

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



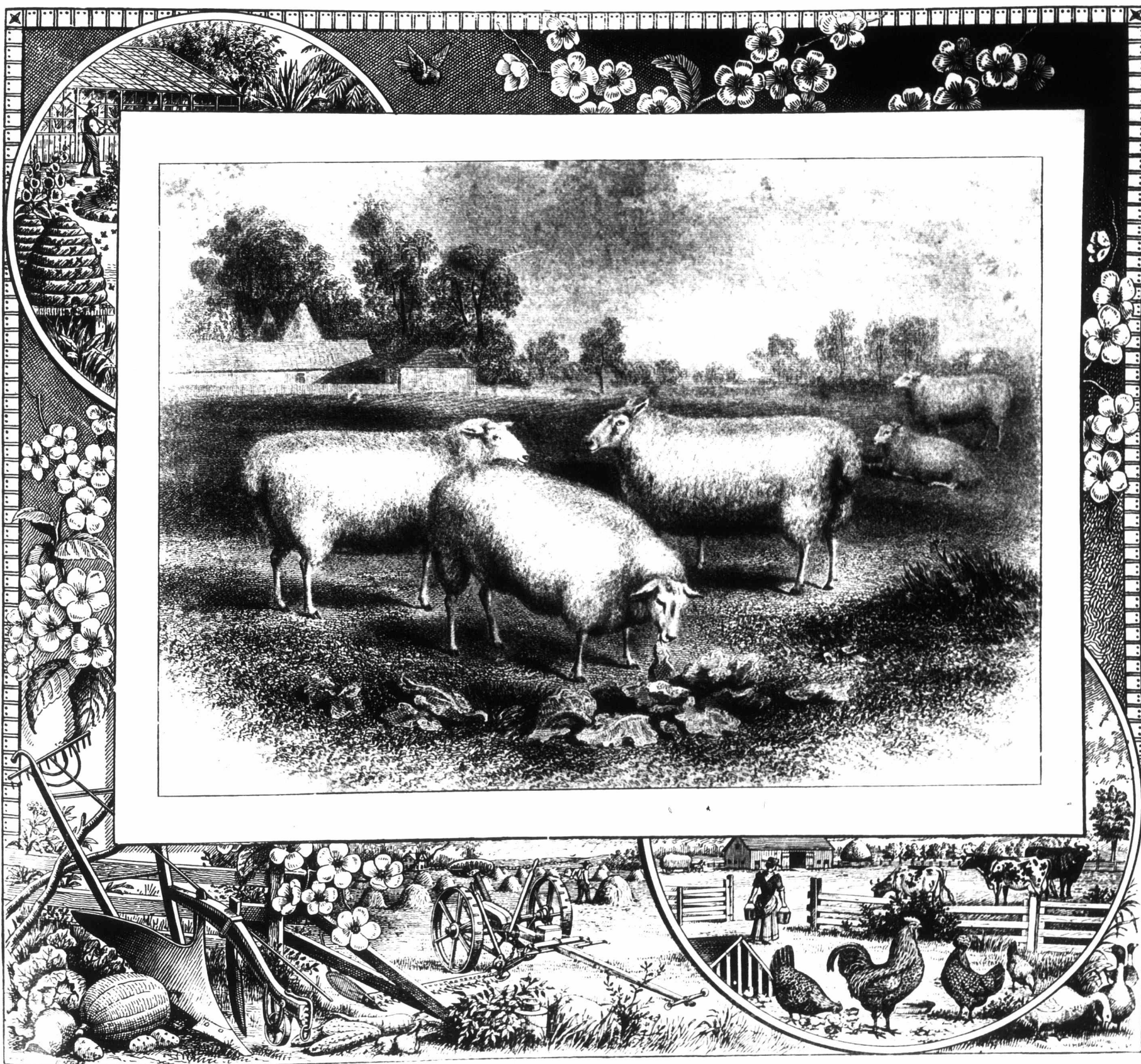
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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VOL. XXX.

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No. 383.



A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING LEICESTER EWES AT THE ENGLISH ROYAL SHOW OF 1851.

EDITORIAL.

Our Frontispiece.

We take pleasure in surrendering the place of honor in this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to a portrait of a pen of Leicester ewes, the property of William Sanday, Esq., of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, for which a prize of £20 was awarded at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Windsor in July, 1851. Our artist has succeeded in making a very faithful reproduction of a fine old steel engraving in our possession, of this group, and the Leicester men of to-day especially will note with interest this representation of the show-yard victors of forty-four years ago.

Agricultural Education.

[An address delivered before the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute by John Dearness, I. P. S.]

(Continued from page 199.)

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS OF FRANCE.

The French Minister of Agriculture addressed a circular to the Prefects, on 15th August, 1887, from which I extract the following paragraph:—

"M. le Prefect,—The importance, every day greater, which agriculture is taking in the economic position of nations, has attracted to it much attention from the various governments. In France, the least improvement in working and the smallest invention in machinery brings an augment of production which means for the country an increase of its hundreds of millions of agricultural wealth. Parliament has not neglected ought to further private initiative: exhibitions, agricultural societies, publications, etc., and everything has been done to maintain French agriculture in the position it has ever held. Agricultural education, the surest and most powerful means of giving to improvement a new impulse, has been specially considered in France."

The circular refers to the agricultural colleges and National Institute, and proceeds to speak of the "practical schools" established in 1873, open to the sons of the peasantry whom they receive from the public schools, and maintain more cheaply than the colleges. In 1887 there were nineteen of these schools, one in each of 19 out of the 86 departments forming the Republic. These seemed to bear the same relation to the agricultural college that our county Model schools bear to the Normal School. The children who enter these must have a certain preparation, and it is necessary in agricultural districts to direct the courses of study in the High schools towards agriculture.

"Hence," the report continues, "we must organize in the Public schools a course of instruction in the first ideas and the principal applications of science in reference to agricultural instruction, over which the teachers must carefully watch, as it is the basis."

After lamenting the lack of skilled teachers, the circular points to what the Haute Saone Department has done by way of public scholarships, and concludes by directing each prefect to learn what his Conseil-general will do towards founding scholarships, organizing experiment stations, and establishing agricultural courses in the colleges and High schools.

Mr. James, in the paper first referred to, related the status the subject had reached in France at the beginning of the present decade. The law of 1879 was going into effect as rapidly as trained teachers could be obtained. It was planned to have a special professor in every Normal school by 1885, and to require the Public schools to have agriculture taught in every one of them by 1888. This scheme would set 86 professors of agriculture at work, their salaries being borne equally by the district and by the Government. These were appointed to instruct the teachers-in-training, to assist at farmers' institutes, and to supervise investigations when so directed by the Government. Many of the Public schools have gardens attached, and all the Normal schools were supposed to be provided with gardens. Work with agricultural bearing was presented for the different classes in the Public schools; even the First class had something to do. Much emphasis was placed on the value of the school garden and the museum, and the teachers were recommended to take their pupils on visits to good farms and dairies.

At the last Educational Congress, held at Paris, M. Martel presented the report of the section devoted to agricultural, industrial and commercial education. Of the teaching of agriculture, the report stated:—

In primary education it was evidently impossible to make agriculturists in the true sense of the word: to children from six to thirteen years of age it is necessary, through a scientific method, to give a taste for things agricultural, to accustom them to habits of observation, and to make them capable of understanding what has been written

for them in books. In the High school, however, the teaching of agriculture, while preserving a scientific character, might be largely developed; a special course in agriculture would be in place there, theoretical explanations being complemented by practical work, either in a garden or a field, for experiments. The General Congress adopted the following three resolutions, based on the report:—

(1) The teaching of agriculture in the Public schools, often helped by lessons, exercises, and above all, by the museum, the garden and school expeditions, should be based primarily on simple experiments relating to the growth of vegetables.

(2) At the High school the special course of agriculture, and the demonstrations in the field for experiments, should be adapted for local needs.

(3) At the Model and Normal schools the teachers-in-training should be made competent to teach agriculture, under the conditions enunciated in the two preceding resolutions.

In the foregoing sketch the terms used are not those of the French schools, but those of our own schools, of the most nearly corresponding grade.

WHAT MANITOBA IS ATTEMPTING.

Coming to this Continent, we find that many of the States of the Union have voted large sums to Experimental Stations and Agricultural Colleges. In 1877 it was estimated that not less than \$5,000,000 had been contributed to these institutions by private donations, not to speak of the much larger national grants. Illinois, over twenty years ago, enacted that no teacher should be authorized to teach a common school in that State who is not qualified to teach the fundamental principles, rudiments, primary facts and laws of the natural sciences. But it is to our sister Province of Manitoba that we must look for the most advanced, although most recent, effort to give the study of agriculture a real position in the school course. That Province, with the usual promptitude which characterizes the succession of its action to the dictate of duty, instituted energetic measures to prepare the teachers and to equip the schools, so that agriculture may be efficiently taught in the latter.

If success crowns the attempt, much credit will be due to the Rev. Dr. Bryce, the member of the Advisory Board, who appears to be mainly charged with the duty of carrying out the Government's wish. Like France, the Prairie Province has begun by the training of its teachers in the Normal Schools, aiming at qualifying them to teach the prescribed course in a practical manner and by the scientific method. Besides a set of colored charts, two supplementary reading books are projected. That supplementary to the Third Reader will be botanical, and the one to be read by the higher classes will be chemical and agricultural. The headings of some of the lessons in the Supplementary Third Reader are: "Plant Life in Manitoba," "Flowers and Gardens," "How to Tell the Flowers," "Description of Thirty Notable Plants," "Ten Noxious Weeds," "The Trees of Manitoba." This book is to cost about 25 cents, and to be about the size of our Second Reader, and is not merely to be read, but also to be used as a guide book in the practical study of the plants and weeds, of which specimens are to be in the hands of the pupils. In future, no teacher will be certificated at the Normal School who does not show his ability to teach botany practically. Dr. Bryce has kindly informed me of the details of their plan. He says he has been experimenting with children of ten or eleven years of age, and he is satisfied that the work outlined above can be accomplished by them with interest and even delight. It will, he says, cultivate habits of observation, discrimination, accuracy of judging, and love for the plants and fields. This junior course, it is contemplated, will occupy one year, taking two lessons per week.

The Supplementary Fourth Reader will open with thirty chemical experiments on air, water, wood, coal, clay, etc., and each school will be furnished gratis from the Education Department with a box of chemicals and apparatus for the experimental course. These boxes will cost the Government only \$4 each, but this will contain sufficient material and apparatus for the course. As the material is used, the local boards will be expected to maintain the supply. Other titles in this book are: "Growth of Plants," "Soils and Climate," "Tillage," "Drainage," "Crops," "Rotation of Crops," "Manures," "Diseases of Crops," and illustrated articles on "Live Stock," "Dairying," "Farm Buildings," etc. This instruction is to be given in towns and cities, as well as in rural schools. At the Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg, Dr. Bryce is giving, or has already completed, a course of ten lectures on Botany and Chemistry. Mr. Bedford, Director of the Brandon Experimental Farm, will give five lectures on soils, tillage, crops, and grasses; and Dr. Torrance, V. S., will give an equal number on horse, cattle and sheep husbandry. The substance of these lectures will be repeated at the six local Normal Schools, and next season, by the direction of the Education Department, the Teachers' Institutes will be turned into Schools for Agriculture exclusively.

After this brief review of the best examples Europe and America have to show us, let us inquire what we in Ontario should do. I believe that, taking all round, there is no more excellent system of public education in the world than the one that has been developed in this Province; and while the contemplation of our success and the acknowledgements thereof in world contests may justly stimulate our national pride and rewards us for past efforts, our further progress must come from

searching out and strengthening our weak points. Such examination and comparison with the systems of other progressive countries lead to the conclusion that our Public school system is weakest on the side of the education of the faculties of observation, comparison, judgment; in short, in the intellectual activities that may be well trained—in fact, trained best by the study of natural phenomena by the scientific method. [An accessible reference in this connection is to the Hon. Dr. Ross' *Schools of England and Germany*, pages 116-120, 177-178, 229-230, 239-240.] This kind of training, while particularly advantageous to the housekeeper and agriculturist, is helpful for every profession and avocation, and therefore should have a prominent place in city schools as well as rural ones.

Here are the words of the illustrious Agassiz at a national meeting: "I wish," said he, "to awaken the conviction that the knowledge of nature lies at the very foundation of the prosperity of nations; that the study of the phenomena of nature is one of the most efficient means for the development of the human faculties; and that, on these grounds, it is highly important that this branch of education should be introduced into our schools as rapidly as possible. The only difficulty is to find teachers equal to the task, for, in my estimation, the elementary instruction is the most difficult. It is a mistaken view with many, that a teacher is always efficiently prepared to impart the first elementary instruction to those entrusted to his care. Nothing can be further from the truth; and I believe that in entrusting the education of the young to incompetent teachers, the opportunity is frequently lost of unfolding the highest capacities of the pupils. I have been a teacher since I was fifteen years of age, and I am a teacher still, and I hope I shall be a teacher all my life. I do love to teach; and there is nothing so pleasant to me as to develop the faculties of my fellow-beings who, in their early age, are entrusted to my care; and I am satisfied that there are branches of knowledge which are better taught without books than with them; and there are some cases so obvious that I wonder why it is that teachers always resort to books when they would teach some new branch in their schools. When we would study natural history, instead of books let us take specimens: stones, minerals, crystals. When we would study plants, let us go to the plants themselves, and not to the books describing them. When we would study animals, let us observe animals."

Dr. Lyon Playfair was a most eminent British scholar and educator. Listen to what he avers: "The pupil must be brought in face of the facts through experiment and demonstration. He must pull the plant to pieces and see how it is constructed; he must see water broken into the constituent parts and witness the violence with which its elements unite. Unless he is brought into actual contact with the facts and taught to observe and bring them into relation with the science evolved from them, it were better that instruction in science should be left alone. For one of the first lessons he must learn from science is not to trust in authority, but to demand proof for each asseveration. All this is true education, for it draws out faculties of observation, connects observed facts with the conceptions deduced from them in the course of ages, gives discipline and courage to thought, and teaches a knowledge of scientific method which will serve a lifetime. Nor can such education be begun too early. The whole yearnings of a child are towards the natural phenomena around, until they are smothered by the ignorance of the parent. He is a young Linnæan roaming over the fields in search of flowers. He is a young conchologist, or mineralogist, gathering shells or pebbles on the seashore. He is an ornithologist, and goes bird-nesting; an ichthyologist, and catches fish. Glorious education in nature, all this, if the teacher knew how to direct and utilize it. The present system is truly ignoble, for it sends the workman into the world in gross ignorance of everything he has to do in it. The utilitarian system is noble in so far as it treats him as an intelligent being who ought to understand the nature of his occupation and the principles involved in it. If you bring up a ploughman in utter ignorance of everything relating to the food of plants, of every mechanical principle of farm implements, of the weather to which he is exposed, of the sun that shines upon him, and makes the plants to grow, of the rain which, while it drenches him, refreshes the crops around, is that ignorance conducive to his functions as an intelligent being?"

Under our present system of elementary teaching, no knowledge whatever bearing on the life-work of our people (English) reaches them by our system of education. The air they breathe, the water they drink, the tools they use, the plants they grow, the mines they excavate, might all be made subjects of surpassing interest and importance to them during their whole life. Yet of these they learn not one fact, and we are surprised at the consequences of their ignorance.

An authoritative document, the report of the British Royal Commissioners on the National School System, states: "We think it established that the study of Natural Science develops better than any other studies, the observing faculties, disciplines the intellect by teaching induction as well as deduction, supplies a useful balance to the studies of language and mathematics, and provides much instruction of great value for the occupations in after-life."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN. JOHN WELD, Manager.

- 1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada. 2. Terms of Subscription - \$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month. 3. Advertising Rates - Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application. 4. Discontinuances - Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. 5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. 6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued. 7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible. 8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done. 9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid. 10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once. 11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. 12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above. 13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. 14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. 15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper. Address - THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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What Three Men Think.

Wm. Graham, under date of May 15th, 1895, writes from Huron Co., Ont.: "You will please find enclosed \$1 for the renewal for another year of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the best farmer's paper published in Canada, - good, clean, moral, and useful, the best both for old and young. If more farmers would take such a paper, and keep posted, it would help to prevent them from taking the "blues" in the tough times we have of late come through. Wishing you every success with your splendid paper."

Henry Smith, Pugwash, N.S.: "Your paper is well liked, being independent and fearless in advocating what is right."

Frank Mingle, St. Annes: "In renewing my subscription, I desire to state that I have received more practical information from the ADVOCATE than from any other Agricultural paper I have taken."

The Future of Canadian Records.

As will appear from our report of the recent meeting of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, a committee was appointed to consider registration and the publication of records, and to confer with the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, upon the subject. Readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE are well aware that the new Agriculture and Arts Act transfers the control of Canadian Live Stock Records directly to the breeding organizations interested; but the Government retains the privilege of appointing a person or persons to aid in carrying on this important work. We took occasion, in dealing with this subject in our issue of March 1st, to point out that this is a work which our various breeders' associations can well control themselves; in fact, we think it tends to develop a more progressive and self-reliant spirit when they depend upon and carefully administer their own resources, rather than relying upon State aid. No doubt, in recognition of this principle, the Minister of Agriculture, by the new Act, provides for direct control by the breeders rather than through the machinery of the old Agriculture and Arts Association, which passes out of existence on Dec. 31st next.

As we showed a couple of months ago, the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, which is run wholly by the breeders without outside aid, this year report a surplus sufficient to warrant them in undertaking the publication of a second record volume. So far as we have heard, their work has been satisfactorily done. The reason for the establishment of this Association, we might explain, was the excessive fees exacted by the American Association, which, we may add, brought another very thrifty record association of the same breed into existence in the Western States. Our Canadian "black and white" record is precisely equal in standard to the parent organization, but it costs far less money to run it. A big monopoly is not usually merciful upon those under its control.

We are glad to know that the work of restoring the Canadian records, burned in the Agriculture and Arts fire last winter, is going steadily and successfully forward. At such a particular juncture, interested parties may inspire elaborate suggestions that would throw the control of these records "across the lines"; but we are inclined to think the breeding fraternity of Canada will not be disposed to countenance any crawfish movement of this sort. Nor is this from any narrow, so-called national spirit, though that possibly exercises its influence, and rightly so. Our United States friends have, perhaps, more than Canadians, through their school system fostered a strong national sentiment which has made every boy and girl proud of the Republic. There are other and more practical reasons why our independent records should be preserved.

The permanent success of Canadian agriculture depends upon live stock husbandry, and that dependence must, in the natural order of things, increase. Pure-bred stock constitutes the basis of live stock husbandry. Without it there can be no improvement, no progress. We do not propose retrogression in Canada. Hence, the home demand for pure-bred cattle and other classes of stock must increase with the development of this country. There is already, as we predicted last winter, an upward tendency in Canadian farming. Nor must we forget our great Northwest, and its rapidly-growing live stock interests. Our pure-bred cattle trade now with the States may not be, for example, what it once was before their herds were established, but they will always find it imperative to draw, in many classes, more or less upon the superior breeding stock of Canada. It did not need even the World's Fair to teach this lesson.

Our United States neighbors (and from their standpoint, one cannot blame them) have been seeking to fill the coffers of their record treasuries, using as a lever a Government regulation which compels the registration of Canadian stock in their records before it becomes a case of "free trade" in pure-bred stock. [Whether buyer or seller pay these fees may, for aught we know, be made a consideration in the deals.] Of course the trade from Canada to the States has of late been largely sheep and swine, and to register on both sides (where that is done) is a hardship; but the Americans have steadily resisted every effort to relax their "embargo" - they want the registry fees. As a prominent American said to the writer last winter: "Our Government at Washington simply did what our breeding organizations told them to do in this matter." It is, however, intensely selfish.

Some weeks ago one of our readers wrote us a great "affiliation" of breeders' organizations with "international registration," but the big end of which would be found south of the great lakes and the 49th parallel of latitude. The scheme is first mooted on this side of the line, and comes with a great cloud of words, hopes being held out of reduced expenses and cheaper registration. We do well to have a care lest we grasp at a shadow and

lose the substance. We have records now, but we don't know what we might have or what we might not have once control slipped from our hands. It is notorious that some U. S. standards are lower than ours. To abandon our independent records, the fruits of years of careful labor, would bring us face to face with hopeless entanglement in the event of attempting to retrace our steps.

Furthermore, to eliminate registration would be to remove one of the strong elements of permanence in live stock organizations, and these we must always have. Canadian stock has a world-wide reputation, and at this juncture in the history of Canada as a great agricultural nation, let us retain the control and maintain the integrity of our own live stock records, doing our own registration and publication. There is no pretence that the American standards are superior to the Canadian, so that the gentleman whose words we quoted above simply told the plain, unvarnished truth. They have never met the representations of Canadian breeders through our Federal authorities, and, as Mr. Robert Miller put it at the Clydesdale meeting in Toronto last winter, Canada is entitled, apart from all other considerations, to expect a prompt recognition of the justice of the representations made upon the well-accepted amenities that prevail among nations.

As heretofore, we have in Canada ample ability to run these records economically and well, whether it relates to Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Aryshires, etc., or to sheep and swine, and breeders can doubtless count on any aid required at the outset from the Provincial Minister of Agriculture; in fact, he has made provision for that in the terms of the new Act. We can also still live on the best of terms with our neighbors; but we have a right to expect fair, reciprocal dealings in the matter of record recognition.

We cannot, after due consideration, regard this "great international affiliation" (as far as the future of Canadian breeding interests are concerned) as other than a one-sided and dangerous suggestion; but surely the resources of international statesmanship are not yet exhausted!

Trouble Brewing.

The immense numbers of sheep imported into Great Britain on the hoof last year (not to mention dressed carcasses) must have had a disturbing effect on the dreams of the Old Country shepherd. If we read aright, in the light of the past, the constant clamor that is being kept up in agricultural circles there regarding diseased foreign sheep, something in the nature of an embargo would not be altogether unexpected in the near future. In view of the terrible punishment British breeders and farmers have endured in the past from animal diseases of various sorts, notably pleuro-pneumonia, we do not wonder that they are apprehensive. The burnt child dreads the fire. People in this country, where pleuro, etc., have never obtained a foothold [the case brought over from Britain years ago being promptly snuffed out of existence at the Quebec quarantine; nor has any trace of the disease ever appeared in Canada since], really do not appreciate as they should their clean health bill. The loud complaints we have been hearing of late from the Old Country relate to United States sheep; but it behooves the authorities at Ottawa and their officials, not only at ports of entry or quarantine, but at ports of export, to keep a "weather eye" open for squalls, or we may have a repetition of the Canadian cattle embargo. When British breeding interests and the interests of the "colonist," as they sometimes call us yet, come in conflict, so much the worse for the "colonist" every time. A very slender peg will be found sufficient upon which to hang an embargo, and once established, any attempts at removal will be about as hopeless as the task of the Mohammedan tailor who attempted to eject the camel which he incautiously permitted to gain admission to his domicile on the pretext that it simply wanted to put its head in. The quarantine of sheep and other stock from all quarters, Britain included, and the inspection of sheep, as well as other stock for export from Canada, cannot be too rigidly enforced, in order that no unsound animals be admitted or that no weakly ones be allowed to go forward, and which might, through exposure, develop some acute trouble in transit. In the case of cattle, it does not appear to make very much difference whether British experts can concur in any unequivocal statement that the lesions said to have been detected were those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not. If they "looked like it," that appeared to be sufficient to settle the matter, and one of these days there may possibly be a somewhat similar experience to record regarding the export sheep trade, which last year attained such large dimensions. The best that we can do in the meantime is, like Caesar's wife, to keep ourselves above suspicion, not only for the preservation of our export trade, but for the continuance of sound health among our flocks.

The Late James Graham.

It is our painful duty to inform our readers of the decease of a very highly respected and much honored farmer and stock breeder, Mr. James Graham, Springwater Farm, Scugog Island, Ont., who was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1826, and emigrated to Canada when 20 years of age. Soon afterwards he married Ann, daughter of Mr. William Mundell. He soon settled in Reech Township, where he lived till 1875, when he bought and moved upon the 800-acre Springwater Farm. For several years he was Reeve of Reech, and a member of the County Council. After removing to Scugog, he was for a number of years elected Reeve of that municipality. The deceased always took a prominent part in agricultural societies and the like, and at the time of his death was President of the Scugog Agricultural Society. He was one of the most extensive stock breeders of Ontario, his specialties being Cotswold sheep and Shorthorn cattle. He is not unknown to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as for several years he was an occasional contributor of highly practical and much appreciated articles. The family consists of Thomas, Orr, James, William, Mrs. J. C. Browne, Port Perry, and Mrs. S. A. Mighton, Woodstock, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

Obituary.

On May 2nd, at Bapton Manor, Wiltshire, Eng., Mr. Joseph Deane Willis, the elder, died in his 72nd year. A great Shorthorn breeder in his day, he also kept a fine flock of Hampshire sheep on the downs. A noteworthy event in his cattle-breeding history was the purchase of the whole of the Sittyton heifers when the Cruickshank herd was broken up. Without expensive buildings or crack herdsmen, his cattle were brought out from the old thatched barns to the show-ring with a bloom and an even finish that was seldom excelled. His son and successor possesses the same good sense, judgment and skill as a breeder as distinguished the father.

On the same day that Mr. Willis passed away, died also Mr. James Beattie, a well-known character in the vicinity of Dumfries and Carlisle. Galloways and Leicesters were once his hobby, and afterwards Shorthorns, he being partial to Booth blood, hiring bulls from Warlaby. Even at 90 years he would toddle about the yards, stick in hand, but admitting "I canna get about as I used to." It was he who urged his nephew, Simon Beattie, "to trade, laddie, across the ocean," and he began shipments to Canada with some of Syme and Marshall's cattle. Says the British Live Stock Journal:—"For many years shipments were made, which began at last to revolutionize the light-fleshed cattle of Canada. Mr. Simon Beattie eventually became agent to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, whose extraordinary purchases five-and-twenty years ago gave such a fillip to breeding in Canada and the States, as well as to this country, and the excellent Canadian and American stores now supplying our home market may be said to be the outcome of the good advice given and taken in this little bleak nook on our seashores."

The "Advocate" Steadily Improving—New Subscribers Pleased.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I sent you three names for the ADVOCATE some time ago. You sent me a card, asking me which prize I would take. I never received a prize from any paper, and never thought of one from the ADVOCATE. I have not got any of the papers with the prize list, as I use most of my papers for introducing the ADVOCATE, as a copy is the best aid in canvassing. If I have enough names for the watch, send it; but if not, let me know and I'll try for the right number. The new subscribers I sent are well pleased with the paper. Your paper is doing a grand work, and is improving every year. Our house would be lonesome without it.

Yours truly, JOHN ANDERSON.

Crossland, May 25, 1895.

Provincial Dairy Show—To be Held at the Town of Gananoque.

At a meeting of the Dairy Show Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association, held at Gananoque, on Saturday, the 18th instant, the following members were present:—Jonathan Sissons, Barrie, President; W. J. Westington, Plainville; B. Mallory, Frankford; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; Joshua Legge, Gananoque, and H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary. They met there on invitation of the Town Council, Board of Trade, and County Agricultural Society of that town. It was decided to hold a three-day's exhibition on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of October. Large prizes will be given to the dairy breeds of cattle, for cheese, butter, and dairy appliances in operation. Nothing will be spared to make it a great success. This will be the first purely dairy exhibition ever held in Ontario. Premiums for milch cows will be decided by the oil test. Fully \$3,000 will be offered in premiums.

STOCK.

The Breeding and Management of Swine.

BY J. C. SNELL.

(Continued from page 196.)

There are a few principal points to be considered in breeding hogs which apply, in a general way, to all classes of stock. One of these—and perhaps the most important—is to secure a strong constitution: without this the best results cannot be attained in breeding or in feeding. This means a wide chest and a large girth, giving room for the vital parts—the heart and lungs—to have free and easy play. This calls for a good spring of ribs and good depth of fore-ribs, good depth of body, giving capacity for working up food; and these give a guarantee of health, of the ability to resist disease, and to overcome disease when attacked.

The inexperienced breeder is apt to attach undue importance to fancy points and non-essentials, such as color, markings, and a pretty face, and to neglect the weightier matters of constitution, symmetry, and feeding qualities. A good head on a hog is desirable, and the head is often an index to the general character of the animal; but when we speak of a good head for a hog, we do not want that of a pug dog. A very short head and heavy jaw generally go with a small class of hogs, with the tendency to produce an excess of fat meat and a minimum of lean meat. Such a hog is apt to go wrong in his breathing apparatus, to become wheezy, and is generally short lived and unprofitable. A long, narrow face, on the other hand, indicates a hard, slow feeder, a restless, discontented disposition, and an unprofitable animal for the farmer to keep. The best type of head is a happy medium—not too long and not too short—a free, open countenance with an intelligent expression, and wide between the eyes and ears. A strong back and loin is always in order, and hams are worth more than heads, so that more attention should be given to the improvement and development of the more valuable parts.

The condition and quality of bone, of feet and legs, in hogs has had too little attention in this country, both in breeding and management. The appearance and usefulness of an otherwise faultless hog are often spoiled by a bad set of legs and feet. It used to be thought that a horse was the only animal on the farm whose feet and legs needed special attention; but the careful breeder of hogs knows that weakness in these points is often an indication of weakness of constitution, and is a serious objection.

Strong but not coarse bone should be sought after, with straight legs and standing straight up on the toes—points that must have weight in the selection of the ideal hog for breeding purposes. This, of course, also depends largely upon the treatment. Confinement upon plank floors is too common in this country, and only exercise upon the ground will keep the feet and legs in the best condition.

With regard to the management of pigs, I would say it depends much upon what the object is. If it be to produce the greatest weight in the shortest time and at the least cost, to secure early maturity, and to market at six to eight months old, it will be necessary to push the pigs from the day of their birth, giving due attention to necessary exercise, and avoiding over-crowding with too rich food, especially in the first few weeks of their life.

If the pigs are to be kept for breeding purposes they will require different treatment. They should have abundant exercise, a chance to run upon a field of grass, or, at least, a large yard, where they can develop muscle and a strong constitution.

Breeding-sows while in pig should not be confined in close quarters, but should be made to take exercise. A host of young pigs are lost in this country every spring—and it is a heavy financial loss to the farmers—from this cause. The sows are, as a rule, too well fed, and lie in their beds too much; the pigs come weak and flabby, and thousands of them—whole litters, in many cases—are born too weak to reach their mother's milk, and come into the world only to gasp and die.

It is a worthy ambition to have a complete pig-gery—roomy and warm and comfortable, and a breeder of pedigreed stock can hardly do without it; but I am fully persuaded that for the best results in breeding, the fancy piggyery should be used mainly for a show-room, and that the pigs should not be kept in it long unless provision is made for their getting out upon the ground frequently, if possible at their own will. For breeding-sows and growing pigs nothing is better than an open pen, or a pen with an open door, and the privilege of running in the barnyard or a large yard or small field.

I think that, as a rule, in this country sows are put to breeding at too young an age, which tends to check their growth, and if continued from generation to generation, tends to degeneration in size, and in strength of constitution. For the best results I think a sow should not have her first litter before she is sixteen or eighteen months old, certainly not before she is a year old.

Fortunately, in this country we have very little trouble from disease in our hogs, and with judicious management we are practically free from disease, which is a strong point in our favor in this line of our business. Attention to cleanliness, to dry sleeping-quarters, and abundant exercise and fresh air, are the requisites to success, and these things are not expensive or difficult to secure.

The Report of the British Tuberculosis Commission.

After four years and eight months from the time of its appointment, the British Royal Commission on tuberculosis has issued its report. Its duty was "to enquire and report what is the effect, if any, of food derived from tuberculous animals on human health, and if prejudicial, what are the circumstances and conditions with regard to tuberculosis in the animal which produce that effect on man." They have obtained ample evidence that food derived from tuberculous animals can produce tuberculosis in healthy animals, but in the absence of direct experiments, they can only infer that man will so acquire the disease when the food contains active tuberculous matter and is consumed by man in a raw or insufficiently cooked state. The disease is found most frequently in cattle (full grown), and in swine, and with greater frequency in "town cow-houses" than in cattle bred for the express purpose of slaughter. Tuberculous matter is seldom found in the meat substance of the carcass, but principally in the organs, membranes and glands, and if found in the former, is commonly due to contamination of the surface of the meat with other diseased parts. The same matter is found in the milk of cows when the udder has become invaded by tuberculous disease, and seldom, or never, when the udder is not diseased. Provided every part that is the seat of the tuberculous matter be avoided and destroyed, and provided care be taken to save from contamination by such matter the actual meat substance of a tuberculous animal, a great deal of meat from animals affected by tuberculosis may be eaten without risk to the consumer. Tuberculous matter in milk is exceptionally active in its operation upon animals fed either with the milk or dairy produce derived from it. No doubt the largest part of the tuberculosis which man obtains through his food is by means of milk containing tuberculous matter. In most cases tuberculous disease can be detected in the udders of milch cows. The ordinary processes of cooking applied to meat contaminated on the surface are probably sufficient to destroy its harmful quality, but would not render wholesome, meat containing tuberculous matter in its deeper parts. The preference for drinking milk raw is attended by dangers, on account of possible contamination by pathogenic organisms. The boiling of milk, even for a moment, would probably be sufficient to remove the dangerous quality of tuberculous milk. Principal McFadyen, of the Royal Veterinary College, to whom certain specific references were made by the Commission, sums up regarding tuberculin thus: "I have no hesitation in saying that, taking full account of its imperfections, tuberculin is the most valuable means of diagnosis in tuberculosis that we possess." The report does not go much further than that. The Commissioners say they understand that since the time of Mr. McFadyen's experiments, the method of using tuberculin as a test has been much improved, and that it is now regarded as affording more trustworthy indications for diagnosis. It must, in view of this cautious estimate, be regarded as very doubtful whether any government, on the basis of this finding, would feel warranted in making the tuberculin test the basis of a contract between the farmer and the butcher.

The enquiry of the Commission did not extend to any possible legislative or administrative procedure for reducing the amount of tuberculous material in animal food supplied to man.

Selecting Breeding Pigs.

In selecting pigs for breeding purposes, whether male or female, it is important to choose them from among large litters that have been well suckled. Youatt, in his valuable work on sheep, written many years ago, says: "No fact can be more clearly established than an hereditary tendency to fecundity." This, although a well-known fact, is very much lost sight of—not only by farmers generally, but by breeders,—and while certain breeds of swine are noted for their prolificness, other breeds could probably be made equally prolific if closer attention were paid to this well-established law of nature by those who handle them.

The milking qualities of the sow (which, by the way, are just as hereditary as in the dairy breeds of cattle) are also a very important point frequently overlooked; for no matter how large litters a sow may produce, it is of no benefit unless she can suckle them well. The udder should extend well up to the fore legs, and there must be enough paps to nurse a large litter. The question of whether the pig is to return a profit or a loss is largely decided during the few weeks that he draws his sustenance from the maternal founts. In this connection an exchange says: "Many dairy cows of strong milking inheritance, and that have been properly fed up to the milking period, are spoiled by bungling milkers. There is no danger of spoiling a brood sow. The pig, before he is an hour old, has mastered the science of milking, and has acquired greater proficiency than the most skilful dairyman. That organized appetite which we call the young pig is thorough master of all the instructions ever given on the subject of milking. He milks quickly, thoroughly, and gently, except when his rights are disputed."

When you have a brood sow that is prolific, a heavy milker, and a good, gentle mother, don't make pork of her and put some untried young sow in her place, just because she is getting big and would make a lot of pork.

Our Scottish Letter.

We fear our readers will be disposed to think that "Scotland Yet" is somewhat fitful in his correspondence. Time passes so rapidly that ere one is aware, the months have flown and silence has been too long unbroken. I propose, in this communication, to discuss Ayrshire cattle as bred and reared in Scotland. The original habitat of the Ayrshire was the parish of Dunlop, and the district of Cunningham, or North Ayrshire. What elements went to give the breed its reputation for milking properties cannot be accurately determined, and nearly every one who has any pretensions to authority on Scottish agriculture has a theory of his own on the subject. Here is mine, which is given for what it is worth: The original cattle of Ayrshire were the Kyloes, or dark-colored West Highlanders. I do not mean the modern Highlander, which is an animal of a somewhat different and heavier type; but the sharp, active, intelligent-looking animal, known in some of the older books as the Arran cow. This animal was crossed with a bull, or bulls, which came from Berwickshire, and these can now be identified with the original Holderness breed. They were Shorthorns of a milking type, and the calves from this cross were greatly fancied by the dairy farmers in North Ayrshire. Gradually the native breed became modified to a dairying type, and before many years had passed there came to be recognized not only an Ayrshire breed of cattle, but a Dunlop cheese made from the milk of these cows. Like every other breed, as it advanced in utility, the Ayrshire attracted the attention of those who made fine stock a hobby, and in the end an Ayrshire type came to be evolved, the strong point in which was not milk production, but a particular form of fancy vessel and small teats. The idea at the back of the fancy vessel was a sound one, but the notion for small teats was a patent absurdity. We believe it owed its origin to a simple incident. The Duke of Hamilton, who flourished in the early sixties, was a keen fancier of fine stock, and his factor or estate manager was the late Mr. Lawrence Drew. Amongst other classes of stock, Ayrshire cattle naturally received a share of the Duke's attention, and he was a good buyer and keen exhibitor in all classes. One of his purchases was a black cow, bred in Eaglesham Parish—a favorite pastoral district in Renfrewshire. She was perfect in every line of an Ayrshire; had a great vessel; was on extraordinary milker, but her teats were short. She won innumerable prizes, and was finally sold by Mr. Drew to Mr. James Nicol Fleming (who was then farming in great style in Ayrshire) for £100. Her undeniable merits in other points made even her defects fashionable, and she became the leader of a very bad fancy for short teats, which threatened for a time to ruin the show-yard Ayrshire for practical purposes. So much was this the case, that two kinds of Ayrshires came into vogue—a class kept for showing, and another class kept for use and rent-paying. The pressure of foreign competition has pretty well exploded the former fancy, but much yet remains to be done to bring about a thoroughly efficient testing of the Ayrshire for practical purposes. The keeping of milking records would be a means to this end, and awarding prizes for the best and richest yields of milk would also have a beneficial influence. Both systems are growing in favor, and the appearance of the vessel alone, even when the teats are of the proper length and set, should not be regarded as the be-all and the end-all of Ayrshire breeding. The younger race of farmers are much more in favor of milking competitions than the older, and this augurs well for the future of the breed. They know that the pressure of foreign competition calls for the straining of every nerve, if ends are to be made to meet in these days, and when filling dairy byre, cattle to yield milk are of more importance than cattle with shallow vessels and well-set teats which give little milk.

The four principal shows at which Ayrshires are exhibited are now over—Castle Douglas, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, and Ayr,—and one is able to form a good idea of the trend of public opinion on Ayrshire judging. The leading herds in the South of Scotland are those of Sir Mark J. Stewart, Bart., M. P.; Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, and Mr. Leonard Pilkington, Cavens, Kirkbean. In Ayrshire, Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, fairly eclipses all his compeers—and it is generally admitted that, taken all through, he has the best lot of Ayrshires in Scotland to-day. Mr. Gilmour, of Orchardton, New Cumnock, has a capital herd, from which many of the best milking strains of Ayrshires have been bred. Mr. James Howie, Burnhouses, Ealston, was a celebrated breeder, and Captain Steele, of Burnhead, had also a herd which produced prize stock sold at long prices. Messrs. Wardrop, Garlaff, New Cumnock; Hugh Drummond & Sons, Craighead, Manchine, and Robert Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, are gentlemen who have made names for themselves as breeders of bulls, and prize-winning young animals of both sexes. In Lanarkshire, one of the most famous breeders of milk stock, as distinguished from yield, is Mr. James Lowrie, Newton, Strathaven. He took many prizes at Glasgow, and exhibited in the Derby a descendant of the black cow owned by the Duke of Hamilton, already referred to. As breeders of bulls, the best-known families in Lanarkshire are Mr. Robert McKinlay, Hillhouse, Sandilands, and Mr. Thomas Scott, Northhall, Sandilands. These gentlemen have been wonderfully successful with the produce of a bull named "Adjutant," whose record is one of the

best. In no part of Scotland are there better Ayrshires than in the Island of Bute. The late Mr. Robert McAlister, Mid-Ascog, had a splendid herd, and his sons are maintaining its reputation. No one in the West of Scotland has this season had better-deserved success than Mr. Charles Duncan, Little Kelnory, another Bute farmer. At Glasgow, he carried his stock to victory, and at Rothsay, he exhibited cattle of surpassing merit. They were both good milking cattle, healthy looking, and had show points as well. His brother, Mr. Hugh Duncan, Langalchorad, is a great fancier of the Ayrshire, and he and Mr. James McAlister, Meikle, Kelnory, have this year been successful exhibitors. In Dumbartonshire, the best-known herds are those of Mr. Thomas Kerr, Rosneath, and Mr. John McKean, Dam-of-Aber, Drymen. One of the finest herds of really useful commercial Ayrshires in Scotland is that of the Fairfield Farming Co. (limited), at Kippen, in Stirlingshire. If a visitor to this country wished to see good representative Ayrshire cattle, and had only time to examine a few herds, we should advise him not to miss those of the Fairfield Co.; Mr. Cross' herd, at Knockdon; Sir Mark J. Stewart's, in Kirkcudbright, and two or three of the Bute herds. The highest honor in the Ayrshire world is the winning of the Ayr Derby for three-year-old queys. The entries for this class are made when the animals are stirks, and both this year and last the winner has been Mr. Alexander Cross. Mr. Thomas Kerr, Kirkchrist, Kirkcudbright, won a somewhat similar trophy at Castle Douglas; and at Kilmarnock, Mr. William Howie, Burnhouses, and Mr. Robert Montgomerie, were winners with three-year-old queys. At Glasgow, the Derby sweepstakes were won by Mr. James Lawrie, with a black and white cow, descendant from Mr. Drew's black cow, already referred to. As indicating the value now put on milking records, I may mention that at Ayr three bull stirks from the Knockdon herd were sold by auction, and made the high average of £57 6s. 8d. each. One of the three was sold for £73. His dam has a great record as a milking cow. At the same time, Mr. Hugh Drummond's champion bull, Duke of Manchine, was sold by auction for £60. There is life in the dairy breed.

SCOTLAND YET.

A Practical Test for the "Experts."

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Mr. Wm. Sutherland, Peel, Perthshire, Scotland, and the President of the British Board of Agriculture, with reference to the continued closing of British ports to the importation of Canadian cattle. Mr. Sutherland makes a proposal with the view of setting at rest the much-discussed question as to the existence or non-existence of contagious pleuro in Canadian cattle. He suggested that, on the opening of the Canadian cattle shipping season, a half-score or so of bullocks should be sent him in sealed trucks out of any suspected cargo—the selection of the animals to be left to the Government Inspector—and he was prepared to take them on what might be considered their fair market value, and house-feed them for six months along with home-bred stock, on the following conditions:—(1) That in the event of any disease breaking out amongst them during the period of probation, he would be permitted to adopt his own treatment; (2) that in the event of the cattle being to all appearance free from any contagious or scheduled disease at the end of six months, he should be allowed a free hand in the disposal of them. If, on the expiry of the trial, the cattle were declared by competent parties to be affected with contagious pleuro, he would, whilst submitting to their compulsory slaughter, claim no compensation whatever (provided the animals, after slaughter, were found affected), but retain and dispose of the carcasses himself. Every facility would be offered for a thorough watch being kept over both premises and stock during the experiment.

The Board declined this proposal on the ground that the test of a limited number of cattle would not be conclusive.

To this, Mr. Sutherland further replied that not only would he leave the selection of the "suspects" to the Government Inspectors, but would receive the suspected animal themselves and their immediate neighbors, not only from one, but from two or three cargoes, if as many "suspects" could be found. The results of six months' contact with healthy home stock, he contended, would be most conclusive evidence as to the existence or not of the disease in Canadian stock.

Of course, it could hardly be expected that the authorities would risk the reputation of their veterinary experts in such a trial as that, so the second proposition was also declined.

With typical Scottish persistence, Mr. Sutherland next proposed to place his farm steading, herd of home-bred cattle, and every possible assistance otherwise, unreservedly, at the disposal of the Board, for the purpose of the experiment, offering to take all risk of loss, and proposing no conditions as to treatment or otherwise. Up to date we have seen no response from the Board to this challenge, nor will there probably be any.

A simple and effective device to keep a cow from switching during milking is to take a piece of inch-rop about 6 feet long, and splice the ends so that it will form a ring. Before commencing to milk, hang the rope over her rump, just in front of the hook bones, and down behind so that the lower portion will fall almost to her hocks.

Calf-Rearing.

BY F. J. S.

Judging from the specimens of yearlings and of calves that may be seen turned to grass at this season throughout the country, it would appear either that the principles of calf-rearing are but imperfectly understood, or otherwise culpably neglected. Unthrifty, stunted calves are the originals of our cows that, under the searchlight of the Babcock milk tester and weigh scales, prove worthless in the dairy; and also of the two and three-year-old stock that are picking a living by the roadside in lieu of filling a place in a trans-Atlantic steamer. Much is being said about the necessity of producing high-class butter and cheese, but it seems to the writer that a little more energy and intelligence put into calf-rearing would result in infinitely greater profit.

The first principles of calf-rearing are doubtless fairly well understood. Hand-rearing is best. New milk for eight or ten days is sufficient to give an impetus to growth, then gradually changing to skim-milk. Feed lightly three times a day until four weeks old. This will tend to ward off indigestion and its attendant evils. A uniform temperature, as near to 98° Fahr. as possible, and regularity in feeding periods, are essentials. The required temperature may be secured, if milk is scarce, by adding hot water, otherwise by heating a portion of the milk, or by adding a syrup of boiled flaxseed or flaxseed meal. A substitute for the fat may, perhaps, best be had in flaxseed, boiled or ground, or both. A porridge or gruel of oatmeal is also good. Commencing with small quantities, as the new milk is lessened, these may be increased as far as found satisfactory. Oil-cake should not be used as a substitute for the butter-fat removed. When three or four weeks old the calf should be supplied with a wisp of nicely-cured clover hay, fresh each day; it will also commence to eat a little ground oats or bran, or both, if these are placed within reach. From this time forward the calf should have access to good drinking-water each day. Keep the calf dry and clean; thrift is out of the question under wet and filthy surroundings. A light currycomb or brush used occasionally will tend to a quieter disposition and greater thrift.

But there is another aspect of the subject of which we wish to treat. The majority of calves, especially in factory districts, are dropped in the spring or late winter, and when grass is at hand are turned out for the summer. There are few less-to-be-commended practices. Skim-milk, at varying temperatures, and without any substitute for the fat extracted, together with grass, is supposed to be sufficient to grow and thrive upon, and give sufficient surplus energy to fight flies and combat heat. The usual result ensues. From the time summer heat is with us and flies become troublesome, the calf of promise is never seen outside the stable during the hours of the day until such conditions abate. A nice, cool, darkened stable is a paradise for any class of stock during summer months, especially for calves, and if we would raise profitable stock this practice is essential. How often do we forget that at least twice as much profit is obtainable from the first twelve months of the life of a shipping steer or a dairy cow as from any subsequent period of similar length. Who is he, who, having once faithfully tried stabling calves during summer, speaks not of it in high encomiums?—and who else is fitted to speak? Green clover, clover hay, well-cured; bran, ground oats, green oats and peas, corn, or any tid-bit in season,—these are requisites in the work and pay handsome interest and return of capital.

But we would speak of another point. The fall calf we would esteem much higher than his spring relation. It escapes the probabilities of sour milk, or no milk at all; it is usually better fed and attended to, due to less hurry of other work; it escapes the intense heat, and, still worse, the flies, which worry its earlier brother. We know we are safe in saying that the average fall calf is worth twenty-five per cent. more at twelve months old than its spring brother. That it is the foundation for a better steer or dairy cow goes without saying. But I hear upon all sides the contra-shout: "We must have our cows come in to be ready when the factory starts." The writer is strongly of the opinion that were the farmers of Ontario as strenuously anxious to increase the individual status of their herd as to have a cow in when the factory starts, the distance between the profit and loss lines would very mightily increase.

Dipping Sheep.

There is no time of year that tick-killing on sheep can be so effectively done as soon after their fleeces are removed. It requires much less dip then than when the wool is long. It is important to put all the lambs through at the same time, as the ticks leave the ewes and go upon the better protected and more tender bodies of the lambs at that season. If a flock is thoroughly dipped, and again gone over in a couple of weeks, when the eggs are all hatched, there is no reason why the ticks of that flock will not be almost, if not quite, exterminated.

A good object lesson can be learned by allowing an uncovered pan of water to remain over night in a newly-painted room. In the morning, if you taste the water, you will imagine that turpentine has been put into it, so much of that odor will it have absorbed. Now, milk absorbs taints much more readily than water; which at once explains the cause of the often unaccounted-for flavors in butter and cheese.

An Amalgamation Proposed.

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you a line or two upon a subject that has not been ventilated to any great extent, although many breeders of farm stock and fowls are deeply interested, and would, I believe, hail with pleasure a move to further the end which this letter is intended to promote. I write this to you merely to open up a discussion, and I hope abler pens than mine may follow upon what some people would call it—my hobby. Many of us farmers would like to see the fat stock show and the poultry show combined, the combined show held at the same place and time. The annual meeting could be held at the same time, and then people, who wish for it, could get instruction in attending the convention. The cost of separate shows could be reduced; prizes need not be reduced; adopt some central point, say Toronto, and then many of us farmers and breeders could attend both shows. Many are now deterred from so doing on account of the extra cost. I hope, sir, that others will express their views on this subject through your journal; that in the near future we may obtain the amalgamation of these shows in one grand affair that shall be intellectually instructive—not only to the classes, but to the masses as well. Trusting this may not be unfavorably received, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
CAPT. A. W. YOUNG.

A Note from Scotland.

SIR,—I see by my label that the subscription to the ADVOCATE is again due, and enclose amount for another year's subscription. It comes to me with the utmost regularity, and always bring something new. Many of my neighbors interested in the cattle trade are waiting for the restrictions being cancelled, and would gladly know if Canadian stores might be expected again if the embargo were removed, as the country is at present short of cattle.

Slydie Clung, by Sanchen, JOHN ALLAN.
Aberdeen, Scotland.

[NOTE.—British authorities show little or no disposition to recognize the justice of the Canadian contention in this matter, and we notice that not long ago Mr. Gardner, in the House, undertook to bolster up their position by citing an alleged "discovery" of "pleuro" in cattle from Canada, made by the Belgian government authorities, about which he was "endeavoring to obtain, through the Foreign Office, further information," all of which looks very much like a pretext for delay. With regard to the other point raised by our Scottish friend, we might say that the "stocker" trade would probably revive in time, but good store cattle are not now plentiful in Canada, the demand for beeves of all kinds being keen this spring. For ourselves, we believe in finishing the cattle here as a general policy, but that is no excuse for charging us wrongfully with having pleuro-pneumonia.—EDITOR.]

FARM.

Bean Growing in Kent Co., Ont.

BY W. A. M'G.

Since the downfall of prices in wheat, bean growing has been pushed with vigor, until at the present time there is hardly a farmer in the county but raises between ten and twenty acres each; and numbers grow from fifty to seventy-five acres. And yet, owing to the fact that there is but a small tract of country adapted to the growth of this crop, the market remains firm and the demand strong. The average price paid to growers in this locality for the last six years has been about \$1.25 per bushel. Quite an inducement to grow more beans and less wheat, is it not?

Although some risk is incurred of losing the crop by frost, by having a well-enriched soil, with early planting and proper cultivation, the crop can be rushed on to early maturity, and this danger reduced to a minimum. Sod is always preferable for beans, although several farmers in this vicinity follow another plan, which is to plough up their oat-stubble immediately after harvest and seed it to rye, which is pastured during the fall. It is ploughed under the following spring at least a week or ten days before planting-time. This both enriches and, in rotting, warms the soil, thus giving them a grand start. When a sod field is used it should be ploughed late in the fall, or in early spring. Fall ploughing is preferable for the reason that it makes a splendid place to haul manure upon during the winter, instead of allowing it to waste in the barnyard. Cultivation can then commence as soon as spring opens.

If the manure is long, the first working should be done with an implement that will turn it under (with the double object of rotting the manure and sprouting any weed seed it may contain) and still not tear up any sod. For this work we have found the disk harrow an excellent article. To get the soil in the best possible condition, it should be worked over every week or ten days, always leaving it rolled after each working, to hold moisture.

The planting-time varies from about 20th of May to second week in June, according to the season. They are drilled in at the rate of three pecks per acre, with an ordinary grain drill or regular bean planter. The latter has the advantage of the former, in that it drops the beans in hills and also rides the earth over the row, thus making it easier hoeing them, and shedding heavy rains which settle and form a crust in the drill's mark. The

principal varieties grown are the Medium and the Pea. The latter is of late introduction, but has proved itself more than a peer to Medium. It has the advantages of ripening from one week to ten days earlier, stands the drought and yields better, and commands from five to ten cents per bushel more in the market.

Cultivation should continue as soon as the beans are large enough, and if the field has been well-worked before planting, and good cultivation is given afterwards, very little hoeing will be required; but what is needed should not be slighted, as there is nothing worse to harvest than a weedy field of beans. Harvesting is one of the most important parts of bean raising; for unless they are pulled at the right stage of ripening, and handled with care while turning, loading, etc., there is great loss from shelling.

The pulling is done with a bean-harvester or plow, or by hand; the latter plan is resorted to where but very small acreage is planted. The proper time to pull them, when done with horse machinery, is before they have all ripened, and the field presents a rather green appearance. Of course, where pulled by hand they may be allowed to ripen more fully, as there is less danger of shelling them. Very few will be shelled in pulling them, if done while they are damp. For this reason, mornings and evenings are best suited for cutting. Before mowing away, they should be thoroughly dried,—if not, they will heat and mould. An experienced person can tell when they are fit to haul, by the "rattle" of them—a sound made by the dry pods when handled. If the crop has been properly cultivated, it will take very little working to put the land in fine order for wheat, which generally succeeds beans (when the price is right).

By following the plan outlined above, we raise from 25 to 35 bushels of choice beans per acre, and this is usually followed by a good crop of wheat.

It requires grand land, with heavy manuring, to stand the strain of raising beans and wheat; but for such land, the "Garden of Ontario" (Kent) is justly noted.

Road Making.

The season of the year is about at hand for the annual statute labor to be performed upon the public highways. It is a pity that, in many parts of the country, so much of the work done during the entire year is begun and finished within ten days or two weeks. (Work should be done when required.) The results are too well known to need repeating. Such is the system, and until a better is substituted therefor, let us make the best of it. Surely all the Good Roads Association literature that has been circulated, and all the Institute talking on road improvement that has been done, will help to arouse a more lively interest and a more thoughtful execution of the annual roadwork.

One of the first and most important duties in the construction of a road is to secure proper drainage. Unless the water gets away from the road-bed before it becomes "worked up" by traveling, it is impossible to keep a highway in anything like good condition, except in a dry time, when even the fields would do to travel upon. The amount of drainage required by a road will depend upon the soil and surroundings. One thing is certain: there need be no fear of getting the water away too quickly. The road-bed should be so graded that the surface water will readily run off, and in case of a low clay or "springy" soil, it will require tile drainage besides, with frequent discharges into the side drains, which, if made of tile, will obviate the necessity for deep, abrupt ditches, a fruitful source of municipal litigation. The great point is to secure a rapid removal of all water from the road-bed and the sides as well. On clay roads the frequent use of plank levellers [see ADVOCATE, May 15th, 1894, for illustration] are very beneficial in smoothing down ruts, and allowing water to run off.

Road machines are already working a great reform in many places. It has been the custom to grade the road piece by piece, year after year, with plows and scrapers. As it takes several years to get over a beat in this way, it seemed necessary to raise the centre very much higher than the sides, so that it would not become hollow before its turn came for another grading. Now that many beats have access to a road machine, which will grade a mile or more in a day, so that a whole beat can be gone over each year if necessary, it is not wise to raise the centre so much above the sides: just a nice rounding top, which, if given a coat of gravel, will make ordinary country roads much better than we now find them in many places.

Gravelling has been very carelessly and thoughtlessly done in many instances before a proper grade was formed. Another common mistake has been that of patching roads, by putting down loads and half loads of gravel here and there to fill up depressions. This fills the depression too full, very often making two depressions—one at either end—before three months. It is a much better plan to perfect a certain distance each year, paying careful attention to spreading the gravel. Another misdirected piece of work has been that of hauling upon the roads huge stones along with the gravel, and allowing them to be stumbled and driven over most of the summer before they are gathered together and broken. Roads repaired (?) in this way economize labor on the start, and discourage travelling; but there is not much economy to those who must use them, as it only requires a little of such

travel to rack a vehicle and lame many horses, and as for easy draught, or comfort in driving, such things are out of the question. When the bulk of the work is done, a fine finish can be given by adding a light coat of fine, sharp gravel, which will work in among and bind the other materials together, leaving a smooth, hard and gritty surface.

Where gravel contains stones larger than will pass through a two-inch ring, it should either be screened, or men should be employed as soon as it is put upon the road to rake the stones into the wheel tracks or the centre of the road, and break them with a hammer. They will then become set into the new gravel in a very short time, and make a better road than if they were not there.

Another needed change is that of putting more dispatch into the work. The opinion seems to have become prevalent that the work is done for "the Queen," and that the more easily it can be gone through with the better, since Her Majesty won't object so long as the statutory time is put in. Surely a moment's reflection upon the subject will convince any sensible person who has to haul milk, or grain, or fruit, or drive for pleasure upon the roads, that "shirking" work, or simply "putting in time," is nothing more or less than short-sighted folly. Once we get hold of the idea that we are really working for ourselves, we will not be so anxious to get the start of the Queen or the State by shirking our roadwork.

Many of our old gravel roads are also badly mismanaged. In the first place they do not receive anything like regular attention, so that small holes soon become dangerous ruts much more costly in the end to repair. Sand or clay gradually works from the driveway, forming a ridge, actually sodded over on the sides, thus holding the rainfall on the roadway with the most deplorable results. Wherever there is a hill or decline, the water actually forms a current down the centre of the road after every shower, washing away the sand, leaving huge rough stones exposed to destroy rigs and horses' feet, and make the life of the teamster a burden. The grader or road machine, with a little subsequent hand labor, is most efficacious in removing these edges, and giving the road a gentle slope toward the ditch.

Better Ventilation.

The question of ventilation should be well weighed by every prospective builder of a stock-barn. There is no doubt but that much of the tuberculosis among cattle, and coughs and distemper among horses, is made more prevalent and is even fostered by the contaminating influence of bad air. When we think of the "holes" of stables with plank floors covering cesspools of filth, and no more ventilation than the occasionally opened doors and a few dirty windows (generally nailed up and covered with cobwebs) afford, is it any wonder that trouble has arisen from time to time in many herds and studs? Even yet many owners of stock consider that they have perfectly healthy stables when they are warm enough in winter to keep the animals comfortable. Comfort is all right; but when any beast breathes the same air over and over again, surely we are all sufficiently enlightened to realize that the animal is being slowly poisoned. Something more than warmth or "comfort" is needed. We do not wish to infer that tuberculosis or distemper are the direct result of poisoning by impure air; but we do say that an animal—human or otherwise—whose blood is not continually oxidized by pure air, through the medium of the lungs, is in a very susceptible condition to become a prey to disease germs.

We hear it said that every cow or horse or pig or hen should have so many cubic feet of air space. Before getting down to rules of this sort, let us ask why it is necessary to have so much air space? Is it not so that the atmosphere of the stables should not become foul—chiefly during the night? Now, if this can be supplied to the smaller capacity by any cheaper method, why not adopt it, and do with the smaller building? We have given several good methods of ventilation at different times in the ADVOCATE, to which we would refer those who need more ventilation than they have (which will include about four-fifths of those who own modern basement barns). In the November 1st (1894) issue, Mr. E. D. Tilson's method of supplying fresh air through an underground pipe, and bringing it to the head of every stall, was explained; and in the April 1st (1895) number, Mr. Thos. Irwin's plan was described. Both these gentlemen have given the subject intelligent consideration, and, after a fair trial, believe they have secured ideal ventilation. Mr. Irwin informs us that he is going to make over another barn this season, having still more capacity for the escape of foul air. At the top of the side walls of the basement, or stables, is to be an opening about five inches wide, into flues the same width, which extend along the whole side of the stable between the studs, continuing up to the plate. These are to be provided with lids hung on hinges, so that they can be closed if desired.

We hear of others having the flues extend down almost to the floor of the stable, having registers at the bottom to open or close, as desired. These extend up along the wall to the roof, where the air is conducted to cupolas by boarding up the space between two rafters. Where two rows of cattle stand facing a feed-alley, the feed-chutes from above or other means of exit provide for the natural ascent of the air heated from the bodies of

the animals. As it rises, cold air will rush in to supply the vacuum. Some provide registers near the floor for the exit of the heavy carbonic acid gas.

Mr. Isaac Usher, of Thorold, makes the following suggestion: Where the feed-alley runs to the end wall of barn and is raised six or eight inches higher than the manger bottom, run a line of tile from outside through the wall and along under surface of floor in centre of alley. Opposite the cattle in each stall, run a branch tile just to the face of the manger to admit fresh air; ample means for the exit of heated air to be provided above.

We invite correspondence from our readers on this subject. Please state what difficulties you have met in getting rid of foul air and introducing a fresh supply, especially in cold weather. Describe, for the benefit of other readers, the plan of ventilation that you have found most satisfactory, giving a drawing of same, if necessary.

DAIRY.

Milking Machines.

Numerous patents have been taken out for machines which were thought to be better and cheaper extractors of milk from the cow's udder than the human hand, but until quite recently attempts were not successful, although each of the various forms of apparatus introduced one after another came nearer and nearer what is now considered a fairly successful milking machine. The first recorded attempt to draw milk from an animal other than by the lips or hands was in 1836, when Wm. Burton patented the use of the milking-tube or catheter, which, in particular states of the teats, are very useful, and to some extent have remained in use to the present time, although for general milking they are not to be thought of.

In 1863 a tube, combined with a pump, was patented. This tube was inserted into the teat, and in the same year another tube machine was invented, into which the teat was inserted. This is the first mention we have of what is known as the teat-cup. This machine, invented by Gedge, had a cup for each teat united by rubber tubes into one tube connected with the pail. Improvements were made from time to time upon this machine which acquired considerable popularity and patronage.

In 1889 one Murchland, of Kilmarnock, took out a patent for improvement in apparatus for milking cows, in which, in addition to the teat-cups and pump of earlier machines, it also had an accurate arrangement for regulating the vacuum.

In 1891 the Nicholson & Gray machine was brought out, which had all the desirable points of former machines, as well as an improved plan for regulating the vacuum, which was attained by the use of a weighted valve, on the same principle as the steam safety valve, only inverted, however. The milk drawn by this machine was conducted into one pail between every two cows, with strips of glass in the side of the pail, through which the height of the milk would be seen.

In 1892 a machine was patented in Denmark, which is quite of a different kind from any of those hitherto described. In it the teat is clasped between two small rollers, which move up and down the teat, which, in the downward movement, press the teat between them, but remove the pressure in the upper one. This machine never came into practical use.

In 1893 Struthers & Weir, of Lanarkshire, obtained a patent for an improved apparatus. Besides drawing off the milk by suction, this machine also does it mechanically. The teat-cup has an outer case of tin, or other strong and light material, and an inner one of rubber. In the bottom of each teat-cup is a simple valve, which automatically closes the moment the cup is knocked off. When the machine is attached to the udder and the vacuum is turned on, the top of the teat-cup takes a firm hold of the under side of the udder. As a rule, the milk begins to flow at once. With nothing to attend to but the milking, an active person may look after from four to six cans, and by the time these are all put on, the cow on which the first was placed will likely be milked. This can is then taken off, the milk emptied, and the machine is put on another; by this time the second cow is milked, and so on through the whole herd.

Machines in use.—The only machines now in use to any extent are those of Mr. Murchland, and Messrs. Shiels and Elliot. The former's first patent was taken out in 1889, and during the summer of 1890 a few cows were regularly milked at Haining Mains. During the two following winters, something like half a dozen sets were erected, principally in North Ayrshire. In no instance was entire herds milked with these machines, as entire satisfaction was not given, but several improvements, which have since been made, have brought the machines into more general use. The power used for some time at first was hand-pumping, but Murchland has introduced a small oil engine which can be kept running at full power, for from half to three-quarters of a penny per hour for oil, and which seems likely to entirely replace hand-pumping, as one of them has through one summer driven the apparatus for sixty cows, and is said to have given entire satisfaction. All the users of this machine seem quite satisfied that their cows are yielding as much milk when milked mechanically, as when the milking was done by hand.

Messrs. Shiels & Elliot's apparatus has not as yet had such an extended or exhaustive period of

trial as that of Mr. Murchland, although where it has been used people seem satisfied with its work.

Now, what effect these machines will have on the dairying industry, is a question which will soon be seen in England and Scotland, as the manufacturers are being crowded with orders, which must work a revolution in the industry. The actual every-day work of milking in a big herd is no small nor unimportant item, which, if it can be done as cheaply and satisfactorily as the testimony of those who use them bears out, we expect an increase in dairy products which will more than supply the demand.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Marketing Small Fruits.

BY ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

One of the most important points in successful fruit-growing is to have all varieties gathered and marketed at the right time; but with no other class is this as essential as in the case of small fruits. It is a great mistake to allow small fruit to become over-ripe before picking, and especially so if shipping to distant markets; but it is just as great a mistake, and one more commonly practiced, to gather it before it has fully matured. This is especially the case in regard to strawberries, as is evident to the most casual observer who visits our town and city markets; and it is small wonder that complaints are so frequently made by intending purchasers, and extra prices are willingly paid for choice, uniform lots of perfectly matured, full-flavored fruit, while inferior lots are a drug on the market.

In marketing, arrangements should be made to have all fruit in the hands of consumers within 24 hours after picking. If this be done, and care be taken to have every shipment of the best possible quality and even brand throughout, put up in clean, well-filled packages, no fears need be entertained as to the result. But to secure this a full force of reliable pickers must be kept constantly at hand, and great care exercised by the overseer that no imperfect fruit is placed in the boxes, as a grower may be never so honest, if his pickers are unreliable and fill up the boxes with leaves and crushed and dried-up berries, and then top off with the largest and choicest fruit, his reputation will soon be irredeemably ruined.

But the observant small-fruit grower will soon discover that it is not always in the large cities that the most satisfactory and remunerative markets are to be found. There are hundreds of towns and villages where the people cannot get half a supply of choice fruit at higher prices than are paid for it in the cities. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, as the writer has learned from personal experience, for after shipping to commission men in cities, empties have sometimes returned with shipping tags attached bearing the address of grocers in small towns many miles nearer the producer's home than were the first points of shipment. This may be accounted for by the fact that all extensive growers ship exclusively to large markets, while smaller ones are left practically unsupplied. The method which we now pursue (and it is one which might be most profitably followed by all small-fruit growers) is to take each forenoon's picking to our local towns and deliver direct to consumers, and then ship the afternoon's picking by night express to agents in cities and have it distributed to consumers early the following morning. This secures good prices all round, and ensures all fruit being placed in the hands of consumers while still fresh and in the best possible shape. If all growers would follow this method and offer for sale none but first-class fruit—or else grade according to quality—and then place themselves in closer relationship with consumers, our markets could be developed to an extent at present undreamed of. But for some time this need scarcely be looked for, as there are always a number of careless, unprincipled persons engaged in every vocation. But these will eventually be crowded out by their more honest, careful, energetic competitors. Consumers are quick to find out and patronize reliable producers who offer for sale nothing but articles of the very first quality; and time will bring about in this case, as it is doing in that of all others, the survival of the fittest.

Fruit Prospects.

Since the recent hard frosts several prominent fruit growers in different parts of Ontario have written us as to the extent of the injury to the fruit crop.

Mr. L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, writes: "The damage in the vicinity of Grimsby is not so great as was supposed. A strip of about a mile along the lake seems to be especially exempt from the effects of spring frosts, while the young grape blossoms on the mountain a mile away were almost totally destroyed. Perhaps a quarter of those below the mountain were nipped off, which will serve as a thinning. Some of the cherries and peaches on the more exposed portions of the trees were blackened and spoiled, but the loss will be small even with these tender fruits, while the pears and apples have wholly escaped. I am sorry, however, to report that winter apples are not blooming to any extent, especially the Baldwins and Spys."

W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, experimenter with peaches and strawberries at the Leamington

Fruit Growers' Station, writes: "In this immediate vicinity very little injury has been done. Strawberry blossoms—About one in ten or fifteen of those fully open are killed. Currants are injured to some extent, also tomato plants. I think outside of this the fruit is all O. K. The peach trees are very full of young fruit, and appear at this date (May 20) to be in good shape. Farther from the lake and on lower land much more harm was done."

G. C. Caston, Craighurst, apple experimenter at the Craighurst Station: "It is impossible to estimate the extent of damage to apples till we see what amount of fruit drops off. The new shoots on grape vines are all frozen off. Strawberries badly damaged."

Alex. McD. Allan, Goderich: "The late frosts did a good deal of damage here among the fruits, especially grapes and cherries. The first picking of strawberries has been cut off, also most of the grapes, even along the lake shore district. Unless we have a stronger repetition we will have a fair crop of plums, pears, apples, especially late kinds. Spys are all safe. Currants, raspberries and gooseberries are also safe. It will be fully ten days yet before a decided report can be given, as doubtless much of the fruit that has set and held through the frost may yet succumb."

W. C. Huff, Mountain View, Prince Edward Co.: "The injury to apples, pears and plums is apparently very light; the grapes suffered more, the leaves being partially taken off. Garden stuff was nipped quite badly; grain is all right." A later communication, written May 23, says: "We had a very severe frost last night, which rendered the grapes a total loss."

E. F. Augustine, Aughrim, Lambton Co.: "The frost has done many hundreds of dollars' worth of damage in this locality. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are entirely destroyed. Strawberries may yet make half a crop. Blackberry buds are all black, but raspberries are not so badly damaged and will probably make two-thirds of a crop. On high land, field crops have not suffered, but on low lands wheat is much injured, and some spring crops are cut to the ground."

Others report from 25 to 50 per cent. damage to the apple and pear crop.

POULTRY.

Management of Sitters and Young Chicks.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON.

Before we cook or sell a chicken we must hatch it, and the best way to break up a broody hen is to let her raise a family. As a rule, the hen that desires to sit is fat; broken up immediately, she only takes about three days, but is left in a condition unfit for laying and soon returns to her sitting. The proper plan is to reduce her condition, which may be done by letting her sit a week or ten days, sparingly fed, though having plenty of water, then put in "jail"; she may require a little longer, say five days, to be dissuaded, but stays broken up. I am often asked whether it is not a wise plan to put a rooster in the "jail" with my broody fowls to divert their "thoughts." Yes, where flocks are yarded, or there is but one rooster in all. Temporarily removing any rooster from those allowed to run together makes the other cock or cocks disappointed and resentful at his return, hence he must be prepared for a fight. I do not like fights, so keep my roosters together and acquainted; two for a flock of 50 hens being sufficient, under farm conditions. A Waterville poultrywoman asked how I prevented fighting of cocks. I told her it was done by punishment with a switch, and she replied there were no trees handy to her, though she asked the question because she had found a buggy-whip so effectual; they stop at sight of that. Hens which hatch a brood during the spring or summer, getting that variety into their lives and securing a rest from egg-production, make the most vigorous fowls and the best winter layers.

An Eastern man has offered a \$1,000 reward for any person who can tell him a sure way to prophesy the sex of chick from style of egg set. No one has claimed the reward. A ministerial friend told me about a hen of his which habitually laid pointed eggs. He put her on a clutch of her own laying, and she hatched and reared eleven black roosters. There is something in the belief that such shaped eggs produce cockerels, but I have selected whole settings of long eggs, wrinkled on the small end too, and did get some pullets, while from round, smooth eggs come likewise some cockerels. The latter are more numerous in early hatches, while pullets exceed later; but these are secrets we cannot find out yet. The sexes are pretty evenly divided, season out and in. Other things being equal, the greater the number of eggs a hen lays the less vitality and substance she gives each. For vigor, eggs to set are preferred from hens in freedom, and those on our large western farms and ranges are especially promising. The strong egg is more than nest material, heredity than environment. At Amboy I heard of a woman who one year raised 3,000 chicks by hens. Shades of the incubator! There were many flocks of over 200 there, and one of 500. The hatching of chicks was not troubling them so much as the absence of winter eggs. To secure the latter, not even a brilliant spurt avails; only every-day attention, 365 days in a year, an hour a day for every 50 hens, according to Isaac Felch, which my own experience verifies. I remember "Mr. Judson, of Cackleville," who writes for *Farm Poultry*, declares

the work is so arduous he never smiles. Hence, do not have those great, unsatisfactory feathered mobs around, but fewer, better, more profitable fowls. There is no patented process of feeding. Every farmer's wife who rears a brood of chicks has her own especial way of feeding them, which she believes is best, and yet, with all these differing methods, the chicks come safely through. Nature's practical lesson here is variety. Times have changed from the past, when farm chicks received little else than corn-meal dough; this oftentimes mixed with cold water and very sloppy, then thrown upon the ground or into some unclean receptacle, instead of on clean straw, paper or boards. Corn-meal is too heating for an exclusive diet, nor does it contain enough nitrogenous elements of food to make a well-balanced ration in itself. Last summer I found I could make "animal meal" to put in chicks' johnny-cake by rubbing chopped, cooked meat through a colander. Some writers recommend sorting gravel, because occasionally chicks swallow the large pieces and thus stop up the opening out of crop, but I give simply that gravel which the hens have worked over, because the latter pick out all the large bits first. Being asked at one Institute whether I would prefer broken rice or wheat for young chicks, I said the former is delicate and nice for very young ones, but wheat has the bone-forming material. Owing to its being so cheap last summer, and fed so freely, was partly due the fact that my pullets laid exceptionally early. One lady had had trouble with cottage cheese being constipating to young chicks, and so it is, but beans, chopped onions, and puddings of mixed meals are generally loosening, and secure a balance.

One gentleman lately asked how to locate his new hen-house. Other things being equal, place it on the edge of the barnyard, where there may be wasted grain, where the cattle trample down good paths through the snow, where the warm manure first melts that snow, and where the hens can find fun and improve the manure by scratching the latter over and thoroughly mixing it. Our Institute superintendent has his on the edge of a plum grove, which, in this dry climate, is kept heavily mulched. The hens prevent curculio ravages, stir the soil and work up and in the mulch.

As I write, have just finished a conversation with Dean Sudduth and Dr. Parkyn, of the Minn. University, who are giving lectures on hypnotism, already tested in controlling vicious horses. Dr. Parkyn, by the way, is a Canadian. The Dean can make hens sit by hypnotism. As so many biddies have that failing already, I begged he should suggest winter laying to them.

Duck Fattening.

Duck farming has become quite an extensive industry in many sections of the United States, especially in the vicinity surrounding large cities. This line of farming is not, however, confined to the United States, as the English Vale of Aylsbury is noted for its duck-fattening, says the British Journal of Agriculture. The ducks used, which are of the pure white Aylsbury breed, require constant care and attention all through the spring months, and no one who rears a large number has, during that period, time to engage in any other work. It is said that in the village of Weston Turville eleven men fattened 1,000 ducks apiece annually, and that about 16,000 or 17,000 were sent from there to London in a year. As a rule, the duck fatteners do not themselves keep stock ducks, but buy eggs from farmers or others who have them to sell.

As prices are highest in February and March, it is the object of every duck fatterer to have as many ready for market at that time as possible. At the beginning of the season as high as £1 is obtained for a pair, which gradually falls to 6s. or 7s. per couple by the month of August.

As regards accommodation, a small back yard or garden attached to a cottage affords sufficient room for the bringing up of some hundreds of ducklings. Some shedding is necessary for the protection of the young ducks from the weather, and the ground is usually divided by planks into pens to keep the ducklings of different ages apart. Their water supply is given them in troughs or shallow vessels.

At the beginning of the season, eggs for hatching and sitting hens have to be paid for at comparatively long prices, which, of course, is more than balanced by the selling price of the produce. The food for the young ducks consists principally of chopped eggs, rice, and barley meal. The ducklings are killed when eight to ten weeks old, and are sent to London, plucked, where they are eagerly sought.

The Most Profitable Shade Tree for the Poultry-yard.

Says a writer in the Indiana Farmer: "I have five plum trees, three of which are in the poultry-yard, and the others are of the same variety, but are growing outside the fowl-yard boundary. Last year the three trees were loaded till the limbs required propping to hinder their destruction by breaking down under their luscious burden. The fruit was of superior quality, and free from insect stings. Those outside the yard have each year borne a slim crop of wormy fruit." The truth of this statement is self-evident, and we would advise every one who has a hen-yard to plant a few plum trees of choice variety within its borders. The hens will do much better for having the shade of the trees. All insects that can be reached—such as curculio, etc.—will be devoured before the fruit is injured.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

GROWTH IN THE THROAT.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., U.S.A.—"I have a cow seven years old. I notice that she breathes quite heavy, and last February she began to snore, and it keeps getting worse. There is quite a discharge from her nose, and since she has been out to grass the matter is quite green. When she coughs it seems to relieve her for a few minutes and then she snores as bad as ever. It sounds as if something were loose, as it rattles quite hard. Can you tell me what is the cause and if it will hurt her? What would be the treatment, and if the milk will be affected?"

[Tumors sometimes grow in the throats of cattle as the result of an injury from the probang, or cold or an attack of catarrh. Should they attain any size will give rise to obstruction in the respiration. They are known to veterinary surgeons as nasal or laryngeal polypi, according to their situation. The tumor may be so situated as to hang loose, thus giving rise to the rattling, and when the animal coughs may be displaced from its position, and so ease the animal until it again becomes replaced in its old situation. Treatment—It should be removed by placing the hand into the pharynx and twisting or cutting the tumor off from its attachment. In cases where it is grown so strong as not to be removed by these means, a veterinary surgeon could remove it by means of the exciseur. Unless this is done she will probably choke to death, so that an operation is certainly the most advisable. The milk is not likely to be affected, and the green color of the discharge is due to the staining from the grass becoming mixed with the discharge. There is no danger from the operation if skillfully performed.]

DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

SICKNESS IN LAMBS.

NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSCRIBER:—"Kindly inform me, through your enquiry columns, the cause of death in my lambs. I had a sheep drop two fine ram lambs six weeks ago. One was put into the barn as smart as usual in the evening; on the following morning I found it dull, eating nothing. It laid senseless for some time, occasionally springing to its feet, as if in pain; it died, being 28 hours ill. The second lamb seemed a little dull; when standing, placed all four feet together, making the back arched like a half-moon, or what we call "crumped up"; it continued in this way until it perished a few days ago. What was wrong with them? Are others liable to be attacked? What will prevent its occurrence? What could I give as a medicine when attacked?"

[We cannot say that the symptoms given are very definite, and only two seem to point specifically to any disease—springing to its feet, as if in pain; all four feet together, making the back arched like a half-moon. These symptoms are generally described by shepherds as "Louping Ill." The post mortem examination generally reveals the presence of grass and wool in the fourth stomach, where they become compacted into a ball-like mass, sometimes as large as a hen's egg. It generally attacks the most robust lambs, and is most prevalent in cold, backward spring months. It seems probable that the wool found with the dried grass in the fourth stomach is pulled from the neighborhood of the udder during the lamb's efforts to reach the teat. Something in the way of prevention might be done by clipping the long wool from the mammary gland and its neighborhood at lambing time; this is called by the old shepherd, "udder locking," and if it were more frequently practiced we should hear less of the death of young lambs. This disease is not contagious, but the same conditions will give rise to the death of many sheep in the same flock.]

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

ULCER OF THE CORNEA OF THE EYE.

C. W., Lambton Co.:—"I have a heifer that has a small growth on the white of her eye, which resembles a seed wart at times. The eye appears sore, and waters nearly all the time. Can you tell me what it is and what I can do for it?"

[An ulcer of the eye is produced by bruises, scratches, or any direct injury of the cornea. If it spreads superficially upon the cornea, the transparency of the membrane is lost, and very often results in destruction of the whole organ. Treatment.—It is of great importance, as soon as the ulcer appears, to prevent it growing larger; that is to say, to convert the corroding process into a healthy one. For this purpose nothing is more reliable than touching the ulcer with a piece of Lunar caustic or nitrate of silver, which should be repeated at the end of four or five days if not relieved. If only superficial, where no destruction of tissue has taken place, a lotion composed of sulphate of zinc, 30 grains; tincture of opium, 10 drops; water, half a pint; bathe the eye several times a day.]

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

RUPTURE IN CALF.

JAMES McC., Russell Co.:—"Please let me know in your valuable journal if some calves have double navels? I have a bull calf about a month old with something quite unnatural in that part of the body. It is not thriving well. To all appearance it has two navels."

[We do not think it possible for an animal to have two navels. From the description, we conclude that the calf has a rupture or hernia, which is a protrusion of a part of the bowel through an opening in its walls. Remedy: Fast for several hours, cast, place on the back and return the protruded part. Retain in position by stitches, clamps of wood or iron, skivers or elastic ligatures. Cantharides blister applied to adjacent skin causes swelling, and in slight cases shuts up the opening. If this treatment seems beyond the capabilities of Mr. McC., it will be well to call in a qualified veterinary surgeon. That would be safer in any event.]

Miscellaneous.

JAS. MCCARTHY, Russell Co.:—"I bought a steel roller last year, highly recommended. Now, many farmers say it is too heavy for clay; that it packs it so tightly that rain falling upon it forms a crust that prevents a large portion of the grain from coming through. Others say: 'I don't use a roller at all, and my crops are as good as my neighbors.' What is the general opinion regarding the utility of rollers; are they indispensable implements upon the farm, or can they be dispensed with with as good results as with their use? 2. Many farmers say that manure should remain in a pile or heap undisturbed for at least two years, or until it has become fully rotted; unless it is so it is of little value. Others say if it is not removed in the spring it will fire-fang and waste. What say you?"

[1. It is the general opinion, including our own, that the roller is an almost indispensable implement upon the farm. Many of our best farmers do not consider the work in connection with seeding a field complete until it has been rolled. This is especially true in a dry time, as the crumbling of the surface forms a mulch which hinders evaporation, in the same way that shallow cultivation does. Of course the action will not be the same on all soils, and perhaps a heavy clay soil such as you evidently have is the most difficult of all soils to keep in nice growing tilth. In a wet time no land should be rolled, especially clay; when the difficulty you speak of is liable to occur, the rolling may be left till the grain is two or three inches high. The field will then better withstand a drouth, and trouble by baking will not likely occur. There is an important advantage in rolling, especially when grain is liable to lodge, by crushing lumps out of the way of the reaper. It is also requisite in properly preparing land for corn or roots. 2. When farmyard manure can be kept a few months without leaching, fire-fang or over-heating, there is no loss and it is in more soluble condition than when first taken from the stables; but unless land is very open and liable to dry out very readily, why not allow the rotting process of the manure to go on in the soil and thus save every particle of fertility and also improve the mechanical condition of the land? We intend publishing an article on the care and application of farmyard manure, in an early issue, which will answer your question more fully.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto.

Toronto is destined to become a very important market in the near future, and it will be the object of these reports to give an accurate account of personal inspection by our own correspondent. The prices quoted will be for top quotations of the best articles, and points of special interest to the farmer will be at all times noticed, and the last market before publication always given. The supplies of cattle and quality of stock will receive special attention. It being the Queen's Birthday, only a moderate supply on offer; market brisk; buyers eager. Only 22 loads of cattle, 110 hogs, 11 sheep, 31 calves. All the cattle were sold; best shipping at \$5.25; one as high as \$5.40. Butchers' cattle, 3c. to 4c. One carload averaged \$38 per head. There was some difficulty in placing all orders for shipping. Light stockers, weighing from 800 lbs. to 900 lbs. each, fetched 3c. to 3c. per lb.

Hogs. This line was easier; \$1.70 per cwt. Calves were in demand. Choice veal touched \$5.00. There is still a good demand for dairy cattle; few on offer; \$40 for best with calf. Sheep brought about 4c. for good yearlings.

One feature of the market deserves notice: a very fine lot of grade hogs, with the Tamworth cross, from around Guelph, brought 1c. per lb. over all others. The colors ranged from orange to tawny and deep red; many showed quite leopard spots.

Several shipments of cattle have been going forward this season to Belgium.

Hay.—Fifty loads on offer; market steady; \$10 to \$11. There was a moderate trade at St. Lawrence market; offering of grain small; one load of wheat sold at 94c. Hay unchanged at \$11.50; about 30 loads on offer. There is a report on the market that Messrs. Ogilvie have bought all the wheat at Fort William, at \$1 per bushel, afloat.

Prices range as tabulated:

Milkers and stringers	per cwt.	\$25 00 to \$40 00
Butchers' choice	per cwt.	4 00 " 4 50
Butchers' good	per cwt.	3 50 " 3 80
Stockers and feeders	per cwt.	3 50 " 4 25
Export	per cwt.	5 25 " 5 40
Lambs	per cwt.	3 00 " 4 00
Eggs	per doz.	10 " 11
Poultry scarce.		
Toronto, May 24th.		

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Hogs.—The market remains stationary. Receipts in the West have been fairly liberal for the past two or three days...

Cattle.—The market is in a little better shape than it was two weeks ago, and prices on the general average are about 25c. higher.

Sheep and lambs.—As before stated, the market was wholly dependent upon the supply. We have had light receipts and higher prices.

There is a good deal of green, "grassy stuff" coming to market now that is hard to sell. Buyers will not look at it when they can get the dry stuff.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

Table with columns for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and various sub-categories like 1500 lbs. up, 1200 to 1300, etc., with prices for present, two weeks ago, 1894, and 1893.

May receipts of live stock at Chicago, compared with a year ago, ran behind over 69,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep, and gained 50,000 hogs.

There seems to be quite a strong opinion that there are entirely too many stallions in the country—too many of the poor to good kind. Strictly well-bred horses are seldom, if ever, too plenty anywhere.

The danger of the scheduling of American sheep by Great Britain is very great, and the shippers of sheep on this side of the water are decidedly nervous about it.

Some 76-lb. Colorado woolled lambs sold at \$6.20 per 100 lbs. Fancy 12-lb. wethers sold at \$3.35.

There was a sensational advance in the price of wheat. The advance in the price of corn tended in some localities to curtail feeding operations.

The only kind of horse—except, always, the inferior plug—which has been so far affected by the introduction of electricity, is the so-called "streeter" or "bus horse."

The Bland & Robinson Texas cows, 863 lbs., sold at \$1. Fat native cows and heifers were in good demand.

Here is an idea of what the Western dressed beef men are doing in the East:—Swift and Company's sales in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, for the week ending May 18, were:

There were two carloads of fine, heavy cattle here that looked as if they would weigh nearly a ton apiece.

W. E. Constant had in one carload of two-year-old Short-horn grade cattle averaging 1470 lbs., sold to Doud & K.



HUNTED DOWN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

I.

Most of us see some romances in life. In my capacity as Chief Manager of a Life Assurance Office, I think I have within the last thirty years seen more romances than the generality of men, however unpromising the opportunity may, at first sight, seem.

As I have retired, and live at my ease, I possess the means that I used to want, of considering what I have seen at leisure. My experiences have a more remarkable aspect, so reviewed, than they had when they were in progress.

There is nothing truer than physiognomy, taken in connection with manner. The art of reading that book of which Eternal Wisdom obliges every human creature to present his or her own page with the individual character written on it, is a difficult one, perhaps, and is little studied.

Let me recall one of those Romances of the real world. I confess, for my part, that I have been taken in, by acquaintances, and I have been taken in (of course) by friends; far oftener by friends than by any other class of persons.

II.

The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office in the City was of thick plate-glass. I could see through it what passed in the outer office, without hearing a word. I had it put up in place of a wall that had been there for years—ever since the house was built.

He had come in without my observing it, and had put his hat and umbrella on the broad counter, and was bending over a clerk with a sprightly look. I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face.

I saw, in the corner of my eyelash, that he became aware of my looking at him. Immediately he turned the parting in his hair toward the glass partition, as if he said to me with a sweet smile, "Straight up here, if you please. Off the grass!"

He had the gentleman's card in his hand. "Mr. Julius Slinkton, Middle Temple."

"A barrister, Mr. Adams?" "I think not, sir."

"I should have thought him a clergyman but for his having no Reverend here," said I.

"Probably from his appearance," Mr. Adams replied, "he is reading for orders."

"What did he want, Mr. Adams?" "Merely a form of proposal, sir, and form of reference."

"Recommended here? Did he say it?" "Yes, he said he was recommended here by a friend of yours. He noticed you, but said that as he had not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance he would not trouble you."

"Did he know my name?" "O yes, sir! He said, 'There is Mr. Sampson, I see!'"

"A well-spoken gentleman, apparently?" "Remarkably so, sir."

"Insinuating manners, apparently?" "Very much so, indeed, sir."

"Hah!" said I. "I want nothing at present, Mr. Adams." "Within a fortnight of this day I went to dine with a friend of mine, a merchant, a man of taste, who buys pictures and books; and the first man I saw among the company was Mr. Julius Slinkton."

"I noticed him ask my friend to introduce him to Mr. Sampson, and my friend did so. Mr. Slinkton was very happy to see me. No, he was not; there was no overdoing of the matter; I noticed him ask my friend to introduce him to Mr. Sampson, and my friend did so."

"No," said Mr. Slinkton, "I did look in at Mr. Sampson's office, on your recommendation; but I really did not feel justified in troubling Mr. Sampson himself, on a point in the everyday routine of an ordinary clerk."

"I said I should have been glad to show him any attention on our friend's introduction."

"I am sure of that," said he, "and am much obliged. At another time, perhaps, I may be less delicate. Only, however, if I have real business; for I know, Mr. Sampson, how precious business time is, and what a vast number of impertinent people there are in the world."

"I acknowledged his consideration with a slight bow. 'You were thinking,' said I, 'of effecting a policy on your life?'"

"O dear, no! I am afraid I am not so prudent as you pay me the compliment of supposing me to be, Mr. Sampson. I merely inquired for a friend. But you know what friends are in such matters. Nothing may ever come of it. I have the greatest reluctance to trouble men of business with inquiries for friends, knowing the probabilities to be a thousand to one that the friends will never follow them up. People are so fickle, so selfish, so inconsiderate. Don't you, in your business, find them so every day, Mr. Sampson?"

"I was going to give a qualified answer; but he turned his smooth, white parting on me with its 'Straight up here, if you please!' and I answered, 'Yes.'"

"I hear, Mr. Sampson," he resumed presently, for our friend had a new cook, and dinner was not so punctual as usual, "that your profession has recently suffered a great loss."

"In money?" said I. He laughed at my ready association of loss with money, and replied, "No, in talent and vigor."

"Not at once following out his allusion, I considered for a moment. 'Has it sustained a loss of that kind?' said I. 'I was not aware of it.'"

"Understand me, Mr. Sampson. I don't imagine that you have not read. It is not so bad as that. But Mr. Meltham—"

"Yes! Mr. Meltham, the young actuary of the 'Inestimable.'"

"Just so," he returned, in a consoling way. "He is a great loss. He was at once the most profound, the most original, and the most energetic man I have ever known connected with Life Assurance."

"I spoke strongly; for I had a high esteem and admiration for Meltham, and my gentleman had indefinitely conveyed to me some suspicion that he wanted to sneer at him. He recalled me to my guard by presenting that trim pathway up his head, with its infernal 'Not on the grass, if you please—the gravel.'"

"You knew him, Mr. Slinkton?" "Only by reputation. To have known him as an acquaintance, or as a friend, is an honor I should have sought, if he had remained in society, though I might never have had the good fortune to attain it, being a man of far inferior mark. He was scarcely above thirty, I suppose!"

"About thirty." "Ah!" he sighed in his former consoling way. "What creatures we are! To break up, Mr. Sampson, and become incapable of business at that time of life!—Any reason assigned for the melancholy fact?"

"(Humph!) thought I, as I looked at him. 'But I WON'T go up the track, and I WILL go on the grass.'"

"What reason have you heard assigned, Mr. Slinkton?" I asked point-blank.

"Most likely a false one. You know what Rumor is, Mr. Sampson. I never repeat what I hear; it is the only way of paring the nails and shaving the head of Rumor. But when you ask me what reason I have heard assigned for Mr. Meltham's passing away from among men, it is another thing. I am not gratifying idle gossip; then."

"I was told, Mr. Sampson, that Mr. Meltham had relinquished all his avocations and all his prospects, because he was, in fact, broken-hearted. A disappointed attachment, I heard,—though it hardly seems probable, in the case of a man so distinguished and so attractive."

"Attractions and distinctions are no armor against death," said I.

"Oh, she died! Pray pardon me. I did not hear that. That indeed makes it very, very sad. Poor Mr. Meltham! She died! Ah, dear me! Lamentable, lamentable!"

"I still thought his pity was not quite genuine, and I still suspected an unaccountable sneer under all this, until he said, as we were parted, like the other knots of talkers, by the announcement of dinner:—"

"Mr. Sampson, you are surprised to see me so moved on behalf of a man whom I have never known. I am not so disinterested as you may suppose. I have suffered, and recently too, from death myself. I have lost one of two charming nieces, who were my constant companions. She died young—barely three-and-twenty; and even her remaining sister is far from strong. The world is a grave!"

"He said this with deep feeling, and I felt reproached for the coldness of my manner. Coldness and distrust had been engendered in me, I knew, by my bad experiences; they were not natural to me; and I often thought how much I had lost in life, losing trustfulness, and how little I had gained, gaining hard caution. This state of mind being habitual to me, I troubled myself more about this conversation than I might have troubled myself about a greater matter. I listened to his talk at dinner, and observed how readily other men responded to it, and with what a graceful instinct he adapted his subjects to the knowledge and habits of those he talked with. As, in talking with me, he had easily started the subject I might be supposed to understand best, and to be the most interested in, so, in talking with others, he guided himself by the same rule. The compass was of a varied character; but he was not at fault, that I could discover, with any member of it. He knew just as much of each man's pursuit as made him agreeable to that man in reference to it, and just as little as made it natural in him to seek modestly for information when the theme was broached."

As he talked and talked—but really not too much, for the rest of us seemed to force it upon him—I became quite angry with myself. I took his face to pieces in my mind, like a watch, and examined it in detail. I could not say much against any of his features separately; I could say even less against them when they were put together. "Then is it not monstrous," I asked myself, "that because a man happens to part his hair straight up the middle of his head, I should permit myself to suspect, and even to detest him?"

"I may stop to remark that this was no proof of my sense. An observer of men who finds himself steadily repelled by some apparently trifling thing in a stranger is right to give it great weight. It may be the clue to the whole mystery. A hair or two will show where a lion is hidden. A very little key will open a very heavy door."

"I took my part in the conversation with him after a time, and we got on remarkably well. In the drawing-room I asked the host how long he had known Mr. Slinkton. He answered, not many months; he had met him at the house of a celebrated painter, then present, who had known him well when he was travelling with his nieces in Italy for their health. His plans in life being broken by the death of one of them, he was reading with the intention of going back to college as a matter of form, taking his degree, and going into orders. I could not but argue with myself that here was the true explanation of his interest in poor Meltham, and that I had been almost brutal in my distrust on that simple head."

III.

On the very next day but one I was sitting behind my glass partition, as before, when he came into the outer office, as before. The moment I saw him again without hearing him, I hated him worse than ever.

It was only for a moment that I had this opportunity; for he waved his tight-fitting black glove the instant I looked at him, and came straight in.

"Mr. Sampson, good-day! I presume, you see, upon your kind permission to intrude upon you. I don't keep my word in being justified by business, for my business here—if I may so abuse the word—is of the slightest nature."

"I asked, was it anything I could assist him in?" "I thank you, no. I merely called to enquire outside whether my dilatory friend had been so false to himself as to be practical and sensible. But, of course, he has done nothing. I gave him your papers with my own hand, and he was hot upon the intention, but of course he has done nothing. Apart from the general human disinclination to do anything that ought to be done, I dare say there is a speciality about assu-

ing one's life. You find it like will-making. People are so superstitious, and take it for granted that they will die soon afterward.

"Up here, if you please; straight up here, Mr. Sampson. Neither to the right nor to the left." I almost fancied I could hear him breathe the words as he sat smiling at me, with that intolerable parting exactly opposite the bridge of my nose.

"There is such a feeling sometimes, no doubt," I replied; "but I don't think it obtains to any great extent."

"Well," said he, with a shrug and a smile, "I wish some good angel would influence my friend in the right direction. I rashly promised his mother and sister in Norfolk to see it done, and he promised them that he would do it. But I suppose he never will."

He spoke for a minute or two on indifferent topics, and went away.

I had scarcely unlocked the drawers of my writing-table, next morning, when he reappeared. I noticed that he came straight to the door in the glass partition, and did not pause a single moment outside.

"Can you spare me two minutes, my dear Mr. Sampson?"

"By all means," laying his hat and umbrella on the table;

"I came early, not to interrupt you. The fact is I am taken by surprise in reference to this proposal my friend has made."

"Has he made one," said I.

"Ye-es," he answered, deliberately looking at me; and then a bright idea seemed to strike him—"or he only tells me he has. Perhaps that may be a new way of evading the matter. By Jupiter, I never thought of that!"

Mr. Adams was opening the morning's letters in the outer office. "What is the name, Mr. Slinkton?" I asked.

"Beckwith."

I looked out at the door, and requested Mr. Adams, if there were a proposal in that name, to bring it in. He had already laid it out of his hand on the counter. It was easily selected from the rest and he gave it me. Alfred Beckwith. Proposal to effect a policy with us for two thousand pounds. Dated yesterday.

"From the Middle Temple, I see, Mr. Slinkton."

"Yes. He lives on the same staircase with me; his door is opposite. I never thought he would make me his reference, though."

"It seems natural enough that he should."

"Quite so, Mr. Sampson; but I never thought of it. Let me see." He took the printed paper from his pocket.

"How am I to answer all these questions?"

"According to the truth, of course," said I.

"O, of course!" he answered, looking up from the paper with a smile;

"I meant they were so many. But you do right to be particular. It stands to reason that you must be particular. Will you allow me to use your pen and ink?"

"Certainly."

"And your desk?"

"Certainly."

He had been hovering about between his hat and his umbrella for a place to write on. He now sat down in my chair, at my blotting-paper and inkstand, with the long walk up his head in accurate perspective before me, as I stood with my back to the fire.

Before answering each question he ran over it aloud, and discussed it. How long had he known Mr. Alfred Beckwith? That he had to calculate by years upon his fingers. What were his habits? No difficulty about them; temperate in the last degree, and took a little too much exercise, if anything.

All the answers were satisfactory. When he had written them all, he looked them over, and finally signed them in a very pretty hand. He supposed he had now done with the business. I told him he was not likely to be troubled any further. Should he leave the papers there? If he pleased. Much obliged. Good morning.

I had had one other visitor before him; not at the office, but at my own house. That visitor had come to my bedside when it was not yet daylight, and had been seen by no one else but by my faithful confidential servant.

A second reference paper (for we required always two) was sent down into Norfolk, and was duly received back by post. This, likewise, was satisfactorily answered in every respect. Our forms were all complied with; we accepted the proposal, and the premium for one year was paid.

IV.

For six or seven months I saw no more of Mr. Slinkton. He called once at my house, but I was not at home; and he once asked me to dine with him in the Temple, but I was engaged. His friend's assurance was affected in March. Late in September or early in October I was down at Scarborough for a breath of sea-air, where I met him on the beach. It was a hot evening; he came toward me with his hat in his hand; and there was the walk I had felt so strangely disinclined to take, in perfect order, again exactly in front of the bridge of my nose.

He was not alone, but had a young lady on his arm.

She was dressed in mourning, and I looked at her with great interest. She had the appearance of being extremely delicate, and her face was remarkably pale and melancholy; but she was very pretty. He introduced her as his niece, Miss Niner.

"Are you strolling, Mr. Sampson? Is it possible you can be idle?"

"It was possible, and I was strolling."

"Shall we stroll together?"

"With pleasure."

The young lady walked between us, and we walked on the cool sea sand, in the direction of Filey.

"There have been wheels here," said Mr. Slinkton. "And now I look again, the wheels of a hand-carriage! Margaret, my love, your shadow without doubt!"

"Miss Niner's shadow!" I repeated, looking down at it in the sand.

"Not that one, Mr. Slinkton returned, laughing. "Margaret, my dear, tell Mr. Sampson."

"Indeed," said the young lady, turning to me, "there is nothing to tell—except that I constantly see the same invalid old gentleman at all times, wherever I go. I have mentioned it to my uncle, and he calls the gentleman my shadow."

"Does he live in Scarborough?" I asked.

"He is staying here."

"Do you live in Scarborough?"

"(TO BE CONTINUED.)"

The Spring of Life.

(BY H. CAMPOTOSTO.)

Mingled with the artistic impression emanating from this little pastoral picture is a very wholesome temperance lecture. The drink of health, the drink provided by bountiful Nature, is presented to the eye with all the charm of rural grace, and all the promise of rural well-being. Those who have had the inestimable advantage of beginning life in the country never quite forget the inimitable taste of living water fresh from the source, and whether in the old oaken bucket or in the rustic brown pitcher, the delicious nectar of the fields continues through life to hold up a finer standard of excellence than all the untrustworthy concoctions of the city. Subjects of such a description as "The Spring," are certain of finding admirers, though they may not attract by any display of impressive incidents. A quiet, unassuming "touch of nature," whether of the grave or the gay, so long as it is presented in a truthful and really artistic manner, is rarely passed unheeded and unappreciated, and of this character is the picture before us. The composition in itself offers no text for lengthened



THE SPRING OF LIFE.

comment: it tells its own tale very prettily and very naturally. Two young peasant children, of Belgian type, have repaired to a stream, probably from some light labor in the field, to quench their thirst, which they are enabled to do without any personal inconvenience, having had the foresight to provide themselves with a pitcher of tolerably large dimensions: this the elder of the two holds to the lips of her companion with judicious care.

M. Campotosto is a genre painter who was born at Brussels in 1833, and in 1861 established himself in London. In ancient times the painters of Bruges, of Brussels, of Antwerp, influenced all the rest of Europe north of the Alps, whilst France was dependent on foreign aid, which is rarely of much benefit in forming a national school. Gradually, however, the old passed away, the French advanced to the front, and the overpowering influence of the First Great Revolution, succeeded by conquest, made the Low Countries succumb for a time in art as in everything else.

Yet in modern art Belgium occupies a prominent position. At the present day it is represented by paintings, in all departments, which attest its rare taste and profound feeling of the conditions of art. Belgium is incontestably heir to the ancient school, the Flemish.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

All communications to be accompanied by the name, age and address of the writer.

A prize will be given in July for the best short story or letter. The writer must be under age. All communications should be accompanied by the name, age and address of the writer, and addressed to "Cousin Dorothy," FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

This week we can crowd three little girls into the "Corner," as their letters are short. Remember, children, you have only one more chance, so send your communications in at once.

Pavilion Farm, April 10, '95.

DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY,—

I am going to write you a short letter. I am eleven years old. My home is up on a mountain it is 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. My papa has a farm and he raises cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens. I have four brothers and three sisters. My brothers' names are George, Robert, Fred, and Ernest, and my sisters' names are Minnie, Ella, and Edith. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he likes it.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZA J. CARSON.

April 13th, 1895.

DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY,—

I am a girl of twelve years of age; I live on a farm at Kayubayna (the name Kayubayna is derived from an Indian word meaning water under-ground). There is a natural stone bridge adjoining our farm. We have twenty-five sheep and fourteen lambs, one of them is mine I call it Patty. And a little calf and its name is Cherry. We have nineteen head of horned cattle and four horses; we will have eight milch cows this summer there are only two now. Our father, mother, two brothers, a sister and myself; my oldest brother's name is George he is sixteen, my other brother is seven his name is Jimmie. My sister's name is Annie Birdsall and we call her Birdie, she is five years old, my name is Mary. I go to school all the time Jim and Bird go in the summer. The school drawings took second prize last fall at the Central Exhibition (Ottawa) and would like to take first this year. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE George canvassed for it last spring and got thirty subscribers he got a fine Shropshire Ram for a prize. I have a real cousin and her name is Dorothy but we call her Dora she is about two years old.

Yours Truly,

MARY ROBB.

Arnott, Apr. 20th.

MY DEAR COUSIN DOROTHY,—

I thought I would write you a little letter. I am nine years old. I have five brothers and one sister. Johnny is the eldest, Martha comes next, then Tommy, and Herbert, and Willie, and Howard Wesley, who is the baby and is 3 years old. I play with him very often. I go to school every day and am in the Senior Second Reader. Our Teacher's name is Miss Calvert. I like her very much. We live on a farm, and we have 15 cows and 15 calves. Pa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we all like it very much. Your aff. cousin,

LAURA M. McCOMB.

"The History of a Pair of Old Boots."

In the days of Tamerlane, King of the Tartars, there was a man named Abu Suleiman the Tartar, who had made for himself a pair of strong boots, which he continued to wear for many years. When they began to get the worse for wear, he patched and mended them as best he could, one day clapping on another patch, and the next day nailing on another sole with horsenails picked up here and there. Thus he continued for many years, till the boots were of an immense weight, and were as well-known to all as Abu Suleiman himself. One day, as he was walking with a friend, he met a man selling glass bottles. He bought the whole stock for twenty-five piastres and took them to his house. The next day he bought enough wine to fill his bottles, and went on his way.

Now, the same evening he went to the bath, and as he came out, seeing at the door a pair of boots much better than his own, he put them on, leaving his old boots in their place, and went on his way. But it happened that the boots belonged to the judge, who was also in the bath. He demanded of the keeper of the bath if he knew who was owner of

the old boots. "These," said the keeper of the bath, "are, without doubt, the boots of Abu Suleiman the Tartar." Wherefore the judge ordered him to appear before him, laid on him many stripes, and ordered him to take back his old boots. So Abu Suleiman went to the river, vowing vengeance against them as the cause of his misfortune, pitched his boots into the stream, and went on his way.

On the evening of the same day, a fisherman cast his hook into the water and it caught something heavy, which he thought must be a fine fish. After much effort, he brought to the bank a heavy, patched old boot. "Oh," says he, "this is one of the boots of poor old Abu Suleiman; let us try to find the other." After much hard work, he fished out the other boot and went to the cottage of Abu Suleiman. Finding the door locked, he pitched the boots in through a window that was open. Now, the boots, falling upon the glass bottles, broke them all and spilt the wine. When Abu Suleiman came home, and saw what a loss he had sustained, all through his old boots, he seized them in great anger and pitched them into the common drain near his door, and went on his way.

Not very long after a bad fever broke out, and when many deaths had occurred, and an examination was made, the common drain was found shut up by a pair of old boots. All the neighbors recognized them as the boots of Abu Suleiman the Tartar, who was accordingly beaten with fifty stripes, and imprisoned for three months as a correction. So, when he was released from prison, and his boots delivered up to him, he said to himself: "It appears they cannot be subdued by force; let us try them by gentleness." So he took warm water and washed the boots clean, then placed them on the house-top to dry, and went on his way.

In his absence, a dog got up to the house-top, and began to gnaw one of the old boots. As he gnawed, he went backwards, dragging the boot, till first one foot slipped over the edge of the roof, and then another, and finally the dog tumbled from the roof—boot and all. But the boot fell on the head of a child, and killed the child. So when the parents found out the cause of death, they informed against Abu Suleiman, who was punished for his carelessness. At night he dug a hole in which to bury his old boots, but the neighbors fancied he must be a robber, and came upon him in the dark with sticks and clubs, beating him without mercy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Under this heading, communications relating to the home or any subject of interest will be published and questions answered. MINNIE MAY.

"KATE."—The distilled water from elder flowers, mixed with three times the quantity of soft water and applied to the face for a few minutes every morning and evening, is said to remove freckles.

To make the camphor ice, take one and a-half ounces of spermaceti tallow; oil of sweet almonds, four teaspoonfuls; three-quarters of an ounce of gum-camphor made fine. Set on the stove and stir constantly until dissolved, using only sufficient heat to melt them.

"AULD SCOTIA."—Here is one recipe for Scotch shortbread: To 2 lbs. of flour allow 1 lb. butter and 1 lb. pounded lump sugar; beat the butter to a cream; gradually mix in the flour and sugar; work the paste until quite smooth; roll out one inch thick; pinch around the edges with thumb and finger; ornament the top with candied peel, if desired, and bake in a slow oven for an hour.

"HOUSEKEEPER."—To make a polish to brighten up your furniture, use one pint of boiled linseed oil, one wineglassful of vinegar and two of turpentine; shake well and apply with a flannel cloth, and then polish with a linen one.

"MILLINER."—Sailor hats will be as popular as ever this year. For all informal occasions, they are trimmed with chiffon or silk muslin twisted round the crown, and arranged in large rosettes either side, and finished with quills. M. M.

"DRESDEN CHINA."—The safest and most satisfactory way to cleanse Dresden china is, first, to soak it in soapy water, with a little ammonia in it; and then pour clean water over it, till all the particles of dust are removed. Never attempt to wipe delicate pieces of this ware; it should be left standing till dry. M. M.

"HOUSEWIFE."—To prevent flies spotting the frames of mirrors, pictures, etc., wash them over with some strong onion water; you will find flies seldom settle on objects treated in this manner. M. M.

THE QUIET HOUR.

"Helping Without Money"

(Continued from Page 204.)

"Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee
Thou no ray of light and joy canst throw;
If no silken cord of love hath bound thee
To some little world, through weal or woe;
If no dear eyes thy tender love can brighten.
No fond voices answer to thine own;
If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.
Daily struggling, though enclosed and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live!"

There is never an end of opportunities for such personal helpfulness as this. There is a rich, possible wayside ministry, for instance, made up of countless small courtesies, gentle words, mere passing touches on the lives of those we casually meet; influences flowing directly or indirectly from the things we do, and the words we speak. For example, we meet a friend on the street, whose heart is heavy; we stop a moment in passing to speak a word of thoughtful cheer and hope; and it sings in his breast all day, like the note of angel song. We walk a little way with a young man who is in danger of turning out of the path of safety, and we let fall a sincere word of kindly interest in him, or of affectionate warning, which may help to save him. Amid the busiest scenes, when engaged in the most momentous labors, we may yet carry on a never-ceasing ministry of personal helpfulness, whose results shall spring up like flowers in the path behind us, or echo in the hearts of others like notes of holy song, or glow in other lives in touches of radiant beauty.

"There is a man," said his neighbor, speaking of the village carpenter, "who has done more good, I really believe, in this community than any other person who ever lived in it. A new family never moves into the village that he does not find them out, to give them a neighborly welcome, and to offer any little service he can render. He is always on the look-out to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor and look after his affairs for him. He keeps house-plants in winter just to be able to send flowers to invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word for every child he meets; and you'll see the children climbing into his wagon when he has no other load. He really seems to have a genius for helping folks in all sorts of common ways, and it does me good every day just to meet him on the street." This picture may do some one good, so it is framed here, and left on this page. It is related of Leonardo da Vinci, that in his boyhood, when he saw caged birds exposed for sale on the streets of Florence, he would buy them and set them free. It was a rare trait in a boy, and spoke of a noble heart full of genuine sympathy. As we go about the streets we find many caged birds which we may set free, imprisoned joys that we may liberate, by the power that is in us of helping others. Naturalists say that the stork, having most tenderly fed its young, will sail under them when they first attempt to fly; and, if they begin to fall, will bear them up and support them; and that, when one stork is wounded, the able ones gather about it, put their wings under it, and try to carry it away. These instincts in the bird teach us the lesson of helpfulness. We should come up close to those who are in any way overburdened, or weak, or faint, and, putting our own strength underneath them, help them along; and when another fellow-being is wounded or crushed, whether by sorrow or by sin, it is our duty to gather about him and try to lift him up and save him. There is scarcely a limit to our possibilities of helpfulness in these ways.

Thus, without money, we can make our lives abundantly useful in this world of need. Sympathy is better than money; so is courage, so is cheer, so is hope. It is better always to give ourselves than to give our money; certainly we should give ourselves with whatever else we may give. "The gift without the giver is bare." Christ Himself gave no money; but every life that came near to Him in faith, went away enriched and helped. He gave love, and love is the brightest and richest coin minted in this world. And all of us can give love; none are too poor for that. REV. J. R. MILLER.

"I doubt if she said to you much that could act
As a thought or suggestion; she did not attract
In the sense of the brilliant or wise; I infer
'Twas her thinking of others made you think of her—
She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong by her right; and yet men at her side
Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole town
The children were gladder that pulled at her gown—
None knelt at her feet confessed lovers in thrall;
They knelt more to God than they used,—that was all.
If you praised her as charming, some asked what you meant;
But the charm of her presence was felt when she went—
The weak and the gentle, the ribald and rude,
She took as she found them, and did them all good;
It always was so with her—see what you have!
She has made the grass greener even here— with her
grave—my Kate." — E. B. Browning

Tact is a gift; it is likewise a grace. As a gift it may or may not have fallen to our share; as a grace we are bound either to possess or acquire it.—Christina Rossetti.

Courtesy is the art of taking your fellow-creatures by the right-hand handle instead of the wrong. You therefore show neither real wisdom nor worldly wisdom in neglecting courtesy.—A Evans.

Share everything you have with someone else, and you will have plenty to give. Is not that why God gave you the things?—Osborne.

No man or woman can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the world being better for it; without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Brooks.

"Work as your Saviour worked when here,
Breathing a blessing everywhere,
And do the best within your reach—
Each for all, and all for each.
Tread where the Blessed Master trod—
Feet in His Footsteps tend to God;
Go not alone, but with you lead
The hands that fail, the feet that bleed." — H. A. Duff.

Cultivate a cheerful disposition; endeavor as much as lieth in you, always to bear a smile about with you; recollect that "Rejoice evermore" is as much a command of God as that verse which says: "Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart."

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

What a sudden change, from cold to hot weather, we have had, and how everything is growing! We can already see the "dark hollows glide along and chase the sunny ridges," not only in the meadows but even in the fields of spring grain. What a beautiful world this is, and what a charming part of the beautiful whole is our own fair Canada!

I have been reading sketches by a traveller in the West Indies, describing the luxurious vegetation, gorgeous flowers and fine fruits that there abound. My first sentiment was one of envy, but when I read a little further and learned that it was quite hot enough there in December, I quickly changed my mind and said to myself, "Home-keeping hearts are happiest—to stay at home is best."

We are frequently not sufficiently appreciative of the blessings that surround us, simply because they are so easily obtainable; many who pass unnoticed a rare bit of scenery in the vicinity of their own homes, would become quite ecstatic over it if they found it some thousands of miles away. Assuredly, tastes differ, and in the one picture different people see different things, or to express myself more clearly, I shall quote a stanza of poetry:

"There might be a meadow fair to view,
And many people by that way might pass,
And one might see the grass, and one the dew,
And only one the daisy in the grass."

These lines were intended to show the different classes of readers reading the same book and each taking his own view of it, so they will also serve to convey my meaning, for are we not all readers in the great and ever-open Book of Nature? Canadian scenery is sufficiently varied to satisfy all natures, from the one who loves the pastoral beauty of calm-flowing rivers, and level, verdant fields, to him who exults in the sublime grandeur of Niagara or the majestic picturesqueness of our British Columbian mountains. But if innate love of the beautiful be lacking in our own natures, we shall fail to perceive the fair sights that everywhere surround us, for if we do not love our country and our homes, they possess no beauty for us. Alice Cary says:

"This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so."

Then let us give our hearts and minds to the influence of dear old Mother Nature's love, and every wide-awake nephew and niece will see new beauties ever unfolding in erstwhile commonplace surroundings.

And now a few words to our puzzle workers. The puzzles received are very good, but do not come regularly enough. Any one wishing to compete for the prizes offered, should not wait to see the fate of their previous contributions before sending again, as by doing so they lose one issue. I hope to largely augment my family of workers, and, as an incentive, will give three cloth-bound books to those sending the three best sets of original puzzles during June and July, contest to close July 31. Prizes will also be offered for answers, but we will mention them in next issue. UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1—HIDDEN INSECTS.

- 1. Did you ever play on a horn, Elhel!
- 2. You must be eager for the prize.
- 3. Dan tried to climb a tree, but he fell.
- 4. I was preparing dinner when I was called.

SADIE McRAE.

2—METAGRAM.

A little woman once I knew,
A pattern woman sure was she,
The ONE she cooked was always TWO,
Her favorite poets HURD and THREEK,
She always was in happy FOUR;
Her weight was just three Russian FIVES;
Each year her husband prized her more,
For oh! she was the best of wives.
His farm of eighty SIXES tilled,
With patient care their wants supplied;
And near the SEVEN their cot well filled,
Was that two woman's joy and pride.

Selected.

3—TRANSPOSITION.

Ere many moments FIRST
I shall be SECOND,
If you will THIRD,
Leave me in peace.

"LISETTE."

4—TRANSPOSITION.

Ertu ht wro si ni giben tno mns-gece,
Ni nodig chea yad htta soeg yb
Qesm tilt-el dogo, tno ni meagrini
Fo targe histng ot od yb dan yb.

ADA ARMAND.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The stock farms of A. J. C. Shaw & Sons are situated in a fertile and pretty section of Keat Co., about four miles west of Thamesville. One of our staff lately spent most of half a day with one of the sons, walking over the farms, viewing the herds of Shorthorns and Berkshires. We found the Shorthorns considerably reduced in numbers, owing to the numerous sales made since last autumn. They are as follows:—Bull to J. J. Dewherst, South Woodlee; bull, cow and heifer to Henry Stead, Thamesford; cow to Jas. Rushton, Ridgetown; bull and Berkshire boar to John Marcus, Bothwell; bull to Geo. Stephens, Morpeth; bull to Jas. Vanmer, Florence; bull to John Rolston, Florence. The present stock are looking well, and all those that are old enough are breeding regularly. The stock bull Commander—18828—, whose breeding is given elsewhere in the Gossip of this issue, should have a good effect upon the future stock of this herd. At the time of our visit there was just one yearling bull unsold. He is a nice, smooth, 17-month-old calf, got by Daisy Chief—13674—. The chief matron cows are Gipsy Queen 3rd—20690— (sired by James Russell, Richmond Hill), her daughter—Bothwell Queen—22654—; Mazurka Lass—7138—, who has reared 11 calves and is still doing good service. We also saw a few very promising yearling and two-year-old heifers, as well as five bull calves and one heifer, which indicate by their thrifty condition that their dams have good dairy capabilities.

The Messrs. Shaw's Berkshires herd is headed by Prince of the West—1947—, a very fine animal of Mr. S. Coxworth's breeding. He is a strong, lengthy, deep hog, with fine shoulders and heavy, deep hams. The boar used previous to this one was Thamesville Boy—2363—, bred by T. M. White-side, Innerkip, Ont. The principal brood sows are: Souvenir 12nd—1861—, bred by H. Gibson, Delaware; Souvenir's Pet—3249—, who has been a successful show sow; Camden Souvenir—3239—, Camden Souvenir 2nd—3241—, and a young sow bred by H. J. Davis, Woodstock. At the time of our visit three of these sows had fine litters at foot, and two others were due to farrow soon.

A REQUEST TO BREEDERS.

The Secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mr. H. Wade, reports that a great many pedigrees recorded in 1894 and 1895 have not as yet been sent in to be copied. As the printing of Volume XI. can not be detained much longer, parties who do not send soon will, unfortunately, not have their pedigrees published in that volume.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a sale advertisement of Mr. Richard Gibson's Jerseys, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Shetland Ponies, to take place at Belvoir Stock Farm, Delaware, Ont., on June 20th. Mr. Gibson has collected and bred his Jerseys with all the care and intelligence for which he is noted, which of itself indicates their superiority. We had the pleasure of looking them over the other day, and were more than pleased with the animals to be offered. They are handsome and performers at the pail. We are rather surprised that he would part with them. As a Shorthorn expert, Mr. Gibson has few equals. This sale, therefore, offers an opportunity to obtain some excellent foundation business stock in any or all of the lines mentioned. Now that all business is on an upward tendency, this chance to secure some really fine animals should not be allowed to pass unimproved.

CAPT. YOUNG'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Our recent visit to the stock farm of Capt. A. W. Young, Tapperville, Kent Co., enables us to give our readers an idea of the Captain's present stock. The Poland-China here is now in nice growing and breeding condition. As is well known, there are three classes or types of Poland-Chinas, viz., the large coarse type, the medium, easy-feeding type, and the fine or smaller sort, which never attain to much size. Capt. Young's herd may be classed in the happy medium. The stock boar, Canada Wilkes—277—, still retains his freshness and activity, while his progeny are coming and developing into types much like himself. While he is in just nice breeding condition, he weighs about 600 pounds, and has no sign of coarseness. The matron sows in the breeding herd are Rebecca 1st—611—, Cora—614— (both imported from the herd of Mr. Arnold, Mich.), and Wallaceburg Queen—418—; other breeding sows are descended from these. We noticed nine fine fall sows in farrow to a young Nominee boar. These were bred for the trade, and will farrow in August and September. We also noticed four promising fall boars by Canada Wilkes. While they are all good hogs, ready for service, among them was one of particular merit, being long, deep, and hammed to the hocks. There are at present about thirty young pigs of both sexes ready to wean, sired by Canada Wilkes, Stark King—721—, and Dover Prince—499—. As our readers already know, Capt. Young is largely engaged in the breeding of pure-bred fowls. For several years his coops of the several breeds have been very successful at a number of the fall shows. Up till June 1st each breed is kept by itself, so that perfectly reliable eggs can be obtained to fill orders. After that date they will all be allowed to run together, when no more settings will be sent out. We are pleased to learn that the Captain has recently purchased a pair of Horned-Dorsets from the well and favorably-known flock of R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont.

DEATH on CATTLE FLY and SHEEP TICKS

The best compound to keep the flies off.
Fluid or Paste Form
Samples by mail, 25c.
Write for circular, price list and reference.

11-4-om C. E. MILLS OIL CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

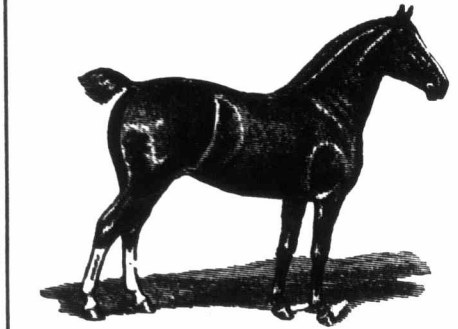
Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm, OTTAWA, BREEDER OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, AYRSHIRE CATTLE, and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

I now have on hand a number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes, which I will sell at prices to suit the times. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited. 11-1-y-om

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE **SANDY BAY STOCK FARM,** Importer and breeder of **SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.**



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparalleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II, 1235, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, ROSSEAU, Muskoka. 10-y-om

VALENTINE FICHT, MAPLE LEAF FARM, ORIEL, ONT.

Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdale, and Shire Horses; Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep; Yorkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale at hard times prices. Young bulls supplied in carload lots. 7-1-y-om Write for particulars.

GARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Stock from imp. bulls and imp. and home-bred cows. Catalogue now in printer's hands. Send for one. H. GARGILL & SON, GARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

FOR SALE—Shorthorns: Bull Calf one year old; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Sandy soil, 80 acres of land, good house and outbuildings, 475 apple trees, 10 cherry trees, 600 grape vines, 330 plum trees, 500 pear trees. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. DAVIS, Freeman P.O., Ont. 13-y-om

SHORTHORNS.

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

FOR SALE.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, CAMPBELLFORD Breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE PIGS, and COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Young stock at ways for sale. We have three choice young bulls, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, which we will dispose of at rock bottom prices. 11-1-y-om

FOR SALE.—A few choice Short-horn Heifers in calf, also Berkshire Pigs of all ages. Prices very moderate, and terms easy. R. RIVERS & SON, 13-1-y-om Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD of DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

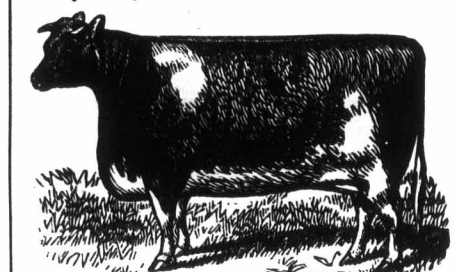
FOR SALE.—Young Heifers in calf, and Heifer calves. The Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—148—, by imp. General Booth—6365—, (5433), at head of herd. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londresboro, Ont. 13-y-om

A. CRUICKSHANK, SHORTHORNS of the Duchess of Gloster family. A few straight-bred young bulls and heifers by imp. Duke of Lavender. THOS. ALLEN & BROS., OSHAWA, ONT. 7-1-d-om

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

—IN— SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS We have some excellent show-yard timber (sure winners) coming forward for the fall fairs. Inspection invited. E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont. 13-1-y-om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON



Offers at moderate prices an exceedingly good lot of young Shorthorn Bulls (16), including two imported two-year-old bulls fit to show anywhere. Also a choice lot of young Cows and Heifers. 1895 Catalogues now ready. Send for one. He is also breeding.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

Of the purest breeding and finest quality. GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE Claremont Stn. C. P.R. or Pickering Stn. G. T.R. Parties met on shortest notice. 5-1-y-om

SIMMONS & QUIRIE.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine—Money-making Sorts. The matchless bull, ROYAL SAXON—10537— (by Imp. Excelcor), 1st at Toronto, 1894, heads the herd, with BARMPTON M.—18240—, by Barmpton Hero—324—, in reserve. Female representatives of the celebrated Mina, Strathallan, Golden Drop and Mysie families. The Berkshires are choice, prize-winning stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell. SIMMONS & QUIRIE, C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. 1-1-y-om JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont.



I HAVE **Eight Bulls** FROM 10 TO 15 MOS. old, from my best dams, and got by PREMIER EARL and INDIAN CHIEF, which I will sell very reasonable. Claremont on C.P.R. and Pickering on G.T.R. Write for prices or come and see my stock. DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood, Ont. 1-1-y-om

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires.

Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices, six young Shorthorn bulls; thirty Shropshire ewes, in lamb to imported ram; fifteen ewe lambs; six Berkshire sows, due to farrow in March and April, and two boars, six months' old. All registered and choice quality. W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., G. T. R.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

ENCLOSED is \$2.00; please ship me 400 pounds

Rock Salt

We have already had 3 shipments from you, and are all well satisfied with it. R. F. MACKAY, Beaverton. By placing a few lumps in the pasture you keep your cattle salted all the time. It does not waste away with the rain. 400 lbs. or over at 50c. per 100. Cash with order. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont. 5-1-0



A SPECIAL OFFER IN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

BONNIE QUEEN 3rd's Pietertje Netherland, the richest milk and butter bred yearling bull in the Dominion; individually good enough to head any herd with honors; is offered at a bargain. Bonnie Prince, nearly as well bred, and a grand individual, at a price to suit the times. Write at once for breeding and full particulars.

H. BOLLERT, 3-1-y-om Cassel, Ontario.

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM.—Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Improved Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. Bargains in Holsteins; special in calves. Stock of all ages for sale; best strains. Great choice in Tamworths. Ask at once for prices. A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 7-1-y-om

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

None but the best are kept at **BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT.** R. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor. Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 13-1-y-om

\$312.00 and SILVER MEDAL

won by **BROOK BANK HOLSTEINS,** at TORONTO, 1894. Including 1st & 2nd in Milk Test, and prizes on females in every section, from Cow to Calf. We keep the best to be procured. All ages. For sale—right sort and right prices. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Also a few choice young Poland-China Boars for sale. A. & G. RICE, Currie's P.O., 19-1-y-om Oxford Co., Ont.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Have you the blood of the great butter cows, DeKol 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechthilde and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not? The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it. 12-y-om G. W. CLEMENS, St. George, Ont.

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD

STOCK FOR SALE BY **ELLIS BROTHERS,** BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. Three miles north of Toronto, on Yonge Street. Electric cars pass our gate. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. 7-y-om

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. AYRSHIRES.

We have some splendid Calves for sale from imported stock. Head of the herd Glencairn III., prize-winner at the great Ayr Show, Scotland.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,

Weight 33 to 40 pounds; a few young birds to sell; prices per trio, \$10.00, one cock and two hens. Eggs, \$4 per dozen.

GOLDEN SILVER WYANDOTTES

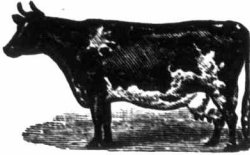
From Imported American and English strains. **JAMES BODEN,** Manager for R. KERRICK, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE. 7-1-c-om



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

The GLEN STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES

We have 6 young bulls that will be fit for service in the Spring. They are good individuals, are well bred, and will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also a number of imported and home-bred Shropshire Ewes and Ewe Lambs for sale at very low prices. 7-y-om



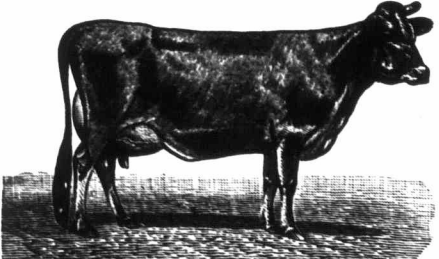
AYRSHIRES!

Young Bulls for sale—four 2-year-olds, two 1-year-olds, 12 under six months. One of the two-year-olds is Leonard Meadowside, 1st prize at Chicago. He is sire of most of the calves. Also Berkshire Pigs and Shropshire Sheep. Prices to suit the times. 8-2-y-om Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place.



J. YUILL & SONS,

8-2-y-om Meadowside Farm, Carleton Place.



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

FOR SALE.—JERSEY BULL—A beautiful son of One Hundred Per Cent., also a grandson of One Hundred Per Cent., registered in A. J. C. C., also Oxford-Down Sheep. F. BIRDSALL & SON, Bird-sall, Ont. 11-1-y-o

GREAT SALE of JERSEYS

I will sell my entire herd of Jerseys (except calves) at my farm, Delaware, on Thursday, June 20th, 1895.

THEY ARE OF THE CHOICEST BREEDING, And for business purposes cannot be excelled. At the same time will be sold a number of

Shorthorn Cows, Fat Steers, Etc.

ALSO YORKSHIRE SWINE AND SHETLAND PONY.

RICHARD GIBSON, 11-a-om DELAWARE, ONT.

HILLSIDE FARM, CAMPBELLFORD. I have a choice Jersey Bull, 2 years old, of St. Helier and St. Lambert, also a 7-8 bred calf, which I will dispose of at reasonable figures. MISS H. F. BULLER, Campbellford. 11-d-om

ARKLAN STOCK FARM

(Adjoining the Town of Carleton Place.)

JERSEY CATTLE Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart 15037, A. J. C. C. champion Jersey bull whenever exhibited. Young stock from prize-winning animals for sale, out of deep-milking sires. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

A. C. BURGESS, Carleton Place, 7-y-om Ontario.

JERSEYS, STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Choice bred Stoke-Pogus and St. Lambert Jersey.

Standard bred and Road Horses for sale. DR. E. P. BALL, 17-1-y-om Rock Island, Que.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Pure St. Lamberts

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

The Famous St. Lambert Cows.

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

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

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand.

JONATHAN CARPENTER, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND

(J. L. Goodhue & Co., Mfgs. Leather Belting) BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Durham Cattle, Standard Bred Horses, Chester White Swine. Young Stock for Sale.

Address—C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND, Greenlands Stock Farm, Danville, Que. 17-1-y-om

BEEF! BEEF!! HEREFORD BEEF!

CHOICE CATTLE are scarce, and the present shortage is bound to advance the price of breeding stock. Don't wait for the boom in beef breeds; now is the time to buy. Nothing suits the butchers like prime grade "HEREFORDS."

TWO VERY PROMISING BULLS

Twelve and fifteen months old. Also some choice Hereford calves. Prices right.

YORKSHIRES and TAIWORTHS A few nice boars, farrowed this spring.

H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, G. T. R. Station, 2 1/2 miles. COMITON, QUE. 17-1-y-om

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Imported Bull Benefit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butler cow Bienfaitrice 4th, heads the herd.

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, 17-1-y-om Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

GUERNSEYS

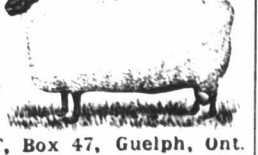
Having two stock bulls, will sell either of them; good stock getters; first-class animals.

YORKSHIRES. Boars fit for service; sows in farrow, and a grand lot of spring pigs.

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

MAPLETON STOCK FARM.

A carload of PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN YEARLING RAMS



A few young ewes, also ram and ewe lambs for fall trade. 3-1-y-om

HERBERT WRIGHT, Box 47, Guelph, Ont.

OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP

Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. Singles or trios (not akin) or in carload lots. Prices to suit the times. Nothing but "Royal winning rams" used. Won many honors at "World's Fair." Won highest honors through Canada. Stock rams a specialty. All registered. Railway and Telegraph, Guelph; Railway and Telephone, twice winner Arkell. HENRY ARKELL, over all breeds. 9-1-y-om Arkell P. O., Ont.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE and SHROPSHIRE

My yearling Shropshire... now offer a selection of... My yearling Shropshire... now offer a selection of... My yearling Shropshire... now offer a selection of...

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, 22-2-om ONT.

JOHN A. McALLIVRAY, Jerseyville Farm, Guelph, Ont., 22-2-om

C. T. G., Importer and Dealer of

Dearest Shropshire Sheep 22-2-om



Leicestershire Tick & Worming Outcomes.

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES. It effectually destroys 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, 1894.

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 most effective destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried it and 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 WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

To Stockmen & 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.

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ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

To Smokers

To meet the wishes of their customers The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Ont., have placed upon the market

A Combination Plug of "T & B" SMOKING TOBACCO.

This supplies a long felt want giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco.

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN

My yearling Shropshire rams are all sold. I now offer a select lot of ewes in lamb at reasonable rates. Also young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers good enough for anybody. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full information cheerfully given.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN, 3-1-y-om ONT.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Div.
C. T. R., Importer and breeder of
Dorset Horned Sheep
19-1-y-om



Leicestershire Tick & Vermin Destroyer.

FOR SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES.
It effectually destroys Ticks, Lice, Worms or Grub, to which sheep, horses and cattle are subject, and enables the animal to thrive. It will be found far superior to other preparations used for the similar purpose. The proprietors will guarantee perfect success when used according to directions, as will be found on each box. It prevents scurf and scab, and renders the wool bright and clear. It is put up in tin boxes, price 30 cents each. One box is sufficient for twenty ordinary sized sheep. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Manufactured by

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,
31 KING ST. West, Hamilton, Ont.
2-j-o

To Stockmen & 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.
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This supplies a long-felt want, giving the consumer one 20-cent plug, or a 10-cent piece, or a 5-cent piece of the famous "T & B" brand of pure Virginia Tobacco. 5-y-om

The tin tag "T & B" is on every piece.

Sheep and Swine Breeders Meet.

The Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations held a joint business meeting in London, Ont., on May 23rd, with upwards of one hundred members present. Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, Ont., occupied the chair.

Mr. Edmund Weld, barrister, appeared before the meeting in behalf of H. George & Sons, Crampton, to secure the whole or a part of the prize money withheld from them, as reported at the time, at the last Guelph Fat Stock Show. After considerable discussion by the members, it was decided to refer the matter back to the joint board that originally dealt with it.

THE WINTER SHOW.

The matter of the annual winter show came up, when it was decided that the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations amalgamate with the Agriculture and Arts Association and Guelph Fat Stock Club, to hold the winter show in Guelph, on terms similar to those of last year. The judges selected for sheep and swine were as follows:—

Long-wooled classes—Leicester, Lincoln and Cotswold—Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, and Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge. Referee, R. W. Stephens, Lambeth.

Medium and Short-wooled, shown in two classes: Oxford, Hampshire and Shropshire in one class, and Southdown, Horned Dorset and Merinos in the other. The judges selected are H. Arkell, Arkell; John Miller, Markham; and Robt. Miller, Brougham. John Miller to act as referee in the first class, and Robt. Miller in the second.

Swine Judges—Chester Whites, Tamworths and Duroc-Jerseys—Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville, and J. E. Brethour, Burford. Referee, Jas. Anderson, Guelph.

All other breeds—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, and James Main, Milton. Referee, Andrew Elliott, Galt.

The rules and regulations governing the last Fat Stock Show were gone over and amended in a few points, as follows:—

Pigs need not be weighed at the show, as was the custom last year. The Board shall be liable for damages to animals during the exhibition. No animal shall be removed from the building before the closing hour of the exhibition. In the section for pens of five sheep under two years, the \$25 prize was divided into a 1st and 2nd of \$15 and \$10. In the swine classes, the section between nine and eighteen months was changed to nine and twenty months.

WORKING COMMITTEES.

Representatives from each of the associations, appointed to meet the joint boards of the A. and A. Association and G. F. S. Club, to carry into effect the resolutions passed by the directors or members, were: For sheep, James Tolton, Walkerton, and John Jackson, Abingdon; for swine, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and G. B. Hood, Guelph.

As a programme committee for the next annual meeting, John Jackson and J. C. Snell were appointed for the sheep, and R. Gibson, Delaware, and J. E. Brethour, Burford, for the swine.

EXPERIMENT.

The suggestion in the Secretary's last annual report, to have certain sheep and swine feeding experiments conducted at the O. A. C., was next taken up.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Guelph Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, representing that institution, offered to co-operate with the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations in conducting live stock feeding experiments. If the latter asked for certain experiments, they would undertake them; otherwise they had plans of their own in view. Several breeders discredited the idea of "breed tests," and the meeting finally decided to defer the subject till the next annual meeting.

AN ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR.

The Secretary reported that according to the new Agricultural Act, an additional director for this Association might be chosen from the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, and on motion, Prof. Day was selected to fill the position.

RECORDS.

In view of the going out of existence of the old Agriculture and Arts Association, the control of records will be transferred directly to the breeders themselves, and it was stated that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Dryden) desired to meet committees from each Association, which joint committee was appointed as follows:—J. C. Snell, J. E. Brethour, Jos. Featherstone, R. H. Harding, J. I. Hobson, and C. M. Simmons. This committee is to report back to the next annual meeting.

A DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Mr. J. S. Pearce, London, brought up the matter of introducing a dairy exhibit in connection with the Fat Stock Show, which the Association decided to carry into effect. The Western Dairymen's Association were asked to draft the prize list for same. It was suggested, although not decided upon, that the exhibit should consist of a grand selection of cheese (for the purpose of furnishing an object lesson to visitors), or of dairy cattle.

MODEL RULES AND PRIZE LISTS.

The consideration of reports by the committees appointed to draft model rules and prize lists, deferred from last meeting, was resumed. The first committee consisted of Messrs. Jas. Tolton and Henry Arkell, representing the Sheep Breeders' Association. After discussion and amendments, the report was finally adopted as follows:—

RULES FOR THE LARGER EXHIBITIONS.

All sheep competing in the pure-bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books, and bear the record label at the time of exhibition.

In making entries, the owner's name and address in full, and the age of the animals and record number must be given, and it shall be the bona fide property of the exhibitor for at least twenty days previous to the exhibition.

Judges shall be provided with a standard of excellence for the respective breeds, and be guided thereby in making awards.

Ewes two years and over must have produced a lamb the present season, to be so certified at the time of making entry.

The Awarding Committee shall consist of

(Continued on page 226.)

two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide. No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties; exhibitors so doing shall forfeit any premium or premiums to which they may otherwise be entitled, or which they have been awarded.

That no person be allowed to judge a breed of sheep with which he is not thoroughly acquainted. An exhibitor shall be allowed to protest against one not so qualified, before the judge enters upon the discharge of his duties.

- PRIZE LIST.**
- 1-Ram, two shears and over.
 - 2-Shearling ram.
 - 3-Ram lamb.
 - 4-Pair of ewes, two shears and over.
 - 5-Pair of shearling ewes.
 - 6-Pair of ewe lambs.
 - 7-Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, one year or over; 4 ewes, one year or over, and 2 ewe lambs.
 - 8-Ram, any age.
 - 9-Ewe, any age.
 - 10-Three ram lambs, bred by exhibitor.
 - 11-Three shearling ewes, bred by exhibitor.
 - 12-Three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.

RULES FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

Every animal must be the bona fide property of the person in whose name it is entered, for at least twenty days previous to time of exhibition.

No prize to be awarded without competition, unless the judges consider there is decided merit.

Awarding Committee to consist of two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide.

Great care shall be taken in selecting judges who thoroughly understand the respective breeds.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties; any objection to a judge shall be made in writing before he commences the discharge of his duties.

All sheep competing in the pure-bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books and bear the record at time of exhibition.

- PRIZE LIST FOR COUNTY FAIRS.**
- 1-Ram, two shears and over.
 - 2-Shearling ram.
 - 3-Ram lamb.
 - 4-Pair of ewes, two shears and over.
 - 5-Pair of shearling ewes.
 - 6-Pair of ewe lambs.
 - 7-Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, one year or over; 4 ewes, one year or over; and 2 ewe lambs.
 - 8-Three ram lambs, bred by exhibitor.
 - 9-Three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.

TOWNSHIP SHOWS - RULES.

Every animal must be the property of the person in whose name it is entered.

No prize to be awarded without competition, unless the judges think there is merit.

Awarding Committee to consist of two judges.

Care should be taken in the selection of judges, that men be appointed who are thoroughly conversant with the merits of the different breeds.

Ewe two years and over must have produced lamb that season.

- TOWNSHIP SHOWS PRIZE LIST.**
- 1-Ram, 2 shears and over.
 - 2-Shearling ram.
 - 3-Ram lamb.
 - 4-Ewe, 2 years or over.
 - 5-Shearling ewe.
 - 6-Ewe lamb.
 - 7-Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, 2 ewes one year or over, and 2 ewe lambs.

RULES FOR LARGE EXHIBITIONS.

The second committee consisted of Messrs. S. Coxworth and R. H. Harding, whose report was finally adopted in the following form:-

The owner's name and address in full, with exact date of birth of animals, shall be given when making entries.

The name and record number of each animal shall accompany the entries.

If required, the exhibitors shall make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the ages stated by them and are their bona fide property.

No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section not corresponding with its age.

The ages of pigs to be calculated from September 1st.

No animal may compete in more than one section, except for pen prizes or specials.

Directors are expected to enforce the foregoing rules.

CLASSIFICATION OF SWINE AT LARGE SHOWS.

- 1-Boar, two years and over.
- 2-Boar, over one and under two years.
- 3-Boar, over six and under twelve months.
- 4-Boar, under six months.
- 5-Sow, two years and over.
- 6-Sow, over one year and under two.
- 7-Sow, over six months and under twelve.
- 8-Sow, under six.
- 9-Herd: boar and three sows any age.
- 10-Herd: boar and four of his get under six months old, produce owned and bred by exhibitor; sow and four of her produce under six months old, produce owned and bred by exhibitor.

RULES FOR COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SHOWS.

The owner's name and address in full and exact age of animal shall be given when making entries.

The age of pigs shall be calculated from September 1st.

No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section different from its age.

If so required, the exhibitor shall make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the ages stated.

No animal shall be allowed to compete in more than one section, except in cases of specials or herd prizes.

All pure-bred swine for which there is a Canadian record shall be registered before being allowed to compete.

Sows over one year old must have raised pigs the present year or show satisfactory evidence of being with pig.

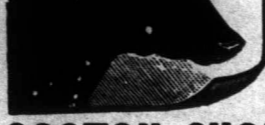
CLASSIFICATION OF SWINE FOR COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP SHOWS.

- 1-Boar, 1 year old and over.
- 2-Boar, over six months and under twelve months.

(Continued on Page 227)

W. C. EDWARDS AND COY

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.



PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

The imported Cruickshank bulls Knight of St. John and Scottish Sportsman are at the head of this herd of Imported and Home-bred Cows & Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

ELMSTON ST STOCK AND DAIRY FARM CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

Our flock is from the choicest English flocks, headed by the ram sent out by Mr. Thos. Dyke; also milking Shorthorns, with imported bull Pioneer at the head of the herd.

HENRY SMITH, Manager.



Laurentian Stock AND Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

Imported Emperor at the head of a grand lot of Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires; also St. Lambert Jerseys and Imported Berkshires.

\$1 PER 13 EGGS--JUNE PRICES--\$1

Plymouth Rocks (Hero Pen), White Wyandottes (Advocate Strain), Silver Laced Wyandottes (Association Prize Winners), White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks. All \$1.00 per 13 eggs. Bronze Turkeys, \$1.50 per 10.

I have made this great reduction for June to enable all who could not afford higher prices to get some good stock, and guarantee eggs to be fertile and arrive in good order. Send your order at once. Catalogue free.

8-m M. SAW, North Main Street Poultry Farm, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ISALEIGH - GRANGE - FARM

Offers for the next month a choice lot of IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,



From six to eight weeks old, sired by four different imported boars. Our herd is one of the best and largest in America, and we can supply pairs not akin from the best imported stock in Canada at prices very reasonable. Send in your orders at once, as we are shipping every day. Address.

T. D. McCALLUM, Manager, Danville, Quebec.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT REDUCED RATES

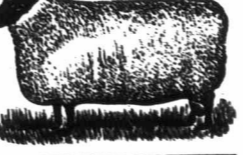
TO THOSE WHO WISH TO DOUBLE THE BUTTER YIELD OF THEIR HERDS.

6 Jersey bull calves, 2 to 4 months old, bred entirely for GREAT BUTTER YIELD. Sired by bulls whose dams make 17-19 to 26 3/4 lbs. Butter a Week.

As my fall cows gave an unusual number of bull calves, I have decided to place them within reach of all who want an extra bull for next summer, viz.: \$60 to \$80 each, registered, and express prepaid by me to their destination. MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, Brockville, Ont., Can. Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, ROBT. Y. BROWN, Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.

Breeder and importer of registered Oxford-Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection invited.

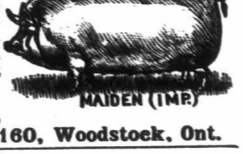


SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana.

LARGE IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Now ready, boars fit for service; young sows ready to mate, and sows in farrow. Prices reasonable. Pairs supplied not akin. Apply to WILLIAM GOODGER & SON, 11-y-om Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.



IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS for sale, both sexes.

These are the finest specimens ever bred in the County of Stanstead. W. G. TALBOT, 6-f-om GEORGEVILLE, QUE.

A Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshire Hogs



The largest and most successful prize-winning herd in Canada. In the management of my herd I have endeavored to produce what the market demands, combining the most profitable type for the feeder. Extra lot of in-pig sows for sale cheap. Am booking orders for spring pigs suitable for exhibition or breeding purposes. All stock guaranteed as described.

J. E. BRETHERTON, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS

Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons.

J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-1-y-om



BREEDERS OF Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs.

A choice assortment of Yorkshires, all sizes and ages, ready for sale now. They are good ones. Only first-class stock shipped to order. Markham Herd Farm, at Leamington, Station. 17-y-om J. R. PIKE & SONS.

ASHTON GRANGE HERD IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

Imported or out of imported stock. We have a choice lot of young stock ready for shipping. We ship to order, and guarantee satisfaction. WM. TAIT, St. Laurent, near Montreal. 7-1-y-om



J. G. MAIR, HOWICK, QUEBEC,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF Improved Large Yorkshire Swine.

A number of very choice pigs not akin for sale. Write for prices, etc. 7-1-c-om

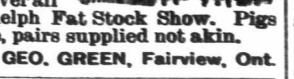


MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

We have a grand lot of young Berkshire Pigs for sale now. Can supply pairs not akin. 9-1-y-om

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading shows for years, including sweepstakes over all breeds at last Guelph Fat Stock Show. Pigs of all ages for sale, pairs supplied not akin. 9-y-om GEO. GREEN, Fairview, Ont.



Large English Berkshires!

J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario.

We are now booking orders for young pigs. Have several litters now, and more to follow in Mar. and April. These are by imported Star One, 335 lbs., 1st prize aged boar, Toronto, 1894; Lord Ross, 1st p. yearling boar, Toronto, 1894; Regalia, 520 lbs. at 12 months old, 1st p. boar under a year, Toronto, 1894; Baron Lee 4th, 602 lbs. at 15 mos. We never had so many good sows to breed from as at present. Write for prices. 2-y-om

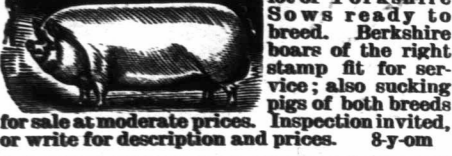


BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont. 11-1-y-0

M. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Imp. Large White Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

Some very fine young bulls of good color, and breeding, from 12 to 18 months old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to breed. Berkshire boars of the right stamp fit for service; also sucking pigs of both breeds for sale at moderate prices. Inspection invited, or write for description and prices. 8-y-om



ISRAEL GRESSMAN, New Dundee, -IMPORTER OF- Large - English - Berkshires

4-y-om

MODEL BERKSHIRE HERD

D. A. GRAHAM PARKHILL, ONT.

I am prepared to book orders for spring pigs from prize winners & imp. stock. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices moderate. Can also book orders for W. & B. P. Rocks, W. and S. L. Wyandottes and Bronze Turkey Eggs. 3/4 miles from Parkhill Station, G. T. R. 17-1-y-om

FOR SALE.--A very choice, well-bred lot of Berkshire Pigs now ready to ship. Can supply pairs not akin. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. JNO. RACEY, JR., Glenburn Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que. 17-1-y-om

ENTERPRISE STOCK FARM.

OR SALE Large English Berkshire and Poland-China Swine. I am prepared to supply young stock of the above, either sex, any age. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited. E. CAVERLEY, Sine P. O., Ont. 11-1-y-0



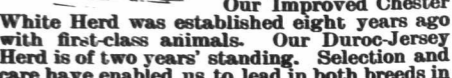
NORMAN BLAIN, Cold Spring Farm, St. GEORGE, BREEDER OF CHOICE TAMWORTHS.

Young stock for sale of both sex, from four or five months old. Orders booked for April and May pigs. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited. 7-1-y-0



Ontario Central -Herd of- Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys.

Our Improved Chester with first-class animals. Our Duroc-Jersey Herd is of two years' standing. Selection and care have enabled us to lead in both breeds in the show rings of Toronto, London, and Ottawa. Orders placed with us will be attended to with dispatch. Wm. Butler & Son, 7-y-om Dereham Centre, Ont.



O. I. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Stock for sale. All stock registered. Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, eggs \$1.50 per 11. Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Golden, Silver, and White Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, American Dominiques, Black Red and Black Summatras, and Indian and Pit Games, eggs, \$1 per 13. Will mix sittings if desired; also a few pair of Wild Turkeys for sale. G. BENNETT & PARDO, Charing Cross, Ont. 7-1-y-om

E. D. GEORGE PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 15-1-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

IMPROVED Chester White and Tamworth Swine

Our Improved Chesters have won more Sweepstakes at large exhibitions than all herds of Chesters combined in the Dominion, including Sweepstake Sow over all breeds at Fat Stock Show, Guelph, 94.

R. H. HARDING, Maplevale Farm, THORNDALE, ONT., HAS FOR SALE YOUNG STOCK of all ages, from prize-winning Chester White Swine, also Dorset-Horned Sheep, at prices to suit the times.

Summit Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine.

I have young stock for sale, bred from imp. stock. Both sexes, from two to nine months old, including a few choice young sows in farrow.

PIONEER HERD. Duroc-Jersey Swine. Oldest herd in Canada. Careful breeding. Only good pigs shipped. Write. PETER LAMARSH, 5-1-y-om Wheatley, Ont.

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINA

Our herd won all the sweepstakes, diplomas and herd prizes, and 22 out of 26 first prizes, at the three largest fairs in Canada, in 1894. Our herd is headed by Darkness Quality, the winner of the first prize in his class, over 41 entries, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893.

CANADA: WILKES

Spring pigs ready to ship June 1st. 4 fall boars ready for service; 9 bred sows for August litters. Prices Low. Quality Considered. Send for illustrated catalogue of Poland and poultry. Correspondence solicited. CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE

A choice lot of young Pigs, Boars and Sows, fit to ship. Can supply pairs not skin, also boars fit for service. My herd is composed of the most popular prize-winning strains; also sows fit to breed. Prices very moderate. Write. WESLEY W. FISHER, 5-1-y-om Beamville, Ontario.

GOCCOON SHEEP DIP. KILLS TICKS, LICE AND ALL INSECTS. 1-y-om MYERS & CO., Toronto, Canada.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. SPECIAL OFFER.

13 EGGS FOR \$1.00. From my pen of prize-winning Single Comb White Leghorns. My strain have the best prize record of this breed in Manitoba. W. A. PETTIT, WINNIPEG WHITE LEG. BOYD AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

FONTHILL POULTRY YARDS

Single-comb White and Brown Leghorns, R.P. Rocks, Colored Dorkings, S. L. Wyandottes, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, and B. Minorcas. Send for free circular. J. E. MCCOMBS, RIDGEVILLE, ONT.

FOR SALE—Silver Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs at \$1.00 per 11. My strain of S. Wyandottes have won more prizes at our leading shows than all others combined. My Pekin Ducks are mostly imported, and of great size. J. E. MEYER, KESSUTH, ONT. 7-1-y-om

PRESTON POULTRY YARDS.—L. and D. Brahmas, Buff, W. and P. Cochins, B. Langshans, B. and W. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, W. and Bk. Leghorns, B. R. and I. Game, W. B. S. and G. Polish, Pekin Bants. Send for circular. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. G. D. SMITH, PRESTON, ONT. 7-1-y-om

James B. Snider, Cerman Mills, Ont., Breeder of Choice Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Red Cap and Indian Game. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13. Correspondence solicited. 7-1-y-om

Best Binder Twine 6c.

Our American Stanley Sisal Binder Twine for the season of 1895 is only six cents (6c.) per pound. It is put up in fifty-pound sacks. Price, \$3.00 per sack. If you live in Ontario, and your order reaches \$10, then we will pay the freight to your station.

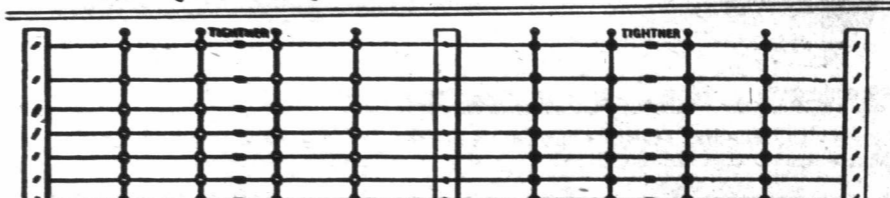
STANLEY MILLS & CO., 2-y-om HAMILTON, ONT.

The RICHMOND PEA HARVESTER



MANUFACTURED BY THE WORTMAN & WARD MANUFACTURING CO., London, Ontario. The most complete Pea Harvester made. Sent to farmers on trial, and sold entirely on its merits.

THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., 8-4-om LONDON, ONTARIO.



No better wire fence built than the Casey Diamond Grip. Just the thing for farmers—most, strong and durable. Will last a lifetime, barring accidents. Use only straight wire with an little depression as not to cause the galvanize to crack or peel.

CANADA FENCE COMPANY, Corner Bathurst and Clarence Sts., London, Ontario. 17-y-om

THE HAYMAKER SINGLE RAIL CARRIER

TRUE AS STEEL—NOTHING BETTER. Solid Steel Rail, Single Best. Made of the Best ANNEALED Malleable Iron GUARANTEED Second to None. Perfectly Adjustable. IT IS MADE FOR EITHER STEEL or WOOD TRACK.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.

10-y-om 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to name. Also 100 bushels Jonette Seed Oats. 1-y-om CROW & PAGE, RIDGEVILLE, ONT.

FRUITEVAPORATOR

THE ZIMMERMAN The Standard Machine Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLITZNER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

Health Restored

ALL RUN DOWN No Strength nor Energy Miserable

IN THE EXTREME. Hands COVERED with SORES. CURED BY USING Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Several years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much impaired. My hands were covered with large sores, discharging all the time. I had no strength nor energy and my feelings were miserable in the extreme. At last, I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon noticed a change for the better. My appetite returned and with it, renewed strength. Encouraged by these results, I kept on taking the Sarsaparilla, till I had used six bottles, and my health was restored."—A. A. TOWNS, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

- 3—Boar, under six months. 4—Breeding sow, one year and over. 5—Sow, six months and under twelve. 6—Sow, under six months. 7—Herd: boar and two sows any age. The two committees preparing the rules were tendered a hearty vote of thanks for their arduous labors.

EXPERT SWINE JUDGES.

At the annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, in December last, the former completed their prize list of expert judges, which were published subsequently. The selection of swine judges for all the breeds was not finished, but is now completed, as follows:—

Berkshires—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; James Main, Milton, Ont.; Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; R. Vance, Ida, Ont.; R. P. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont.; and C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Chester Whites—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; D. DeCoursey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin, Ont.; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont.; Jos. Cairns, Camaschie, Ont.; R. Henderson, Listowel, Ont.; A. Elliot, Galt, Ont.; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.

Essex—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; James Main, Milton, Ont.; David McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; Bilton Snarey, Croton, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

Yorkshires—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Whitby, Ont.; Major G. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; Jno Cousins, Harrison, Ont.; J. M. Hurley, Belleville, Ont.; G. Mair, Howick, P. Q.; G. Beaudet, Valleyfield, P. Q.; Wm. Tait, St. Laurent, P. Q.; J. Gilroy, Glen Beull, Ont.; I. J. Parnell, Spring Road, P. Q.; J. Y. Ormsby, 426 Manning avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont.; Wm. Elliot, Milton, Ont.; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.; James Miller, Guelph, Ont.; Jno. Campbell, Edmonton, Ont.; Jno Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; Jno. Gross, Edmonton, Ont.; Jno. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont.; James Main, Milton, Ont.

Poland-Chinas—Thomas Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; D. DeCoursey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont.; James Main, Milton, Ont.; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; G. McNish, Lyn, Ont.

Tamworths—Jno. Bell, Amber, Ont.; John Podmore, Ingersoll, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont.; G. E. Day, B. S. A., Guelph, Ont.; Jos. Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; F. W. Hodson, Guelph, Ont.

STOCK GOSSIP.

J. Weaver & Son, Chatham:—"We are well pleased with the result of our poultry advertisement in the ADVOCATE, and our supply of stock is about exhausted, except one pen of Spanish. In the fall we will be ready with a supply of young stock of all our varieties. The chicks look fine. We like the ADVOCATE; it is the leading paper of its class."

"Berkshires," writes Mr. J. C. Snell, "if not being, are in steady demand, and our order list has been larger than usual at this season, and at satisfactory prices. Among recent shipments have been those to British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick, besides a number to the Southern and Western States. We have never had a better lot of young things, and we can supply pairs or trios not skin, having used three first-class imported boars. Good young boars fit for service are scarce, but we are making arrangements for an importation, in which these will be a specialty."

TAPE BROS.' DUROC-JERSEYS.

A member of our staff recently spent a night at the farm of Tape Bros., Ridgeway, and doing a season of successful business. The large herd, which are in fine condition, are nearly all living on fine fresh pasture along with a little supplementary feeding of shorts, etc. It is a pity that this valuable breed of swine is not better known in this country, as they have many grand qualities. While they are one of the very largest of breeds, they are not at all coarse, and they mature very early. One characteristic that impressed us favorably was their contentedness, which always tends to easy feeding. Another valuable feature is their prolificacy; their litters oftener number over than under a dozen; and we were shown a young sow, while there, that had two weeks previous to our visit brought forth seventeen vigorous youngsters. Such a circumstance as three litters in a year is not at all uncommon among them. This herd is well-known to all who have observed the breed at the large Ontario shows during the last two years, as they have been very successful winners. The present stock boar, Duke of Kent—10—is indeed a grand animal, as last autumn's contest proved. He took the first in the class for aged Duroc or Tamworth boar; also first for boar and four of his progeny, both the Toronto and London shows. He might be described as a big pig on short legs. He is deep, long, and is hammed to the hocks. The brood sows of the herd are the best that could be purchased from such noted American breeders as E. H. Small, and C. J. Stuckey, of Illinois. The seven brood sows which have litters now ready to wean are Duchess of Kent, Pansy Blossom, Daisy Blossom, Lady Blossom, and three young sows of the same breeding, most of which have been successful show-ring winners. We also noticed ten fall sows of 1894, the progeny of this foundation stock. There are also six fine young boars fit for service, which should be eagerly picked up to use on leggy sows to improve their pork-making qualities. We might mention that while the majority of the litters are from Duke of Kent, there are others from a noted boar, Sir John, so that pairs can be supplied not skin. During the last few months sales have been numerous and well spread out, extending from Prince Edward Island to Manitoba, and there is yet to be heard the first complaint from purchasers. Orders by mail will receive careful attention.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. J. C. Sault, Edmonton, Ont., writes:—

The demand for Jersey cows has been so great that we have had to call a halt...

As was anticipated, the dispersion Short-horn sale of Mr. D. D. Wilson, Sudbuth, on May 15th, was a success. There was gathered at Ingleside Farm a goodly representation of the leading Short-horn breeders of Ontario...

Summary table with columns: Average, Total. Rows: Cows-15, Bulls-5, Herd-21.

NOTICES.

In view of the unusually large average under grain, with a favorable season, there will be a heavy demand for high quality...

Rock Salt does not waste away with the rain when placed in the pasture fields. The only precaution necessary is to see that it does not get in the water...

Mr. James H. Reid, general agent for the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto, Ont., is offering a catalogue of their business...

NOTES ON THE JOHN ABELL IMPLEMENTS. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., Toronto, as will be seen by their advertisement, offer special discounts to cash purchasers of their splendid Reo-horse Patent Level-Tread Powers...

BOOK TABLE.

Vol. XVII of the Canadian Horticulturist, beautifully bound in boards, and embellished in gilt, has been sent us by the secretary and editor, Mr. L. Woodworth, M.A. It contains the full issues of 1894, which makes a larger volume than any previously issued...

It is not

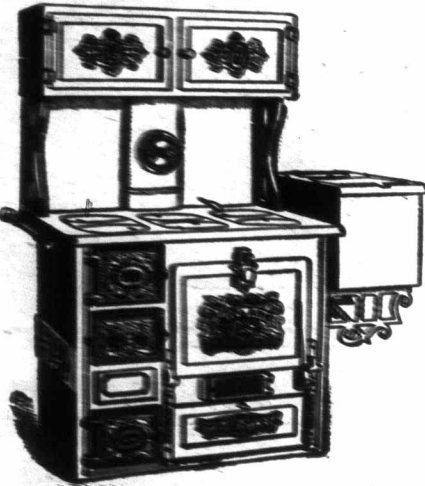
An experiment—but a Proved Success. Thousands of housekeepers who at first thought they never could use any shortening but lard, now use COTTOLENE and couldn't be induced to change, simply because it is better, cheaper and more healthful.



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE

Ranges



Made in various styles for hotel or family use.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved patterns.

Are strictly up to date in every particular.

Economical, Durable, Efficient, Guaranteed.

If you are solicited to purchase a Range, see these in your local dealer's hands before doing so. It will pay you. If he does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.

77-79 LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

NEW AMERICAN HARROW

SEEDER AND BEAN HARVESTER.



By using the extension arms, two rows of beans can be cultivated at once. As a Bean Harvester, it is indispensable to bean growers, and is highly recommended by all who have used it.

The March of Progress

THE LEADER TAKES ANOTHER STEP AHEAD FOR 1895.

THIS CUT SHOWS THE LATEST. FIRST IN CANADA TO MAKE LEVER EXTENSION CULTIVATORS.

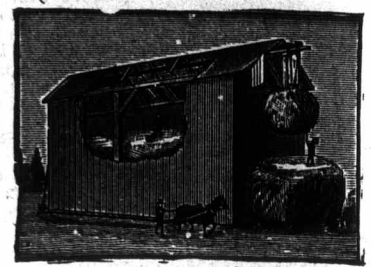
We Want to Whisper in Your Ears THAT MANUFACTURERS OF OTHER



NOW LISTEN!! Farmers: and this is a pointer to Agents and Dealers: If the LEADER Corn and Root Cultivators are not for sale in your locality, write for prices and become THE LEADER.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS Established 1875 WATFORD, ONT.

BUCHANAN'S (Malleable Improved) PITCHING MACHINE



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.

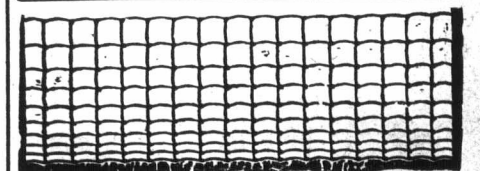


The Common-Sense Sheaf-Lifter

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.



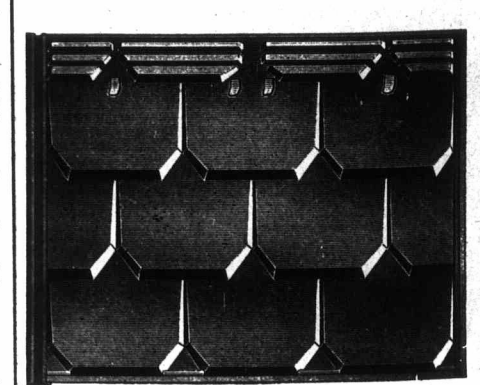
FARMERS SHOULD EXPERIMENT

And not always take the word of interested parties. Very few of them have any idea how much the common soft wire will stretch. They may have been led to believe it a mere trifle. It is an easy matter to prove that a No. 9 wire, under a strain of about 1,000 pounds, will stretch from 1 to 1 1/2 inches per foot, and it never takes up its own slack.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONTARIO (Ltd.)

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

STEEL SHINGLES



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

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

DR. LEAVITT'S NEW CHAMPION DEHORNING CLIPPER

The quickest working and the strongest clipper made. Every Pair Warranted.

For list, etc., address, S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., MONTREAL.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

Consumers'
Cordage
Company
(LIMITED)

Write for all Information to

Head
Office,
Montreal

Binder Twine

Manufacturers of the old reliable brands of
"BLUE RIBBON" and "RED CAP" Binder Twine.
Are now shipping to every Town in Ontario
and the Northwest.

Ask your dealer for these first-class brands,
and do not accept the inferior grades
which may be offered.

11-c-om

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



There is no place in Canada where the season is longer than here. Hence we get trees brought to the fullest maturity, capable of withstanding the severest cold. Having one hundred acres in fruit, from which cuttings, buds, scions, etc., are taken, I can safely guarantee the purity of my stock to be equal, if not superior, to any other nursery. The soil is specially adapted to produce vigorous, hardy trees, a grand lot of which are now growing and for sale. All the leading sorts of both old and new varieties deemed worthy of propagation. Catalogues free on application. Agents wanted in every township.
13-1f-om E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ontario.

FARMERS' VETERINARY MEDICINES

FOR HORSES.
Colic Draughts, 50c.; \$5.00 per dozen bottles.
Fever Draughts, 50c.; 5.00 " " "
White Oils, 50c.; 5.00 " " "
Wound Liniment, 50c.; 5.00 " " "
Blister Ointment, 50c.; 5.00 " " "
Cond'n Powders, 50c.; 5.00 " " "

FOR CATTLE.
Purgative Drenches, 25c.; \$3 per dozen packets.
Milk Fever " 25c.; 3 " " "
Cleansing " 25c.; 3 " " "
Mammitis Lotion, 50c.; 5 " bottles.
White Oils (strong), 50c.; 5 " " "
Hoof-Rot Liment, 50c.; 5 " " "

These veterinary medicines are guaranteed scientific remedies for horses and cattle. A case containing one dozen remedies, assorted to suit the purchaser; price, \$5.00. Prepared by
DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.,
7-c-om 260 Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONT.

LEADER CHURN.



Churns, Wringers, Washers & Mangles.
13-1-y-o

MICA ROOFING

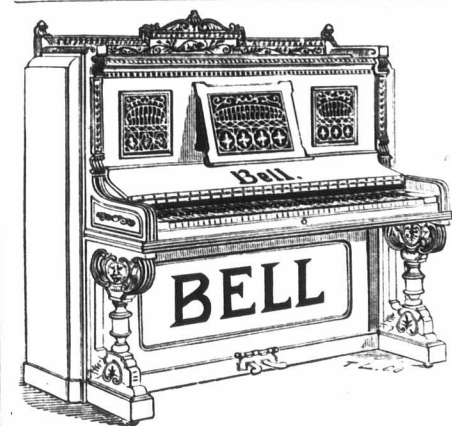
Use Mica Paint
To Repair Leaky Roofs.
Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with
it will last twice as long.



RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

I put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 40 feet long by 32 inches wide, making a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man can lay from five to ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,
3-1-y-o Office—101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



BELL PIANOS
AND
BELL ORGANS

SUPERIOR IN
Tone, Quality,
Construction
and Finish.

Full description to be found in our Catalogues.
Mailed free on application to

THE BELL ORGAN and PIANO CO. (Ltd.)

OVER **75,000** OF OUR INSTRUMENTS NOW IN USE.
Guelph, Ontario.
5-1-y-om

Farmers!

WE have just purchased, at a great sacrifice, a few of the following goods, which we can offer you at a wonderful discount:—
The Karn Organ, listed at \$140... Price \$50 00
The Thomas Organ, listed at \$125... " 50 00
A Bell, manufactured by Armstrong, of Guelph, weighing about 150 lbs..... " 10 00
NET F. O. B. HERE.

Fleury Plows, usual price \$15.00; write us for quotations.
Ensilage Cutter, Moody, listed at \$60..... Price \$45 00
These are all new goods, and first-class stock, purchased in a way that we can sell them at a great sacrifice.

The Grange Wholesale Supply Co., Ltd.,
126 King Street East, G. W. HAMBLY,
TORONTO, 9-c-om Manager.



WINNIPEG DISTRICT FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

A FEW good Farms, improved and unimproved, from 7 to 20 miles from the city. Easy Terms. Prices to suit the times.
Now is your time to secure a good Farm near the best market in the Province. Farmers are realizing that mixed farming is the only farming that will pay. Buy land where you can sell all you can produce—for cash.

Apply to
G. J. MAULSON,
195 Lombard St., 8-m WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMERS!

Ask your dealer in town for
THE "VERA"
CARBONATE OF COPPER FUNGICIDE

It is ready for use by adding water, and will destroy
Apple Scab, Grape Mildew, Etc.

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TORONTO LEAD & COLOR CO., LTD.
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STEEL WIND-MILLS With Internal Gear.

STEEL TOWERS—IRON PUMPS—WATER-TANKS—PIPING, ETC.

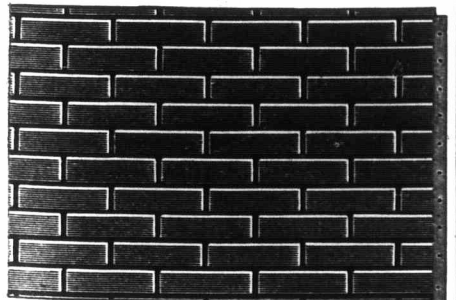
The IDEAL JR. Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder.
Send for circulars, and mention this paper.



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

DAIRYMEN
HAVE you a supply of pure water? If not have a well drilled on scientific principles by a practical driller.
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WM. SHARP, Practical Well Driller,
184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO - ONT.



AS WARM AS A BRICK WALL. CHEAPER THAN WOOD. ENTIRELY WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

We manufacture any kind of desirable Sheet Steel Sidings, Sheet Steel Roofing, and Sheet Steel Ceilings.

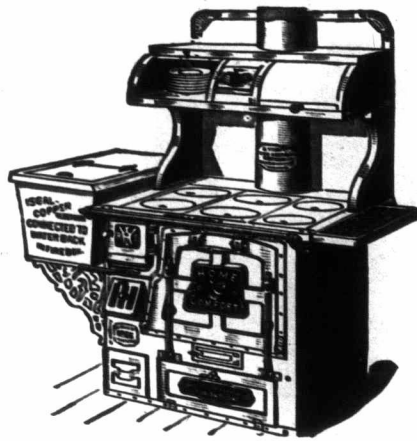
Get our prices and New Catalogues.
THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO.
Office and Works: OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
4-y-o

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

- THREE GOLD and ONE SILVER MEDAL THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.
- HIGHEST AWARDS NEBRASKA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1887.
- DIPLOMA ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Montgomery, 1888.
- AWARD Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888.
- HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL F. ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.
- SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.
- HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.
- SIX GOLD MEDALS MIDWINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.



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

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

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

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

The MODEL SCUFFLER!



Light, STRONG. Quickly Adjusted.
We aim to make an implement which will adjust itself to all the varying conditions of soil in the quickest possible manner, and with the least manipulation. We accomplish this by our new patented SHANK FASTENER OR CLAMP. The change is made by loosening one nut half a turn, by which operation the point can be shifted to any conceivable position. This Scuffler is, what many of our customers have already called it, "A WORLD BEATER." It is strong, durable, and of the best material and workmanship. If your local agent does not supply you, write direct to the estate of

T. T. GOLEMAN, Seaforth, Ont.
5-om

CENTRAL PRISON PURE MANILLA BINDER TWINE

Each bale (12 balls) weighs 50 lbs. net weight of Twine, yielding 600 to 650 feet per pound. It will bind more grain for less money than any other Twine in the market. PRICE, 7 1-2 cents, freight paid to nearest station, in lots of not less than 100 pounds. Cash to accompany order. Special prices for car lots. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO,
7-h-o PROPRIETOR.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FARM

Improved or unimproved, along the line of the Man. and Northwestern Railway, near Neepawa, Basswood, Newdale, or Strathclair stations! Can give you good selection and easy terms to actual settlers. Correspondence invited. Address—
D. H. HARRISON, Neepawa, Manitoba.
8-g-m

CHEAPER THAN HOMESTEADING.

320 acres, in Municipality of Clanwilliam, Manitoba; E. 16, 17, 17 W. Splendid for stock: plenty of hay, timber, and good water: about 17 miles north-east of Minnedosa, Man.
Buildings thereon cost about \$2,000.
Possession at any time will be granted: \$1,000 cash will purchase this improved farm. May consider any offer with different payment. Apply to
9-1-om ALEX. STEWART, Minnedosa, Man.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

We are advised that Mr. Robert Miller, Brougham, Ont., intends crossing the Atlantic within a few weeks, in quest of new blood in thoroughbred stock lines.

Hon. Thos. Ballantyne is now paying a visit to the "Old Land," from where he will in all probability bring a few choice Ayrshires to add to their already choice herd at Stratford, Ont.

At a recent New York sale of hackney-bred horses, consigned by Henry Fairfax, of Virginia, and A. J. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania, 14 head from the former sold for \$10,125, an average of \$723, the top figure being \$1,200. The Cassatt consignment also sold well. The day before eight head from the former's stable sold for \$3,015. The Fairfax lot were mostly sired by Matchless of Lonsdale, out of Thoroughbred mares.

Mr. A. J. C. Shaw, of Thamesville, Ont., writes us:—"Since my call at your office I have been over a beautiful section of farming country in parts of Middlesex, Huron, Bruce, Wellington and Perth; touching London, Clinton, Seaforth, Wingham, Lucknow, Palmerston, Elora, Guelph, and Stratford. Saw many excellent farms, fine barns, good roads and stock, and prosperous farmers. There is room for improvement in Kent, with its grand land, in some of these respects. Having visited several Short-horn herds, I at last purchased a two-year-old bull from Mr. W. R. Elliott, of Everton: a pure Cruickshank got by Conqueror-8227, dam Darling-19028; grandsire and granddam were imported by Hon. John Dryden, from the herds of Messrs. A. and E. Cruickshank. I think he is a very good animal—just turned two years old and gets over seven feet, being seven feet eight inches in length and weighs nearly 1,700 lbs., and not very fat. Our crop of bull calves, got by Daisy Chief, are all reds and roars of good quality, and doing nicely. Now that stock has taken a turn for better prices we trust they will make us some money."

GOOD STOCK FOR B. C.

Mr. J. G. Wilkinson, of the Vancouver "World," who recently visited Ontario, has returned to his home with a well-chosen and varied consignment of pedigree live stock, to add to his present prize-winning herds and flocks in that country. They are as follows:—One three-year-old Southdown ram, from F. C. Douglas, Galt. This sheep has been a 1st prize winner every year of his life. A yearling South-down ram, from Geo. Baker & Sons, Simcoe, which last fall won 2nd prize at Toronto, and 1st at Guelph, Chatham and St. Thomas shows; a yearling Shropshire ram, from W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; also one of Mr. Beattie's famous Collie dogs; a pair of yearling Cotswold ewes, from D. McCrae, Guelph, and three very choice Berkshire sows and a Yorkshire boar from the Asylum farm, Hamilton, as well as a few couple of fancy chickens. Mr. Wilkinson has on previous occasions taken out prize-winning pure bred stock, and prides himself in his sheep flock and standard-bred horses.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES' SHORTHORN SALE.

As previously announced in the ADVOCATE, Mr. Robt. Davies' sale of Shorthorns occurred at Thorncliffe, Toronto, on May 16th. It could not be held that high prices were the order of the day, if we except, perhaps, the bull Northern Light, bred by Mr. A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeen, Scotland, and the heifer Isabella, bred to Northern Light. She was bred by Thos. Nelson & Son, Brantford, Ont., is one of the Bow Park herd got by Ingram's Chief (imported) and "Lady Isabella" by Crown Prince, so that she may be said to have been "born in the purple." She was bought by A. Johnson, for Col. Moberly, of Kentucky, for \$250. There were a large number of well-known Canadian faces around the sale-ring, with a few American faces, notably Mr. I. S. Brodie, and Mr. Green, of Illinois. Following is the list of sales and withdrawals:—

Females.—Maggie Bly 10th, \$75, S. L. Dinsmore, Thornhill; Maggie Bly 13th, \$75, Geo. Prout, Zepha; Adeline, \$50, withdrawn; Adeline 28th, \$50, withdrawn; Lydia 4th, \$131, Dr. Morton, Barrie; Isabella 3rd, \$250, Mr. Johnson, for Col. Moberly, Kentucky, U. S.; Evenlode 11th, \$150, R. Miller, Pickering; Marnbull Duchess 6th, \$170, Dr. Morton, Barrie; Isabella's Mina, \$60, Robt. Miller, Pickering; Adeline 29th, withdrawn; Thorncliffe Pattie, \$70, Mr. White; Adeline 2nd, \$65, Mr. Wancker, Barrie; Isabella 5th, withdrawn; Adeline 31st, withdrawn; Adeline Thorncliffe, withdrawn; Evenlode of Brant, \$75, A. D. Stewart, Hamlet; Evenlode 11th, \$100, J. M. Lotteridge, Hamilton; Knightly Grand Duchess 21st, withdrawn; Thorncliffe Dawn, \$71, Dinsmore, Thornhill; Thorncliffe Myrna, withdrawn; Wave Rise, \$75, Robt. Miller, Pickering; Isabella 9th, \$100, Mr. Bolter; Thorncliffe Dawn, \$55, Jas. Armstrong, Chester; Annabella 2nd, \$50, Capt. Robson; Thorncliffe Myrna 2nd, withdrawn; Thorncliffe Dawn 3rd, \$50, Geo. Prout, Guelph; Thorncliffe Dawn 4th, \$50, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Mus.; Adeline 3rd, \$60, Dr. Morton, Barrie; Adeline 4th, \$55, Mr. Dinsmore, Thornhill; Thorncliffe Pattie 2nd, \$41, M. W. Armstrong; Lydia 5th, \$50, Dr. Morton; Lydia 6th, withdrawn; Isabella Thorncliffe, \$100, R. Miles, Toronto; Thorncliffe Dawn 5th, withdrawn. Total, \$2,082.

Bulls.—Lord Outhwaite 2nd, \$125, Crossley, Rosseau, Mus.; Northern Light, \$150, J. M. Lotteridge, Hamilton; Aurora Borealis, \$130, Dr. Morton, Barrie; Lord Outhwaite (dead); Duke of Hillside 17th, \$70, James Graham, Port Perry; Moonlight, \$90, D. B. Burch, Lambeth; Starlight, \$51, Anthony Bowes, Concord; Northern Light 2nd, \$62, J. Leask, Taunton; Lord Outhwaite 3rd, \$80, Mr. J. Ewing, Newmarket; Northern Light 3rd, \$40, F. Jacques, Thornhill. Total, \$747. Grand total, \$2,829.

Mr. Lotteridge, the well-known breeder of Hamilton, secured a bargain in Northern Light, a very impressive bull, the animal that sold as a yearling for the phenomenal price of \$650. Dr. Morton secured a number of the choicest animals at a very reasonable figure, Marnbull Duchess 6th fetching \$170; she was not fat or in show condition, but is a good breeding animal. The bull Lord Outhwaite was acquired after, but he had departed this world, dying about a week before from inflammation of brain.

The First Canadian Northwest Territorial EXHIBITION

(Under the supervision of His Honor Lieut. Governor Mackintosh)

Will be officially opened by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of the Dominion,

AT **REGINA,** The Capital of the Territories, ON **JULY 30TH**

It will commence on July 29th and close August 7th, 1895.

FARMERS OF THE WEST---This Exhibition of the productive capabilities of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, is one that every settler should support, by sending exhibits in the various classes and by personal attendance.

FARMERS OF THE EAST---The Territories offer splendid homes for your sons and relatives. You should visit the First Territorial Exhibition and see for yourselves what this vast country can produce.

NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRIZES!

A Splendid Programme of Attractions characteristic of Northwest Life!

Farmers' Excursions from the East at very low rates. Territorial and Manitoba fares to and from Regina at one-fourth the usual rates. Prize Catalogues issued after the 1st of June.

(Signed),

R. B. GORDON,
Official Secretary, REGINA, N. W. T.

The Best Investment AND Where to Get It!

THE man aged 30 who invests, say \$216 per annum for seven years in a Building Association which is honestly managed, which meets with no losses, will in case of death, say after seven years, have provided for his estate to the extent of possibly \$4,000. The man who invests \$216 in the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE will, in case of death, the moment the premium upon his policy is paid, have provided for his estate to the extent of nearly \$15,000, if insured on the ten-twenty plan, and the same sum invested in a twenty-year endowment will add \$5,000 to his estate at death, and if he lives to complete the payment of his twenty yearly premiums HE WILL THEN HAVE IN HAND VERY NEARLY AS MUCH MONEY, IN ADDITION TO HIS POLICY OF \$5,000, AS IF HE HAD TAKEN THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION STOCK.

The Manufacturers'

Life Insurance Company,
YONGE STREET, Toronto.
COR. COLBORNE. 13-1-y-om

IT PAYS TO ATTEND

THE Very Best,

Central Business College
TORONTO AND STRATFORD.
Students can enter at any time. Write to either school for Catalogue.
17-0 SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of The Grange Wholesale Supply Company (Limited), Toronto, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the said Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th DAY OF JUNE. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the Board.

G. W. HAMBLBY, Manager.

The Grange Wholesale Supply Co.

126 King St. East, (Ltd.),
TORONTO.

17-y-om

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to MR. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-v-0

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS USE

FREEMAN'S HIGH GRADE BONE FERTILIZERS

They produce large crops of grain, roots, vegetables and fruit of superior quality.

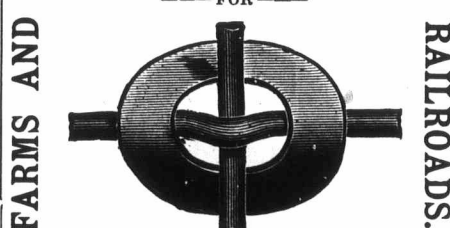
Messrs. THE W. A. FREEMAN CO., Hamilton:
Last year I experimented with your "Potato Manure," and with Sulphate of Potash, on poor sandy land, which had been dressed with wood ashes the previous year, with results as follows:—Two rows potatoes without fertilizer, yield slightly under one bushel. Two rows same length, about 20 pounds Sulphate of Potash, yield slightly over one bushel. Two rows same length alongside the others, with about 30 lbs. of your Potato Manure, yield about 2½ bushels. The potatoes were planted about the middle of June, during the drought.

Signed W. MCKINNON,
Grimsby, March, 1895.

Pushing agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Send for Catalogue. 15-y-0

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

THE BEST FENCE MADE



Agents Wanted in Every Township.

Send for Circulars and particulars.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY
Ingersoll, Ont.

The Improved KNITTER

Family.....
Will knit 15 pairs of socks a day. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents Price, \$8.00. wanted. Write for particulars.
Dundas Knitting Machine Co.,
17-y-om Dundas, Ont.

An Authority Says:—"Eighty per cent. of all the Baking Powders sold are Alum Powders."

Such being the case, purchasers should bear in mind that

MCLAREN'S GENUINE

COOK'S FRIEND

is guaranteed free from that and all other injurious ingredients.

Proprietor's name and Trade Mark on every package.

7-L-om

USE

RAMSAY'S... VARNISHES.

HANDY CANS.

A PLEASANT TONIC

Which will strengthen unweakened tired people and invalids, and quickly restore their appetites, is

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.

21-1-y-om

MY NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1895

of Bee-keepers' Supplies and useful articles FREE.

Also, to those interested in Hand and Foot-power Wood-working Machinery, I will send a Catalogue of same on application.

JOHN MYERS, Stratford, Ont.
5-1-y-0