will give, each month, a PRIZE OF FIVE DOLLARS for the best article on the subject chosen to be debated for that month. In this way the influence of the Grange can be largely augmented. Follow up this practice and hold frequent good open meetings and the results will soon be felt in renewed life and activity.

By this means the farmers all over Canada will be drawn closer together. Unity is strength.

No class are so divided to-day as the farmers, yet no class would be so benefited by unity of action. The manufacturers join and work for their united interests, and thereby the few control the many, all at the expense of the farmer.

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## Family Circle.

## MISS JASPER'S EASTER BONNET.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

It was the first new bonnet Miss Jasper had bought for several seasons, and she was just as fond of a pretty bonnet as most women.

But Miss Jasper did not have a very large income, and there were many things she would have liked that she did not have. She was, however, one of those sensible persons who, if they cannot have what they want, are satisfied with what they can get; and she had worn her old black straw and velvet bonnet through as many as six seasons without wasting any time lamenting because she could not have a new one. In the spring and summer seasons she took off the black velvet and put on some blue ribbon and a bunch of white flowers, and she always felt that the bonnet looked "quite respectable," after all.

Some of her friends took the liberty of saying among themselves that if Miss Jasper would give away or sell or poison a few of her "horrid pets" she might have a new bonnet and new gloves every season with the money she spent purchasing food and luxuries for these pets.

Miss Jasper knew that such remarks were made, but did not care.

Her pets included a monkey, a magpie, a parrot, a squirrel, three cages of canaries, two cats, and a not very amiable poodle dog. All of these animals lived very happily together in Miss Jasper's sitting-room, and they were a source of infinite delight to her, no matter how disagreeable they were to her friends.

The magpie was one of the noisiest birds of his kind, and Phoebe, the parrot, was an exceedingly clever bird. She could say more things than any other parrot I ever saw.

Indeed, Miss Jasper affirmed that Phoebe had "just as good sense as anybody," and that she could carry on a conversation with more intelligence than many persons of Miss Jasper's acquaintance.

The squirrel was a bright-eyed, playful little fellow, who kept the big wire hollow wheel of his cage almost constantly in motion, and when set free he would lie like a kitten in Miss Jasper's lap and eat from her hand. The canaries were famous singers, the cats were sleek, dignified old tabbies, who appeared in new ribbon and collars every week, and Phoebe, the little white poodle, was without spot or blemish on his fleecy hair.

But, dearly as she loved them all, Miss Jasper sometimes felt that she loved Dandy, the monkey, a "leete mite" more than she loved any of her other pets.

Dandy had been brought to her when he was but a little baby of a monkey by a cousin of Miss Jasper's who was a sailor. That was ten years ago, and Dandy had steadily grown in Miss Jasper's favor, although he had been a great deal of care and no little expense, besides giving her neighbors offence at different times.

Never would gentle, timid little Miss Jasper forget one dreadful morning when there came a loud decisive knock at her back door, and, on hurrying to respond to it, Miss Jasper found there a large, red-faced and furiously angry Irish woman who lived near her.

In her arms was a struggling, squawking and tailless rooster, while a fine Plymouth Rock hen lay dead in a basket dangling from her arm.

"Oh, good morning, Mrs. Moriarty," began Miss Jasper, pleasantly, to which Mrs. Moriarty responded loudly and angrily,—

"Ye see this hin, mum?"

"Wan av the finest birruds av 'is breed she wor, mum!"

"And is she dead?"

"Dead 's it, mum? Dead wid its neck bruke? An' it a-settin' on fifteen eggs an' ready to come off the nest on Chewsday nixt!"

"I'm very sorry, Mrs. —"

"Luk at this rooster, mum," interrupted Mrs. Moriarty. "Luk at 'im!"

She held him up so that it could be seen that there was not a feather left in his tail.

"Poor fellow!" said Miss Jasper. "How did it happen?"

"Ye may well ask that, mum!" fairly shrieked Mrs. Moriarty. "Ye may well sav, 'How did it happen?' since ol' ye come here to hev the loife av the jabberin' baste that caused it to happen."

"Here, Mrs. Moriarty?"

"It's here he abides, mum, more shame to yeef for kapin' the blood-thirsty loikes av 'im on yer premises. Ol' hev his loife or big damidges for the wurruk he's done this day. Two toimes hand-runnin' has this rooster tuk the first pramium at the county fair, an' he'd tuk it again wid tail feathers bevand anny ye iver saw, until your murderin' ould monkey—"

"My monkey?"

"He did it, mum! He bruk the neck av me hin an' stripped me rooster av the finest tail in this country, n um. Ol' hev his loife or the biggest damidges an honest coort an' joory will give me!"

The end of it was that Miss Jasper went very shabby for the next six months, because of the heavy "damidges" demanded by Mrs. Moriarty for the mischief done among her fowls by Dandy.

Miss Jasper thought of that affair as she took her new Easter bonnet from its box and poised it on her hand while gazing at it with the satisfaction most ladies naturally feel in the possession of a becoming new bonnet.

Dandy lay curled up in a snug corner of Miss

Jasper's sitting-room lounge at the time, and she shook her finger at him while saying,

"There, you rascal! I have a new bonnet at last. I might have had three or four bonnets with the money it cost me to pay for the mischief you did the time you got out of the house and into Mrs. Moriarty's chicken lot. And you've had to pay for it, too, you rascal, for I've kept you in the house since then, or tied a rope to your leg when I've let you out. What do you think of that, sir?"

She held the bonnet out toward Dandy as she spoke. He looked at it sleepily with half-closed eyes.

"Isn't it pretty, Dandy?" said Miss Jasper, as she put the bonnet on her head, and playfully plucked the monkey's tail. He sat up now with wide open eyes, and Miss Jasper said:—

"Don't you think that's pretty gay for a woman who will be forty-nine her next birthday?"

Miss Jasper had a habit of talking to her pets exactly as she would have talked to a human being, and now she said,—

"Think of my coming out in a bonnet with red poppies and a gilt buckle on it at my age, Dandy. But the milliner declared they weren't a bit too gay for me. She showed me a bonnet half covered with red roses that she'd made to order for Squire Fallon's wife, and she's twelve years older than I be. Still, I ain't wore anything so gay as this for ten years, and I'm afraid folks'll think I'm getting riddy and foolish in my old age. I wonder if it really is becomin'." These milliners will tell you anything.

It was really a very modest bonnet, after all, and it looked very pretty above Miss Jasper's beautiful, wavy gray hair. She was not given to vain thoughts, but she could not help feeling that the dash of color in the bonnet was really becoming to a dark-eyed woman with hair that was almost white.

Suddenly she turned away from the little mirror, and walked across to Dandy and set the bonnet lightly on his head.

"There," she said, "let me see how it looks on you,—as well as it looks on me, I daresay. Do you want one like it?"

She took the little mirror down from its nail on the wall and held it before Dandy. He set up very stiff with the bonnet on his head.

"And as true as I live, if he didn't grin and smirk like a silly woman," said Miss Jasper, when telling the story afterward. "Yes, he did. He just sat there twisting his head first one side and then the other, and actually if he didn't take the strings in his paws and try to tie 'em same as he'd seen me do, I tell you 'twas enough to make one believe in Darwin right straight through, and I have believed in his theory ever since."

It was on Friday that Miss Jasper's bonnet was sent home, and she stood many times before her mirror trying it on, and made several slight alterations in the arrangement of the trimming before Sunday.

It was a beautiful Easter morning. The sun shone brightly in an unclouded sky. The air and earth were full of suggestions of an early spring. Already the grass in Miss Jasper's dooryard had taken on a shade of green; the crocus buds were swelling, and the birds sang blithely everywhere.

Miss Jasper was up early. Her birds had begun to sing at dawn of day. Her magpie had been so noisy that Phoebe, the parrot, had several times cried out harshly,—

"Oh, shut up! shut up!" and Miss Jasper herself had called out before rising,—

"Yes, Pedro, do shut up. You are making too much noise for Sunday morning."

Phoebe herself had been chattering away at a great rate, saying again and again,—

"Where's Phoebe's breakfast? Breakf-a-a-a-st! Breakf-a-a-a-st! Good morning! Good morning! Shut up, shut up, shut up!"

"Shut up yourself, and there'll be considerable less noise," Miss Jasper had said, reprovingly.

"Although I can't blame any of you for wanting to rejoice this beautiful morning. Dear me, Dandy, don't tear the house down."

Dandy was never chained up at night. Indeed, there was days at a time when he was not chained up at all, although he had never been allowed to run free in the garden or yard since the episode involving the death of Mrs. Moriarty's "hin" and the total loss of her rooster's tail.

Miss Jasper fed her pets, put their various cages in good order, lessened their noise somewhat by putting the magpie into a room by himself, where he sulked in silence. Then Miss Jasper began getting ready for church.

First she took the new bonnet out of its box and laid it on a little stand by the mirror along with the new pearl-gray kid gloves and the dainty new hemstitched handkerchief, bought for this special occasion.

Then she stepped into her bedroom to put on her neat black silk dress which she wore to church only on occasions of special interest. The echoes of the first church bell had slowly and sweetly died away when Miss Jasper came hurrying out of her bedroom with rustling skirts and quick movements.

"Dear me, I must hurry," she said, as she glanced at the clock. "It won't do to be late this morning. They'd say I came in late on purpose to show my new bonnet. Only twenty minutes until church time, and it takes so long to put on new kid gloves, I must get on my bonnet and—why, where is that bonnet?"

It was not on the little stand, nor was the handkerchief there, while out one glove was to be seen.

"Why, I know I put that bonnet on the stand and—O Dandy! Dandy!"

She stopped short in the centre of the room, transfixed with amazement, her hands clasped together, and her mouth and eyes wide open.

There on the sill of an open window sat Dandy, the bonnet on his head, the missing glove partly on, and the handkerchief in the other paw, while he grinned until all his shining white teeth were revealed.

"You Dandy! Come here, sir! Come to me this instant! Dandy, you—oh, he's gone, he's gone! Why did I leave that window open? I might have known that—Dandy, Dandy, where are you?"

"Ha, ha, ha! He, he, he!" roared Phoebe, and then she comically mimicked her mistress by crying out in feigned distress,—

"Dandy, Dandy! Where are you? O Dandy, Dandy!"

Miss Jasper ran to the window and looked out into her front yard. Dandy was sitting up very prim and stiff, daintily sniffing the cologne on Miss Jasper's handkerchief, while a gentle breeze set the crisp ribbons of the bonnet in a flutter.

"Dandy, dear," said Miss Jasper, cajolingly, but imploringly, "won't you come in, like a good fellow? Come, Dandy—please."

She ran to her pantry and got several lumps of loaf sugar, a delicacy of which Dandy was particularly fond, but it had no power over him now. It had been a long, long time since he had been free in the open air and the sunshine. It was in vain that Miss Jasper held out the sugar, and said, coaxingly,—

"Come get sugar, Dandy. Come get it all—come."

He did not come. With a saucy flirt of the handkerchief he bounded away. The pretty bonnet fell off. He caught it up, deftly, set it jauntily on his head, dropping the glove and clutching the bonnet strings with his free paw.

With a graceful bound, Dandy went nimbly over the low fence, and was in the street. Miss Jasper ran out to the gate just in time to see him turn the corner. She was bareheaded, and there were a great many church-goers on the street; but Miss Jasper was too excited to think of anything but Dandy and the bonnet.

She ran to the corner and saw Dandy running swiftly down the street, the bonnet strings streaming out behind.

It was a short street, and the church was at the end of it. Dandy ran past several persons, and Miss Jasper remembered afterwards how amused they seemed.

Three or four boys met Miss Jasper at a corner, and she said hastily,—

"Oh, boys, boys, my monkey has got out with my bonnet. Can't you catch him? Do catch him for me please do."

The boys gave chase. The church doors were open, and Dandy ran swiftly toward them, and dashed in among the people on the steps.

Fortunately the inner vestibule doors were closed, and Dandy could not get into the audience room of the church.

The sexton, moreover, was watchful and spry, although an old man; and while scandalized and amazed at the appearance of such a visitor, he did not lose his wits. And Dandy, somewhat dazed by his strange surroundings, had hardly reached the vestibule ere he was pounced upon by old Mr. Tabb, the sexton, who said in low but comically earnest tones,—

"What you want here? Get out, ye big rascal! Of all the bowdacious performances I ever see in one monkey, this is the wust! If I was Miss Lyddy Jasper, I'd have your neck wrung for ye!"

He had chased Dandy into a corner as he spoke, and now had him struggling in his arms, while the bonnet dangled limply from one of the strings still clutched in the monkey's paw.

Miss Jasper had hurried back home after meeting the boys, and was putting on her old bonnet to continue her pursuit of Dandy, when old Mr. Tabb suddenly appeared at her door, and said,—

"Here's your rascal of a monkey and your Yeaster bunnit, mum."

"Rascal! rascal! rascal!" screeched the parrot, truthfully. "Ha, ha! Ho, ho! Hey, rascal! Bonnet, bonnet! Ha, ha, ha!"

"Oh, Mr. Tabb, I'm so very much obliged," said Miss Jasper, gratefully.

"He'd ought to have his neck wrung, mum," was all Mr. Tabb said; and when he had gone back to the church, Miss Jasper said sternly and tearfully to Dandy,—

"You wicked, wicked rascal! I've a notion to—to—well, I don't know what I really ought to do to you. Look at that bonnet! See how you've trailed the strings in the dust; and where's my handkerchief? Dandy, I—I—just—if it wasn't Sunday, and Easter at that, you'd get something awful. As it is, I'm going to shut you up all day in a dark closet, and it'll be a long time before I let you run loose, even in the house, you bad, bad thing!"

The minister was just beginning his sermon when Miss Jasper hurried up to her pew in her old bonnet and gloves.

"I just thought," she said afterwards, "that maybe I had given too much thought to that bonnet and those gloves, and that Dandy's running off with them was meant as a rebuke to me, and I wouldn't wear them after I'd got them back. I may wear them sometime; but I wouldn't wear them that day, because I don't think it was intended that I should wear them then."

Let us intensify the pictures of high ideals, and carry them out into the world for the purifying of society. So may we make ourselves a part of the divine force that is to raise it to higher moral conditions, and more and more shall be revealed the possibilities for good latent in humanity.

### Minnie May's Dep't.

#### The Story of The Haw Tree.

BY L. E. CHITTENDEN.

A gnarly old Haw tree, ugly and dark,  
Stood in the midst of a grand old park.

He longed for beauty and grace each day,  
His heart was sore; he tried to pray.

At last a fairy—the pretty dear—  
Sat down in his arms crooked and queer.

She fell asleep in his twisted lap,  
And took a long and delicious nap.

When she thanked him, as was her duty,  
He begged from her the gift of beauty.

So she tapped his branches left and right,  
And covered them thick with blossoms white.

The Haw was happy as he could be,  
That he, at last, was a lovely tree.

The children told me this pretty thing  
About the gift of the fairy spring.

And I've told it to you, that you may know  
What covers the Haw with wreaths of snow.

#### MY DEAR NIECES:—

In my last letter I told you what would develop the body and keep your health in order; but while you follow the rules as far as possible, many of you cannot observe them to the letter, so I will add a few more for your guidance. Be careful of becoming over-fatigued, for colds, with all their attendant rheumatic affections, are oftenest contracted then. When very warm and tired just wrap a warm shawl around you and rest. Do not eat when much fatigued, no matter how hungry you feel, until you are rested. And do not think this resting space is time wasted, for it is not; you will resume your duties with renewed energies, and feel really rested. How often you will hear it said: "My sleep did me no good last night; I got up feeling just as tired as I went to bed." Yes, poor, tired woman, so you did. And no doubt you eat a hearty supper in the evening shortly before going to sleep. For instance, you drive several miles to market, and home again; the fresh air and exercise does fatigue you much, and you do a big day's work after you get home. Now it would be wise to let all work stand over until next day, as you have had more than enough of fatigue already. Just take it easy until next morning, and observe how fresh you will feel, and you will be able to do all there is to be done with strength and energy. And never, when warm and perspiring, stand in a draught, or never work in a draught or before an open window, even in summer. Never doctor yourselves. Many a valuable life has been lost through the conceit of some one knowing just as much as the doctor. You do not know anything regarding the right remedies to apply to anything of any consequence, so do not attempt it. It must be granted a medical man who has given his whole time and study to it knows more than you do, so send for the nearest medical man at once, for they are available almost everywhere, within a few miles anyway. Only last month a pitiful case was recorded of a mother giving her grown-up son a dose of castor oil to "clear him up," just after the doctor had pulled him through a case of congestion after "la grippe;" he died in a few hours; and this is the result of ignorant meddling. Eat sparingly; do not be afraid of feeling hungry, it is a pleasant feeling. When not carried to excess, as a rule less food would sustain life, and do it better, if we would only believe and practice it.

Visit a dentist regularly; have all defective teeth attended to, and you will not suffer from toothache, and if you are obliged to have any extracted have them replaced, they have everything to do in keeping you well and healthy; your food is imperfectly masticated, and it passes into the stomach in hard lumps, leaving more for the stomach to do than it is able. No wonder then that indigestion begins, for you require the stomach to perform the duties of teeth and stomach too. And do not be afraid of the expense, it will cost you more in the end in discomfort and suffering than all the money value of it. You will see, my dear nieces, how much your health, strength and good looks are in your own hands, and immunity from physical suffering as well.

"What a man soweth, that the man shall reap,  
Is the great law of nature—strong and sound.  
Through every change that law its force will keep.  
Sow only good seed; sow it on good ground,  
And, after time, the harvest must be found."

MINNIE MAY.

Minnie May offers a prize of \$2 for the best essay on "Children's Literature". For explanation: The best kind of literature for forming and guiding the minds of young children, in place of so many fairy and other foolish tales, such as "Puss in Boots", "Jack the Giant Killer", etc., etc., which tends to impress the young ideas with a lot of imaginary nonsense. All communications to be in our office by the 15th May.

#### Our Literary Table.

The Housekeeper for a family magazine stands well to the front, filled, as usual, with an amount of information and amusement as well, domestic matters, poetry, short reading, patterns for fancy work—even shorthand, and how to study it, is treated of. Price, \$1.00 per annum. Published in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Canada Health Journal, Ottawa, Ont., tells us how to get well and keep well, and if the well-written articles are only acted upon much of the woes of humanity might be abated. The present number contains an unusual number of well written pages upon sanitary and other subjects. Price, \$1.00 per annum.

The Domestic Magazine, New York, for March, certainly deserves the high reputation it enjoys as a family magazine, for besides being splendidly illustrated, it contains a number of well written and instructive articles, as well as fashions, fancy work, recipes, and many useful hints upon household decoration. Price of subscription \$1.50 per annum.

The Housewife, of the Housewife Publishing Co., New York. Our old friend is just as bright and fresh as ever, and just the magazine for every housekeeper, for it contains information they most require. Price, 50 cents per annum.

The Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia, Penn., seems to improve with each number. Recipes, fashions, fiction and poetry, hints for housekeepers, and hundreds of other things, useful and ornamental, does this present number contain. Price, \$1.00.

Customer—My watch which you repaired for me some time ago has stopped. Jeweler—Ah! my collector informs me that the bill is still running.

Jay—Well, by jove, Jones, how are you? How you have changed! Stranger—But my name isn't Jones. Jay—What, your name changed, too?

#### Recipes.

##### CREAM PUFFS.

To two cups of boiling water, add one cup of butter; place on the stove, and while boiling stir in thoroughly two cups of dry flour, remove from the fire, let cool, then add six eggs, unbeaten, and work in well, ten minutes beating not being too much. Many cooks add a scant teaspoonful of soda. Drop by spoonfuls on a well-greased tin, and bake about twenty-five minutes in a rather quick oven.

##### NICE MUFFINS.

Two eggs, butter the size of an egg, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in muffin tins or gem pans.

##### SPONGE CAKE.

Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately, mix nearly all of one cup of sugar with the whites, the rest with the yolks; add one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, and one-quarter teaspoon salt. After mixing all these together add one-half cup of boiling water. Bake slowly.

##### HERMIT CAKES

One-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one cup currants, three eggs, one teaspoon of all kinds of spices, one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water, and flour enough to roll; roll thin and cut with a round cutter. Keep in a well covered jar.

##### BAKED APPLES.

Peel, core and slice sour apples; pack them into an earthen mustard jar with a little sugar sprinkled over and a cup of water; set into the oven and let bake for four hours; turn it into a nice glass dish and you have a delicious dish of fruit. Any flavoring may be added if liked.

##### CREAM PANCAKES.

One quart of cream and flour enough to make it the right thickness. Do not put anything else. Fry in a hot griddle, rubbing it before each batch is put on. These pancakes are the finest made.

##### APPLE JELLY.

Select a quantity of small apples. Do not pare them. Cut in quarters. Put in a preserving kettle, cover with water, and cook until quite pulpy. Strain through a colander, and to every pound of pulp add one-half pound of sugar. Boil until quite thick, and fill bowls or jelly pots. When cold, serve with cream or custard. Any flavor may be added.

Dried apple pies must be a drug up in the Granite State, if the following refrain, which we find in the Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel, is a true rendering of the New Hampshire estimate of

##### DRIED APPLE PIES.

I loathe, abhor, detest, despise,  
Abominate dried apple pies.  
I like good bread, I like good meat,  
Or anything that's fit to eat.  
But of all poor grub beneath the skies  
The poorest is dried apple pies.  
Give me the toothache or sore eyes,  
But don't give me dried apple pies.  
The farmer takes the gnarliest fruit,  
'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard, to boot;  
They leave the hulls to make us cough,  
And don't take half the peeling off.  
Then on a dirty cord 'tis strung,  
And in a garret window hung;  
And there it serves a roost for flies,  
Until it's made up into pies.  
Tread on my corns and tell me lies,  
But don't pass me dried apple pies.

—Good Housekeeping.

**Prize Essay—Good Manners.**

BY MISS JESSIE J. LAMBERT, JOCELYN P. O.,  
ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND, ALGOMA.

"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." Some parents who, while they store the minds of their children with knowledge, and lead them forward in the paths of truth, fearful, perhaps, of fostering vanity, or overlooking the importance of recommending by exterior beauty interior worth, totally neglect their manners, habits and appearance. Next to being good it is desirable to be agreeable in manner. Next to being virtuous it is essential to be wise. When we have weeded our garden we trim and prune our flowers, to make them bloom the fairer. So also with the most precious gems which lie unheeded in the sand, many passing them by, or, finding, think them but of little value. There are many things besides stones, that, valuable in themselves, need the factitious aid of ornament to make them lovely. All the polish in the world, it is true, would not make of the worthless stone a diamond. The rich jewel must be set and polished before its beauty is perceived, else with the unskilled the glittering paste may be preferred before it. Is not this a truth too often forgotten by some who think it enough to be good, without remembering to be agreeable; who, though earnestly desiring to please God; and loving their fellowmen, yet, despise or carelessly neglect these trifles that, trifles as they are, make all the difference between an agreeable and a disagreeable person; and though they effect not the moral or religious worth, will make that worth the more or the less acceptable and lovely. Such persons are surely doing wrong, and if professing to be religious, doubly wrong, for the blame will be cast on religion, not upon themselves: they render that unlovely and unattractive which is in itself most beautiful—they repulse where they ought to win. There is no natural connection between religion and awkwardness, coarseness and incivility, an unpolished manner or an ungraceful mind. How often do we see instances of a proud neglect of these attentions in persons whose minds are truly occupied with great matters, and do we not also often hear, without being able to contradict it, that good people are disagreeable? We know that a sinful conformity to the world is forbidden, for God should not be offended that man may be pleased; but civility, attention, regard to the tastes and respect for the feelings of others are not sins. Someone wisely says that "Courtesy is, strictly speaking, a Christian grace; it is a plant of heavenly origin. This present evil world, like the ground which the Lord hath cursed, is utterly incapable of yielding anything so good and lovely. Courtesy cannot grow in selfish nature's soil—it is never found but in the garden of God."

Upon Christian principles, then, it is our duty to be courteous in manner, and as far as possible agreeable to all with whom we come in contact, whether we meet them for a day or an hour. If we are in company with those whose tastes and habits are opposed to ours, we can put some restraint upon our own that theirs may not be offended; if, with those whose manners are disgusting, or tempers uncongenial to us, we are bound to cast a veil over the disgust they undesignedly excite, we are bound to withhold a remark that will give pain or an opinion that will offend. To say this is deception or insincerity is no other than to say it is deception to restrain any evil passion or suppress any angry or selfish feeling. Nor is there in manners anything more selfish, unlovely and unchristian than that sort of self-indulgence which wounds everybody's feelings under pretext of candor and sincerity.

"O many a shaft at random sent,  
Finds mark the archer little meant;  
And many a word at random spoken,  
May soothe or wound the heart that's broken."

It is considered a breach of good manners to make personal remarks, especially those that may hurt the feelings of anyone present.

I have read somewhere that the word etiquette simply means a ticket. When William the Norman entered England he brought a great deal of baggage. He and his French retainers were not always agreeable to their Saxon friends, so that they had to mark everything belonging to the Court with tickets or tags, on which was inscribed the royal cypher. The French word spelled tiquette, and it became, therefore, in a century, to mean all royal observances and customs. Therefore, when we have etiquette, we are ticketed through, and good manners are simply showing our tickets. So persons who do not show the ticket of good manners are apt to be refused by good society. Some time ago the chief branches taught in first-class boarding schools were manners and accomplishments. Girls were taught to sit quietly in strange company, to keep their hands and feet still, to understand slang is not wit, and to move about, enter a room, or step into a carriage with ease, moderation and dignity. A return to the good old-fashioned manners would be, in a great many cases, a decided improvement to young ladies moving in society of the present day.

Repose of manners is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess; also a low voice, that most excellent gift to woman, is a most desirable attribute.

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman."

At a table, or in company with others, good manners require that we should converse in some known tongue, avoiding "by-words, family sayings, or standing jokes," so that all may, if they please, join in the conversation. There are those who think it most elegant, because more polite, to talk the language of the society in which we live, and allow words to keep the sound custom has assigned them. I have known those who would spoil any speech they happen to be making, rather than repeat in a different manner a word they supposed to be mispronounced by another. "Association with woman," Goethe says, "is the elements of good manners." The poet Rogers must have meant a well-bred woman when he wrote the following lines:—

"His house she enters—there to be a light,  
Shining within when all without is night;  
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding;  
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing;  
Winning him back, when mingling in the throng,  
From a vain world we love, alas, too long,  
Is fieside happiness, and hours of ease,  
Best with that charm, the certainty to please?  
How oft her eyes read his; her gentle mind  
To all his wishes, all his thoughts inclined;  
Still subject—ever on the watch to borrow  
Mirth of his mirth, and sorrow of his sorrow."

**SECOND PRIZE STORY.****A Picnic on Wimbledon Common, Surrey, England.**

My dear Canadian sisters, I thought that perhaps the accompanying short description of the way six English girls spent a day's holiday might interest you. I know that in comparison with the splendid scenery peculiar to Canada, our English scenery may seem tame and uninteresting; but I know that, nevertheless, you will agree with me, that to all of us, whether we be Canadian or English, home scenes are best. The common may give to us all much or even more pleasure than the vast rolling prairie to you. Hoping that I may again have the pleasure of chatting with you, if only on paper,

I am, yours very sincerely,

AN ENGLISH MAIDEN.

On a bright morning in June a party of girls started from the metropolis laden with well-filled baskets and with merry faces and glad hearts. The heat of the city was overpowering, and these six young damsels had determined to take a whiff of fresh air on Wimbledon Common in lieu of a longer journey found to be impracticable. A ride of a few minutes in the railway

train brought them to the pretty little suburban town of Wimbledon; but they had by no means reached their destination, for a long, steep hill lay between them and the Common. Merrily chatting they at last climbed to the summit, and then their labors were rewarded by the sight of the extensive Common dotted here and there with groups of trees. A bank shaded by a large tree proved a most attractive resting place, and it was decided that it would be a suitable site for an out-door refreshment room in which to partake of the first meal. Leaving one of their number, who declared her intention of not stirring until after luncheon, to the enjoyment of solitary leisure, the other girls started off to explore the surrounding country. A small lake, looking deliciously cool, and sparkling in the sunshine, soon attracted their attention. The merry maidens dashed their hands about in the water, and mischievously sprinkled each other with the cool liquid. One of the girls, a would-be artist, had brought drawing materials with her, and on catching a glimpse of a very pretty little bit of nature, soon sat down and began to work away at the sketch. Conversation did not flag, even when the party had been reduced to four. Regrets that the red coats had deserted the Common, so long occupied by them during certain periods of the year, were unanimous. Then these remarks led to an earnest but good humored debate on the advisability of war. Some of the opinions could hardly be termed logical, but the various arguments showed clearly that though the decrees of the heart sometimes outstripped those of the head, that still the young debaters thought, and thought well, on this important subject. The questions of the glory of war, and the good resulting from it, and, on the other hand, the inevitable sorrow and misery attendant on it, led to a very interesting discussion. At last it was mutually agreed that on the present system of government, and the various relations of the different nations of the world, war was at present an unavoidable evil; but at the same time it was declared that in the future this method of determining vexed questions would cease, and eventually peaceable methods take its place. The pangs of hunger abruptly terminated the discussion in a most prosaic way, and the girls jumped up and retraced their steps to the chosen dining-room. Here they found, to their amusement, the maiden who had volunteered to keep guard over provisions, utensils, etc., quietly napping. Shouts of laughter aroused the culprit, who excused herself on the plea of her companions protracted absence. Then the business of setting out the meal commenced, and was soon completed to the entire satisfaction of the party. The girls formed a circle on the grass and then gave their whole energies to the task of appeasing nature. Luncheon over, one of them proposed that the artist of the party should make a rough sketch of the scene and complete it at her leisure. While this was being done one of the others read aloud a most amusing story, often interrupted by hilarious laughter from the rest. The breezes of the bracing atmosphere, and the sights and sounds of nature on this lovely June day, had so intoxicated our young heroines that very little was needed to excite mirth.

The afternoon passed quickly, and by-and-by the preparation for the second meal began. No accidents occurred, contrary to the usual custom of picnics. Then the setting of the sun, accompanied by the glorious illumination of the clouds, warned the maidens that it was time to retrace their way homewards. Packing up the various utensils was soon done, and, after raising their tuneful voices in the familiar but beautiful old song, Auld Lang Syne, they walked to the station. On reaching the city after their short railway ride, they separated, unanimously declaring that never before had they enjoyed a picnic so much as the one they had just terminated on

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

**Mending.**

In a family of children this becomes a very important part of the week's work; heavier and more burdensome if allowed to accumulate from week to week, only reduced as a garment is needed.

Much annoyance will be saved if one day is set apart for this especial work, or if this may not be, it might be well to devote one or two evenings to such duties.

Just as soon as possible after the washing and ironing are over is the best time, as it is well to get the clothes out of the way — repaired and in their proper places — as soon as convenient.

The rest of the week is then left free for other mending, and there are no piles of mending, no baskets of undarned hose to appall the weary housewife on Saturday evening.

The socks and stockings can be paired and sorted out when taken from the line, and those that need mending put into a convenient basket or box.

Oh, the delight of a basket well stocked with darning material, needles, scissors, and darning-ball! When carefully attended to, week by week, a pair of stockings can be so quickly disposed of that one can mend a pair or two while waiting for the potatoes to boil, or while, perhaps, hearing Harry recite his "piece" before starting for school Friday morning.

This kind of mending may be picked up and speedily accomplished in odd moments, if one has the faculty of dovetailing her work, one part into the other.

Some people, however, prefer to take up such a task as a burden and rush it through in an afternoon, thus relieving the mind of it.

I remember an aunt who used to darn the toes and heels of new stockings with a fine thread run back and forth. I have no doubt it strengthens them very much. I would not treat the knees of stockings so, however, till they needed it, as it makes an unsightly looking thing of a new stocking, especially on a child whose clothes are short.

It isn't worth while to throw the pile of mending down anywhere, or even to pile it up loosely on a table. It is much better to have a basket

or box where it may be protected from dust, and run less risk of having school books and toys piled on top of it.

If buttons show signs of pulling loose, the best way is to sew a strong patch under the button and sew on again strongly.

It is quite an art to be able to sew on a good patch, and every girl should learn how to do it well, principally because such work is likely for a good many years yet to fall to her share.

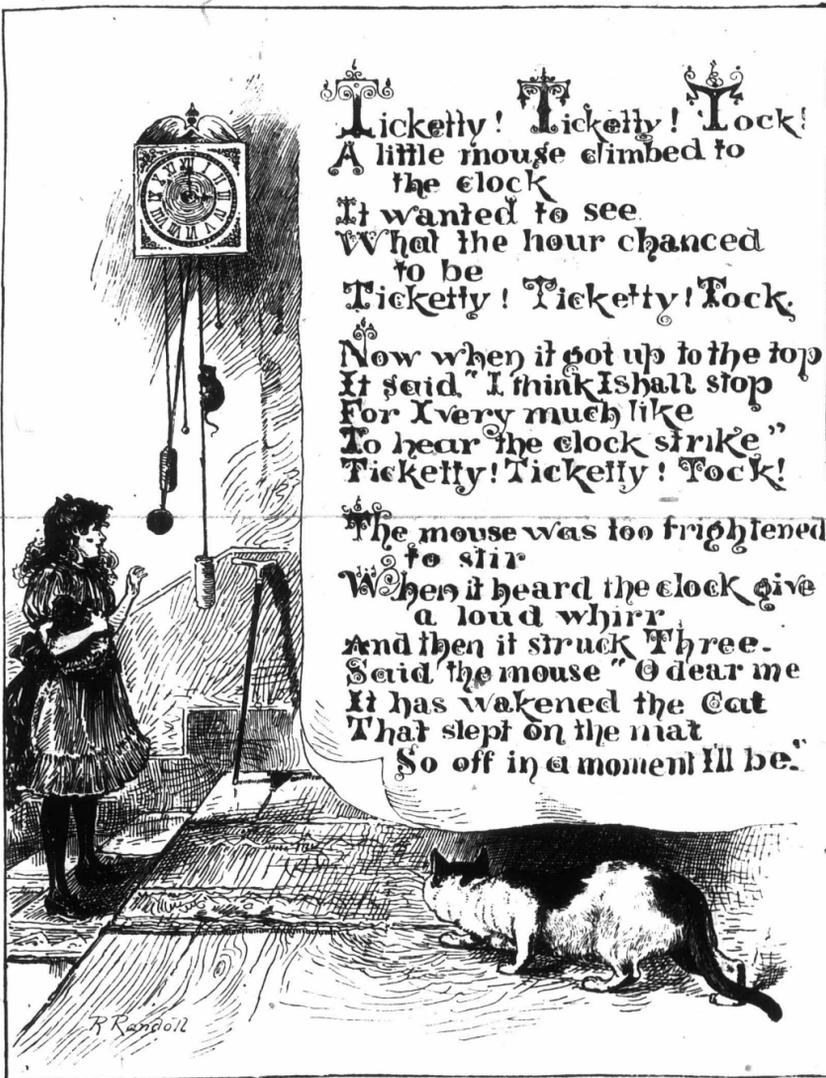
In mending a slit in underclothing, nothing will be gained by sewing it up, as the additional

**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS:—

While the older folks have been so excited over politics I wonder what you have all been doing since my last letter. Busy at school, with eyes and ears open, learning day by day, I trust. Not from books alone, but from all things round about them. Some of you have heard the story of the farmer who said "this book larnin' won't hoe the corn," and it will not, but learning from

books and putting in practice will do wonders. That farmer might hoe and hoe his corn field and accomplish no more than his son who with horse and cultivator carefully did the most of the work, then with sharpened hoe and quick stroke completed the work. Do you think that an old-time illustration and out of season? Then another, if a young nephew in these April days is trying to make up his mind what to put in that back field above the lane, let him get his team, theory and practice, and go to work. Has he not been at the Farmers' Institute, and heard papers read and discussed, has he not been reading the ADVOCATE and the farm column in the newspapers, and to what end? Is he going to put grain in there to sell in the fall and drain the soil of its richness, or is he going to use his knowledge, sow corn, build a silo, make ensilage, feed stock, and a year from now feed the land again? Slower returns, someone says. Yes, slower, but perhaps surer



**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock!**  
 A little mouse climbed to  
 the clock  
 It wanted to see  
 What the hour chanced  
 to be  
**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock!**  
 Now when it got up to the top  
 It said "I think I shall stop  
 For I very much like  
 To hear the clock strike"  
**Ticketty! Ticketty! Tock!**  
 The mouse was too frightened  
 to stir  
 When it heard the clock give  
 a loud whirr  
 And then it struck Three.  
 Said the mouse "O dear me  
 It has wakened the Cat  
 That slept on the mat  
 So off in a moment I'll be."

strain will only cause more. Instead, sew a rather large patch directly under it and darn back and forth, drawing the edges together.

It is very important to look over the pockets carefully and stay them where needed with strong thread and perhaps, even a patch.

It is of great importance to accustom a girl to like to wear whole, carefully kept clothing. Nothing that I know of will do more toward giving an awkward, growing school-girl self-possession than such knowledge.

It leads, as all good habits do, onward and upward to better and higher tastes and inclinations.

and better. He will, at least, gain wisdom by putting his mind and hands at work, and really, what do we want more in the world to-day than boys and girls, men and women, whose minds and hands are busy with good, healthful, honest, ennobling work?

There are a few people in this world, but very few, who seem prepared for every emergency. We do not despise, but we smile at that minister of the Gospel, who built his hencoop so large he could not get it out of his workshop door, or he whose carriage wheel stuck fast for want of oil, while he, poor man, had to wait and find out the cause from the next traveller who came

along. And we do admire the man who is ready to turn his hand to anything; not a "Jack of all trades," but he whose experience and wisdom and common sense teach him to be ready for anything and everything. We admire the woman, too, who can keep house, can nurse the sick, be a comforter in trouble, make and mend, bind up wounds on little feet or hands, enjoy a good book or lecture, talk on something besides dress and gossip, who can kneel by a sick-bed, or not be out of place when the dying or dead need her services. Such a lot of things to know, are some of my nieces saying. No, you cannot get these things all at once. Few, after years and years of service, have not so "attained." But you know long since of Uncle Tom's oft expressed wish that each of his letter-readers, from month to month, may have an ideal—an object for which to work,—and this is one: to be a rounded-out man or woman when the present boy or girl has grown up.

As the beautiful Easter lilies have grown and unfolded, so may the hearts and minds of my nieces and nephews unfold in new beauty through this their springtime of life.

"For sweet it is the growth to trace,  
Of worth, of intellect, of grace."

Your loving UNCLE TOM.

#### Great Fun.

Great fun! I should think so. Who does not love to watch two kittens play? They scamper and jump and frisk—chasing tails, slyly lifting a velvet paw to give a box on the ear—full of fun and frolic. Poor little kitty! I saw one the other day so mauled and bruised, and petted and rubbed by a family of heartless children, as to call out one's deepest sympathy. It didn't—it couldn't grow; it had an old, worn look on its face, and in its whole bearing as if it had nothing to live for. Scarcely one quiet minute had the poor little thing in the space of two hours. These children didn't know they were persecutors, or they would not have done so. And I hope the cruelty they practice now may not make them cruel in years to come, when other people are under their control.

But the two little kitties in our picture are very happy, merry, fat little ones. The ball of yarn and the knitting needles are there, and, best of all, a nice long thread unwound. What could playful kitties like better? One little soft paw is laid on the round ball, and when it moves the whole of pussy will move as if on springs. The other one's paw is just rising, and will be ready on a second's notice. All is excitement and wonder, and we leave our readers to picture the rest of the scene. The picture is more suggestive than many we see in picture galleries or parlors—suggestive of things as they are of real life,—and it tells of an artist who was master of his subject. K. R. M.

IN A PREHOKIAL SCHOOL. — Teacher (of natural history class)—How many species of kangaroo are known to exist? Bright pupil—Two. Jes' th' same ez any other kind o' critter—the kangaroo and the kangarooster.

"Hypnotism is a great thing. I can hypnotize any one, and what I desire the subject to do he does." "See here, professor," said the little tailor, "I'll give you ten per cent. on all the collections you can hypnotize out of my customers."

#### FIRST PRIZE STORY.

##### The Woodville Lynx—A True Story.

BY FRANKLIN POLLOCK, MT. FOREST, ONT.

Both north and south of the town of Woodville are chains of hills, which curve away on the east and meet in a high forest-covered summit. Further north is a large swamp through which the road passes, and which follows the course of the elevated ground lying at the foot, while the higher parts are covered by a lighter growth of beech, maple and pine.

Over the hills and north of the swamp lived the Knights, moderately well-to-do farmers, the family consisting of James Knight, his wife, mother and his little son. The old lady was about eighty, and was highly respected by her son, and if her daughter-in-law did not share in his feelings at any rate she kept her real emotions to herself. Being thus looked up to at home she expected the same deference paid to her when abroad. But the great dread of her life was the swamp. When she had occasion to go to town she always passed through the swamp with fear and trembling, while she was never willing that her son (a man of about thirty) should go through it alone at any time.

and they had no shot larger than No. 4, which would merely serve to irritate so large an animal. Mr. Inglis, however, was armed with a rifle, and they yelled for him in concert.

At this time the latter was at the other side of the swamp, when hearing the calling he started on a run through the thick brush. When he arrived he quickly took in the situation, and, raising his rifle, put a bullet through the creature's head, while the rest stood ready to fire if necessary. It dropped with a heavy thump and expired with a few dying kicks. Thus old Mrs. Knight was proved correct in her assertions.

The creature proved to be a good-sized Canada lynx, about two feet in height, and weighing about thirty-five pounds. He was handsomely mottled and striped with dark gray. Mr. Inglis carefully preserved the skin, stuffed, mounted it, and placed it on exhibition in a handsome glass case in Mr. Clark's store, where it stood for some time.

About a year after we left Woodville, and I recently received a letter from an old playmate, the youngest son of Mr. Inglis, in which he says: "My father has sold the lynx; he got thirty dollars for it."

#### SECOND FIRST PRIZE STORY.

##### Life of the Indian.

BY ALEX. CRERAR, SILVER CREEK, MAN.

There are, perhaps, some readers of the ADVOCATE who are not acquainted with the habits of the Indian, and in this essay I will endeavor to give, as near as possible, a description of the life led by the noble Redman, as he is sometimes called.

From boyhood up to manhood he is accustomed to the use of arms. When he is about five or six years old, he has a bow and a quiver of arrows given to him, and with these he travels through the woods hunting for small birds and squirrels, or rambles over the prairies in search of prairie dogs or stray rabbits. As he grows older he is given firearms, and it is then that the acme of his happiness is reached. When about twenty or twenty-one years old, he generally gets married, for a wife is a thing almost as indispens-

able to him as his gun. Not used to work he could not do it if he would, and would not if he could, therefore, a wife is a necessary thing to him, as on her falls the labor of getting wood and water, dressing and cooking the food, pitching the tent, etc., etc., while her Indian spouse lies around inside the tent during the heat of the day puffing kinnikinnic (tobacco), and in the evening going out with his gun to shoot some geese, ducks, or any other edible thing that may present itself. Their tents were formerly made of the hides of deer and buffalo, but now as the buffalo is almost extinct they use canvas which they can procure at one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s stores. They often paint the pictures of birds or animals on this canvas, and they can do it remarkably well, although they had never seen it done before. They generally have a quantity of skins about them which they use as bedding, for eating off, and various other things. In the winter months when they are generally occupied hunting the bear, deer, wolf, lynx and other fur-bearing animals they undergo great hardships, especially from the cold. They take the hides of these animals and usually sell them at a good price, receiving for them firearms, ammunition, axes, knives, etc. Some of them build houses or shanties for to pass the winter in, as it is more comfortable than a tent. They generally build it near a lake bordered with



GREAT FUN.

Frequently she would appear at our house to tell of its terrors, of the fearful creatures that dwelt in its moist recesses, of the mighty shrieks and howls that proceeded from it, and of the mysterious creatures seen by a neighbor as he returned home one evening.

Such being the case, the swamp was invested with a terror in my young mind; but to come to the lynx.

Rabbit hunting with hounds was a favorite winter amusement in Woodville, and one fine day in February a Mr. Inglis and his son, accompanied by a Mr. Clark, both noted local sportsmen, set out towards the swamp for a day's hunt. Their two hounds soon started a rabbit, and made the woods ring with their bayings, when, as they followed the track, a new trail evidently made by some large animal appeared before them. The dogs followed this up, which led to a large pine tree around which they set up a frantic chorus. Mr. Clark, attracted by the noise, appeared, glanced into the tree top, and seeing nothing retired, while after a time the hounds took their back track. Some time after young Inglis appeared, and seeing the beaten snow looked up, when, according to his own account, the unknown animal looked over a bough and grinned at him. Alarmed by this unexpected familiarity he hastily got out of the way and shouted for Clark. When the latter came up neither knew what to do, as their weapons were merely double-barreled shot guns,

bush, the former containing fish, and in the latter they may find rabbits as well as fuel. It is essential to their welfare that they select a spot like the above named, as their principal diet during the winter is fish and rabbits. There are some, however, who are too lazy or shiftless to build a house, preferring to live in a tent and endure the cold rather than take the trouble to build a house, which, though not as comfortable as those of the "pale faces," their neighbors, would still, with the quantity of hides they keep about them, enable them to pass the winter very comfortably. In both houses and tents there is generally just an open fire place, with a hole at the top to allow smoke to escape. They have very few cooking utensils, and after the food is dressed, it is laid on the hot coals (or perhaps a dirty pan is used), and cooked. When the food is ready to eat, the squaw and her liege lord sit, or rather squat down, and partake of their meal. They are very fond of tea, and it is generally made in a filthy pail, suspended on a stick across the fire and boiled until they are ready to use it. After the meal is finished, the squaw gathers up the tin cups and knives, if there be any (and there generally are none except their hunting knives), throws them into a promiscuous heap, and then sits down to work, if there is anything to do.

The squaws, however, as a general rule, are very industrious, making leather mits and mocassins, the latter adorned with beadwork; they work beautiful designs with beads, the principle ones (designs) being flowers.

Efforts are being made all over the country to induce the Indians to become industrious and till the land, but they do not take readily to agriculture, as they still retain some of the nomadic habits of their forefathers.

**Hospitality.**

Writing in the Chicago Herald "Amber" ventures the very sound opinion that "it is not essential that hospitality should become our hardest taskmaster, and that in order to entertain our friends and keep up the social standard of the neighborhood we mortgage the piano, run over head and ears into debt and murder conscience. If the friends we invite to visit us come simply for an elaborate menu, it would be cheaper and better to pay their bill at a first-class hotel. It is essential, however, that we teach our children that the first and finest attribute of true hospitality is genuineness. To be honest in our welcome, unostentatious in our display and restful and gracious, rather than anxious and flustered, is to be the ideal hostess. Bread and butter served without fuss is better than a whole roasted ox served to eclipse somebody else, and intended to make a big sensation. Greater and more blessed than he who beareth good tidings from afar, more welcome to hearts of men than the herald who announces the victory won, shall be he who holds up to over-worked and over-burdened humanity the chart that fixes forever the boundary line between the essentials and the non-essentials of this world's efforts."

Carry out to heart's content, soul's purpose. Set foot on some path to heaven. Live in harmony with truth. All good things are ours. Look not thou down, but up. The Voice said, "Call my works thy friends." Who conquers mildly, God benignantly regardeth.

**The New Church Organ.**

By request we republish the following little poem.

"They've got a bran new organ, Sue,  
For all their fuss and search;  
They've done just as they said they'd do,  
And fetched it into church.  
They're bound the critter shall be seen,  
And on the preacher's right  
They've hoisted up their new machine  
In everybody's sight;  
They've got a chorister and a choir  
Agin my voice and vote,  
For it was never my desire  
To praise the Lord by note.

"I've been a sister good and true  
For five and thirty year,  
I've done what seemed my part to do,  
And prayed my duty clear;  
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,  
Just as the preacher read,  
And twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick  
I took the fork and led.  
An' now their bold, new-fangled ways  
Is comin' all about,  
And I right in my latter days  
Am fairly crowded out.

"To-day the preacher, good old dear,  
With tears all in his eyes,  
Read—'When I can read my title clear  
To mansions in the skies,'  
I always liked that blessed hymn,  
I s'pose I always will,  
It somehow gratifies my whim  
In good old Ortonville.  
But when that choir got up to sing  
I couldn't catch a word;  
They sung the most dog-gonest thing  
A body ever heard.

"Some worldly chaps was standin' near  
And when I seed them grin,  
I bid farewell to every fear,  
And boldly waded in.  
I thought I'd chase their tune along,  
An' tried with all my might;  
But though my voice is good and strong,  
I couldn't steer it right;  
Wen they was high then I was low,  
An' also contra-wise,  
An' I too fast or they too slow  
To 'mansions in the skies.'

"An' after every verse, you know,  
They played a little tune,  
Didn't understand, an' so  
I started on too soon;  
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,  
I fetched a lusty tone,  
But oh, alas! I found that I  
Was singin' there alone.  
They laughed a little, I am told,  
But I had done my best,  
And not a wave of trouble rolled  
Across my peaceful breast.

"An sister Brown—I could but look—  
She sits right frum of me,  
She never was no singin' book,  
An' never meant to be;  
But then she always tried to do  
The best she could, she said,  
She understood time right through,  
And kept it with her head;  
But when she tried this mornin', oh!  
I had to laugh or cough,  
It kept her head a bobbin' so,  
It e'en a most came off.

"And Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,  
As one might well suppose,  
He took one look at Sister Brown,  
And meekly scratched his nose;  
He looked his hymn book through and through  
An' laid it on the seat,  
An' then a pensive sigh he drew  
An' looked completely beat;  
An' when they took another bout,  
He didn't even rise,  
But drew his red bandanner out  
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

"I've been a sister good and true  
For five and thirty year,  
I've done what seemed my part to do,  
An' prayed my duty clear;  
But death will stop my voice, I know,  
For he is on my track,  
An' some day I to church will go  
An' never more come back;  
And when the folks get up to sing,  
Whene'er that time shall be,  
I do not want no patent thing  
A-squeallin' over me."

MAY MILLNO, Charing Cross.

A HIGH-BORN POET.—Lord Tennyson not only springs from English kings, but from the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and from several kings of Scotland, notably Malcolm III. The Earls of Derby are also among his forefathers; he has in his veins the blood of that Stanley who routed the right of the Scots at Flodden, and whose name rang on the expiring lips of Scott's Marmion.

**Puzzles.**

1—DOUBLE CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In "Lever's Tom Burk."  
In "Vernis' Around the Moon."  
In "Ballantyne's Deep Down."  
In "Kingsley's Westward Ho!"  
In "Goethe's Faust."  
In "Dickens' Bleak House."  
In "Eliot's Felix Holt."  
In "Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress."  
In "Scott's Ivanhoe."  
In "Darwin's Descent of Man."  
Whole, a Famous Poet,  
And one of his Choicest Poems.  
HENRY REEVE.

2—CHARADE.

Fair Brother's going to resign, and from our ranks depart,  
But how are we to get along COMPLETE the clever part  
He always took in puzzling? We'll miss him much indeed;  
He's been our chosen leader, and has justly earned his meed.  
To me he'd fain bequeath the task of heading now the ranks,  
But I prefer he should remain and quit his naughty pranks.  
"A leader better far," he says, but one thing we well know,  
"True worth is ever modest" FIRST him it must be so.  
I only write for pleasure, and do not ask for fame,  
But LAST of our circle I'm not content, that's why you see my name.  
ADA ARMAND.

3—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4—ENIGMA.

In "Free Trade" so much discussed.  
In "Blake" who has resigned.  
In "Boodle" so often used.  
In "curious mankind."  
In "meetings" far and near.  
In "orations" at them make.  
In "Ontario" our home.  
In "representatives" well paid.  
In "Macdonald" who leads the van.  
In "Parliament" formed again.  
In the "loyalty cry" they shouted,  
With all their might and main,  
My total caused a great commotion,  
More than was necessary to my notion.  
ADA ARMAND.

**Answers to March Puzzles.**

1—Charm: March. 2—"Where none admire  
3—TOBACCO. 'tis useless to excel."  
4—ADVERTISING DAYS— 5—Not-with-standing.  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to March Puzzles.**

Ada Armand, B. Barker, I. Irvine Devitt, Jessie Ellis, Mattie Woodworth, Maggie Marshall, Helen Burns, Maggie Burns, T. H. Munro, Elsie Mason, Alice Smirrit, Geo. Bullis, Henry Reeve.

A rose by any other name has just as many thorns.

There's a wide difference between a self-made man and a summer maid man.

No complaint is made about short measure when we have a peck of trouble.

We may shut our eyes to a painful truth, but we don't shut our ears—if it's about somebody else.

She—"I don't like your friend Mr. Jones. He's very insulting. He spoke of me the other day as an American adventuress!" He—"That was rough! I'll tell him you are not an American when next I see him."

**DAVID BIRRELL,**  
GREENWOOD, ONT.,



Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdale Horses

A few very good Young  
**BULLS, HEIFERS AND MARES FOR SALE,**  
at prices to suit the times and terms favorable to buyers. The Shorthorns are thick and fleshy, yet exceedingly Heavy Milkers. The Clydesdales are also very good and well-bred. Pickering Station on Grand Trunk, Claremont on C. P. R. Visitors always welcome. Correspondence solicited.  
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**Large Yorkshire Pigs.**

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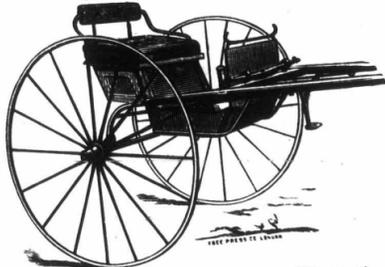
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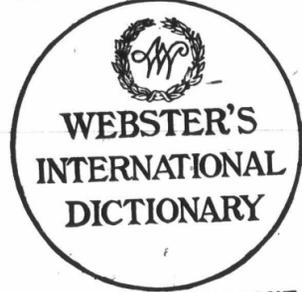
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Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—“Webster's Unabridged,” “The Great Webster's Dictionary,” “Webster's Big Dictionary,” “Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary,” etc., etc.  
Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

YES, this is the question of the day. Farmers, Market enquirers—Will it Pay to use Artificial Manure? And we the most reliable brands of Fertilizers, and use your brains many frauds have been perpetrated on the public in the public are perfectly justified in requiring the most positive

Fertilizers they now buy. In offering the following

recommending them, and guarantee analysis in every case. Having fulfilled all the requirements of the new Act regarding fertilizers, passed in the interests of the farmers last session, we offer as follows:—

**SUPERPHOSPHATE**

Manufactured by **THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO.**  
**The CAPELTON.**—This Superphosphate is manufactured from the mineral Canadian phosphate, or “Apatite,” as it is called. Which is first ground to a fine powder, then dissolved with acid, and after the chemical action is completed, reground, screened, and ready for sacking and the market. The value of this “Apatite” is well recognized all over the world. Great Britain alone manufactures over 400,000 tons Superphosphate annually; can there be any doubt, therefore, that it will pay the Canadian farmer to take advantage of the mineral resources of his own country?  
Price, per 200 lb. sack, \$3; per ton, \$25, free on cars Toronto or Capelton.

**COMPLETE FERTILIZERS**

**The RELIANCE.**—This is a mineral phosphate, compounded for grain and general crops, and to supply what we hope will prove a large demand for a complete fertilizer, at a moderate cost. It has been prepared with great care, using only quick acting materials, and will be found in a fine dry friable condition. In Canada, where the summer season is so short, advantage of this must be apparent, as the fertilizer, being all soluble, is quickly into action, and has not to lie in the soil a long period before it is of any use.  
Price per 200 lb. sack, \$4; per ton, \$35, free on cars Toronto or Capelton.

**ROYAL CANADIAN, A HIGH CLASS FERTILIZER FOR MARKET GARDENERS.**—This mineral phosphate is compounded for market gardeners, and farmers at a distance, who see the economy in freight, by using a high grade. It should prove specially beneficial to root crops, being high in potash, and giving a well-balanced amount of phosphates and ammonia. For all desirous of getting a good crop of well bulbed turnips or mangels, and a big yield of potatoes, we only ask them to give this formula a trial, feeling that results will speak for themselves.—Price per 200 lb. sack, \$5; per ton, \$45, free on cars Toronto or Capelton, Quebec.

**NITRATE OF SODA**

This fertilizer is very largely used in Europe, and will be here also, as soon as its valuable qualities are known, mixed with manure at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, its effect is astonishing. It is used by leading market

Address—**THE STEELE BROS. CO. (Ltd.),** 130 & 132 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

**\$200 PRIZES**

**FOR BEST ACRE POTATOES**

To be grown with aid of NICHOLS FERTILIZERS.  
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**HOW TO GET BIG CROPS**

Gardeners, and all who cultivate the soil, make the same immediately say **YES, IT WILL.** That is if you buy only in its application. We are perfectly aware that in the past palming off of rubbish in so-called superphosphates, and the testimony as to the genuineness and reliability of all

brands of Manures, we feel every confidence in

gardeners, dissolved in water, for cabbages, cauliflowers, and all garden trucks they wish to rush. It is also excellent for strawberries, hastening their ripening. On a test crop of beets, 550 lbs. nitrate of soda, yielded 2 tons per acre, as against 14 tons of manure, which yielded 18 tons.  
Price for 50 lbs., \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.50; 500 lbs., \$16; per ton, \$60.

**INDIA BONE MEAL**

It may surprise many to hear we are offering the above article, which has been sent by vessel from Calcutta, via Suez Canal. This is the finest ground meal we have ever seen, being literally dust, and is so fine that it becomes soluble at once, and so fitted as plant food that it at once becomes available with remarkable rapidity of action. The price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. We will gladly furnish samples and can highly recommend it.

**PRICES**

No. 4. Bone Meal (Dust), guaranteed to contain 4 to 5 per cent. Ammonia; 50 to 55 per cent. Phosphate. Per 100 lbs., \$2; 500 lbs., \$8; ton, \$30.  
No. 5. Bone Meal, guaranteed to contain 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Ammonia; 45 to 50 per cent. Phosphate. Per 100 lbs., \$1.75; 500 lbs., \$7.50; ton, \$28.

**PERUVIAN GUANO, Guaranteed.**

This standard fertilizer should be used throughout the entire country, and we are confident it will be in time. In Europe and United States it has enormous sales, and should have here. It pays on farm or garden. Our sale of this is increasing yearly.  
Price, per 25 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$5; 500 lbs., \$22. Per ton on application.

**BOOKS**

**TALKS ON MANURE.**—By Joseph Harris, M. S., 366 pages, contains ample information on Manures and Fertilizers, their use, utility, effectiveness, etc. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.75.

**FERTILIZERS, a New Edition.**—Where to get formulas for various crops, how to apply. By J. J. H. Gregory. Paper. Price, 40 cents.

**NITRATE OF SODA.**—An Essay by Joseph Harris. It will pay you to read it. Price only 10 cents.

Sniggins (angrily)—Do you know that your chickens come over in my yard? Snooks—I supposed that they did, for they never come back again.

"Why did you yell 'hay' at the horse-car?"  
"In the hope that the horses would hear me and stop. The driver wouldn't pay any attention to me."

DOUBTFUL ABOUT IT.—"Hello, Willie," said a small boy, as he met a comrade in the street about dusk, "yer mother's lookin' fer ye."  
"Is she?"

"Yes; she's got the whole family out, and she's goin' on terrible. She says you was the pride of her heart and was goin' to be the comfort of her old age."

"Go away; she didn't."  
"Honest. She says she never did see one so smart fer yer age nor such comfort around the house. You'd better go on home."

"I was hurryin' with all my might. But are you sure she said all them things?"  
"Yes; and a lot more. Go on; she's waitin' fer ye now."

"Well, I don't know. I tell ye, Jimmy, I'm mighty doubtful in my mind about whether I hadn't better stay lost."

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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A pamphlet explaining their system of treatment can be had free on application. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Office hours, 10 to 4. Call or Address, 101 Bay Street, Toronto.

Extracts from a few of the many satisfactory letters received from our patients.

**MRS. A. ST. JOHN**, of Sunderland, Ont., says: "I was spitting blood, had a bad cough with great expectation, could hardly walk about the house without fainting, shortness of breath, high fever, great loss of flesh, had been ill for some months, I applied to Drs. R. & J. Hunter and was cured."

**MR. SAMUEL HUGHES**, of Oak Ridges, Ont., says: "I was a victim of Asthma for 13 years, and had tried in vain to find relief. Hearing of Dr. R. & J. Hunter's treatment by inhalation, I applied to them; their treatment worked wonders. I can now breathe with ease, sleep without cough or oppression, and am entirely cured."

**MR. & MRS. W. R. BISHOP**, of Sherwood, Ont., say: "Our daughter had Catarrh for 8 years. We took her to Colorado without benefit, her disease extended to the lungs. We finally consulted Drs. R. & J. Hunter; after using their treatment of inhalation for one month she began to improve. She is now cured. We heartily recommend this treatment to all those afflicted with this disease."

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The undersigned have purchased from Graham Bros., Claremont, the celebrated imported Clydesdale Stallion



**MACNEILAGE (2992),**

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This horse is too well known to require eulogizing, as he has proved himself to be the best Clydesdale Stallion in America to-day. Macneilage will stand on and after April 15th, 1891, at the Golden Lion Hotel, Lansing, Ont. Terms—\$20.00 to ensure. Groom fees, 50c. Pasturage, \$1.00 per week.

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**—Five Cows and Heifers—two show animals, one imported, and two young bulls.

**A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**—Five Cows and Heifers. All old enough, in calf.

TERMS: Six months' credit on approved notes. Trains (G. T. R.) arrive 9.25 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Teams will meet these trains. Farm two miles from Hillhurst, and four from Compton Station. Catalogues ready April 10th. Address—

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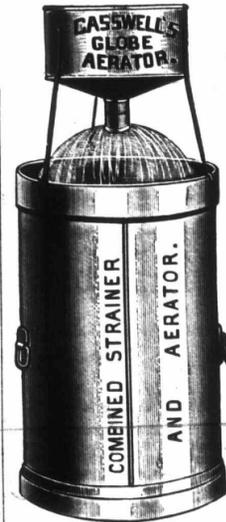
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There is a great demand for horses of all classes, and shippers will find it to their advantage to ship direct to the largest and best Horse Market in Canada. Head quarters for all the best buyers. Every comfort and accommodation for 200 head. Quick sales. No delay. Kimball's Horse Exchange, City Horse Market, 132 College Street, Montreal. Correspondence invited. P. O. Box 943. Bell Telephone 1580. J. H. KIMBALL & H. J. ASHMAN, Proprietors. 304-a-OM



**Baby Hand Separators, Curtis' Oil Test Churns, Babcock Milk Testers, Lactoscopes, Butter Workers, Butter Printers, Butter Color.**

A full line Dairy Supplies.

**TESTIMONIAL.**

Ingersoll,  
Mar. 19, '91  
John S. Pearce & Co.

Dear Sir,—I received the Baby No. 2 Separator Wednesday evening. Mr. Drummond set it up the next morning, and separated about 100 pounds of milk, and he thinks the machine an extra good one, even better than the one he used in the Scottish Dairy School. He thinks it turns easier. I have tried it twice myself since, and find no trouble in working it, and think it just about perfection. I would not think of running my little creamery now without it, as I am fully satisfied we will save enough this summer, in time and extra cream to pay for it. I will test it for another week, and then call and pay for it, probably next Saturday.

Yours truly, GEO. GRAVES.

Send for catalogue. ADDRESS:

**JOHN S. PEARCE, LONDON, ONT.**

Canadian Agents for Cornish, Curtis and Greene, Ft. Atkinson. 304-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1840.



Send for Catalogue FREE. **LESLIE P. O.**

1891, FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

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PAY for what you get, but why pay half-a-dozen middle-men to get it for you.

**GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.**

will give you your supplies nearer the first cost than any other institution in the Dominion. We have reduced expenses to the lowest point, and we buy at the closest cash prices, and we will supply you with goods at the smallest advance that will pay for handling. CO-OPERATE WITH US, THE MORE WE SELL THE CHEAPER WE CAN SELL.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LOT OF **-NEW TEAS-** Greens, Blacks, Japans, Hysons, and India Teas. Try our Special Blend at 35c. per pound.

WE KEEP THE **BEST SUGARS** And always as low as the lowest, and everything in the Grocery Line Fresh and Good.

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**BOOTS & SHOES** Hardware, Patent Medicines, Whips, Harness, Horse Blankets, Brushes, Curry Combs, and everything that a farmer wants, and at prices that will convince you that co-operation is what the farmers must have. Be sure and see our price list. Sent to every farmer on application.

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Butter, Eggs, Grain of all kinds, and all farm produce sold on commission. Send us good produce and we will sell it for you at the highest market price.

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**KEEP YOUR EYE AND ON THIS**

**"THE DOLLAR" KNITTING MACHINE**

MANUFACTURED BY **CREELMAN BROS GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS FOR YOU. IT IS GOOD FOR 5 CENTS. SEND FIVE CENTS AND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR ALL PARTICULARS AND PRICE LIST. F. A. 297-cot

**Hamilton Fertilizer and Casing Works**  
HAMILTON, ONT.

THE BEST AND PUREST FERTILIZER MADE.

Use Rowlin's Complete Fertilizer,	Price per ton.
Use Rowlin's Pure Animal Fertilizer,	\$30.00
Use Rowlin's Pure Fine Bone Meal,	25.00
Use Rowlin's Evaporated Bone for Poultry, in two sizes, ¼ inch and wheat size,	40.00
Per 100 lb. Bags,	2.50
<b>400 lbs. per acre will double your crop.</b>	

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND ANALYSIS. **F. ROWLIN, Proprietor.** We use no acids or chemicals in the manufacture of those fertilizers; we guarantee them strictly pure. 303-c-OM

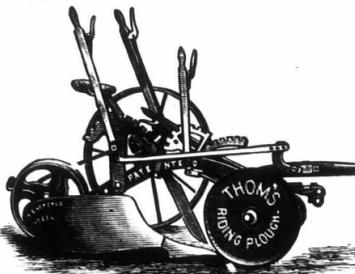


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The cheapest, quickest and best in the market, having a hot and cold water tank conveniently arranged for tempering the cream, which enables the operator to produce the best quality of butter. County rights for sale. Testimonials free. Apply to **Jarvis Churn Company, Jarvis, Ont. 302-1f**

**Thom's Patent Riding Plow.**

Away ahead of all competitors; tested and tried, and proved to be a great success.



PATENTED. Special inducements offered to the first purchaser where ploughs are not already introduced. Latest Improved Riding and Walking Plows, Cultivators, Scufflers, etc. Plows manufactured from the best American steel, tempered under our new process. Diamond iron chill castings for plow points. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited. **THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS, Watford, Ont.** Established 1875. 304-f-O



**THE GREAT Remedy**

A Sure Cure for all Throat or Lung troubles; Kidney, Liver and Stomach affections; and never failing in all forms of Skin diseases. Address—

**Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd.,**  
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98 Dundas St., London, Agent for Western Ont.  
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298-y-OM 610 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

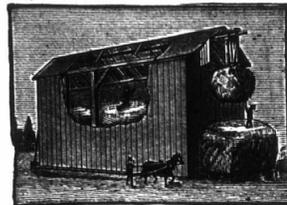
Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1891,** for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six and twelve times per week respectively, each way, between Belmont and London and London and London West, from the 1st of July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Belmont and London and at this office.

**R. W. BARKER, Post Office Inspector.**  
Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 6th March, 1891. 304-a-O

**BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE**

For unloading hay and all kinds of loose grain.



Unloads on either side of barn floor without changing car. No climbing necessary. Malleable Iron Cars. Steel Forks. Knot Passing Pulleys. Will work on stacks as well as in barns. Satisfaction guaranteed.



**The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter**

Works in connection with Pitching Machine, and is the most complete apparatus ever offered to the public for pitching sheaves. Sheaves left in the mow just as they come from the load.

**RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED**

Circulars, Prices and Terms on application to **M. T. BUCHANAN, Ingersoll.**

303 c-O

**SEEDS.** To introduce my Seeds, I offer 12 pkts. of Vegetable or Flower Seeds for 25 cents, postage paid. Catalogue free. **JOHN PIKE, Woodstock, Ont.**

03-b-OM



**MOTTO.**—"Square dealing and the best stock in the market for our customers."

**Trees, Vines, Plants, Ornamentals, &c.** Just the kinds wanted, strictly first-class.

Send your order to the Central. It will pay you. The Mailing Department receives special attention. **A. G. HULL, Central Nursery, St. Catharines. 301-c-OM**

Catalogue free. Send in your list for prices.

**DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.** Made of steel, lighter, stronger, cheaper, more lasting and competition distanced. **Power, ever-**



**STEEL.** Address for circulars and location of Storehouses and Agents. **P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Dederick's Works, Albany, N. Y., or Montreal, P. Q.**

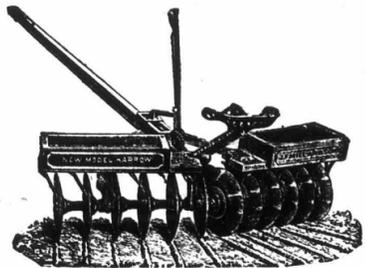
**SEEDS WM. EWING & CO.,** 142 McGill St., Montreal. **SEED -- MERCHANTS.**

**GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS** of every description. Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

**CHOICE LOWER CANADIAN GROWN TIMOTHY A SPECIALTY.** Send for sample and compare with western grown.

**TARES, CLOVERS, GRASSES AND SEED GRAIN.**

Corn for ensilage of best varieties. **303 b-OM**



The "New Model" Rotary Disc Jointed Pulverizing Harrow.

All Steel Discs with Patent Automatic Scrapers.

The only Disc Harrow made with Scrapers that will keep discs clean without any attention from the driver. No Disc Harrow is complete without this great improvement. Receives everywhere highest commendation, because very effective in work, simple in construction, durable in wear, convenient in handling.

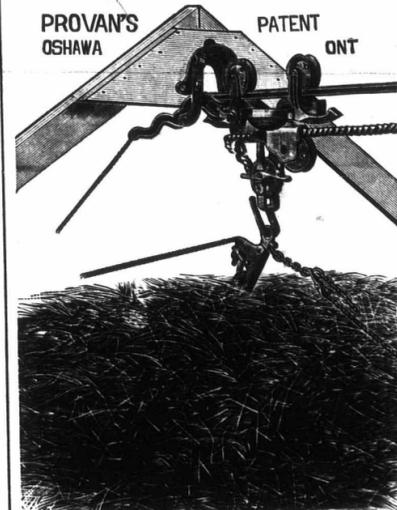
The Celebrated Stevens (Patented) All Steel, Arched Frame Spring Tooth Harrow.



Away ahead of all others; all steel frame; no wood to decay and wear out; lightest draught spring tooth harrow made; teeth quickly adjusted—only one nut to loosen; will not clog or bury. On stony land its work is perfection; in sticky ground there is none like it.

Good live responsible agents wanted in every part of Canada. Write for circulars and prices. **J. F. Millar & Son, Morrisburg, Ont.**

**PROVAN'S Horse Fork and Sling IS THE BEST MADE.**



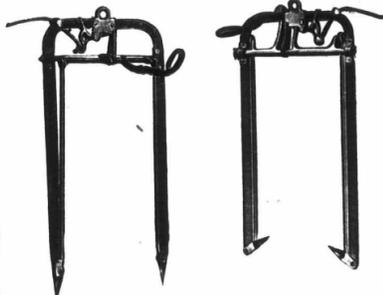
**SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE**

Many farmers who had other kinds have taken them down and bought mine after seeing it work. **My Machine Handles Sheaves as well as Hay and Peas—It is the Simplest and Best Stacker Manufactured.**

It has been in successful competition with the best in the market during the past six seasons. Its superiority to all others places it beyond doubt, as it is positively the only Double-Acting and Self-Reversing Machine on the Continent that has the following advantages:—A loaded fork or sling can pass the stop block. The pulleys can be instantly lowered or elevated to their position. This avoids all climbing or untying of the whiffletrees. The track acts as a strengthening brace, never warps, and is stronger and better adapted for unloading at the gable, as well as the centre, than any other. It is easily moved from one barn to another. The track used for this car is the best for the following reasons:—It is round; the car runs easily, and is not affected by a side pull. Any boy can change it with ease. Pulleys can be instantly raised or lowered at pleasure.

**GUARANTEE.**

We guarantee every Machine sold by us to do first-class work, and to unload one ton of hay in from three to five minutes, when properly handled and put up, and if it fails to do so, will be taken back and money refunded.



**SENDING TO FARMERS ON TRIAL.**

It has been for years a part of our business to send our machine on trial to fair-minded responsible farmers living at remote distances, such machines to be put up by them and used until their harvesting be half done, when they are required to decide whether they will keep the apparatus or return it; if the latter, we will pay return freight charges.

**J. W. PROVAN,** OSHAWA, - ONT.,

Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

We guarantee satisfaction in every instance **303-b-eot-OM**

**MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE**

12,000 acres of good Farming Lands, title perfect, on Michigan Central, Detroit & Alpena and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. These lands are close to enterprising new towns, churches, schools, etc., and will be sold on most favorable terms. Apply to **R. M. PIERCE, West Bay City.**

Or to **J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.**

**303-c-OM**

**THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING MACHINE.**

Retail Price only \$6.00. Will knit Stockings, Mitts, Scarfs, Leggings, Fancy-works and everything required in the household from homespun or factory yarn. Simple and easy to operate. Just the machine every family has long wished for. On receipt of \$3 I will ship machine, threaded up, with full instructions, by express C. O. D. You can pay the balance, \$4, when machine is received. Large commission to agents. Circular and terms free. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address **CARDON & GEARHART, Whitby, Ont.**

Graduated Prices. Recently Furnished.

**LELAND HOUSE,** W. D. DOUGLAS & CO., Proprietors. The Finest Hotel in the Northwest. Corner City Hall Square, Main & Albert Streets, **CITY HALL SQUARE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**297-y-OM**

**STALLION SHOW**

AT **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.**

The Fourth Annual Stallion Show will be held at the town of Portage la Prairie, Man., on **Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1891.** The prize list is as follows:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Thoroughbred Horses	\$100	\$—	\$—
Cleveland Bay (registered)	100	—	—
Yorkshire and French Coach	—	—	—
Clydesdales	50	35	20
Any other Pedigreed Draft Horse	50	25	—
Agricultural and General Purpose Horses	20	10	—
Roadsters	20	10	—
Standard-bred Roadsters and Hackneys	50	25	—

For circular containing prize list, rules, etc., address **A. A. MACLENNAN, Secretary, Portage la Prairie, Man., Feb. 14, 1891. 303-b-OM**

**FARMS Joseph Pollard, Jr. Washington, LANDS** Iowa, U.S., has bargains in Iowa, Southern and Western States. **294-y-OM**

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.**

**W. BAKER & Co.'s**

**Breakfast Cocoa**

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is **Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.**

**No Chemicals**

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Those interested in horses should read the advertisement concerning route bills in another column. Something extra in work and any amount of choice in illustrations to those who apply to the London Printing & Lithographing Co., London.

Messrs. R. Rivers & Son, Walkerton, have recently purchased from Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, the very promising bull calf Barmpton Chief, sired by the noted stock and show bull Barmpton Hero. His granddam, Princess Macola 2nd, was one of their most successful prize-winners for years at the Provincial and other shows. He goes to Springhill to head their fine herd of Short-horns, and should do good service in the herd. They have for sale a few nice bull calves of their own breeding. See advertisement in this issue.

Mr. John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont., reports the following list of sales of Ayrshires:— One yearling bull, Farmer's Fancy—880—, to Edward Kenny, Aylmer, Quebec; Jock—344— (aged bull), to Charles Darton, Stittsville, Ont.; young cow, Minnie of Meadowside—1747—, to Wm. Livingston, Perth, Ont.; yearling bull, Jock Meadowside, —713—, to Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph; young cow, Annie Meadowside 1749, and heifer calf, Fuschie of Meadowside—1775—, D. & A. McLean, Perth, Ont.; yearling bull, Ramsay Meadowside—918—.

**Ontario Veterinary College**  
Temperance Street, Toronto.

The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All experienced Teachers. Session begins Oct. 21st. Apply to the principal, PROF. SMITH, V. S., Edin. TORONTO, CANADA. 273-v

**NORWAY SPRUCE.**

Largest, best and cheapest stock in Canada, from \$2 to \$10 per 100. Full assortment of Evergreens and small Fruit Plants. Write for prices on your wants to

**HENRY WESTNEY,**  
The Farm Nursery,  
Highland Creek, Ont.  
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**WILLIAM EVANS,**

Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, importer and grower of

**Field, Garden, Flower Seeds**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
Guano, Superphosphate  
and other fertilizers.

WAREHOUSES: Nos. 89, 91 & 93 McGill Street,  
Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Foundling Street,  
and 42 Norman Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

Orders respectfully solicited. French and English catalogues on application. 304-c-OM

**PRICE** **LITTLE GIANT SEED SOWER**

by mail pre-paid,  
**\$3.50.**



It is simple in construction, neat in design, light, strong and durable. Has a pressed tin distributing wheel found in no other. The easiest running machine, having no feed plate to shake or to give out. Weighs about three pounds complete.

It will distribute to the round—wheat, 50 feet; flax seed, clover and oats, 36 feet; timothy, 27 feet, and will sow 30 acres per day. We highly recommend this labor-saving machine.

**THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.,**  
SEEDSMEN,  
304-a-OM Toronto, Ontario.

**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**  
Beware of Imitations.  
**NOTICE**  
AUGUST OF  
OF  
STEWART HARTSHORN  
THE GENUINE  
HARTSHORN

**SKREI COD LIVER OIL**  
PURE, BRILLIANT AND ALMOST TASTELESS

A SPECIFIC IN BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND A VALUABLE NUTRIENT IN ALL WASTING DISEASES.  
**KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., MONTREAL.**

**Come to Virginia.**

**BUY A HOME**  
Of State Authorities.

Mild climate and comfortable surroundings.  
WRITE TO THE  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration,  
RICHMOND, VA. 303-b-O

**USE FERRY'S SEEDS**

BECAUSE THEY ARE  
**THE BEST.**  
D. M. FERRY & Co's  
Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced  
**SEED ANNUAL**  
For 1891 will be mailed FREE  
to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever.  
Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address  
**D. M. FERRY & CO.**  
WINDSOR, ONT.  
Largest Seedsmen in the world

**Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle**

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution; will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, and it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast its hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.  
DICK'S BLISTER, for sprains, ringbones, &c., 50c.  
DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c., 25c.  
DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.  
304-b-OM DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

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**Pianos, Reed Organs & Church Pipe Organs**

THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.  
Send for Catalogue.  
**BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,** Guelph, Ont.  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Newly fitted and refurbished. First-class and thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements. Centrally located, and in the vicinity of the Opera House. Cuisine unexcelled in the Northwest, and under the management of an experienced chef. Graduated prices. Free omnibus.  
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—COMBINED—  
**VAPORIZER & INHALER**  
PATENTED, Oct. 10, 1890.  
A new instrument for  
VAPORIZING OILS AND DRUGS  
For INHALATION.  
Also for

**Deodorizing and Disinfecting Sick Rooms.**

MADE OF COPPER, NICKEL PLATED.  
There are no Tubes nor Valves to get out of order.  
The simplest and most useful Vaporizer before the public for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria. Recommended and used by the leading physicians in the Dominion. For further information address.  
C. L. COULTER, M.D., 542 Parliament-St., TORONTO, ONT.  
304-a-OM

**THE MONITOR Press Drill**

—WITH OUR NEW PATENTED—  
**Broadcast Seeding and Spring Hoe Attachment**  
COMBINED,  
Makes the best seeding machine in the world. We have added  
**MANY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS**  
For the coming season. We guarantee it far superior to any seeding machine in the market. Withhold your orders until you see our new machine. We are also placing on the market

**CLARKE'S PATENT**

**Cutaway Disc Harrow.**

This is something entirely new, and supersedes the plow, and will beat any disc or spade harrow in the world. It makes the land in a perfect seed-bed; has a seeding attachment for sowing all kinds of grain. Send for circular with full description free. Address,  
**SYLVESTER BROS. MFG. CO.,**  
LINDSAY, ONT. 304-a-OM

**STOCK FOR SALE.**

**Pure-Bred Registered Clydesdales & Jerseys**  
Bred from pure imported stock. Young stock for sale at farmers' prices. 293-y-OM  
**JOHN PULFER, Springvalley Farm, Brampton, Ont.**

**A. B. SCOTT & SON,**  
VANNECK, - - - ONTARIO,  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES**

The get of Macgregor, Belted Knight, Good Hope, etc. Colts and fillies, winners at all the large shows, for sale at moderate prices. 293-y-OM



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**A. K. TEGART,**  
Importer and Breeder, offers for sale choice stallions and mares of the above breeds. Address - **Tottenham, Ont.** 298-y-OM



**CLYDESDALES For Sale.**

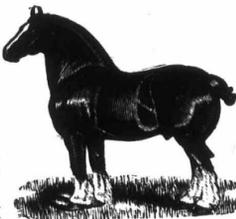
First Prize-winning Stallions, the get of Darnley (222) and Lork Erskine (1744).  
**JAS. HENDERSON,**  
302-y-OM BELTON, ONT.

**S. C. JOHNSTON,**  
-Letters and telegrams-

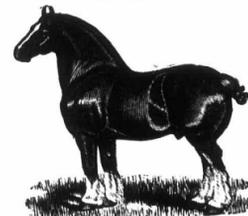
**Manilla, Ont.,**  
(60 miles from Toronto, on the Midland), importer of

**REGISTERED CLYDESDALES.**

The fifth annual importation consists of the get of the famous sires Lord Erskine, Top Gallant, Sir Michael S. Kelmorlie. Stock all selected by myself, and for sale at the lowest living profits. 301-y-OM



**Prize-Winning Clydesdales FOR SALE.**



We have on hand a large number of Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares which we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Catalogue on application.

**DUNDAS & GRANDY,**  
303-y-OM  
SPRINGVILLE P. O.,  
Cavanville Station, C. P. R.

**FOR SALE**

**Imp. Clydesdale Mare,**

RISING SIX YEARS. GRAND ANIMAL,  
Also the General Purpose Stallion,  
"CROWN PRINCE"  
RISING SEVEN.  
Have been regularly worked together as team. Both quiet, and believed to be sound and all right. Prompt cash buyer can secure big bargain.

**J. HENDERSHOT,**  
Baillif, in Charge,  
Box 3, Chatham, Ont.  
304-a-O



**ROSEDALE FARM**  
HIGHFIELD P. O.,  
MALTON, - ONTARIO.

**Jas. Gardhouse & Son**  
Importers & Breeders of Shire and Clyde Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. First-class stock at rock-bottom prices. Write or call. 298-y-OM



Imported and Canadian bred  
**CLYDESDALES.**

We challenge competition for quality and smoothness in our horses. Imported Stallions and Mares of the most desirable strains. We have been most successful in the show rings with mares, colts and fillies of our breeding. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

**PROUSE & WILLIAMSON,**  
297-y-OM Ingersoll, Ont.

**ELGIN STOCK FARM**



We are one of the largest breeders in the Dominion of  
**CLYDESDALES**

And have for sale a lot of imported and home-bred Clydesdales—male and female.

Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Chester White Pigs, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep.

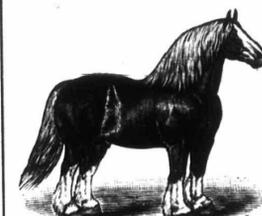
**A. & J. BELL,**

303-f-OM Athelstan, P. Q.

**D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONT.,**

Breeders and Importers of

**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**

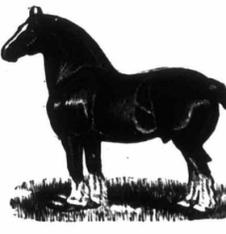


We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male and female) of good breeding and quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good and well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars.

**ROBT. NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,**

-IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF-  
Clydesdales, Shires, Coachers, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

I have still a few of the twelfth yearly importation of high quality on hand, notably, James Arthur (5888); sire Macgregor (1477); sire of dam Prince of Wales (673); Macheemie (7009); sire Macgregor (1487); own brother to the great breeding horses, Macpherson, Macalum and Energy.



Yorkshire Coachers. Seven imported mares from Druid, Darnley, etc.; four in foal. Also some good Shetlands. Having every facility for purchasing direct from the breeder myself, neither acting agent in Scotland or here, and paying cash, I am prepared to sell on any terms agreed upon. Quality and pedigree of the best. Give me a call. The farm is situated 40 miles southwest of Montreal, on the G. T. R., and 100 miles east of Ottawa, on the C. A. R. Station on the farm.  
291-y-OM **ROBERT NESS, HOWICK P. O., Que.**

**IMPORTED & CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.**

**BEATTIE & TORRANCE,** Summerhill Farm, Markham, Ont., importers of and dealers in Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of the choicest strains; also Reg. Canadian-breds always for sale. 304-y-OM

**THOROUGHbred AND TROTting-BRED STALLIONS FOR SALE**

Messrs. Donaldson & Carmichael, Hillsburg, Ont., offer for sale the thoroughbred stallion Goddard, 7 years old, 16 hands high; bred by Chinn & Morgan, Lexington, Ky. Also two grand young Road Stallions, both standard-bred and registered in Wallace's American Trotting Register. Confederate, by Confederate Chief, dam by Highland Boy, 5 years old, 16 hands high, sold bay, black points. Confederate, by Confederate Chief, dam by General Staunton, 3 years old, 16 hands high, bay, star and one hind foot white. For prices and particulars address, **DONALDSON & CARMICHAEL, Hillsburg, Ontario.** 3E-c-OM

**PIONEER - STOCK - FARM.**

THE LARGEST IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF

**Shire and Hackney Horses**  
IN AMERICA.

100 Head of Registered Horses on hand 100

Prices to suit the times. Long time given to responsible parties. Address—

**W. E. Truman, Supt.,**  
300-f-OM BUSHNELL, ILL.

**ENGLISH PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK.**

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS, JERSEYS, AYRSHIRES, KERRIES, SHROPSHIRE, OXFORDS, HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWNS, DORSETS, LEICESTERS, LINCOLNS, AND COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice registered stock of the best strains and highest merit for sale at moderate prices. Foreign buyers assisted in purchase and shipment at one per cent. Stock purchased and shipped under experienced herdsman for two-and-a-half per cent. Bankers, Lloyd's Bank, Shrewsbury. Special low freights. Highest references from foreign breeders. All commissions personally executed. 1027 Shropshire sheep alone, exported to America in 1890, besides horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep of other breeds, to that and other countries. All importers should apply to—

**E. GOODWIN PREECE,**  
Exporter and Live Stock Agent,  
296-j-OM SHREWSBURY, ENG.

**THE SIRES OF CHAMPIONS.**

**STALLIONS:**  
William L., sire of Axtell, three-year-old, 2.12; Jay Bird, sire of Allextion, four-year-old, 2.13 1/2; Young Jim, Eagle Bird, Betterton, Etc.

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"GEO. WILKES" SIMMONS,  
PHENIX HOTEL,  
300-f-OM Lexington, Ky.

**THE German Coachers**  
VICTORIOUS!



29 first, 23 second, one third, and four highly commended ribbons and two grand sweepstakes prizes taken at the American Horse Show and the Illinois and Nebraska State Fairs this year by the Hanoverian Coach Stallions and Mares owned by  
**OLTMANNS BROTHERS, WATSEKA, ILL.**  
Farm 80 miles south of Chicago. 300-f-OM

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Importers & Breeders**



Pine Grove Stock Farm  
ROCKLAND, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns

THE IMPORTED

**Cruikshank Bull,**  
"GRANDEUR,"

is at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.

ELMHURST  
**STOCK & DAIRY FARM**

CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the Ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke, also

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

—WITH—

**Imported Bull "PIONEER"**

at the head of the herd.

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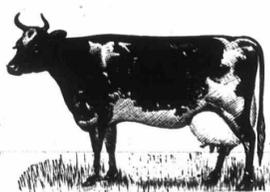
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North Nation Mills, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

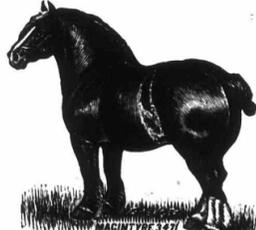
IMPORTED "EMPEROR"

at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires, St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

GEORGE CARSON, Manager. 303-y-OM

**THE HOME OF THE WINNERS**

Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys.



OUR SHOWING FOR 1890 WAS UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA,

beginning with Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where we won first in every class and sweepstakes for the best horse at the show. At Toronto Industrial we won seven firsts out of eight, including sweepstakes for best stallion, and also sweepstakes for best mare. At New York, first for aged stallion in his class, and champion cup for best draught horse, any breed, at the show. At local shows we were equally successful. A still better selection now on hand, both in breeding and merit.

**GRAHAM BROS.,** (25 miles east of Toronto) **CLAREMONT.**  
301-d-OM

HOLSTEINS, CLYDESDALES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.  
I have one of the oldest herds of Holsteins in Canada, founded on the best blood in America; also registered Clydesdales and Carriage horses.  
297-y-OM **WM. SHUNK, Sherwood, Ont.**



**FOR SALE**

Clydesdale Stallion Lord Keir (904), 3 years old; sire Thistleford (imp.) (279) (4730), dam Newbie Jean (imp.) (123) 114. Price, \$400. Apply to **WM. SMITH,** Columbus, Ont. 304-a-OM

**Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires.**

Choice Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Colts and Fillies, Shropshires, Imported and Home-bred of the very best strains. Berkshires, bred from Snell Bros.' stock. Prices right. Always glad to show stock. **T. M. WHITESIDE,** Ellesmere P.O., Ont., Agincourt Station on C. P. R. and Midland Div. G. T. R., 1 mile. 204-y-OM

**- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES. -**

**J. G. WARDLOWE,** Fairview Farm, Downsview, Ont., breeder of and dealer in Registered Shire Stallions and Mares; also some choice Canadian-bred Draughts on hand. 304-y

**ISLAND HOME**



Stock Farm. H. C. Farnum, Importer and Breeder of Percheron & French Coach Horses. Offer a very large stud of horses to select from. I guarantee my stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address **H. C. FARNUM,** Grasse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich.

**Shorthorns for Sale.**

Bulls and heifers, sired by Laird of Kinellar, of the Campbell-Buchan Lassie family, from which we have some fine show animals, several prize takers at the Provincial Show, 1889.

**JAMES CRERAR,** 294-y-OM **SHAKESPEARE, ONT.**

**Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires.**

My Shorthorns are bred from stock imported by such noted breeders as Arthur Johnson, J. C. Snell and Green Bros. I have a few choice heifers for sale. My Improved Large Yorkshires were imported directly from the famous herd of C. E. Duckering, Kirton, Lindsay, England. I have some young pigs imported in their dam, for sale. Prince Regent, bred by Snell Bros., heads my Berkshire herd. Times are hard and my prices are right. Write or call. **A. F. MCGILL,** Hillsburg, Ont. 302-y-OM

**NEIDPATH STOCK FARM.**

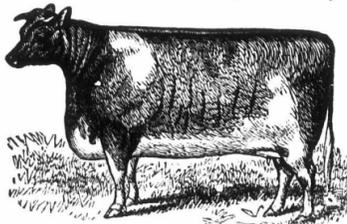
We breed Scotch Shorthorns, founded on choice representatives, from the famous Aberdeen herds of Duthie, Marr and E. Cruikshank, headed by the Cruikshank Victoria Nonpareil bull INDIAN PRINCE. Produce only for sale. Address—



**THOS. BALLANTYNE & SON**

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**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,** Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that he has for sale, at MODERATE PRICES, a large and exceedingly good lot of young things of both sex. The calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, are particularly good—all by imported sires and mostly from imported dams of the best strains obtainable in Scotland.

**EXCELLENT CLYDESDALES OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE.**

New Catalogue for 1891 now ready for delivery. Send for one; they are sent free.

My motto: "No business no harm."

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station, on C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see them. 290-1f

**BULLS FOR SALE.**

Three Shorthorn Bulls, from nine to twenty months, bred from imported stock. 304-a-O **S. B. GORWILL, Ballymote.**

**SIMMONS & QUIRIE**

IVAN, ONT.

Shorthorns, Berkshires.



Representatives of the Scotch families are **MINA'S & STRATHALLAN'S.** The sires in use are the Sweepstakes Silver Medal Bull **SIR CHRISTOPHER and RED KNIGHT,** winner of 1st prize at Toronto and London in 1888; also, prize-winning Berkshires. 297-y-OM

**SHORTHORNS**

—AND—

**COTSWOLDS**

**FOR SALE.**



My Shorthorns are well bred, good colors, and have been fine milkers for generations. I have over 100 females and a large number of bulls, from which buyers may select. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

**JAMES GRAHAM,** 290-y **PORT PERRY, ONT.**

**BOW PARK HERD**

—OF—

**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

We have on hand Eighteen Young Bulls, fit for service, that we offer at reasonable prices and easy terms. They are good individuals, and well bred. ADDRESS—

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED

**Shropshire Sheep.**

The imported 2-year-old Aberdeen Hero  
And a choice lot of young bulls of our own breeding. Some No. 1 imported Ewes & Lambs FOR SALE.

**SHORE BROS.,**  
WHITE OAK, ONT.



298-y-OM

**PURE-BRED STOCK for SALE**

Five choice Durham Bull Calves, from nine to thirteen months old, good colors and pedigrees. Also a few nice young registered Berkshires, male and female. Prices moderate and terms easy. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

**R. RIVERS & SON,**

293-y-OM Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS**  
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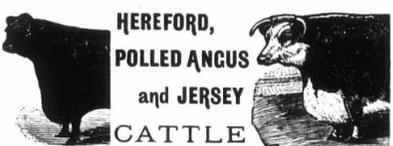
Extensive breeders and importers of **Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Business established in 1848. We always have on hand and for sale a large number of imported, and home-bred animals. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

294-y

**DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P. Q.**

Importers and Breeders of—

**THOROUGHBRED & SHIRE HORSES**



**BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE SWINE.**

The largest breeding establishment in Canada. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 303 y-OM

**HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.**

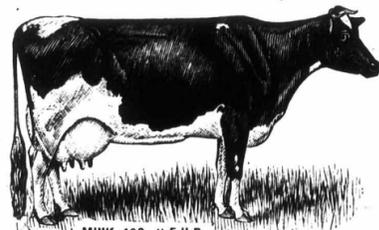
Two nicely marked Yearling Bulls of the best milking strains.

**JOHN TREMAIN,**

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THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

**SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.,**  
(24 miles west of Toronto)



MINK 402, H.F.H.B.

This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 291-y-OM

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

All imported or bred from imported stock. "Sir Mac," of the famous Aaggie tribe, heads the herd.

**HUGH McCAUGHERTY & SON,**  
297-y-OM Walnut Hill Farm, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

The sweepstakes herd at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where my stock bull Woodbine Prince (6712) also took the first prize and sweepstakes silver medal. I keep no cattle that are not of the highest standard.

**A. KENNEDY,**  
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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

THE CHOICEST AND MOST UNIFORM HERD IN CANADA.

Telegraph and Post Office, New Dundee, Waterloo Co.; Peterburg Station on G. T. R. Send for our new catalogue.

**A. C. HALLMAN & CO**  
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**Holstein Friesians**

Of the most remarkable families and greatest performers. Stock of all ages for sale at the lowest possible prices. Railway Stations Tavistock and Hamburg, on G. T. R. Post Office - Cassel, Ont.

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**BROCKHOLME STOCK FARM.**

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ADVANCED REGISTRY STOCK.

Netherland Romulus, a grandson of Netherland Prince and Albino the second, heads the herd. Young stock for sale.

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STOCK FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

All my stock I have carefully chosen for their extra fine breeding and large milk records, and are all registered in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. A visit, or correspondence solicited.

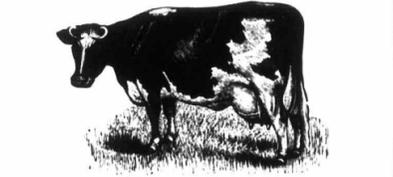
**R. HOWES CRUMP, Masonville,**  
300-y-OM near London, Ontario, Canada.

**RETIRING FROM FARMING.**

Grand Clearing Sale of the oldest established herd of

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

IN CANADA. MUST BE SOLD.



Together with one of the choicest stock farms in Eastern Ontario, containing 150 acres, highly improved and in an excellent state of cultivation; water supplied by spring and wind-power; close to railway station and steamboat landing on River St. Lawrence; residence located in a thriving village with churches, schools, etc. at door. A rare opportunity for investors. Our herd of Holsteins is one of the best in the Dominion, and includes representatives of the choicest milk and butter families of both sexes and all ages. Must be sacrificed in three months without reserve. Write for prices, or come and see our herd.

**M. COOK & SONS,**

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**FOR SALE.**

The Imported Campbell-bred bull Killerby - 6377 - and two grand yearling bulls; a few choice heifers and 40 extra good Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head. 294-y-OM

**CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.**

I have a few very nice pure-bred registered Holsteins, bulls and heifers, for sale at very reasonable figures. Write or come and see me. Also one or two high grades.—JNO. A. LINE, Sherwood, Ont., Richmond Hill Station. 304-f-OM

**Model Jerseys.**

A few nice young cows and heifers in calf to prize bulls; also three beautiful heifer calves. Registered, and pure-bred unregistered. Solid colors and from rich butter stock. Write for particulars.

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**LAKEHURST JERSEY STOCK FARM,**

Oakville, Ontario.

T. E. BRAMELD, Proprietor, offers for sale, at very reasonable figures, choice A. J. C. C. Jerseys from his prize-winning herd; also a few extra good high-grade Cows and Heifers, and registered Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs. Write for prices. P. O., Station and Telegrams, Oakville, on G.T.R. 302-f-OM

**Clair House Vineyards, Cooksville, Ont.**

**B. W. MURRAY,**

BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE**

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**Pure Native Wine.**

Write for prices. 298-y-OM

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**PURE-BRED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**

—AND—

**ESSEX PIGS.**

Prince of Oaklawns (imp.) 12851, heads the herd. Young stock for sale. Also a few choice unregistered and high grade cows.

Farm one mile from Streetsville Junction. J. H. SCARLETT, Streetsville, Ont. 297-y-OM

**Jerseys for Sale.**

Some of the finest heifers and calves I ever bred, and at lower prices than I ever offered before. Registered, and express paid by me to any reasonable point. Herd headed by the famous pure St. Lambert bull, Canada's Sir George, prize winner every time shown, son of Alice of St. Lambert, 263 lbs. butter in one week; Massena's son, pure St. Lambert sire, dam the great Massena, one of the wonders of the Jersey world, estimated to have made 902 lbs. 2 oz. butter in one year and eleven days—actually yielded 9,000 lbs. milk in one year and eleven days; Signal of Belvedere, inbred Signal, dam the celebrated prize cow, Miss Sata-nella, 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, on second calf only.

**MRS. E. M. JONES,**

303-y-OM Brockville, Ont., Canada.

**Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs,**

**MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWLS.**

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 36, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

**W. M. & J. C. SMITH,**

298-y-OM Fairfield Plains P. O., Ont.

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES**

**FOR SALE.**

I have at present one of the largest & best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.

**JAS. McCORMICK,**

290-y-OM Rockton, Ont.



**FOR SALE.**

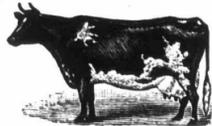
Pure-bred Ayrshire Calves, with pedigree, \$10; two and three crosses from heavy milkers, \$5; Pure-bred Improved Yorkshire Pigs, farrowed in February, \$5 each. Can furnish pairs not akin. Orders booked. **ALEX. HUME,** Burnbrae P.O. 303-b-OM

**PARK HILL HERD OF AYRSHIRES.**

This herd took all the first prizes in Quebec in 1887 and 1888, and in Ontario in 1889, in competition with all the leading herds. Young stock for sale, all of which is from the celebrated bull ROB ROY (3971), which is at the head of the herd.

**JAMES DRUMMOND,** 291-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Imported and Canadian-Bred



**AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES FOR SALE.**

I have on hand a large herd of finely-bred Ayrshires of splendid quality. My Clydesdales are also first-class. Stock for sale. Prices and terms liberal.

**THOS. BROWN,** 298-y-OM Petite Cote, P. Q., near Montreal.

**Prize Winning Ayrshires for Sale.**



**GURTA 4th (181)**  
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

**THOS. GUY,** 290-y Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont.

**FOR GOOD HEREFORD CATTLE**

—WRITE TO—  
**F. A. FLEMING**

Address, **WESTON P.O., ONT.,** Or 15 Toronto-St., Toronto, Ont. 300-g-OM  
Mention this paper.

**SHROPSHIRE**



I have on hand a splendid lot of

**IMPORTED EWES**

from the best English flocks, and are now being bred to a first prize imported ram.

**S. C. MILLSON,** 295-v-OM GLANWORTH, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE -- SHEEP.**



This flock has won numerous prizes in England for the last twenty years, besides America, France and Africa. Has been established over seventy years. Several of the best flocks in England started from this flock thirty years back. Sheep always for sale.

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**SHROPSHIRE**

—AND—

**Improved Yorkshire Pigs.**



A choice lot, imported by ourselves. Sheep from the flocks of H. J. Sheldon, F. Bach, R. Mansell, J. Thonger.

Yorkshire pigs from last year's prize winners.

**W. MEDCRAFT & SON**

SPARTA P. O. and Telegraph Station 297-y-OM

**SHROPSHIRE! SHROPSHIRE!**

JUST IMPORTED.

I have just arrived from England with forty-six Shropshire Yearling Ewes and a number of choice Ewe Lambs & Rams, all selected by myself from six of the leading British flocks. The ewes are all in lamb to noted English sires. My flock now numbers over 70 head. Parties wishing to found a flock, or buy choice specimens at fair prices, are invited to write for particulars. Come and see me. Visitors welcome. Satisfaction guaranteed.



**W. S. HAWKSHAW,** Glanworth, Ont. 291-tf-OM

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**



**DAVID BUTTAR,**

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

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

**TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.** Sole Agent for the Dominion. 303-y-OM

**J. F. QUIN, V. S., BRAMPTON, ONT.** Ridgling horses successfully operated upon; write for particulars. 273-y



**PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS**

—AND—  
**Shropshire Sheep**

Now ready for shipment. Imported and Canadian bred Rams, Ram and Ewe Lambs, the get of the choicest imported sires. Good heads, good carcasses

and good fleece. None better in the Dominion. Write for prices. Address—  
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**SOUTHDOWNS!**

My sheep are imported from the flocks of Henry Webb, Geo. Jonas, J. J. Coleman and W. Toop. Will now sell a few ewes from the above in lamb to imported rams, also a few ewe lambs of my own breeding.



**DAVID H. DALE,** Glendale, Ont. 296-y-OM



**TAZEWELL & HECTOR,**

Importers and breeders of Dorset Horned Sheep and improved Yorkshire Pigs. JOHN TAZEWELL, Indian Village farm, Port Credit, Ont. THOS. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont. Stations—Pt. Credit, on G. W. R., Streetsville, on C. P. R. 298-y-OM

**DORSET HORN SHEEP**

MY SPECIALTY.



These sheep drop their lambs at all seasons of the year; are good mothers and most prolific. Devon Dairy Cattle, good milkers and grazers. Flock and Herd established nearly one hundred years. Also Shire Horses and Berkshire Pigs. Sheep, Horses and Pigs exported to America have given every satisfaction

**THOMAS CHICK,** Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset, England. 295-y-OM

**E. D. GEORGE**

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Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine



100 pigs for spring trade, sired by four Imp. boars. I make Chester Whites a specialty. All ages. Pairs not akin. Special rates by express. 293-y-0

**CONDIMENT**



For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and POULTRY.

A delicious combination of Tonic, Stimulant, Nutritious and Fattening Food, which Purifies the Blood, prevents and cures Disease, and improves the health of all animals by its use. One trial will prove its usefulness and economy. Send for testimonials, prices, &c., &c. 298-y-MO

**BEATTY'S ORGANS, PIANOS, \$35 up.** Write for Catalogue. Address Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington, N.J. 304-c-0

**Improved Yorkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep.**  
All bred from imported stock and registered.  
293-y-OM JAS. HALL, Edmonton, Ont.

**IMPROVED :-: LARGE :-: YORKSHIRES !**  
All bred from imported stock and registered. Imported boar "Holywell Wonder II." heads the herd  
293-y-OM JAMES FIELDS,  
Castle Hill Farm, ANCASTER, ONT.

**Pedigreed :-: Improved :-: Large :-: Yorkshires.**

Mr. G. S. Chapman, of the late firm of Ormsby & Chapman, is still breeding pedigreed Yorkshires, and is prepared to book orders for young stock.

ADDRESS :-: C. S. CHAPMAN, The Grange Farm,  
304-y-OM Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont.

**THE - PIONEER - HERD**

**IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES**  
The oldest herd of pedigree pigs of this famous breed in America. Orders now booked for Spring Pigs. None but choice pigs shipped, and satisfaction guaranteed. ADDRESS :-:

J. Y. ORMSBY, V. S., Grange Cottage,  
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**Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Scotch Shorthorns.**

Entire breeding stock of Yorkshires are imported; specially selected from stock of F. Walker-Jones and Sanders Spencer, Eng. Registered sows and boars supplied not taken. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.  
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont.  
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**Improved Large Yorkshires**  
We have animals of all ages for sale, of good breeding and excellent quality.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm,  
CHURCHVILLE, ONT. 301-4f-OM

**Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs**  
From the strains of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker Jones, England. Registered young pigs for sale. Apply to  
WILLIAM GODGER,  
293-y-OM Woodstock, Ont.

**YORKSHIRES ONLY!**

MESSRS. BUNBURY & JACKSON, Oakville, Ont., have for sale choice young Boars and Yelts of the Improved Large Yorkshire breed, bred from stock imported from the best herds in England. Orders booked now for spring pigs. P.O., Telegrams and Station, Oakville, on G. T. R. 302-y-OM

**IMPROVED - YORKSHIRE - PIGS**

OF THE BEST QUALITY CAN BE OBTAINED AT MODERATE PRICES, FROM  
C. E. DUCKERING,  
THE CLIFF, Kirkton, Lindsay, England,

the oldest and most successful herd in the country, having gained since 1856 nearly 3000 prizes. All pigs supplied either entered or eligible for entry in the herd book. 300-y-OM

**THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM**

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS,  
SHIRE HORSES,  
Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs.  
DAISY (IMP) [22]

Our pigs are specially selected from the prize-winning herds of Sanders Spencer, Ashforth, Charnock and F. Walker-Jones, who won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years. Orders now booked for young registered pigs. Shorthorns and Shire horses for sale.  
GREEN BROS.,  
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All pure-bred and registered. From the very best strains in America. First come first served. Write for prices. I mean business.  
298-y-OM W. S. HARRIS, Homer, Michigan, U.S.

**R. H. HARDING,**  
Mapleview Farm,  
THORNDALE, ONT.  
Importer and Breeder of Improved Chester White Pigs. First-class stock for sale at all times. Also a fine Carriage Stallion, rising two years old, for sale cheap; sire imported. Inspection invited. 301-1-OM



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Importers and Breeders of Ohio Improved Chester White SWINE.

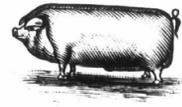
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Our herd of Chesters won the sweepstake herd prize at the Toronto fair last fall.

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Single rate by express. 298-y

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This herd received more first prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1890 than any other herd shown of that class.

Young Stock always on hand and for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Prices away down. Mitchell Station on G. T. R.  
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Imported and home-bred; from the best strains  
-YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE-  
at Right Prices. Apply to-  
Richard DeIbridge,  
299-y-0 WINCHELSEA, ONT



**S. COXWORTH,**  
CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder of Pure-Bred Berkshires of the choicest strains. The imported boars Royal Standard and Prince Albion (113) head my herd. My Sows comprise some of the best specimens that money could buy from such breeders as Snell Bros. and Geo. Green. I guarantee every pedigree, and furnish to register. Write for prices, and you will find them and the stock right. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304-y-OM



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**J. G. SNELL & BRO.**  
EDMONTON P. O.,  
Brampton and Edmonton Railroad Stations.

For forty years we have led all others in these lines, both in the show yards and breeding pens. We now have a choice lot of young pigs, varying in age from six weeks to six months; all are descended from fashionable bred, prize winning English stock. We also have a grand lot of Cotswolds, a large number of which are yearlings. Good stock always for sale. Visitors welcome. Write for particulars. 298-y-OM

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Two-thirds more raised than all breeds in the United States. Rapid growth. Most Pork for food consumed by actual test. Pedigreed. 200 FOR SALE.  
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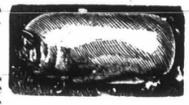
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JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm,  
L'AMAROUX P.O., ONT.,  
offers for sale young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. Orders now booked for spring pigs. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies for sale. 304-y-OM

**SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE PIGS**  
From imported stock, \$6 each, \$10 pair. Address  
293-y-OM F. J. Ramsey, Dunnville, Ont.

**A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange P. O.,**

Ont., Cheltenham Station, C. P. and G. T. Railways. The Centennial Sweepstakes herd of **SUFFOLK PIGS**, being the oldest, largest, and most successful prize winners in America. The boar I-am-First, at the head of this herd, is 17 months old and weighs 440 lbs.



**Shorthorn Cattle**  
of the Cruickshank blood. Young bulls for sale, got by Baron Camperdown - 1218 s, imp., (473-9) and Baron of the Grange - 10854 - 294-y-OM

**JOHN SMITH,**

Live Stock Auctioneer, Brampton, Ont. Sales conducted in all parts of Canada and the United States. Pedigree stock a specialty. Write for terms. References: - J. C. Snell, Brampton, Ont.; M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Quebec; T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, Ont. 297-y-0

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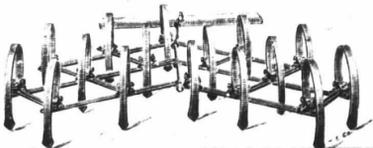
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300-y-OM 24 Lafayette Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

**COSSITT'S DISC HARROW**



Pronounced by the Farmers to be perfection. All Steel Discs, with the latest improved Scrapers. Don't fail to see our 1891 scrapers; the point we claim on these is, they are not constantly rubbing on the Disc, causing friction, and thereby adding to the draft. To clean Discs, simply touch foot to spring on side of seat, this brings Scrapers in contact with Discs, cleaning them instantly. Our new Hinges are so constructed as to allow the flexibility desired.

**THE LEADING SPRING TOOTH HARROW**



**ALL STEEL FRAME.**  
The Teeth are best oil-tempered steel; easily adjusted to cut any depth. Our Patent Tooth Holder is made of malleable iron, and will hold the tooth wherever placed. The frame stands high, which prevents chugging. It leaves the soil loose and level. We still manufacture our celebrated Model Buckeye Mower, the Ithaca Patent Dump Rake, and New Light Reaper. Agents wanted. Write for circulars. 303-b-0  
G. M. COSSITT & BRO., Brockville, Ont

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Messrs. Wm. Medcraft & Son, Sparta, report the following sales:—To Mr. Geo. Emmit, Sparta, 1 ram lamb; Mr. E. Luton, St. Thomas, 1 aged ram; Mr. J. Campbell, Southwold, 1 yearling ram; Mr. Merritt Charlton, Aylmer, 1 imp. shearing ram; Mr. T. A. Melick, Illinois, 2 aged ewes, 3 ewe lambs and 2 ram lambs. They have a fine lot of strong lambs for next season's trade; also a few choice imp. rams for sale.

Included in a business letter from the Manager of North Nation Mills Dairy Farm of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., they inform us that they have sold the very handsome young Ayrshire bull Donovan 5819 to Mr. John McInnis, of Vanleek Hill, Ont., and further state that they are well pleased with the first calves by their imported bull Emperor of Dromon 5434, they being large, well-formed, and the exact color and marking of the sire.

Mr. S. C. Johnston, Manilla, Ont., informs us that he has recently sold Leonard, by Top Gallant, to A. Dawson, Cannington; Gay Chieftan, by Calandar, to Dundas & Grandy, Springville; Ayrshire Lad, by Stud Book Laddie, to A. Hine, Beaverton; Jimmie Allen, by Skelmorlie, to Frank Bazana, Argyle. He still has Manilla Boy and Jubilee Boy, and intends to visit Scotland very soon and will personally select a number for immediate importation.

Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., write as follows:—We are trying to make up a carload of Holstein-Friesian cattle to send to some central part of Manitoba or the Northwest Territory, so that if anyone desiring to get first-class stock can save expense and trouble by arranging at once to have their animals go in this way. By carload lots there is a great saving of expense. Intending purchasers will send at once for catalogue and prices, and we will guarantee all animals to be as represented.

Messrs. Green Bros., Innerkip, report the following sales of Improved Large Yorkshire pigs:—A boar and a sow to Mr. James McArthur, Gobles, Ont.; a boar to Mr. John J. Ford, Cranston, Ont.; a boar to Mr. George H. Lambe, Thornbury, Ont.; a boar to Mr. Milton Shoults, Mooreville, Ont.; a boar to Mr. D. C. Pallister, South Zorra, Ont.; a boar and a sow to Mr. Daniel Winter, Botany, Ont. Also the two following young red Shorthorn bulls:—A good yearling to Mr. H. Jervis, West Zorra, and a promising young calf to Mr. Robert Mitchell, Blandford Station.

W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, writes us that the Shropshires, at Shropshire Park, are doing remarkably well. He has a fine lot of lambs from such sires as Beattie's Pride (1975), winner of first prize at Toronto Industrial, also Western Fair, London, last fall, which is now at the head of the Woodside flock at Oregon, Wis.; also Buttar's Pride (28549) and Sir Humphrey (1823). Mr. B. says trade is beginning early this season. He has sold two ewes and four lambs to J. Wiggindon, Clinton, Ont. He has also had a good sale for collie dogs and white Hoiland turkeys. He still has a few pair of turkeys for sale at \$5 a pair.

We are in receipt of the following from Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, who writes:—Below you will find a list of my uncle's sale of cattle that sold for \$100. The sale on the whole was very satisfactory, considering the age of some of the cows and the number of young things. Grade cows and heifers over two years old sold from \$45 to \$75, the latter price for a ten-year-old cow; Prince Royal (imp.), 4 years, \$204, J. Taylor, Rockwood; Baldy, 18 months, \$110, J. Cummings, Egmondville; Roan Queen, 5 years, \$231, C. Prangley, Dawn Mills; Lady Waterloo of Neidpath, 4 years, \$161, C. Prangley, Dawn Mills; Red Rose of Langside, 8 years, \$142, A. Burns, Rockwood; May bud, 9 years, \$108, A. Burns, Rockwood; Violet of Langside, \$140, C. Fryfogle, Stratford; Mayflower, 3 years, \$128, W. McFadden, Motherwell; Rosanna, 12 years, \$110, W. Mountain, Motherwell; Methlick Mabel, 4 years, \$125, D. DeCourcoy, Bornholm; Lady Waterloo of Neidpath 2nd, 2 years, \$125, McKay & Sons, Kippen; Langside Blossom, 1 year, \$101, C. Prangley, Dawn Mills—the 23 head averaging \$109.

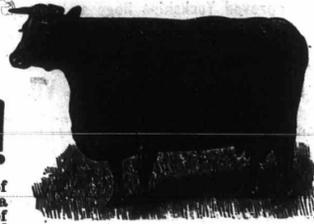
SHIPMENTS OF CLEVELAND BAYS AND YORKSHIRE COACH HORSES.—Messrs. Blair Bros., one of whom has been in England buying pedigree stock recently, took an important consignment of Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach horses to the United States recently, by the S.S. Ontario. They were principally purchased from Mr. Lett at the Cleveland Stud Farm, Rillington, and are a very choice lot. Amongst them was Favonius, a powerful three-year-old, of nice quality, with good action, who is sure to make a mark when he reaches his new home. He is a remarkably well-bred colt, combining in his pedigree all Mr. Masterman's celebrated horses, Skyrocket, Forester and Scrafton. It may be remembered that he is own brother to Prince George Frederick, who has been especially successful in the United States both in showyard and as a sire. Another useful three-year old is Pampas Grass, who is rather on a smaller scale, but is a beautifully colored horse, full of quality, and a very nice mover. Prince Albert Victor, that was bred by Mr. Isaacs, Scarth of Rounton, is also amongst the lot. He is a well-grown two-year-old, full of promise and a very well-bred one, straining back to the celebrated horse Victory. He is also, on his dam's side, the grandson of Lumley Hodgson's Salesman. Messrs. Blair have taken a useful lot of horses, and we wish them a safe and prosperous journey.

## H. CARGILL & SON,

CARGILL, ONT.,  
BREEDERS OF SCOTCH-BRED

### Shorthorn Cattle!

With Campbell, of Kinellar, bull, imp. Albert Victor, at the head of the herd; also several imp. Urvs, also bred at Kinellar, and a daughter, and grand daughters of the sweepstakes cow Rose of Strathallan 2nd, and other useful sorts. A nice lot now on hand for sale. 293-y-OM



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**Goldust Stock,**

THE HOME OF  
Lexington Goldust, sire of Sir  
Rodger, 2.23½; Indicator,  
2.23½, made in a fourth  
heat when 19 years old.

**Booker Brook Farm,**  
Eminence, Shelby Co., Kentucky.

**T. & J. HORNSBY,**  
—BREEDERS OF—  
**Trotting-Bred -- Horses**

OF THE BEST STRAINS.  
Write for Catalogue and References of former purchasers. 300-f-OM

Our aim is to combine size and quality with speed & style.

We have sold more horses into Canada than any other breeder in the State.

**Silver Lake Stock Farm,**  
Frankfort, Ky.

**S. BLACK & SON,**

—BREEDERS OF—  
**Trotting-Bred = Road = Horses**

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AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD.

This is one of the best bred sons of the famous Dictator, and is himself sire of Beuoni, three-year-old record 2.28¼; Hermitage, 2.23½; Blue Dick, 2.30, etc.

**DR. CARVER 7369,**

two-year-old record 2.40.

By New York Dictator, (trial)  
2.25½.

Dam—Kitty Morgan.

Dam of Nannie Talbot, 2.29¼.  
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**Rideau Stock Farm**  
KINGSTON, ONT.

Standard-bred Trotting Horses,  
Registered Holstein (H.F.H.B.)  
and Jersey Cattle (A.J.C.C.)

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.  
F. A. Folger, Box 579. Send for catalogue.

**PALM LEAF 7634,**

Foaled 1887,  
BY PANCOAST 1430.

Sire of Patron, 2.14¼,  
Dam—Augusta,  
Dam of Chanter, 2.20¼,  
Dam of Shallcross, (trial) 2.23,  
2nd dam—Dolly Mills,  
Dam of Orange Girl, 2.20,  
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## Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares for Sale.

Highest Prize Winners in the Leading Shows of Scotland and Canada,

AND THE GET OF FAMOUS SIRES

Such as Lord Erskine, Darnley, Old Times, McCammon, Prince Lawrence, Lord Hopton, Bold Magee, Sir Wyndham, Good Hope and Fireaway.

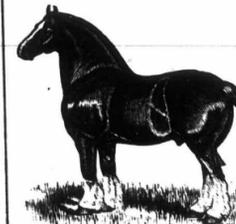
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**ROBT. BEITH & CO.**  
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Bowmanville is on the line of the G. T. R., 40 miles east of Toronto and 294 west of Montreal. 289-y

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES, Shetland and Welsh Ponies on hand and for Sale.



My last importation consists of a large number of Stallions and Mares from one to four years old, and the gets of such noted sires as Darnley (222), Macgregor (1487), Top Gallant (1850), Prince Gallant (6176), Knight of Lothian (4489), etc. Also a few choice thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle.

A call solicited. Visitors always welcome.

**T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON P. O., ONT.**

Pontypool Station and Telegraph Office on C. P. R., fifty miles east of Toronto. 300-f-



**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

— AND —  
**COLLIE DOGS.**

A choice lot of Ewes bred by Mr. David Buttar, Couper, Angus, Scotland; two Shear Ewes, imported last season, and their produce. Also Collie Dogs just imported.  
296-y-O-M  
**W. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Ont.**

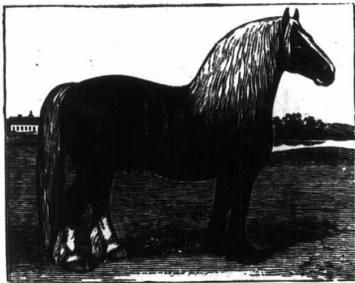
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**Du Haras National**  
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MONTREAL, - CANADA.

HON. LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Pres., MONTREAL.  
BARON EDEGRANCEY, Vice-Pres., PARIS, France.

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308-c-OM

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**CLEVELAND BAY, GERMAN COACH HORSES,**  
English Shire and Clydesdale Horses.

**TWO NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS SEASON.**

We have a choice lot, selected with reference to style, action, and quality, combined with good pedigrees. We have winners at many of the greatest shows of England, including the great London and the Royal Shows. We offer first-class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. Stables in town. Address as above.  
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HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN.—Splendid Lima Beans raised without poles. NEW MAMMOTH RED ITALIAN ONION. Will grow Two-Pound Onions from Seed first year. THE NEW EARLY IGNOTUM TOMATO.—Largest, smoothest, and best tomato in the world. WILSON'S IMPROVED SURE HEAD CABBAGE.—Best winter cabbage. Always heads, never fails to head.

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116 pages, 290 engravings, handsome colored plates, full of useful information. Most reliable Catalogue published. Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds. New Potatoes, Plants, Trees, Roses, Choice Land and Water Fowls, &c., &c.  
ALL THE ABOVE SENT FOR 25 CENTS, stamps or money. Address  
**SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICSVILLE, PA.**



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THAT FOLLOWS THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN DOES NOT DISAPPEAR WHEN THE TREATMENT IS DISCONTINUED.

COMPOUND OXYGEN CREATES STRENGTH; MAINTAINS IT, THIS IS A DIRECT RESULT, BECAUSE THIS POWERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT IS PURE NOURISHMENT. IN ORDER TO INHALE IT, IT MUST BE RELEASED FROM THE INHALER BY HEAT. THIS SENDS A WARM, OXYGENATED VAPOR THROUGH THE LUNGS THAT IS VERY EFFECTIVE IN DISLODGING CLOTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS. THE APPARATUS WHICH ACCOMPANIES EVERY TREATMENT IS SIMPLICITY ITSELF. A CHILD CAN USE IT. AND THAT'S A GREAT POINT. THIS WARMING, REVITALIZING VAPOR COMING INTO CONTACT WITH A CHILD'S LUNGS BREAKS

UP INCIPIENT COLDS AND COUGHS, AND RELIEVES CROUP IN A WONDERFULLY SHORT TIME.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH BY THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN. THIS BOOK IS FILLED WITH THE SIGNED INDOORSEMENTS OF MANY WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE BOOK YOU WILL GET IT **FREE OF CHARGE**—POSTAGE PREPAID BY US, IF YOU WILL WRITE TO ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

**DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

120 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

58 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

E. D. George writes as follows:—My herd of Chesters are wintering in good shape, consisting of fifteen sows and three boars. "Litters are coming large and strong." The demand for this popular breed is ever increasing. Have booked orders for spring pigs from every Province in the Dominion. Sale list next issue.

Thomas McMichael, Seaford, Ont., writes:—I have sold three of my young Canadian draught stallions to an American buyer for a very good sum of money. These stallions were all three years old this spring. One of them is the horse with which I took first prize and diploma at London fair last fall. I have three left yet.

Mr. A. Johnston, of Greenwood, writes to say that the season's drop of calves numbers twenty-three to date, with more to come. They are a most promising crop, the bulls greatly predominating. He also announces that he has an excellent lot of nine young bulls, ranging from ten months to one year and six months old. They will all be fit for the spring and summer season, and they will be sold at moderate prices, to make room for the present season's calves.

In a letter to this office from Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, the well-known importers of Clydesdales, that have been so successful in the show ring for the last three seasons, having won no less than three sweepstakes gold medals in three successive years, they say that they have sold Macneillage to Messrs. Shields & Addison, Toronto, for \$4,000, the largest price at which they have yet sold a horse. To Robert Davis, Esq., Toronto, they have sold Energy for \$3,000, and several more are also sold whose names we will give later.

SHIRE HORSES IN ENGLAND.—Last month witnessed the most remarkable sale of Shires ever experienced in the Old Country. Major Sutton, Nelthorpe, offered for sale by auction the whole of his mares and fillies and a few stallions and colts. Starlight, the black mare, third in her class at the 1889 London Show, and the champion mare last year at the same place, brought 925 guineas; a two-year-old filly realized 800 guineas; two three-year-olds 400 and 500 guineas each, the 48 head beating the record, and making an average of £198 17s. 3d. This is a ten per cent. higher average than hitherto recorded in the annals of the Shire breeding industry.

H. G. Arnold, Maidstone Cross, Ont., writes:—I am pleased to say my sale passed off very satisfactorily. I disposed of seven bull calves, three heifers and seven dairy cows. Although the prices realized were not fancy, I think there will be a fair profit for raising them. I am glad to say none of them went out of our own county. It is a good omen. This is a branch that has been sadly neglected in this county up to the present. I have still the pick of my bulls and heifers left, one of each. We have recently added the imported Hereford cow Corkhill Duchess 2nd and bull from McGilvary's herd, of Uxbridge, to our herd. Our cattle are coming through the winter nicely. Thus far we have a promising outlook for a good crop of lambs. Winter wheat in this vicinity looks very promising.

Mr. W. D. Heesor, Markham, writes as follows:—I have sold the following stock the past month or two: Three pure St. Lamberts to Wm. Rolph, Markham, also 1 three-quarter St. Lambert and 3 heifer calves; 1 pure St. Lambert bull to Sandy Malchett, Peterborough; 1 heifer to R. E. Birdsall; 1 bull to David Duncan and a number of grade Jerseys; 4 ram lambs to R. E. Smith, of Lexington, Ill.; 1 to R. Smith, Alliston, Ont.; 1 to P. Barclay, Markham; and 3 to R. Miller, Brougham, cleaning me out of rams. I bought a few choice ewes from R. Miller, Brougham, making my flock number some forty very choice imported Shropshires. I have had all the ewes to prize-winning rams, and ought to have some good lambs this spring. I have a few choice young bulls to sell now.

In a circular received from Messrs. John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Ont., they state that "Among the reasons why we prefer the Cotswolds to any other breed are the following: Being a pure-bred sheep and never having been crossed with other breeds in the hundreds of years of their history, the rams are better adapted to crossing on other breeds or upon common sheep than any other breed, each successive cross serving to improve the grade and to fix the Cotswold type so that after the third or fourth cross they can be depended on to breed true to that type. Cotswolds are hardy in constitution, heavy shearers, quick feeders and early maturing. The lambs will fatten at an earlier age and show more gain for age on green feed, without grain or cake, than any other breed. Taking into consideration weight of mutton and weight of fleece at the current market price of both, we submit that the balance will be found largely in favor the Cotswolds. We claim for the Berkshires the highest place in the list of hogs for the qualities of hardness of constitution, early maturity, and meat well mixed and marbled, the lean with the fat. They are the largest and heaviest for age shown at the leading fairs in Canada, and are the farmer's favorite from his standpoint, enduring the cold of winter or the heat of summer in any climate, and always ready to 'hustle' for a living. We have aimed to produce a hog combining good size, length and depth of body, strong bone, short legs, and good feeding qualities, and in this have succeeded in a high degree. Our herd embraces representatives of all the best families of modern times, and all have first-class pedigrees eligible to Registry."

304-a-OM

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

*In writing advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate.*  
Messrs. H. Crawford & Sons, Canboro', Ont., writes us that they have had a very large demand for their Cotswold sheep, particularly from parties across the lines, and have sold an increasing number.

J. E. Gillingham writes:—I am the happy possessor of a bull calf from Mrs. E. M. Jones' great herd of Jerseys. He is a perfect specimen of the breed, and gives great pleasure to the lovers of Jersey cattle in this section.

Messrs. Ed. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head, Ont., write:—Our cattle are coming through the winter in good shape on a very cheap ration. Ensilage has come to stay; everything eats it. Our Leicesters and Southdowns are coming thick and fast. Hope to have a grand lot next fall. Our sales of rams was good last fall, and our Berkshires extra good; have five nice litters now.

D. K. High, Jordan, Ont., reports:—I have recently sold to George W. Ryckman, Esq., of the township of Grantham, Lincoln county, Ont., the yearling Shorthorn bull Pure Gold = 12947, sired by my (imp.) bull Golden Robe (54375), the second prize bull in his class in a strong ring at the Toronto Industrial in 1889. My Shorthorns and Berkshires are doing fine.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes:—My herd of Ohio Improved Chester White pigs are wintering well. Annie Laurie, No. 7462, recently farrowed sixteen beauties. I have a few fall pigs left yet, two sows of which have been bred to my imported boar Silver Chief. My imported sow Silverlocks is due to farrow March 28. A neighbor of my mine told me yesterday the best pig he ever killed of their age were sired by Broadbrim, No. 4855. Many farmers have said the same, which speaks well for the Chesters.

Mr. Alex. Hume, Burnbrae, reports as follows:—Our herd of twenty-three dairy cows, including helpers, for the factory season of 6 1/2 months, gave 5,200 lbs. of milk per head, and in 9 and 10 months some of them gave 8,000 lbs. each. We captured the prize for "herd of dairy cows" wherever exhibited. Our pigs are bred from such noted herds as Ormsby & Chapman, and are all eligible to register in C. I. S. record. A straight pig guaranteed or no sale. I have also laid the foundation of a Clydesdale stud, having purchased the thoroughbred Clyde mare May C, No. 411, in foal to Macneillage.

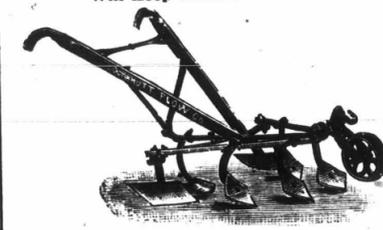
**NOTICES.**

The Wisner Hay Tedder advertised in this issue by the old firm of J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., Brantford, is very highly spoken of by purchasers. The best class of farmers are rapidly awakening to the importance of this implement as a valuable adjunct to farm machinery. The Wisner firm have further improved it for this season, and report that the demand is steadily increasing.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.—Electric Lighted and Heated Vestibuled Trains, with Westinghouse Air Signals, between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, daily. Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha, daily. Through Vestibuled Sleeping Cars, daily, between Chicago, Butte, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, Ore. Solid Trains between Chicago and the Peninsula of Northwestern Wisconsin and principal points in Michigan. Daily Trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City via the Hedrick Route. Through Sleeping Cars, daily, between St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The finest Dining Cars in the World. The best Sleeping Cars. Electric Reading Lamps in Berths. 6,100 miles of road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and North Dakota. Everything first-class. First-Class People Patronize First-Class Lines. Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

208 YOUNG WOMEN!!—An Indiana girl has taken the prize of \$200 offered by The Cosmopolitan Magazine for "the best article of 4,000 words descriptive of farm life, with suggestions as to the best method of making farm life attractive and happy," only farmers' daughters being permitted to enter the competition. The design of The Cosmopolitan was to draw out an expression of opinion as to the important problems of happiness and discomfort on the modern farm, and it was so successful that more than 300 manuscripts, very many of them ably prepared, and representing nearly every State and Territory, were sent in. The prize was awarded by Prof. H. H. Boyesen and the editor of The Cosmopolitan, the final committee of award, to Miss Jennie E. Hooker, of Metcunville, near Evansville, Ind. Her article will appear in the April number of The Cosmopolitan, and the same number will contain a very interesting article on the Farmers' Alliance, by the newly elected United States Senator Pepper, of Kansas. The Cosmopolitan is one of the few periodicals, which, while gaining circulation in the cities more rapidly than in the country, yet devote special attention to all matters pertaining to the farm. Taking the prize over so many competitors, doubtless Miss Hooker's article will present numerous ideas well worth the consideration of those who find their happiness or discomfort within the limits of farm homes. The price of The Cosmopolitan is 25 cents. Address Cosmopolitan Publishing Company, Madison Square, New York.

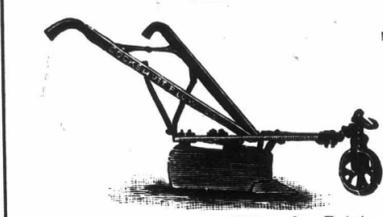
**OUR - DIAMOND - POINT - CULTIVATOR**  
Will Keep Down the Weeds better than any other. Try one and prove it.



Arranged with Seven Teeth for last time through Corn.



Arranged with Turnip Blades for Flat Cultivating.



Arranged with Long Hillers for Potato Hilling.



Arranged with Three Teeth for first time through Turnips.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., L'td, BRANTFORD, CANADA. Send for our descriptive catalogue. 304-a-OM

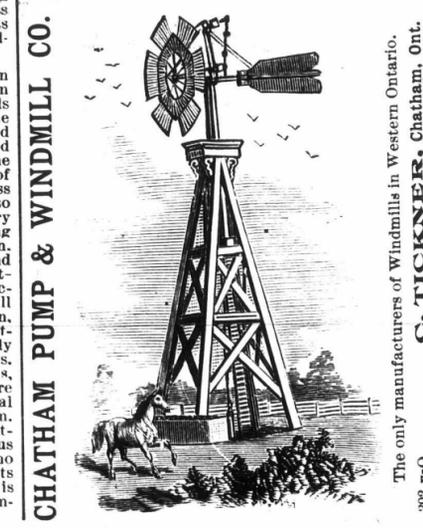


**The Coulthard Scott Co.,**

OSHAWA, ONT.  
**COMBINED AND SINGLE  
DRILLS AND SEEDERS,  
Spring-Tooth Cultivators. Lion Disk Harrows.  
SCOTCH DIAMOND HARROWS.**

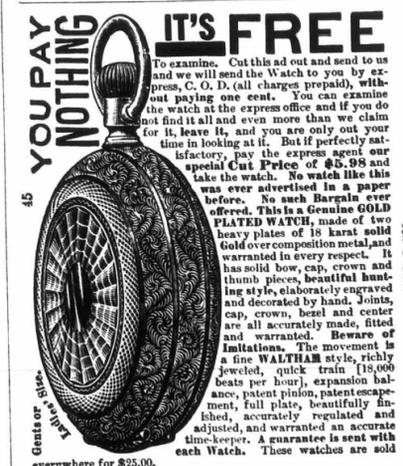
HON. JNO. DRYDEN, M. P. P., Minister of Agriculture, says:—  
It was my good fortune to win one of your Combined Champion Seed Drills given to the South Ontario Agricultural Society as a special prize some three years ago. Having used it each season since in all kinds of grain, I am glad to be able to say that it has given me the utmost satisfaction. The draft is light; the seeding is regular and easily controlled as to quantity per acre. My head teamster who has worked it always since I have had it is loud in praise of it, and declares it is "just the thing."  
Live hustling agents wanted where we have none. 303-c-OM  
JOHN DRYDEN, M. P. P., Brooklin.

**BUY WALL PAPERS BY MAIL.**  
SAVE HALF OR MORE AS WE SELL AT FACTORY PRICES AND SELECT FROM BEST FACTORIES ONLY.  
Pretty Patterns with Match Borders, - - 3 to 5c. per roll.  
Beautiful Gilt with Match Borders, - - 5 to 20c. per roll.  
6 to 18-in. Gilt Borders to Match Papers, - 3 to 5c. per yd.  
4 to 9-in. Borders, without Gilt, to Match Papers, 1c. per yd.  
Send Gc. in Stamps, for 100 Samples. Name this Paper.  
Agents Wanted: F. H. GADY, 305 High St., Providence, R. I.



CHATHAM PUMP & WINDMILL CO.

**DRS. ANDERSON & BATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose,**  
34 North James St., Hamilton, and 17 Grange Road, Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. 284-y



**IT'S FREE**  
To examine. Cut this ad out and send to us and we will send the watch to you by express, C. O. D. (all charges prepaid), without paying one cent. You can examine the watch at the express office and if you do not find it all and even more than we claim for it, leave it, and you are only out your time in looking at it. But if perfectly satisfactory, pay the express agent our special Cut Price of \$5.98 and take the watch. No watch like this was ever advertised in a paper before. No such bargain ever offered. This is a Genuine GOLD PLATED WATCH, made of two heavy plates of 18 karat solid Gold over composition metal, and warranted in every respect. It has solid bow, cap, crown and thumb pieces, beautiful hunting style, elaborately engraved and decorated by hand. Joints, cap, crown, bezel and center are all accurately made, fitted and warranted. Beware of imitations. The movement is a fine WALTHAM style, richly jeweled, quick train (18,000 beats per hour), expansion balance, patent pinion, patent escapement, full plate, beautifully finished, accurately regulated and adjusted, and warranted an accurate time-keeper. A guarantee is sent with each watch. These watches are sold everywhere for \$25.00.  
As a guarantee that this is the greatest bargain ever offered, that the watch is worth FAR more than the price asked, that nothing like this was ever offered before. We refer you to any WHOLESALE HOUSE IN TORONTO. Order now, it's YOUR ONLY CHANCE. Address: SEARS & CO., 112 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.



**Jim Preston's  
Bicycle**

A Story for Boys  
BY  
ELLEN LE GARDE

A STORY of real pluck and enterprise. How Jim worked against obstacles, early and late, as a newsboy, express boy and a *business* boy, to earn sufficient money to pay for his Bicycle. *Finely Illustrated.*

*This Story sent Free of Charge*  
to any boy (or girl) who will send us the names and addresses of five other boys (or girls). Address

**CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**LANDS FOR SALE**  
—BY THE—  
**CANADA COMPANY**  
WILD LANDS. IMPROVED FARMS.  
TITLE GUARANTEED

The Canada Company have still a large number of lots to dispose of at reasonable prices, (from \$4 to \$30 per acre, according to quality and location).

**In Western Ontario.**—In the Counties of Essex, Lambton and Perth; also in the Township of Tilbury East, in the county of Kent; and in the Township of Aldboro, in the County of Elgin.

**In Northern Ontario.**—In the County of Simcoe; also in the Township of Euphrasia, County of Grey; and in the Township of Amaranth, in the County of Dufferin.

**In Central Ontario.**—In the Counties of Peterborough and Hastings; and in the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Addington.

**In Eastern Ontario.**—In the counties of Lanark, Carleton, Prescott, and Russell, besides many lots scattered through the older sections of the province.

These lots are, generally speaking, within a short distance of a railway, and are easily accessible by good travelled roads from a market town. Many of the farms have from fifteen to twenty-five acres of clearing fenced ready for cultivation.

**The Climate of Western Ontario.**—The winters being comparatively mild and short, and the summers correspondingly long, is specially adapted to the successful cultivation of corn, grapes, peaches and all kinds of fruit, for which this section is rapidly becoming noted.

To actual settlers the most liberal terms of payment are offered, only a small payment being required down, the balance payable in seven or ten years, with interest chargeable as a rental at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Full particulars, with complete lists of vacant lands, and prices of any lots selected by applicants, will be furnished on application to the

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANADA COMPANY,**  
TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO. 301-f-O  
Offices, 204 King St. East.

—USE THE—  
Halladay Standard Geared Windmill, I X L Iron Feedmill

**EVERY FARMER  
HIS OWN  
MILLER**

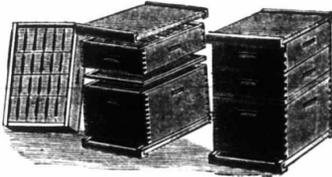


THE BEST  
IS THE CHEAPEST.

And do your grinding at home, thus saving toll and teaming to and from the grist mill. This work can be done rainy, windy days when outdoor work is suspended on the farm. The same mill will cut corn stalks, saw wood, run churn and grindstone, pump water, &c.

We manufacture the Halladay Standard Geared Pumping Wind Mills, I X L Iron Feed Mills, Steam Well-drilling Machines, Saw-tables, Standard Haying Tools; also, a full line of Tanks, Tank Fixtures and Pumps, both iron and wood, for farm, ornamental, village and railway purposes. Large descriptive catalogue mailed free on application.

ONTARIO PUMP CO. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont. 301



GOULD & CO., Brantford, Ont., can supply the celebrated Dovetailed Hives, also Extractors, Sections, Foundations, &c. Bees by the colony or by the pound for sale. Bees, per colony, \$6.50; in lots of 10, \$6 each. Write for price list. 303-O

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

In order to encourage the spread of useful knowledge among the farmers, and also to increase our circulation, we offer, as a prize, a two inch space for six months to be awarded to the live stock breeder who will send us the largest list of new subscribers during 1891. The advertising space may be used any time the winner desires after the award is made. To all who are not winners in this competition we will allow the regular commission advertised. (See page 69, February number.)

In a letter Mr. Wm. Bennett, Chatham, Ont., who is breeding Poland-China swine, writes us that he has received orders from all parts of the country in response to his advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Mr. W. Goodger & Son write us that they have been particularly successful in their sales from their herd of Improved Yorkshires, and have shipped breeding lots all over the province. They report wonderful gain per day in some of the pigs bred by them, amongst which were some prize winners at the Christmas Fat Stock Show at Woodstock. They still have a few boars and sows for sale. (See add.)

An English breeder writes:—Those of your readers on this side of the water are immensely amused with some of the advertisements of pigs in the Canadian papers. If the pigs advertised only grew half as fast as the reputed number of prizes won, the rearing of pigs would indeed be a fortune-making pursuit. Thousands of figures are dealt in with the utmost freedom and as little proof given. A prize list issued in 1890, of one herd, gives between four and five hundred prizes won, but in crossing the sea the numbers appear to have grown to thousands, while the given date of the establishment of the herd is not recognized on this side. We may have been asleep like Rip Van Winkle.

W. Goodger & Son, Woodstock, Ont., write:—Please insert in stock notes following sales of Improved Yorkshires: Sow to Abraham Bean, Bright; sow to John Parker, Maplewood; sow to John Hankinson, Grovesend; two sows to S. Barfoot, Chatham; boar to Thomas Irwin, Irwin; boar to David Cowing, Innerkip; boar to Green Bros., Innerkip. I have a few very fine young boars and sows on hand; boars old enough for service. I find Yorkshire boars crossed with Berkshire sows to produce very fine, growthy pigs. I bred a pair of pigs that were shown at our fat stock show in Woodstock this winter, that weighed at nine months old, 815 lbs. the pair. They took first and second and sweepstake prizes, beating pigs nearly two years old, which, I think, speaks well for Yorkshires or their crosses.

Bollert Bros., of Cassel, Ont., write:—Since last report we made the following sales of Holsteins: To R. S. Park, Whitewood, N.W.T., the 3-year-old Barnton cow Lady Valentine 2nd, and one of the finest young bulls we ever owned; to Thos. & Jas. Dobbie, Lachute, Que., a very superior young bull. On receiving him they expressed themselves as more than pleased with him. J. Martin, a very superior bull. Mr. Martin has used a Holstein bull before, and appreciates their great dairy qualities. A. C. Smith, of Paris, a pair of yearlings, of very superior quality, the bull being sired by our great Barnton (winner of the silver medal), and out of Guillemette, winner of the second prize at the Provincial, 1886. She is one of the greatest cows of the breed in Ontario. T. A. Cox, Paris, took the imported cow Eustroia (than which there is no better), and another very superior son of Barnton, out of the imported cow Madam Dot. We take much pride in reporting these sales, as all these animals belong to the very tops of the breed, and must necessarily leave a good impression of this grand dairy breed in their new home. We are pleased to note that high quality is appreciated by the advanced dairymen. The demand is very brisk. We have shipped as high as four bulls in one week. We are indebted for this to the advertisement in the ADVOCATE, and wish you continued success.

Mr. Richard Bach, Craven Arms, Salop, England, who has a standing advertisement with us, writes us that he shipped on November 29, at Swansea, per Lake Ontario, Beaver Line, for Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth P. O., Ontario, 46 grand shearling ewes out of the flocks of Messrs. Bach, Edwards (Stanton Lacy), Blakeway (Wootton), Giles (Hope Court) and Bray (Dilwyn). The ewes include part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize ewes at Ludlow, and are in lamb to Ashby Star 3849, winner of first prize Shropshire and West Midland Show; Rector Prince 4763, purchased at Uffington for £64; Sir Wigley 3rd 4828, and Woolstapler the 2nd 2420, sire of many winners, this shipment making 150 Shropshires Mr. R. Bach has sent to him this year. Six ewes and two rams have been sent from the Onibury flock to South Africa. The Press (Pretoria, Nov. 3rd) giving the following account:—

"The Dunnottar Castle brought out some Shropshire Downs, black-faced sheep, which are a class that ought to do well in this country. They were imported for Mr. Sivewright, M. L., by R. T. N. James, of this town. The sheep have done well on the voyage, arrived in splendid condition, and are 'great beauties.'" Mr. Bach further adds: Since the above shipment I have sold 106 ewes in lamb, which have been forwarded to Canada and Michigan, and have just received twenty letters of enquiry.

**STANLEY POTATO.**

**WHAT ARE ITS MERITS?**

It is a great cropper, will not decay or blight, strong stock, six days earlier than the Rose, color the same, quality not excelled. Every farmer and gardener should try at least one pound. Per pound, 60c.; peck, \$5. Address the originator.

**O. H. ALEXANDER,**  
Charlotte, Vt.

304 a-OM



We manufacture and sell all the requisites for Cheese Factories: Gang Presses, Cheese Hoops, Vats, Boilers, Curd Mills, Curd Knives, Weigh Cans, etc.; also Seamless Bandage, Open Bandage, Cap Clothes, Rennets, Rennet Extract, Rennetine, Cheese Color, Scale Boards, etc., etc. Lowest prices to wholesale dealers. **CHOWN, FOWELL & CO.,** Belleville, Ont. 303-c-OM

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**KEITH'S**

Gardener's Assistant and Illustrated Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds

**NOW READY**

and will be mailed free on application to any address.

Clover and Timothy, Orchard, Blue and Red Top Grasses, Flax Seed, Tares, Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley, &c., &c.  
Correspondence solicited from buyers and sellers.

**GEO. KEITH, Seed Merchant,**

302-c-OM

124 King-St. East, Toronto.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**

100 Grey Nun St., Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.**

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

IMPORTERS OF

Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Plaster of Paris, Borax, Whiting, China, Clay, etc. 277-y

**FARMERS!**

If you want the best value for your money. If you want an article that will never disappoint you. If you want thoroughly good and healthy Baking Powder, into which no injurious ingredient is ever permitted to enter.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



REMEMBER THAT—  
**McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND**  
IS THE ONLY GENUINE.  
THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

302-y-OM

**2 GREAT NATIONAL WORKS.**

**APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA.**

More than 120,000 sets in the homes of America, the accepted authority of College Students and Readers. Now is the time to subscribe.

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**D. APPLETON & CO.,**

301-d-OM

Publishers, New York.

**BOYS FOR FARM HELP!**

The managers of **DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES** desire to obtain good situations with farmers throughout the country for the boys they are sending out from time to time from their London Homes. There are at present nearly 3,000 children in these Homes, receiving an industrial training and education to fit them for positions of usefulness in life; and those who are sent to Canada will be selected with the utmost care, with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian farm life. Farmers requiring such help are invited to apply to

**MR. ALFRED B. OWEN,**

AGENT, **DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES,**

301-y

204 Farley Avenue, TORONTO.

**ROSEDALE OATS**

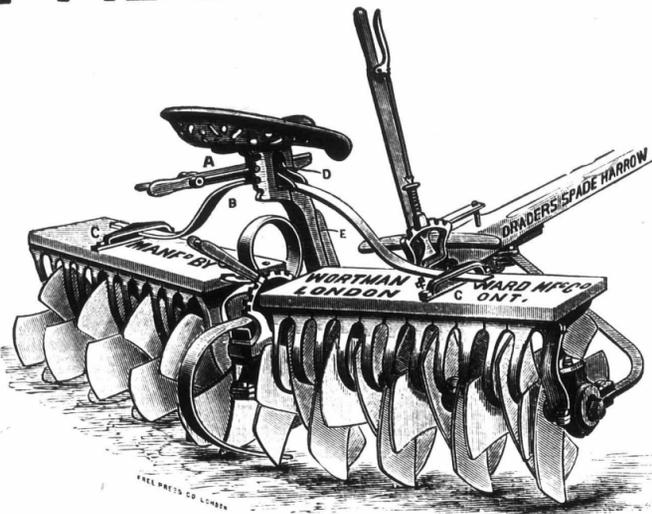
One of the Earliest and Most Productive varieties ever introduced.

This new selection of White Oats has caused a great stir in parts of Canada, where thoroughly tested the past season, and has proved to be one of the earliest and most productive varieties ever introduced. The grain is large, plump and very attractive in appearance, with thin, close-fitting husks. The straw is stiff, stands up well, and is entirely free from rust or smut. The heads differ from any other variety, being neither a branching nor a side oat, but growing closely and evenly all around the stalk. As our stock this year is limited, early orders are requested. **TRUE ROSEDALE WHITE** per lb., free by mail, 20c.; or 5 lbs. for 60c.; per peck 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. 10 bushels or over, at \$1.25 per bushel, (Bags extra.)

Rennie's Illustrated Guide for 1891—Mailed Free upon application

**WM. RENNIE, TORONTO, CAN.**

**DRADER'S SPADE HARROW**



**The Greatest Pulverizer and Cultivator Ever Made.**

The Spades are set two inches apart and have 168 sharp cutting edges, which literally chop the ground into the soil. The bearings are all hung on pivots, and will swing perfectly free, no matter what position the Harrow is in. The boxes keep out the dirt, and each has a covered oil cup. By means of the Evener Spring and Lever under the seat the driver has perfect control of his own weight over the Harrow, and can make the machine work level over any kind of ground. The Disk Harrow ridges the ground; the Spades make it smooth and level. The Cutaway Harrow Disks break; the Spades never do. This Spade is the only Harrow that will pulverize ploughed sod without turning grass up. The Spade Harrow will not clog in sticky ground; all other rotary harrows will.

N. B. We also manufacture Drader's Solid Disk Harrow, Peck's Patent I X L Windmill, the celebrated Wortman & Ward Hay Forks and Sheaf Lifters, Chamber's Patent Hay and Grain Sling, Cistern Well, Force and Windmill Pumps, Grain Grinders, and the popular Revolving Barrel Churn. Sold in Manitoba and the Northwest by Wm. Johnston, Brandon, Manitoba, and in the Province of Quebec by R. J. Lafimer, Montreal, Que.

Send for Descriptive Circulars and Prices. Good and responsible Agents wanted everywhere.

MADE ONLY BY—  
**THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

304-a-OM

**NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, THE FINEST, RICHEST**  
 long line of expensive freights but **SOIL** in the world **BEST PAYING MARKETS** right at the door for farmers in Michigan. How to get a **FARM CHEAP**, long time, easy payments, and full information, address **O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.**



**BAIN WAGON CO.'S  
 FARM TRUCK**

THIS cut represents the most convenient Wagon ever put on a farm, because it is suitable for all kinds of work, and always ready, no changes being necessary.

THIS WAGON was invented and first introduced in Michigan, U. S., and is now very extensively used by leading farmers in the United States.

AND EVERY WAGON made and sold by us in Canada is giving entire satisfaction. For further particulars and prices

288-1f

Address, BAIN WAGON CO., Woodstock, Ont.

**NO AGENTS  
 TO FARMERS!**

If you want a first-class  
**WAGON,  
 SLEIGH,  
 MOWER,  
 OR  
 HORSE-RAKE,**

Call at our factory and examine ours, or write us before purchasing.

**TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED**

By purchasing from us, as we **DO NOT KEEP AGENTS**, and every purchaser saves the agent's commission. All material guaranteed first-class and thoroughly seasoned.

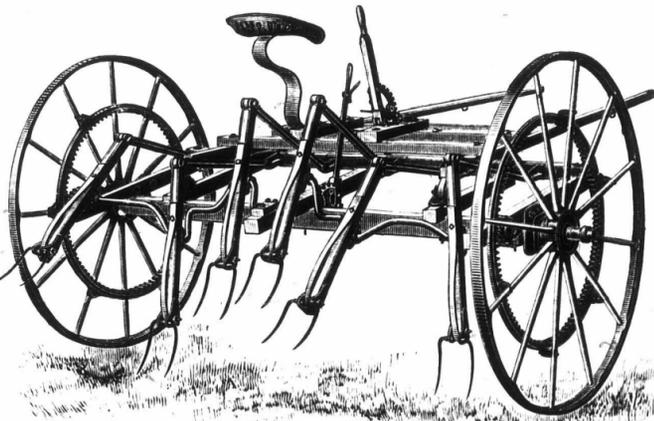
**PATTERSON & JOLLY,  
 Ridout Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.**

N. B.—Lumber and Cordwood Wanted.

302-c-0

**THE IMPROVED "WISNER" HAY TEDDER.**

IMPROVED SPRINGS, STEEL CRANKS,  
 AND METAL CRANK BEARINGS.



CANADA'S BEST FARMERS SAY:  
 IT IS A PAYING IMPLEMENT.

Manufactured by **J. O. WISNER, SON & CO.,** BRANTFORD, ONT.

**ORNAMENTAL  
 SHRUBS--ROSES**

And all kinds of Ornamental and Fruit Trees. Small Fruits. Red and Purple Berberry for

**ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.**

Evergreens—The Colorado Blue Spruce a specialty. Forest Tree Seedlings for timber claims in large assortment. Very low prices.

Instruction Book for planting and managing ornamental trees and shrubs, vines, flowers, etc., 10c. Special ornamental catalogue free.

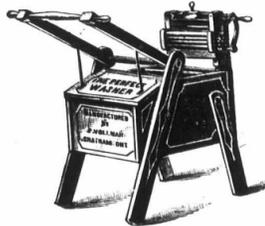
Mid-Continental Nursery Co.,

Fairbury, Neb., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

302-c-OM

**THE PERFECT WASHER**



Has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, combining ease in working with a great saving of time and the least possible wear on the clothes. All machines are warranted for

one year, and breaks from imperfect manufacture will be replaced free. Sample machines will be shipped on trial. Testimonials furnished. Address,

PHILIP VOLMER, Manufacturer,

301-y-OM

CHATHAM, ONT.

**=SEEDS=**

We will forward the following to any address, postage paid, on receipt of One Dollar:

- 1 oz. Early Egyptian Beet.....10c.
- 1/4 oz. Extra Early Express Cabbage.....10c.
- 1 pkt. Fottler's Improved Drumhead Cabbage... 5c.
- 1/4 oz. Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage... 15c.
- 1 pkt. Extra Early Selected Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.....25c.
- 1 oz. Guerande Stump-rooted Carrot.....10c.
- 1 pkt. Paris Golden Yellow Celery.....10c.
- 1 " Evans' Hamilton Market Lettuce.....5c.
- 1 " New Early Hackensack Musk Meion.....5c.
- 1 oz. Non Plus Ultra Radish.....10c.
- 1 pkt. Volunteer Tomato.....5c.
- 1 oz. Red Wethersfield Onion.....20c.

\$1.25

**ROBERT EVANS & CO.,**

Seed Merchants and Growers, Hamilton, Ont.

303-OM

**THE IDEAL WASHER.**



WASHES  
 EASIER,  
 QUICKER  
 AND  
 CLEANER  
 THAN  
 ANY OTHER.

The Ideal Washer is undoubtedly the best washer made; it is the only washer having revolving rollers inside, thus preventing any friction of the clothes; it will wash a batch of clothes in from two to four minutes perfectly clean. Thousands in use all over Canada. Good responsible Agents wanted everywhere. Now is the time to begin. Write for circular and prices.

**THE IDEAL MFG. CO., ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

301-d-OM

**LADIES, SEND HALF-A-DOLLAR FOR YARN REEL—Handiest Made—Catalogues Free.**

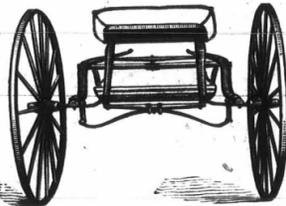
J. J. HAZELTON, Guelph, Ont.

300-y-0

**WE LEAD. LET THOSE WHO CAN, FOLLOW.**

**\$16 ROAD CARTS.**

Everybody wonders how we can make them for the money. We offer to every person sending us \$16 a good, strong Road Cart, equal to any \$35 cart ever yet put on the market. We use none but the very best material and workmanship. We guarantee that. We do not want agents, we prefer to sell direct to the public. The following is the specification of the



**CHEAPEST AND BEST CART IN CANADA:**

Best Steel C. B. Axles; Round Edge Steel Tires; Flat Steel Springs; all Braces and Seat Railing of Heavy Round Iron; Sarven Wheels of good material; Point Hub Bands; Sword Whiffletrees; Double Bent Shafts; best 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 Seat Risers; seat for two; Cross Bars and Foot Slats of very best stuff; Whip Holder; Hold Backs, etc., all complete to hitch to. Finished in Wine Color or Natural Wood, and varnished as desired. Great attention is given to the material, especially the Wheels and Wood Work, used in the construction of these now famous carts. The style of the cart is without a doubt the very best pattern ever produced. It is absolutely without the customary horse motion that is so common with the great majority of road carts.

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**\$10 MAUD S. HARNESS.**

**MAUD S. HARNESS, PRICE, \$10.**—1 1/4 x 5/8 inch Bridle with box loops, black lines, nickel plated trimmings or black hard finished trimmings as desired, single strap tugs with patent adjustment, single strap figured and creased, breast collar and breeching, and all made from best number one oak tanned leather. This \$10 set is really remarkable value, and well worthy of attention from every one with limited means who is in want of Single Harness.

**\$13 SINGLE HARNESS.**—1 1/4 x 5/8 inch Bridle (box loops) with specially beautiful rosettes and round cheek reins, plated bit (joined or straight as directed), 1/2 russet, 1/4 black lines, 1 1/4 in. doubled and stretched tugs, folded and stretched breast collar and breeching, buckled crupper, best oak tanned stock, short pad saddle, patent leather housing. Fancy turrets, box loops all over the harness. In ordering, state always whether nickel or hard rubber mountings (same price), and also whether side or overcheck. This set makes the best selling set ever offered by any manufacturer. It is a set that smaller establishments sell at \$20.

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**BRACE AND SIX AUGER BITS, \$1.50.**—We offer, in sets only, a good, strong brace and six auger bits, in the following sizes, viz.: 1/4, 5-16, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 inch, for only \$1.50. This set would be good value at \$2.50 or even \$3.00.

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**1000 LB. PLATFORM SCALES, \$12.90. 240 LB. UNION SCALES, \$5.00.**

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