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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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"CRAICKMORE DARNLEY" (5667) AND "UNIVAR".  
 TOPGALLANT CLYDESDALES, THE PROPERTY OF MR. T. W. EVANS, YELVERTON, ONTARIO.

### Topgallant Clydesdales.

The year 1893 will long be remembered in Canada as an off year in the importation of Clydesdales; fewer horses of this breed were brought over during last season than in any other year, perhaps, since their introduction. However, the well-known importer and breeder, Mr. T. W. Evans, of Yelverton, broke the ice, and brought out three very superior horses, which in point of excellence are far beyond the average in merit, and in the near future will doubtless occasion winners of the past seasons to look well to their laurels. In more favorable times, while Clydesdale breeders and importers were in the hey-day of their prosperity, it required long figures to bring out horses sufficiently good to carry winnings, and those who have held the fort in the show yards of past years did so at no small cost. At present it requires considerable pluck and enterprise to venture to paying long figures, yet Mr. Evans has evidently dealt with no niggard hand, for horses that can receive a premium for a district in the best breeding grounds of Scotland cannot be purchased without a large outlay, and it is from among this class that these horses have been selected.

In the illustration on the first page of this issue are portrayed two grandly finished horses, these are Craickmore Darnley and Umvar. The horse in the left foreground is Craickmore Darnley (5667). This horse was bred by Mr. Wm. McMaster, Challock, Wigtownshire, Scotland, and is of Royal breeding. He was sired by Darnley (222), his dam by the Mighty Druid (1120), the only horse that ever beat Darnley, while Craickmore Darnley's granddam was by Hercules, and great granddam was by Lochfergus Champion—a combination of breeding that is at the top of the list.

There are few living stallions or mares that are bred in this line. A most worthy scion of the two great families is Craickmore Darnley, a horse that will be heard from in the very near future. He follows closely the type of the best sons of Darnley, and in him are united the great essentials, scale and quality. He stands upon short, well-shaped legs, and the best of feet; he has that unmistakable flinty bone which will outwear the horse, his thighs and forearms are strongly muscled, while his top is built after the most handsome pattern. He carries a high head on a grandly-set neck and shoulders, and possesses sufficient style and action to finish the picture. He won third at Stranraer as a yearling in 1887, second at Stranraer as a two-year-old in 1888, second as a three-year-old at Ayr. Last year a colt of his won third at Kilmarnock and fourth at Ayr, and a filly second at Dalbeattie.

Umvar, standing in the right background, is a four-year-old horse that was very much admired at the last Industrial Exhibition. He was sired by that great son of Lord Erskine, Lord Ailsa, his dam being by Topsman (886). Umvar was considered a great horse in his three-year-old form just after landing, but, like many young horses just shipped over, he wanted middle, and had also lost his feather. In these points he has quite recovered, and has sufficient of both to satisfy the most severe critic. This horse has grand feet and legs, and exceptionally good bone, and stands well enough on his *kitts* to suit a Glasgow judge; he has a grand top, strong, well-coupled back, grand, sloping shoulders and powerful quarters, while his manner of going is second to none—in fact, goes at knee and hock like a Hackney. He won third at Kilbride as a yearling, second at Maryhill as a two-year-old, and carried first at Drymeh, Stirling, Bucklyvie and Killean shows the same year.

Yet another good horse is Blythe Prince, 8478. He was bred by Wm. Jno. Wilson, Stranraer, his sire was Prince of Wales (673), dam by Lord Lyon (189). This is unmistakably a son of the old horse, and in many ways is a counterpart of his distinguished sire. He is hardly up to the scale of either of his stable companions, but has sufficient good points about him to make him an exceedingly desirable animal. He possesses that clean cut bone, well-placed pasterns and strong, large feet, for which the sons of Prince of Wales are distinguished.

The trio of horses we have attempted to describe are not only bred in the most popular lines of the day, but are perfectly distinct in type and breeding; therefore, visitors to the Topgallant Stud are at once assured of finding variety and outstanding excellence.

The Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, has made arrangements to have an apiary established at the Central Experimental Farm. It will be for purely experimental purposes, and under the charge of Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist.

### Meeting of the Central Canada Agricultural Society.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Central Canada Agricultural Society, formerly known as "The Ensilage and Economic Stock Feeding Association," held a very successful convention, lasting two days, in Montreal. Meetings were held on Tuesday, February 6th, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m., and on Wednesday at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., in the Natural History Hall on University Street. The first meeting at 10 a. m. on Tuesday was opened by a very able address by the President, Mr. Wm. Ewing; this was followed by a paper on "Preparation of Soil for Cropping," by Mr. Scott, St. Michel, in introducing whom the President remarked that "if Mr. Scott could preach as well as he practised," his paper would be most instructive, which it undoubtedly was, being followed by a very interesting discussion on drainage, in which Mr. Thos. Irving, of Logan Farm, and Mr. J. X. Perreault took a leading part. In this discussion the relative advantages of wood, stone and tiles as drains were fully brought out, the consensus of opinion being that tiles were the best, although at present their high price was a very serious obstacle in the way of their more general use.

At the afternoon session Prof. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, opened with a very interesting address on grasses, in which he strongly urged farmers to sow a mixture in place of timothy and clover alone, both for meadow and pasture. For the latter purpose he very strongly urged the more general use of both Orchard Grass, or Cock's Foot, and Kentucky Blue, or as it is more commonly called, June Grass, giving the following as an excellent mixture for general use:—Grasses—Timothy, 6 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 2 lbs.; Red Top, 2 lbs.; Blue Grass, 2 lbs. Clovers—Lucerne, 2 lbs.; White Dutch, 2 lbs.; Red, 2 lbs.; Alsike, 2 lbs.—making 16 lbs. of grasses and 8 lbs. of clovers. While in response to an enquiry from one of his audience he recommended for renewing poor, dry upland pasture a mixture of Hard Fescue, Sheep Fescue and Canada Blue Grass (known botanically as *Poa Compressa*, while Kentucky Blue Grass is termed *Poa Pratensis*). *Brome Grass* Prof. Fletcher also stated to be a very valuable grass, although it has the disadvantage of being somewhat hard to eradicate; and for very wet, low land, which cannot be drained, he suggested the use of such grasses as Canadian Blue Joint and Canary Reed Grass—coarse but succulent grasses which may be cut early for soiling.

After the discussion on grasses had terminated, Prof. Fletcher gave a short paper on "The Horn Fly," in which he advocated the use of kerosene emulsion as a preventative of their attacks, the cattle to be sprayed every second morning. He also stated that in those states in which this pest had first appeared they had only lasted for three years, disappearing after the third.

At the evening session Sir Donald A. Smith took the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. J. W. Robertson, who gave a most interesting address, entitled "Agriculture and Culture," in which he showed how, by using his brains as well as his muscle, the farmer could very much better his position and elevate his calling.

The morning session on Wednesday opened with a short account by Prof. Robertson of some of their experimental work carried on at Ottawa in hog feeding, after which the President called on Messrs. Walker, of Huntingdon, Mair, of Howick, and Tait, of St. Laurent, to address the meeting, which they did, provoking an interesting discussion, in which Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, Manager of the Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, and others took part.

This was followed by a few words from Mr. Sidney Fisher, of Knowlton, on "Feeding Dairy Cows," after which the meeting adjourned till 2 p. m., when Prof. Robertson led off with an address on "The Most Profitable Methods of Feeding for Winter Milk," in which he pointed out the strong points of the silo, laying special emphasis on the good results obtained at the Experimental Farm from the mixture of corn, horse beans and sunflowers, which he has advocated during the last two years.

After the discussion which followed this address, before adjourning till the next convention, it was moved by Mr. J. X. Perreault and seconded by Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, that this Association do hold another meeting at the time of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in this city next fall; this was carried unanimously.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday the board of directors for the ensuing year was elected, and at their first meeting, Mr. Wm. Ewing, who has served as President for three years, and done yeoman service for the Association, declining re-election, Mr. A. J. Dawes, of Lachine, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. S. Fisher, Vice-President.

This Association is doing capital work among the farmers on the Island of Montreal, and in some parts of Eastern Ontario and the Townships, and it is to be hoped very much that it will receive every encouragement from farmers all through Quebec and Eastern Ontario, for whose benefit it has been established. The Hon. Louis Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, attended the convention and promised all the aid in his power, including a grant towards printing the report of the meeting, which we understand will be printed in both English and French.

### STOCK.

#### Mr. John A. McGillivray's Horned Dorsets at Chicago.

Pressure of work has prevented my sooner writing you in reference to your reports of the awards at the recent World's Columbian Exposition. I do not wish to take up much of your space or time, but I must claim sufficient portion thereof to take exception to your report in so far as it refers to the Dorset Horn sheep.

I do not complain so much that, wherever you speak of the honors won by Canada, you place Mr. Hector first and me second: that is only a matter of order at most, although you would think the man that took half of the first prizes awarded, his name would naturally appear first when speaking of the awards, and not the one who took third place. But that is, as I said before, of little matter. It looks to me like the article was inspired by Mr. Hector or some one in his interests. Let me just say here that I hope it was not. I have been asked by several of the stock journals to send a report of the Dorset Horn exhibit, and I have refused in each instance, as I think these reports should come from an unbiased quarter. And now, while I take exception to your report, I do not wish to reflect adversely upon Mr. Hector or his flock, because his flock is a good one; but having taken first place with my sheep now these two years past, not only throughout the different exhibitions in Canada but at the World's Fair as well, and those same sheep having taken first place in all the leading English exhibitions during the last two years, it is just that I should claim a recognition of the position that my sheep have attained.

In the article in question, you say, "The aged ewe, Cottage Perfect, owned by T. W. Hector, being considered as near perfection as possible, some prominent breeders from Dorset saying they never saw her equal at any show in England." Now, as far as I am aware, there was only one prominent breeder of our sheep present from England, who is a brother of the Secretary of our Association, Mr. Ensor, of Dorchester. Now this Mr. Ensor informed me that he never saw as many fine specimens of this class of sheep in any one flock, either in the Old World or the New, as he found in mine. There was another young man there, I suppose of some eighteen or twenty years, who is the son of a prominent English breeder, and who, while he spoke very highly of my sheep, possibly may have spoken after the same manner of what you say was said about Mr. Hector's sheep. But surely that ought not to be used to make people believe that the Dorset men from the Old World present at the Exhibition thought more of that sheep than the one that succeeded in carrying away the sweepstakes prize from her.

I showed an old ewe against Mr. Hector in this class, a ewe that had fed her lamb up till July, and a ewe that I did not intend exhibiting at all at the Columbian Exposition until September; and even handicapped in that way (because I am sure Mr. Hector's ewe had not had a lamb for many months prior to the time mine had), still it took the judges half an hour to try and decide which was the more worthy, and before they succeeded in coming to a conclusion they had to call in a third man.

But when Mr. Hector's ewe, Cottage Perfect, came to be exhibited against my ewe, Sister 3236, these two same judges that had disputed as to the relative merits between the other two ewes, did not take two minutes in awarding the first prize, including the silver cup, to my ewe.

Now surely in view of those facts, which you surely were not aware of when the article in question was written, does it not appear unjust to give the prominence you do to Mr. Hector's ewe, and not even mention the ewe that left her far behind in the race? Nor can it be said that this ewe did more than she was entitled to in this competition, because at the four great exhibitions in the Old World, winding up with the Royal, she also took first, namely, the exhibitions at the following places: Somerset County's Show, Royal County's Show, Bath and West of England Show and the Royal Show of England. More than that, her breeder, who also bred Mr. Hector's ewe to which reference is made, informed me when delivering her that she was the best sheep he ever raised, and surely he ought to be a judge.

I see you do say a kindly word or two of my flock, but why you praise up Wallace to the exclusion of saying a single kind word of Dugald, who not only took second at the Royal of England, but took first place two years hand running at the exhibitions in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, and also first place in his class at Chicago, I cannot understand. In my opinion he is the best ram ever imported into this country. Certainly he has met in competition all the other leading rams, or at least most of them, and has never been beaten in his class yet, and ran a strong race for sweepstakes against a young ram of two years of age at Chicago; whereas Wallace only took third place in the sweepstakes competition.

I wish to take exception to the further statement, "The ewes of two years and under three, (speaking of Mr. Hector's), together with the shearings, all imported this summer, were as good as England could produce at the Royal." I wish to inform you that my ewe that took first prize at Chicago in the yearlings also took first prize at the Royal against the very ewes that you are speaking

of here, and yet you tell us that the ones that took second place at Chicago and second place at the Royal were as good as England could produce. You also say his ewe lambs came out this summer, and showed fine breeding and careful attention. Now do you think this is hardly fair towards my ewe lambs, ones of my own breeding having taken first place and ones that I imported this year taking second place, both of them ahead of those that you speak of in such laudatory terms?

Let me just say to you, Mr. Editor, that all I want is fair play in your criticisms, and any man scanning his eye along your prize list, where my name is mentioned opposite each prize I have taken, will readily see how unfair your criticisms are, and had you wished to have been fair to me you could never have looked over the list and then written as you have done. However, I attribute it, not to malice or unkindness, but simply to the fact that you must have permitted some one to have written your criticisms who are interested in Mr. Hector's flock more than in mine, and the same had been, perhaps, overlooked when getting insertion in your columns.

I do not like to complain, but unfortunately one of the American newspapers seems to have been inspired in the same way as yours, and, while not nearly as unfair to my sheep as your article is, still it is unfair, and I am writing them in the same matter after the same manner as I am writing you, and I trust that in justice to myself you will give this letter of mine an insertion in your valuable paper, so that it may be as extensively read as were your criticisms, which I complain were unfair to me and to my flock, which I have taken a great deal of pains and upon which I have spent a great deal of money in order to get it first place, not only on this continent, but in the world, of Dorset Horn sheep breeding.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The topic of conversation amongst farmers at present, and for the past few weeks, has been the weather. You have a climate in Canada, but we have none here. The vagaries of the season have been wonderful, and show no signs of abatement. For example, on Monday morning we had all arrangements made to start for the north to view some herds and studs; but while the previous day was one of the most boisterous and wet experienced this year, on Monday morning the earth was iron-bound with frost, and so we remained at home. On Tuesday the wind blew a gale from the southwest, and, in spite of Job's view, we had bitter cold and a heavy snow fall. Next we had a delightful variety on Wednesday, from snow by way of frost and sleet to rain, and now for two days, Thursday and Friday, it has rained and no mistake.

The average agricultural scribe is doleful in these circumstances. He sets out with a discourse on the fluctuations of the weather as we have done, he deprecates the state of the markets, the price of potatoes, the prospect of the turnips being wasted by the sudden alterations of frost and snow, and even the fact that wheat straw can be sold for 80s. per ton of 2,240 pounds does not improve matters, but he keeps on grumbling, so that he is anything but a pleasant companion. On the whole the local correspondent of the agricultural press in this country is disposed to be a pessimist and a confirmed grumbler. But in this he to some extent reflects the spirit of the farmer, who has a bad reputation as a grumbler. Sometimes he has cause. It is hard lines to have to keep your straw at home and consume it on the farm, where it may be worth about ten shillings per ton to you, when you might be realizing eight times that amount. This arises from the absurd clauses still to be found in some farm leases. These bind the farmer to consume certain of the products of the farm on the farm—irrespective altogether of the condition of the markets. No greater hardship than this can, under present circumstances, be conceived, and farmers are not unnaturally rebelling against such conditions. The Agricultural Holdings Act was one of the first indications that the people had come to rule in this country. Formerly landlords made the laws, and, being human, they made them to suit themselves; but the tenant, when foreign competition began to make the shoe pinch, thought of looking into matters, and, although little good came of his proposals at first, in the end he will likely come to his kingdom.

There is no use in blaming the landlord too much. He simply did what the farmer would very likely have done had he been making the laws—he would have made them to suit himself. Scottish leases contain many absurd clauses, and this which treats the farmer as though he were a child is about as absurd as any. Fortunately the pressure of the times is compelling the landlord to think less about how the tenant farms, and more about the solid fact that he does farm, and that to such good purpose that he is able to pay his rent. This is the chief recommendation which a farmer has in these times. The immense quantities of wheat sent here by Canadians and Americans have rendered the growing of this valuable cereal ruinous. The heavy clay lands where it was formerly grown are going out of cultivation, and such subjects as clay pastures have actually been discussed at farmers' club meetings. These pastures are costly to lay down, and do not come to their maturity until the third year. They are better adapted for the production of dairy produce than for feeding, and

there is a strong disposition on the part of farmers who have been accustomed to high farming to revert to grazing. Something, however, will require to be done, for the conditions which formerly prevailed will not now be of any use.

The rain, it raineth every day, and the man who can be happy under such depressing circumstances must be a veritable Mark Tapley. All kinds of farm work are at a standstill, and everything is soaked. Trade generally indicates some improvement here. Ship-building, which is the great industry in the Clydes Valley, offers to revive and a better future may be in store for us. The effect of a revival in trade will of course be generally beneficial, but agriculture will be the last department affected. When all is said and done, horses remain a remunerative branch of farm stock, and attract a vast amount of enthusiasm to themselves. Both Clydesdales and Shires are selling well, and phenomenal prices were recorded at recent sales of Shires. One mare, Dunsmore Gloaming, the champion of last year, was sold at Mr. Murtry's sale a fortnight ago for 1010 gs., and Lord Wantage had a really good sale last week. Shires, like Clydesdales, run on specific lines, and Harold and Premier are the Darnley and Prince of Wales of the Shire breed. There is a circle of Shire fanciers, who are at present booming the Shire as the Shorthorn was boomed from fifteen to twenty years ago. One member of the ring buys from another, and they thus help each other's sales.

We have comparatively few wealthy men in the Clydesdale ranks, still those who continue with us are enthusiastic, and whether they breed or buy they always do well for the breed. The most enthusiastic of these is Mr. John Gilmour, of Montrave, who is one of the most liberal-minded gentlemen in Scotland. His magnificent stud comprises both the redoubtable, Prince of Albion and Moss Rose, and last week the whole was inspected by the students attending the Edinburgh classes. Next week the famous Hatton studs, owned by Mr. Walter S. Park, will be inspected by the students attending the Glasgow classes, under Professor Wright.

This is the season in which stud books appear. Four have lately come into our hands—the Record of the Hunter Improvement Society, the Hackney Stud Book, the Shire Stud Book and the Clydesdale Stud Book. The first is rather an unique record. It is made up of particulars of horses and mares qualified according to certain standards to breed hunters. A thoroughbred stallion is generally regarded as the best sire of a hunter, provided he has strength enough. His stock, out of three-parts-bred mares, are good hunting stock as a rule, but many experiments have been tried to get heavy weight hunters, and the Hunters' Improvement Society was formed to carry out some ideas on the subject. It has done excellent work, and in union with the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding will this year hold a show in London, beginning on Tuesday, 6th March. Hitherto this show has been held in conjunction with the Hackney Show, but the hall became overcrowded, and last year it was resolved to carry on three separate shows during spring. The Shire Show opens first on Tuesday, the 20th February, the Hackney Show on Tuesday, 27th February, and the Thoroughbred Show a week later. The Scottish National Clydesdale Show holds in Glasgow on March 9th, and bids fair to be one of the best ever held. The Cawdor Challenge Cup has given an impetus to this show, and speculation is rife as to the winner of the cup for 1894. At present it is held by Mr. James Kilpatrick with Prince of Kyle 7155, and in 1892 it was held by Mr. Wm. Renwick with Prince Alexander 8899. Whether both of these champions will again face the music is uncertain—one of them, Prince of Kyle, will if all goes well. All of the stud books contain portraits of 1893 champions. The Shire Society has adopted the principles to which the Clydesdale Society has steadfastly clung of giving photographs of the horses and not sketches. The result will be altogether in favor of the formation by foreigners of right opinion on British breeds. Clydesdale men have never shrunk from this ordeal, while fully conscious that sometimes photographs fail to do justice to horses. Still our conviction is that a photograph, however defective, is much to be preferred to the best model, which only shows what one would like a horse to be, but does not represent one as it really is. Rokeby Harold and Rokeby Fuchsia amongst the Shires are superior animals, and Mr. Parnell, Rugby, who had something to do with bringing forward both, is to be congratulated on his work. What will strike most people who look at the portraits in the Clydesdale Stud Book is that the young mare, Queen of the Roses, is very like her dam, the famous Moss Rose. She seems to grow more and more like her every day, and as she appears in the photo, bare foot and heavy in foal, she will not be easily beaten. Prince of Kyle also makes a capital picture.

The horse export trade during 1893, it now appears, was almost wholly confined to Hackneys. They seem to be the only breed which either Americans or Canadians will buy. The continent seems also to be becoming a Hackney market, and trade to various countries in Europe has been fairly good. In Scotland the breeding of nags is becoming more and more popular, and before long the best of the breed will be found in the north. Mr. Alex. Morton, Gowbank, Darvel, has been the great pioneer Hackney breeder in Scotland, and after

somewhat weary waiting he has at length succeeded in enlisting an energetic body of supporters with him. Sketches of several of the studs have been appearing in the Scottish Farmer, and some of the choicest blood in the country will be seen at the sales to take place in the early spring. I had intended saying something about the cattle trade, but the mail goes and I will reserve remarks on that subject until next letter. SCOTLAND YET.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Veterinary.**

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 280 ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

MEGRIMS—STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR WHITE WYANDOTTES.

M. E. MAYBEE, Trenton:—"Will you please tell me what is the name, cause and cure of that disease of hens, where they evince a desire to wring their own necks?"

I have submitted this question to several poultry experts, and they are of opinion that it is Megrimis, an affection of the brain, and incurable. Can you send me a bird, dying or dead, and I will make a *post mortem*, and probably be able to tell you something of this disease?

In answer to your second question, I have copied the following from the Standard of Excellence:

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

DISQUALIFICATIONS:—Any feathers on shanks and toes; permanent white or yellow in the ear lobes; comb other than rose; wry tails, deformed beaks, feathers other than white.

STANDARD WEIGHTS:—Cock, 8½ lbs.; Cockerel, 7½ lbs.; Hen, 6½ lbs.; Pullet, 5½ lbs.

MALE:—Head,—Short; Beak,—Well curved; Eyes,—Large, clear and bright; Face,—Bright red; Comb,—Rose, low, firm on top, oval in shape, terminating in a small spike; Wattles,—Medium length; Ear lobes,—Well developed, and bright red short necks; Back,—Short, broad and flat at shoulders; Saddle,—Full, and rising with a concave sweep to tail; Breast,—Full and round; Body,—Short, deep keel bone, straight; Wings,—Medium size and well folded; Tail,—Well developed; Color of plumage,—Pure white throughout.

FEMALE:—Head,—Short; Crown,—Broad; Beak,—Well curved, yellow; Eyes,—Large, clear and bright; Face,—Bright red; Comb,—Rose; Wattles,—Rather short; Ear lobes,—Well developed; Neck,—Short and well arched; Body and Fluff,—Body should be deep and wide at sides, keel bone straight; Fluff,—Full and abundant; Wings,—Medium and well folded; Legs, Toes and Thighs,—Short, stout and well covered with soft feathers; Shanks,—Free from feathers, in color bright yellow; Plumage,—Pure white throughout.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THE SELF-HIVER AND FERTILIZING QUEENS.**

F. W. RICHARDSON, Hazeldean:—"In your account of the test of the self-hiver by the Experimental Union, on page twenty-four, Mr. Holtermann is made to report a patent self-hiver to place between the old and new hive, the queen to pass direct from one to the other. When would impregnation take place? Most beekeepers (myself amongst the number) hold that the queen is fertilized on the wing at the time of the swarming, and only then. If such an authority as Mr. Holtermann would deny that as a fact, it would knock our theory higher than a kite."

ANSWERED BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

In answer to the above, would say: Those having to devote a large amount of attention to other matters, yet keeping a few swarms of bees, are often at a loss to know how to prevent the loss of swarms. We know that if the first swarm is lost, as a rule the season's profits have been lost, for this is the swarm which would give us the bulk of increase. The self-hiver is an attachment by means of which the queen is prevented from issuing with the swarm, and is directed, in her attempts to escape with the swarm, to the new hive. She does not fly at all. The swarm returns, and as before explained, finds the queen in the new hive. Now, were this contrivance left between the new and old hive for any length of time, the new queen, which hatches in the old hive, would not be able to fly out and become impregnated on the wing—the only way she will become impregnated. Other difficulties might also arise. Therefore, the lower and new hive should be examined every few days, and if the queen is found therein, the old hive above removed, as also the self-hiver. The same should be done if the swarm is seen to issue by accident. The old queen leaves the hive with the swarm; the young queen, which usually emerges from the cell about nine days after the swarm issues, generally flies out for impregnation four to ten days after emerging from the cell. Perhaps friend Richardson knows more than he claims; in any case he is the means of drawing attention to an important point in connection with the management of self-hivers.

## DAIRY.

## Questions for Factorymen.

We have sent out the following questions to a few cheese factories that paid their patrons last season by the Babcock Test. Not having the addresses, we were unable to send to them all, and therefore take this opportunity of inviting every one who tried the test system to send in the result of the experience gained, whether satisfactory or otherwise. Others will be trying the plan this year, and practical information along this line will be helpful. What we desire is a perfectly frank and impartial discussion of the subject. As active preparations for the season's operations will soon begin, replies should be in at as early a date as possible. The questions are as follows:—

1. Do you find the test an improvement on the "pooling" system, and if so, for what reason?
2. Will you continue it this season, and if not, for what reason?
3. What method do you follow in taking and preserving samples of milk?
4. How often do you test, and what points do you deem needful of special care in making the tests?
5. By whom is the expense borne, and what would you say is a fair estimate of the expenses per patron for materials, extra labor, etc.
6. Do you prefer having the maker do the testing, or would you favor one man doing the testing for a group of factories?

## Western Dairymen's Association.

(Continued from Page 88.)

A spirited discussion followed, in which Mr. Gould stated that Virginia corn would do well in Minnesota, and he did not see why it would not do well in Ontario. He would allow the corn to stand until it was past the boiling stage. He fed ensilage to all his animals—fattening steers, lambs and colts. His ration for milkers was fifty pounds ensilage, five pounds ground wheat and shorts, and five pounds hay.

Prof. Dean then read an interesting paper on composite milk testing in the factory, to which we have already referred. He outlined the different methods of making the test, and gave many practical hints to cheesemakers.

## PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE ON A FARM.

"My Experience and Practical Results of Farming 120 Acres of Land for the Past Four Years" was the subject of a thoroughly practical address delivered by Mr. D. M. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont. He set out with the text that farming as a rule does not pay. If the professors who give us our theories could show us how the farm could be made more profitable they would have accomplished much. Farming could be made to pay if those engaged in it went about it properly. He then proceeded to give the results from his own experience. His farm was composed of 120 acres of lightish land, which had been cropped for about sixty years, and for a part of this time had been rented. Four years ago, when he took hold of the place, it was very poor and run out. His first move was to reconstruct the buildings, and to erect silos, so as to render them better fitted for the production of milk, pork and beef.

He then gave the items from his last year's books, which showed a profit of \$1,200 for the year, which had all been obtained by hired help. This help, he said, was worth \$2 per day to him, while he only paid on the average \$1.00 per day. His profits were largely due to a definite plan of work, and owing to lack of system about the laying out of work he thought that the average farmer received less than a dollar per day for his work. Farming could be made to pay, and pay well, even if the farmer had to hire all his help, if he only applied the same business methods to his work that the manufacturer did. The best means of increasing the fertility of the soil is by the purchase of animal foods; he had used both commercial fertilizers and city manure, and had come to the conclusion that they were both too expensive, and would not pay except under special circumstances. Every stable should be looked upon as a fertilizer establishment. He then showed in a very significant manner how when we increase the product of an acre that we decrease the cost in the inverse ratio.

He proposed the establishment of small model farms in different parts of the county, one for each county, or, perhaps, even for each township. These should be object lessons to the farmers in the vicinity, who could thus see scientific methods applied on a paying basis. The Provincial Government were spending large sums of money on dairymen's conventions, agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, while the Federal Government was spending equally large sums upon experimental farms, but there was such a wide gulf between these and the farmer that he would be drowned if he tried to reach them. What the farmers wanted were small farms, where they could see and profit by the application on a paying basis of business principles and scientific methods.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. McPherson stated that he kept all his manure under cover, and drew it out during the winter, putting it in small piles ready to be spread on the corn fields in the spring. What is left over he uses to top dress his pastures in the fall. His best land is kept for what are for him the most paying crops—corn and pas-

ture, and the poorest land for grain. His rotation is two years pasture, two years corn, and one year grain.

## OFFICERS ELECTED.

Upon the recommendation of the nominating committee, the following officers were elected:—President, Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock; First Vice-President, A. F. McLaren, Windsor; Second Vice-President, John S. Pearce, London.

Mr. Geary, the retiring president, then introduced the president-elect in a neat speech, to which Mr. Pattullo replied in a fitting manner. He considered the position of president of a dairymen's association as the most honorable that a man could be selected to fill. He referred to the retiring president and his work of the past year in the highest terms. A vote of thanks was then moved and carried unanimously to the retiring president.

## PROF. ROBERTSON.

Prof. Robertson delivered his address on "The Winter Dairy Movement in Ontario," to which we have referred in a former issue. The audience was intensely interested during the entire address, and at the close an interesting discussion took place, in which a member who had misunderstood Professor Robertson in regard to speaking of the maturing of corn for the silo, asked why you should allow your corn to come to maturity and not your hay crop. The answer given was that they should be both cut about the same period of growth, when the seeds are in the milk stage. Corn can be put in the silo a little later than this period and no loss occur, because the juice of the stalk will keep the cobs and grain soft, so that it will be entirely digested, while, on the other hand, if the hay is allowed to get a little too ripe much of the most valuable part, the seed, will be shaken out, and what is left is encased in such a hard, dry skin that the most of it will go through the animal undigested.

Prof. Robertson had found no trouble from the seeds of sunflowers being undigested, the ensilage keeping them soft and moist, so that they could be crushed between the thumb and finger.

Plant the sunflowers as early as possible in the spring, which will likely be two weeks before the corn, while the beans should not be planted until three weeks afterwards, as his experiments of the past year show that the beans do better when they are planted alone, and later than the corn.

In answer to a question on the effect of freezing upon cream, he said that he had butter made from cream which had been frozen, and experts had pronounced it better than that from unfrozen cream. His opinion was that frozen milk would do no injury to either butter or cheese if the milk was ripened sufficiently afterwards.

In answer to a question on the safety of feeding ensilage, he said that he would feed cows all the ensilage that they would eat, but would feed five pounds of cut straw with every fifty pounds of ensilage.

Mr. Gould fed, as a rule, fifty pounds of ensilage and five pounds cut hay; this winter he was feeding ensilage alone, and his cows were doing as well as when they were fed hay.

As soon as milk is soured or slightly coagulated the butterfat cannot be taken out by the separator. The only way of securing the butter is to churn it. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that no sour or slightly tainted milk should be taken in at the butter factory.

In case of diarrhoea in calves, Mr. Gould advised the giving of two teaspoonfuls of rennet extract in milk.

In answer to a question as to the best method of keeping butter, he said that he would not advise farmers to hold butter for an advance in price, for the reason that fresh butter always commands the highest price, and the risk of loss through deterioration in flavor is very great.

Senator Read, of Belleville, here addressed the meeting for a short time. He gave a review of the dairy industry in his district from its inception in 1865, when his prize of \$100 to the first factory established under the joint stock plan was won, up to the present time.

## THE NEW VERSUS THE OLD.

Dr. S. S. Vanslyke, Chemist of the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., gave the results of the past season's work in experimenting with the different samples of milk, which proved conclusively the great advantages which the new system of paying for milk had over the old way of pooling it all together. The results given were from two seasons' experiments, in which they had actually handled a million pounds of milk. The common system of pooling all milk for cheese factories assumes that all milk has an equal value for cheese production, but his experiment had shown that the cheese from a hundred pounds of milk will vary from eight to fourteen pounds, which at once disproves this assumption.

Fat and casein are the only constituents of value which enter cheesemaking. We have a practical and simple method of determining the amount of butterfat in milk, but have no reliable way, except by chemical analysis, of determining the proportion of casein in milk.

Is the fat of milk a reliable indication of the value of milk for cheesemaking? This was the great question that was agitating the minds of dairymen at the present day. His experiments at the Geneva Station go to show that the fat and casein are found in practically the same relative

proportion in all ordinary factory milk. The proportion was two-thirds pound of casein to every pound of fat. Three per cent. milk contained two per cent. of casein, four per cent. milk would contain 2.67 or 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of casein, while five per cent. milk would hardly keep up this ratio, the percentage being but 3.15 instead of 3.30, which the ratio would call for. Five per cent. milk is above the average milk, and in any case the variation was so small that it need not be taken into account, for the additional butterfat would add to the value of cheese. The amount of cheese made to each increase in the butterfat of milk is given in the following table.

Prof. Vanslyke was satisfied that for all practical purposes the fat and casein go hand in hand.

The second objection urged against the test is that when the fat gets beyond a certain limit a large amount would be lost in the whey. He then referred to the following table, which was the result of his own experiments, and showed that more fat was recovered from rich milk than from the poorer milk:

Per cent. of Fat in Milk.	Loss of Fat.	Fat in Whey.	Cheese from 1,000 lbs. Milk	Cheese from 1 lb. of Butter fat.
3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32	9.6	9.20	2.73
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4	.33	8.5	10.30	2.67
4 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	5.5	11.34	2.37
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5	.28	5.9	13.00	2.72
5 upwards.	.25	6.0	13.62	2.66

Reasons why the old method should be discarded: 1st, Unfair, because it is based on a false assumption; 2nd, The old system offers no inducement for dairymen to improve the quality of their milk; 3rd, It offers a premium for dishonesty.

The new method should be adopted because, 1st, Fat in milk is an accurate test of its value for cheesemaking; 2nd, Pays for what is in the milk that will make cheese and not for water; 3rd, Does away with all dishonesty.

## DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Vanslyke said that the smaller loss in the case of the rich milk was doubtless due to the smaller amount of milk used. It was impossible to get a large amount testing a high per cent. He had not found any difference in the loss of fat in different qualities of milk where different amounts of rennet had been used. He did not think, so long as there was a sufficient quality of rennet used, that the amount had anything to do with the loss of fat. The loss of casein in cheesemaking is about one-tenth of one per cent. Dry weather he had found had had a more injurious effect on the casein than it had on the fat. After the fall rains it was noticed that the casein returned to its normal standard.

Mr. Ballantyne thought that this system should be thoroughly ventilated, and that every factory should pay according to the butterfat.

Mr. Parker, Elma factory, said that the Babcock would educate the farmer to take better care of his milk, for if he did not aerate his milk it would not test so high. Where there were complaints about the Babcock from companies, he thought it was more owing to the bad season than the fault of the test. A number here gave their experience in favor of the Babcock test.

Mr. McPherson, who controls about seventy-five factories, did not see how anyone could doubt the good effect of the Babcock. He here gave some examples of where the patrons' milk did not test high, owing to neglect of caring for and aerating the milk. He is using the Babcock in fifteen of his factories.

## MR. JOHN GOULD.

Mr. Gould then delivered an address containing an immense amount of information upon the "Natal Life of the Dairy cow."

He gave a laughable description of the evolution of the dairy cow of Ohio. The care of a dairy cow should begin a year before she was born. He then gave a few notes from his own farm. His cows were tied in the stable all day; he did not think that exercise was necessary for cows in the winter months, provided they had plenty of air space. Each cow should not have less than five hundred cubic feet.

He would prefer a clay floor, and had found nothing equal to fresh horse manure as an absorbent. He would have the little calf appear in October. Twenty-six or twenty-eight months of age is early enough for the heifer to come in. He thought that it injured their constitution to breed them before this time.

Put the cows in the stable as soon as the nights begin to get cold. \$5.00 worth of bran is worth \$25.00 worth of dog in coaxing them into the barn.

Put the mouth of the ventilators down to within a couple of feet of the floor. Feed only twice a day. Pump water into a tank in stable, in order to get it up to the same temperature as the stable before watering.

## INSPECTOR MILLAR'S REPORT.

Mr. J. B. Millar, instructor and inspector for the Western Dairymen's Association, then delivered his third annual report. During the past season he had visited seventy-eight cheese factories and one cheese and butter factory. In the performance of his duties he had travelled 6040 miles by train and had driven 1575 miles. He had tested 3,000 samples of milk, fifty-seven of which tested less than three per cent., and five less than two per cent. He had had information against thirty-five

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE**

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Very heavy Asiatics are better off bedded down with leaves or straw than given a roost. At most, a roost for such birds should not exceed one foot in height.

A scratching pen is a necessity in every well arranged poultry house. It should be under the same roof with the roosting room, and if in a sheltered position, the south side may be left open.

How little some people know about Canada. The Ontario Minister of Agriculture has received a letter from a New Zealand firm asking particulars about the butter industry of this country, as it wishes to ship New Zealand butter to us by the C. P. R. Steamships. The inquirers will be told that we have plenty of butter in Canada, and also some to spare for our less fortunate neighbors.

Give the boys an interest in the farm; give them a pure-bred colt or calf and see the interest taken in the feed and care; the pedigree is soon familiar, and the foundation is made for a successful breeder of that boy, and he will not leave the farm. We know boys who were given a pair of pigs, and they soon had a herd of pedigreed swine. A pair of pedigreed lambs in the hands of the boys soon makes a flock of sheep—the pride of the farm.

patrons for tampering with their milk; thirty-three of these pleaded guilty, and the other two were proven guilty, the fines running from five to fifteen dollars and costs. These fines, in his opinion, were altogether too small, for in some cases the patrons admitted that they had been systematically adding water to the milk for weeks. In one case, the adulteration was so great that for every dollar the patron received for milk he had received a dollar and a-half for water.

There was a Babcock tester in thirty-five of the factories which he visited. He believed that this was the only fair way to pay for milk, for in every case where the system was adopted, the milk they received had a much better flavor than formerly, owing to the additional care given it by the patron; the natural result is that a corresponding improvement in the quality of the cheese was observable. In addition to the above, the Babcock has a tendency to induce the patrons to feed their cows more liberally, and give them better care generally.

In regard to the making of the tests, he would recommend that a number of factories, say ten or twelve, should co-operate and engage some competent person to do the testing. It would not cost as much as it does at present, and would be much more satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Millar closed by urging upon the cheesemakers the more strict attention to details, and especially the more careful boxing of the cheese.

Mr. J. L. Leach complained that he had not been able to obtain the services of Mr. Millar last year, and suggested that, as the work had grown to such an enormous extent, the Association should employ another man, so that no factories should be neglected.

In speaking of the Babcock test, Mr. Scott, Sparta, said that a few of his patrons had kicked, but it was principally because he had not furnished the patrons with full information so that they understood what they were doing. He expected to put the Babcock back in his factory next season.

Mr. Pearce considered that there was no excuse for a cheater making not knowing how to run a Babcock tester.

In answer to a question on the cause of variations in the butterfat, Mr. John Robertson said that it might be due to variations in the strength of acid, but it was more likely to be due to the condition of cows. A cow must be in a normal condition to give a reliable test of butterfat. When two or more cows in a herd were running, he had known the milk to drop down greatly in the amount of butterfat.

PROF. FLETCHER ON "BUGS."

This was the comprehensive title of an address, brimful of useful information, delivered by Prof. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist. There was, he said, a tremendous amount of loss sustained by agriculture from injurious insects, fungus diseases and noxious weeds. Two-thirds of this loss could be saved if people would only apply the proper remedies at the right time. Injurious insects, he said, were on the increase, owing to the larger area of cultivation. He showed the necessity of keeping down weeds, for insects which fed on native plants would spread to cultivated plants and thus affect the food supply. He explained the different stages in the life of an insect, and how this knowledge enabled us to apply the remedies at the right moment. Insects were of two great classes—those that sucked the blood or juice from animals or plants, and those which had biting jaws. A mixture of soapsuds and coal oil in the form of an emulsion would kill the suckers, while it would be necessary to apply poison of some kind to destroy the second class. Among preventative methods, the most important were high culture, clean farming and rotation of crops. The active remedies comprised the application of all the well-known insecticides. These he discussed at length, and explained the best methods of preparation and application. Unslaked lime, used in the same proportion as the Paris green, has been found to prevent the injuring of tender foliage, such as plums, by the effects of the Paris green.

In speaking of the horn fly, he thought that it would gradually grow less, until it ceased to be considered a pest.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

When the general discussion had concluded, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was introduced to the audience, who received him with great enthusiasm. "The first thing I want to say," he began, "is that this is certainly a grand meeting." He was pleased to be present and see that twenty-five years of earnest and incessant work had brought its deserved reward, and to-day Ontario stands first among all competitors as a producer of the finest cheese that the market demands. He congratulated the Association upon its success, and commended the action of the Association in increasing the number of meetings held under its patronage. This action will have the effect of bringing the farmer and cheesemaker nearer together. The cheesemaker is helpless to produce the best product unless he has the hearty co-operation of the farmer, who furnishes the milk; on the other hand, the farmer is equally helpless without the services of the cheesemaker.

He then referred to the returns which were sent in to his department, which showed that there was a falling off of nearly six million pounds of milk per month during the dry summer. This was too

much of a reduction and should be guarded against by growing a sufficient quantity of green fodder, and then the cows, like those of the men who lived in Ohio, would never know when there had been a drought. He closed by saying that he was satisfied with the return which the Government money which had been invested in the Western Dairymen's Association was making. It has been well-spent money, and whoever happens to be in the Legislature cannot do better than to continue the grant to the Association.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was held in the Salvation Army Barracks, and, commodious as it was, there was scarcely room for all who were present.

When Mr. C. E. Chadwick, the venerable Honorary Secretary of the Association and father of the organization, rose to address the meeting, he was greeted with an enthusiastic welcome and continuous cheering. He said that it was gratifying to him to find such an assemblage, for, looking back five and twenty years, he could say that this was the most successful convention that he had ever witnessed. He gave a few statistics to show the great improvement which had been made in the wealth of the country; this, he said, was largely due to the efforts of the Ontario dairymen. All credit was due to the resolute and determined men who had contributed to make out of the forest a fertile field. They had heard it said on too many occasions that the country was going to the dogs, and that our people were leaving it to go to a better, but he defied them to find one on the face of the earth. It had been said that our land was depreciating in value, but taking it on the whole, there was not a country in the world where the depreciation had not been greater than it had been in Canada.

Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, and Mr. D. M. McPherson were then called upon to stand a severe cross-questioning in regard to the papers which they had delivered. In the discussion, Mr. McPherson further explained his plan of establishing small model farms throughout the country. A farmer, he said, must have an income greater than his outlay, or he would soon be sold out by the sheriff. It costs more for a farmer to live now than it did formerly, but he thought that this expensive living had come to stay, and that the successful man must devote his energies to the economy of production.

In regard to dehorning, he said that he would not dehorn until the animals were one or two years old. Mr. Gould was again called to describe his method of filling a silo and the cultivation of the corn to a deeply interested audience.

Prof. Robertson recounted the triumphs which were won at the World's Fair, and impressed upon the audience the lessons which they had taught. Above all, Prof. Robertson appealed to the dairymen not to relax their efforts or to rest upon their laurels, but to strive to accomplish in the future still more glorious victories.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Association and the hearty appreciation of the dairymen to Mr. A. F. McLaren, who acted as judge at the World's Fair; to the Dairy Commissioner for his services in selecting the cheese, and to the buyers who responded to his invitation and devoted considerable time to the selection of goods for the exhibit; to the town of Ingersoll and the Board of Trade, and to the speakers who have all aided in the success of this the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held by the Dairymen's Association.

Closing speeches were then made by Mr. Pattullo, Senator Read, Mr. Derbyshire and Mr. Ballantyne.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The citizens of Ingersoll entertained the dairymen to a banquet on the last night of the convention, the memories of which will linger long in the hearts of those whose privilege it was to be of the company. After the delicacies of the menu had been thoroughly discussed, the toast of "The Queen" was honored in a fitting manner. Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, was called upon to speak on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, in response to the toast, "Our neighbors." Dairymen, he said, were brothers the world over, no matter under what government they might chance to live.

"The Canadian Parliament" was the next toast, and it was replied to by Senator Read, of Belleville, who though over eighty years of age is still hale and hearty, and takes as much interest in dairying as ever. Sir Richard Cartwright, who represents this riding in the Dominion Parliament, was greeted with an outburst of applause on rising to speak to the same toast. He had no intention of discussing politics, for he believed that they had met together for the purpose of discussing something better than politics.

He spoke in high terms of the good which the Dairymen's Association was doing in the country, and referred to the importance of this gigantic industry. He believed that the great success of the past was only a foretaste of what was to come in the future.

HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

In response to the toast, "Canadian Dairying," Mr. Ballantyne gave a brief history of the development of the cheesemaking system now in vogue, and which had its birth at Ingersoll. He referred to the pioneers of the business as men whom the country should be proud to honor. Cheesemakers

should take full advantage of the dairy school and get the practical lessons necessary for success. It gave him pleasure to hear Inspector Millar say that he failed to find a student of the dairy school but who was making a first-class article of cheese.

Mr. Derbyshire, in speaking to the same toast, said that all credit was due to both the Ontario and Dominion Governments, which had fostered Canadian dairying until it had reached the high position that it occupies to-day. But great as were the things which dairymen had achieved, they were going right ahead, until they made Canada the greatest food-producing country of any in the whole world.

In response to the toast, "The Press and the Dairy," Mr. Pattullo made an excellent after-dinner speech, in which he mingled wit and wisdom to the enjoyment and profit of the company.

MR. DRYDEN.

Hon. Mr. Dryden, in speaking to the toast of "Our Agricultural Interests," said that he had no higher expectation as a farmer than to occupy the position that he did. He had nothing more to crave than to have it said, when he had finished his career, that he had done something to uplift the farming community, and to give inspiration to it in carrying on its work. Agriculture was the foundation of industry of this country, and if any persons had lost faith in the agriculture of this country, he did not belong to that class. If they were to succeed as farmers, they must be educated along the right lines. The Agricultural College, at Guelph, was the best institution of learning to develop them and fit them for their life work.

Mr. W. B. Lanigan delivered a humorous speech which kept the company in roars of laughter. The remaining toasts were:-

"The Dairy Commission," Prof. Robertson; "Canada Our Home," Mr. S. H. Janes; "The Birthplace of Canadian Co-operative Dairying," Mayor Williams; "The Ladies," Dr. Lucas.

The entertainment was a great success, and the banquet committee, under the able management of the chairman, Mr. J. C. Hegler, deserve the thanks of the dairymen for their endeavors to make their stay in Ingersoll pleasant and agreeable.

Death of Mr. Wm. Russell.

There died at Springbrook Farm, near Richmond Hill, on Tuesday, 13th inst., one of the best known and most highly respected farmers in the County of York, in the person of William Russell, the father of the celebrated live stock breeders, Jas. and Wm. Russell.

The deceased was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in the year 1801, and was consequently in his 93rd year at the time of his death. Both his parents died when he was quite young. He was married in the year 1835 to Elizabeth Bone, a native of Berwick-on-the-Tweed, and the following year emigrated to Canada, settling in the Township of Vaughan, on lot 8, concession 7, which was at that time in a wilderness. The sturdy Scotchman set to work and cleared the farm, where he lived for twenty-five years; then having accumulated considerable money, and wishing to extend his operations, he sold the farm at Vaughan and purchased the Springbrook Farm of 400 acres, for which he paid \$100 per acre, where he launched out into the improving of stock by breeding Thoroughbreds. The success with which he met in this line is not only known in Canada but to the world, as the stock from the Springbrook Farm obtained the highest honors both at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia and at the World's Fair, Chicago. The cash prizes carried away from the World's Fair alone amounted to about \$2000. He was one of the first farmer in Canada to see the great possibilities in the improvement of stock, and consequently for many years imported the best animals he could obtain, and made considerable money by his foresight and pluck. He was a firm believer in the value of turnips as a stock food. He grew about fourteen acres a year, and never less than 1100 bushels to the acre, winning the county prize for many years in succession. When his sons began to grow to manhood he gave the active operations and largely left the management in their hands, and their success is world-wide. Almost a year ago his faithful life partner, who had been one of the most affectionate of mothers and had ably seconded her husband and sons in all their good works, died. Since that time Mr. Russell failed rapidly until death terminated his long, honorable and useful life.

The deceased left two daughters and five sons. James and William, the two oldest, are living on the homestead; Andrew being a successful farmer in the third concession of Vaughan, who served eight years in the council, being warden of the county last year; Alexander is another farmer and lives in the fifth of Markham, and follows his early inclinations by dealing extensively in horses; John is a successful barrister in Winnipeg, and also the Northwest manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company in that city; Mrs. John Lander, North Toronto, is the eldest daughter; Mrs. John Isaacs, of Markham, is another daughter.

FARM.

Spring Grains, Corn, Potatoes and Roots.

TESTIMONY FROM FARMERS REGARDING THE BEST VARIETIES IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

As is our custom, we present to our readers the testimony of farmers from all parts of the Province of Ontario, and also from Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. We have gone to a much larger expenditure of time and money in obtaining and compiling this report than we have in any previous year, and feel quite safe in saying that it will be found to be the most valuable collection of articles on the subject ever offered to the farmers of Canada.

A careful study of these letters will give our readers a good idea of the different varieties of grain which will be likely to do well in their particular sections, and in this way will act as a guide and prevent readers of the ADVOCATE expending money for grains which are not likely to be profitable or are useless novelties.

The report of the co-operative tests of new varieties, which were made by farmers in every county in Ontario for the Experimental Union, should be read in connection with the above. A full report of these experiments will be found in our issue of January 15th.

What Our Seedsmen Write Us.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS, MARCON SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO.

Oats—Early Gothland—This variety, which we introduced two years ago, has given the utmost satisfaction wherever grown, and proved to be a much superior variety. The testimonials from various parts of Ontario and also outlying Provinces speak very strongly in its favor, and we think it is a variety that has come to stay with us. Of course this year's price is very much reduced, yet we look for a continued heavy demand, and have been making preparations accordingly. New Lincoln—This oat was introduced in the United States, and in the hands of reliable growers has outyielded many other varieties, notably Clydesdale, Black Tartarian, Welcome, and Giant Side Oats. One grower reports them as weighing 55 pounds to the measured bushel, with 38 stools to the grain and them. It is a white oat and very early, and stands up better than many other sorts; the hull is exceedingly thin, the meat heavy, nib soft, and it makes the best oatmeal that is produced. We think so much of this oat that we have decided to give \$100 in cash for the largest yields, as follows:—First prize, \$35 for the largest yield grown from five bushels sown; \$25 for second; \$15 for the third; \$10 for the fourth; \$5 for the fifth; \$2 for the sixth; \$1 for the seventh; \$1 for the eighth; \$1 for the ninth; \$1 for the tenth. These oats must be purchased direct from us or our agents, in bags fastened with a seal. Our catalogue will give all further particulars regarding this contest.

Corn—Rural Thoroughbred White Flint—This corn continues to give the utmost satisfaction, and last season at our trial grounds the ears came fully to the glazing stage. We find continued demand for it, and customers who have once grown it continue to do so, and in letters to us express their utmost satisfaction with it. Some report it as ten days earlier than Mammoth Southern Sweet or Red Cob.

Freemans are much reduced in price this year, while the new varieties are very reasonable, and in the preparation of our catalogue this season we have realized that the times are hard, money scarce, and it behooves us to meet our friends in price as far as is possible to do so consistently with quality.

Turnips, Carrots and Mangolds—These, with us, are very heavy items in our seed importation, and many car loads are required to fill the demand for the varieties that we offer. Our New Short White Carrot has given the highest satisfaction, and in spite of the keenest competition kept its place at the head of the list at all Experimental Farms and in the field tests of the Experimental Union.

You ask if we are introducing any new sorts. Really, as far as these are concerned, we find it impossible to improve on our seed of our selected Swede, Mammoth Long Red Mangold, and new Short White Carrot. They are prize takers everywhere and cannot be beaten.

Fuller particulars than we have here given you are in our spring catalogue, which will be sent free to all who apply.

JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., SEEDSMEN, LONDON, ONT., WRITE:

The various varieties of seeds as catalogued by us have, as a whole, proved very satisfactory to our customers. Barley—Our Canadian Thorpe barley (two-rowed) has given the best possible satisfaction to all who have sown it. Those who have not yet tried it should do so this spring.

Oats—White Monarch oats. We have been most fortunate in securing a very fine and superior variety of oats—White Monarch. It is very early, surpassing all others, a good strong straw of splendid quality. This oat has a wonderfully thin skin, and will be one of the best for milling. The Goanette (black) oat is another good oat, but should only be sown on good, rich land, as the straw is short, and they shell somewhat readily; otherwise they are a good oat.

Corn—We have our usual stock and variety of ensilage and other seed corns, all of which are carefully selected and good vitality. John Gould, of Ohio, one of the speakers at the dairy convention held in Ingersoll, said that he had tried all the various varieties of ensilage corn, and that he had gone back to his former choice of many years ago, viz.: the genuine Southern White corn, one that comes from the south. He asserted that there was 4,000 pounds of sugar in an acre of this corn to some 500 pounds in our common or native corns. This has been our contention for years. Our M. S. S. corn is the genuine Southern corn, but will not mature in some sections of the country; but when it will, there is nothing to equal it. Northern Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces should grow earlier varieties. A very fine and early Dent corn that we are introducing for the first time this year is the "Gold Medal." Every reader of the ADVOCATE should try this sort.

Potatoes—In potatoes we have some new, rare and very choice sorts. The Irish Cobbler and King of the Roses will, we know, please every one who tries them. Send for our catalogue; it is brim full and flowing over with good things.

Essex, E. R.

W. G. BALDWIN, COLCHESTER.

Oats—Russian variety has done the best here, and next to them the Old Canadian Black Mare or Sillo oat. Barley—Two Mensury—The two-rowed varieties imported by the government have not paid the rent of the ground that they were sown upon, and I sold all the Mensury seed I had to spare last spring for seed.

Spring Wheat—There is very little sown. Campbell's White Chaff is promising well. Buckwheat—The common Black Hull. The variety known as the Silverhull shells too much in handling, although the Japanese is a promising variety, but the bees do not seem to take to it as well as the common varieties, and as that is the principal use for which it is sown, it is not looked upon with favor.

Corn—The largest yields have been from High Mixed, as it is a good fodder plant and yields a large ear, and many times two ears.

Potatoes—I raise Clark's No. 1 and Rural No. 2. My neighbors each grow their favorite variety, but the largest yields have been White Star and Northern Sky. A neighbor of mine has a seedling grown from the balls of a potato brought from Scotland, which for a table potato has more friends than all the others put together, being a dry, rich-fleshed tuber of medium size and good yielder.

Turnips are null. Mangolds—The large varieties of Gate Post are being grown, but a great many grow White French Sugar Beet in preference to Mangolds. The Steele's Short Whitelead in the carrot line, being the heaviest cropper, easier harvested than any.

Lambton, E. R.

HIRAM RAWLINGS, RAVENSWOOD.

Oats—The Banner Oat is principally raised here, but they are about done. We need a new variety. I like the Black Tartarian.

Seed Barley is wanted, clean and clear, of the two-rowed. Spring Wheat was nearly a failure. New varieties wanted. Buckwheat not used. Corn—Used the Michigan Dent, and find it answers well. In Swedes the Purple-top is used. Carrots—White Horn. The Large Red Mangold is the best for crop here.

Middlesex, S.

W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH.

Oats—Black Tartar and American Banner. Barley—The six-rowed variety. Spring Wheat—Colorado. Corn—Longfellow.

Potatoes—The Early Ohio and White Elephant. Turnips—Westbury Improved, Purple-top. Mangolds—Mammoth Long Red and Yellow Tankard. Carrots—White Vosges, Half Long.

Middlesex, N. R.

J. W. JOHNSON, SYLVAN.

Oats—The American Banner did the best in this locality, being very early and a stiff growing straw, free from rust. Early varieties are giving the best results, as they are in advance of the grasshopper.

Barley and Spring Wheat are very little grown, as other kinds of grain are more profitable. The common grey Buckwheat appears to be well adapted to this locality and yields well.

Corn—The One Hundred Day or Angel of Midnight is as safe a variety of corn as a farmer can grow. Corn requires a loamy soil, well manured, and well worked before planting, and then it requires good cultivation until it is as high as a horse's back; it must be kept clean, and good results will follow. King Philip is very early and has given good satisfaction with the same treatment as above-mentioned. It is a waste of time to plant corn and not give it good attention.

Potatoes—There is a number of varieties of Potatoes grown in this locality, but none have given better satisfaction than some of our old varieties, such as the Early Rose and the Beauty of Hebron.

Turnips—Skirving's Improved Purple-top Swede is a very reliable Turnip, giving as good results as any grown in this locality.

Mangolds—The Giant Yellow Intermediate; with us it has proved itself to be the finest Mangold grown, flesh white, firm and sweet, and a very heavy yielder.

Carrots—The large white Belgian is the principal kind grown here, and is giving good satisfaction.

Middlesex, E. R.

A. B. SCOTT, VANSECK.

A good many people in this neighborhood still grow the Black Tartar Oat, as they think it the heaviest yielder, but I think both straw and grain are coarse. We have grown the Goanette the last two years, and it yielded very well. The straw of this oat is short and fine, and the grain very thin in the shell, and it is best adapted to rather low land. In white oats the Banner seems to be the favorite around here. It grows rather a long, stiff straw and yields well. These, I think, are the best varieties grown in this vicinity. The common six-rowed barley is about the only variety grown here, and there is scarcely any spring wheat or buckwheat grown in this neighborhood.

Corn—I consider the Learning one of the best for fodder and for the silo, but some favor the Long Yellow on account of its being so early.

Potatoes—The Empire State is one of the best varieties. It is a good yielder and splendid quality. I think the Rural New Yorker the best among the new varieties that I am acquainted with.

Turnips—The Purple-top Swede is the turnip that is grown by most of the people here.

Mangolds—The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the principal sorts grown.

Carrots—The Improved Half Long White Carrot is the universal favorite here for a field crop. One gentleman near here had an immense crop of that variety this year. They had been left rather thick in the rows, and in some places were crowded one against another, but seemed just as good as where they had been thinned out more. I believe they will yield more bushels to the acre than any other root crop.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE.

Owing to the low prices of grains for the past two or three years (and the fact striking the farmers in the face that they must walk more of this grain to market in the shape of beef, pork, etc.), they have largely lost sight of the importance of changing seed grain. As this is the case here, I do not know of anything especially worthy of mention.

Spring wheat is, I might say, a very uncertain and unprofitable crop for Middlesex County.

Oats—I will name a few of the leading varieties in this section: the Golden Giant, White Champion Rosedale, American Banner, Gothland, American Beauty, Tartar (black), and Goanette (black). The last-named variety is perhaps the most valuable of the above-mentioned varieties for new or very rich land, as they are not at all liable to lodge, and even on older soils I believe they will yield more grain in proportion to the straw than most other varieties, but the straw will be short. A very small acreage of barley is sown, mostly of the two-rowed variety.

Peas—The Egyptian Mummy, Crown and Golden Vine are the commonest here, and each variety is slightly infested with bugs. As to potatoes and roots, they might both be classed as failures here last year.

Elgin, W. R.

CHAS. C. FORD, WALLACETOWN.

Oats—The varieties that have given the most satisfaction are, in order of merit, Black Tartarian and Banner oats. Spring Wheat—Very little grown in this locality. It is not adapted to soil.

**Barley**—Four-rowed gives by far the best satisfaction. Peas—In this locality peas have not proved good for the three previous years, and are not much sown at present. Daniel O'Rourke and Centennial are the best sorts grown. Wheat is a crop very largely grown in this locality, and gives on the whole as profitable returns as any grain sown. The varieties sown are, in order of merit, Manchester, American Bronze, Red Clawson, Scott and Surprise. Corn is generally a good crop in this country. The best varieties are, in order of merit—Twelve-rowed Yellow for good soil is the most productive, but for light soil the Red Glaze is the best. King Philip and Yellow Dent are good varieties and are largely sown. No new varieties yet introduced give as good results as the old ones. Potatoes—White Elephant, St. Patrick and Beauty of Hebron. These three varieties are hardy, large and very productive. Turnips—Jumbo Monarch Swede, a new variety, gives excellent results, also purple-top Swede and White Stone. The first named variety was just introduced last season, and gave general satisfaction. Carrots—The S. B. M. horse carrot is by far, in my estimation, the largest and most productive of any carrot on the seed list; it is also very easily harvested. We grew on our farm last year 650 bushels of the Jumbo Monarch swede on one acre; also 400 bushels of carrots on half an acre, of the S. B. M. horse carrot variety.

**Oxford S. R.**  
A. & G. RICE, CURRIES.

Oats—In the white varieties nothing has proved better than the Banner Oat. They have good straw, free from rust, and yield well to the acre. Early Gothland bade fair to be good chopping oat, and in this respect the Egyptian is considered as a reliable oat to grow, never yielding extra large, but always fair and heavy grain. In black oats the Tartarian is still mostly grown. The Goanette, a new variety, will undoubtedly prove valuable; they are taller extraordinarily and become very thick; will yield large crops and require to be sown thin; they are fairly heavy in the grain, and much shorter than other black oats in the berry. Barley is "in the soup." We thought we had a bonanza in Duckbill barley (two-rowed) for feeding purposes. It did great in 1891, good in 1892, but flattened right out in 1893. Cannot say the reason, but it came up thin, not half germinating, and yielded poorly; berry light also. Perhaps a heavy rain after seeding had a deal to do with it. Don't think much of it will be sown this year. Those that sow barley intend to go back to their "first love"—the old six-rowed variety. Even this was not up to its usual form last year. Spring Wheat—Very little grown, and has been a risky crop for some years. There is a demand here for the Goose variety, some desiring to sow a mixture of oats, barley and (Goose) spring wheat for (chopping) feed. Where tried has proven a success; for this mixture, two-rowed barley is much to be preferred, as it matures more nearly the time of the oats, etc. No Buckwheat grown here. Corn—Most of the corn grown in this section is for ensilage and feed. A small quantity is grown for the grain and stalks, and for this the Early Flint varieties are grown. We have grown around here, during the past three years, for ensilage corn an early Dent variety, which is now in high favor; it grows under proper cultivation 7 ft. to 8 ft. high, and where sown thin enough the ears matured with me the last year. It is not recommended, however, to grow for the grain so much as for the ensilage and fodder. It matures sufficiently to make the best of ensilage. I would be pleased to give full information as to this valuable variety to all desiring it. Potatoes—Not grown extensively. The Beauty of Hebron has given splendid satisfaction, and the Rural New Yorker grows large and is heavy cropper. Turnips—Swedes are mostly grown. Tried last year Carter's Elephants; they grew long in shape, good size, but rough and rooty. I prefer the varieties that grow the shape of a top; have tried many varieties, but cannot see much difference. Last year I got some seed of the Yellow Aberdeen; they are much the same as Grey Stone, but a far superior turnip, being firm and not so spongy and inclined to be hollow; the part out of the ground, if exposed, is greenish, but the bottom is as yellow as gold. They grow a good size and are keeping well—see no sign of rot. I shall sow a larger quantity next year. Mangolds—Prefer the long red Gate Posts, Elephants much the same; invariably get a larger crop from the "reds." Also grow some "yellows"; they look firmer, but others keep well. Mangolds are best "fruit" to grow for hogs. Manure very heavily in the fall; soak the seed the day before; sprinkle with dust or ashes to dry, then sow. They will come up quicker and get out of the way of the weeds.

**Oxford, N. R.**  
H. BOLLERT, CASSEL.

Oats—In white oats the White Cave proved the most satisfactory on account of the very dry season, standing nearly a foot taller in the straw than American Banner in the same field, though for ordinary seasons and very rich soil the Banner stands up better, and will yield fully as well, and does not rust. In black, Goanette Black leads all varieties as a yielder, standing thicker on the ground than any other oat I have ever seen, but it will not do on poor or light soil. Barley—The Improved Six-rowed proves far the best. Spring Wheat—Very little is grown, and on account of the unfavorable season was mostly a failure; several fields of exceptionally rich ground yielded a fair crop. The variety is known as Manitoba Fife. Buckwheat is not grown here. Corn—For fodder and silage High Mixed, procured from W. S. Baldwin, Essex Co., surpasses anything I have ever grown; it grows to a large size, produces large ears, and matures fully for the silo. Have counted over 700 grains on a single ear. All should try this variety. Potatoes—Rural New Yorker No. 2 again proved far the best. Empire State came next. The early varieties were mostly a failure; among them Summit stood best of the new varieties. I tried Freeman, but will give them another trial before I will discard them. They seemed to be specially relished by the bugs, as they devoured them as fast as they came out of the ground, while they hardly touched the above varieties. Turnips—Bronze-top still leads. Mangolds—The Mammoth Long Red is mostly grown. Carrots—Very few are grown.

**Oxford, S. R.**  
S. HUNTER, SCOTLAND.

Oats—Black Mane, Goanette, Scotch Gray and Banner White, with a preference for Black Goanette. Barley—Little grown here this year. Spring Wheat—None. Buckwheat—The old sort seems to be still most popular. A short crop last season. Corn—The common eight-rowed yellow corn is still most popular. Potatoes—Quite a number of new sorts were introduced last year, but have not yet made a name. Amongst the most noted here are Early Ohio, Rural N. Y. No. 2, White Elephant. Two of us at least have been quite successful with a few tubers of imported Scotch Kidneys. The yield, especially upon Mr. William Massacra's farm, was something wonderful, far outstripping the Rural No. 2. They are of excellent quality, but may be considered rather large. Turnip—Westbury. Mangolds—Steele's Improved stands high with most growers, but not so high out of the ground as Belgian White. I may say that grain growing, and indeed farm crops generally, is not my forte, as no doubt you have discovered before this. My hobby is fruit-growing, especially the finer kinds, and Jersey cattle, but as I devote my time mainly to the fruit business, I feel more at home in that line.

**Brant, S. R.**  
D. G. HAMMER, MOUNT VERNON.

Oats—On account of unfavorable weather at time of filling, and also to the ravages of grasshoppers, the season's crop of oats fell far below the average. Of the different varieties, the American Banner has been most extensively grown, with good results. The Early Gothland has done well, and will be more extensively grown the coming season. Barley—Below the average in quantity and quality, mostly all in cultivation being the six-rowed, although a few farmers speak highly of a four-rowed variety known as Scotch Barley. Very little spring wheat grown. Buckwheat not grown as a farm crop. Corn is not extensively grown. The Red Glaze or Smut Nose continues a favorite. The season proved very unfavorable for corn except as a fodder crop, except on clay soil. The Potato crop has proved fairly satisfactory, the quality being exceptionally fine. The White Elephant continues a favorite with many. The Rural No. 2 is highly spoken of as a late keeper. The Early Ohio largely grown as an early variety. Turnips were a fairly good crop on rich soil. The Elephant Swede has proved a great yielder of good quality on light soil, but inclined to grow too much neck, particularly in a dry season; for this reason a lower growing variety of swede is preferred. The Mammoth Long Red Mangold and White Belgian Carrot are chiefly grown as a field crop.

**Brant, N. R.**  
J. E. RICHARDSON, PRINCETON, ONT.

Oats—Challenge (white) have given good satisfaction to all who have grown them. They are a heavy oat, weighing 45 pounds to the bushel, and average this year about 35 bushels to the acre. The Rosedale (white), have also done well for this season. They weigh about 40 pounds to the bushel, and yielded between 30 and 40 bushels to the acre. Goanette (black) are not liked, on account of the straw being so short. The Tartarian (black) have done well with some. Barley (Six-rowed)—Scotch yielded 21 bushels to the acre. Common variety about 20 bushels. Two-rowed—Duckbill is the best. Yield, 16 bushels to the acre. Spring wheat—Alpine has done best. Yield, 17 bushels to the acre. Corn—Smut Nose has done as well as any other variety. One farmer told me he had a yield of 100 bushels to the acre. Potatoes—Burpee's Extra Early, a very early variety, and yielded well. Monroe Seeding and Hovey Seeding are very firm, medium early potatoes, and the farmer who grew them told me they did better with him than any other variety. Burbank's Seeding also yielded well. Turnips—Carter's Elephant Swede have done very well. Westbury have also given good satisfaction. In answer to your white oats, I have several varieties, I grow the Challenge, E. Webb & Son, England, and each year they have done very well. They were awarded prizes at the World's Fair, Chicago. Of the different varieties of potatoes that I grew, I prefer Burpee's Extra Early, and in turnips Carter's Elephant Swede.

**Brant, N. R.**  
R. S. STEVENSON, ANCASTER.

Oats—Black—Tartarian, Black Mane and Norway. White—Russian and Surprise. Barley—Six-rowed. Spring Wheat and Buckwheat not much grown. Corn—Compton's Early for husking, and for ensilage Red Cob Mammoth Southern Sweet and Learning. The last named I grow for ensilage. I imported the seed in 1881. It matures well and has large ears, often two ears on a stalk, and is also very leafy. I intend sowing it altogether this year. Potatoes—Beauty of Hebron, Elephant, White Star, Empire State. All kinds yielded well here—best for many years. Turnips—Elephant, Swede and Westbury. The former is a very fine variety, a heavy cropper and good keeper. Mangolds—Not much grown here. Long Red and Yellow Intermediate. Carrots—White Belgian and Short Green-top.

**A. TELFER & SONS, PARIS.**

This year, owing to the severe drouth, crops of all kinds were very light in straw as well as grain. Oats—We find that the American Banner white oat has been very successful with us. Barley—The common six-rowed has yielded very little per acre, but the Scotch, which is a heavier variety, has done fairly well. Spring Wheat—Not grown. Buckwheat—Not grown. Corn—Corn, which in the beginning of the season looked very well, did not do very well owing to the dry and hot weather. The common varieties were planted. Potatoes—The White Elephant and Late Rose did best. Turnips—We have found that the Westbury turnip has proved itself to be the best that we have tried. The crop was very large, although a great many were eaten off by the grasshoppers. Mangolds and Carrots—Not grown.

**H. CHISHOLM, PARIS.**

Oats—The varieties which gave the best satisfaction were, first:—The Wonderful is a white oat, very plump berry, of good length, and clean, weighs about 42 to 44 pounds per bushel; ripens very early the same time as fall wheat. The next is the White Australian, which is a good yielder. The season was too dry and hot to have a large yield of any kind of grain. Barley—Barley was a very light crop this season. The Duckbill did fair. Carter's English barley was a total failure. The common six-rowed was very light. Spring Wheat and Buckwheat—None sown. Corn—The Red Dent (Michigan) has done fully as well as any variety we have in this section. Potatoes—The Rural New Yorker No. 2 has outstripped any variety grown here last season. Many other varieties were grown, but the Rural will be the leading sort next year. Turnips—Chisholm's Improved Champion is the leading variety grown here. All those who can obtain seed of this sort will not grow any other. It is a great yielder and splendid keeper. Mangolds and carrots were not grown here last season. New Varieties—I sowed a few bushels of American Bronze, and it was the poorest wheat I had.

**Wentworth, S. R.**  
JAS. McOILMICK, ROCKTON.

Oats—The Banner Oat is equal to any oat grown in this district. I tried the Yellow Swede or Giant Side, but it was a failure with me. Barley—Common six-rowed barley is the kind that is mostly sown around here. Other kinds have been tried, but mostly abandoned. Spring Wheat—Very little grown. Buckwheat is not extensively grown. Some farmers have tried the Egyptian; does very well, but I think that the old kind is equally as good. Corn—The early eight-rowed has been the best here this year, owing to its early maturing qualities. Potatoes—Each farmer has his fancy, but I think the White Elephant has been as successful as any. Turnips—Hall's Westbury appears to be the favorite—a large turnip and a heavy cropper. Mangolds—The Gate Post, Large Red and the Yellow Intermediate are the best. The Golden Tankard is also a very nice little Mangold, but too light a cropper. Carrots—White Belgium is the principal carrot planted here, and appears to do the best.

**Wentworth, N. R.**  
A. H. COWIE, VALENS.

Oats—White Cave, Egyptian, Banner. Barley—Four-rowed barley. Spring Wheat—Not cultivated to any extent. Buckwheat—Target Japanese. Turnips—Bangholm Improved Purple-top, Mid-Lothian Purple-top, Carter's Improved Purple-top. Mangolds—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots—Steele's Improved Short White. Corn—White Flint and Red Cob Ensilage. Potatoes—Hebron, Elephant, with later varieties. We have successfully experimented with varieties of wheat as follows:—Genesee Giant, No. 1; Early Red Clawson, No. 2; Jones' Winter Fyfe, No. 3. Oats—Met with most success in White Cave and Egyptian (soil not adapted). Potatoes—Empire State, Early Vermont. JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON. Oats—Australian, American, Banner, Egyptian. Barley—The common six-rowed. Spring Wheat—Red Fern and Goose. Buckwheat—The Silver Hulled. Corn—Longfellow and King Philip. Potatoes—Rural New Yorker, White Star, Beauty of Hebron. Turnip—Carter's Elephant, Westbury Improved. Mangolds—Mammoth Long Red, Giant Yellow Intermediate. Carrots—Long Orange, White Vosges. We were testing some new varieties of oats, some five sorts, but had not threshed when the fire occurred, so can not give results.

**Halton.**  
JOHN DICKEN, MILTON.

My farm is a heavy clay, and as I keep a large stock I grow fall wheat, oats, hay, peas, a few mangolds and carrots. Mostly pasture. Wheat—The Old Seneca fall wheat does best with us. Yields 32 bushels per acre. Six-rowed barley, 25 bushels per acre. Two-rowed barley, a failure. I had some Wild Goose spring wheat. Did not do well; other kinds a failure. Oats—The Egyptian is the best, the Banner second. I received six parcels of oats from Ontario Agricultural College—the Goanette Black, White Poland, Golden Giant, Bavarian, Danabrog and Siberian. I sowed them alongside the Egyptian, and it beat them all. Yield, 41 bushels per acre. We do not grow corn here, only an acre or so, broadcast, for fall feed. Potatoes—The Elephant does the best, unless there is too much rain. The Beauty of Hebron seconds; stands more wet the Elephant. We had good potatoes this last year. Turnips—The Long Red is the favorite, and also the Short White Carrot.

**Waterloo, N. R.**  
E. R. KOLB, BERLIN.

Oats—The White German Oat was brought to this country a few years ago, and has proved itself to be very productive and hardy. Last year it yielded 82 bushels from 600 shoaves of the middle size, the straw being stiff and bright and of medium height; it seldom lodges and does well on all kinds of soil. The berry is large and has a thin shell, thus making it weigh well; and, then, being a very early variety, makes it especially adaptable for late, cold soil. I intend to sow no other but the White German Oat.

**GEO. A. SMITH, NEW HAMBURG.**

Spring Wheat was a failure in this district last year, only yielding about five bushels to the acre, and a poor sample at that. Oats—The White Potato is largely grown, and is as good as any. The Rosedale is also a good oat, both it and the Potato Oat being plump and heavy. The Black Tartar is about the best black oat grown. Barley—The Mensury will yield the most, and is a good feeding barley. Peas—The Mummy is the best on strong land, but is not good on light soils. The Golden Vine and Multiplier are both good here. Potatoes—The White Elephant Potato is about the best here; it is large and good, and will keep good longer than most kinds. The Mammoth Long Red is the leading Mangold. The Beth Short White Carrot is hard to beat, although Steele's is good. Hall's Westbury is the best turnip on the whole. The Elephant varieties yield well, but are not as good keepers as the Westbury.

**Waterloo, S. R.**  
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., GALT.

Oats—Egyptian (white) has been very extensively grown, and is well liked on account of being a good yielder and having a good stiff straw, with good heavy and plump grain. American Banner has been tried by most farmers, but does not seem to have met with very much favor. The White Rose-dale and Black Tartarian are gaining ground. White Cave and Golden Giant are also grown. Barley—Not nearly so much grown since the McKinley Bill came in force, though a considerable quantity of the common six-rowed variety is grown yet. Two-rowed English barley has been tried and set aside by quite a number of farmers. Spring Wheat—Very little grown, though you will find a field here and there of generally the Wild Goose, White Russian or Red Fife varieties. Fall wheat is the main crop grown in this locality. Buckwheat—Very little grown. Corn—Only a very small acreage grown. Potatoes—White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose are all favorites, and have been extensively grown in the past. The White Elephant is generally considered the best of the three varieties named above for general winter-keeping and eating potato. Present indications appear to be that the Crown Jewel, Rural New Yorker No. 2 and Empire State are going to be the leading kinds grown here. Turnips are extensively grown. Large quantities are shipped and fed. Our soil seems especially adapted for growing this crop, consequently many farmers prefer growing and feeding turnips in place of corn. The principal kinds grown are:—East Lothian Purple-top, Hall's Westbury Purple-top, Sutton's Champion Purple-top, and Carter's Imperial and Carter's Elephant Purple-top. During the past year the crop with many farmers was scarcely up to the average, on account of the drouth, and more especially lice. Mangolds—Very few grown. Carrots are grown in small patches, nearly always the Giant Short White or White Vosges variety. They, too, suffered from drouth. My conclusion is, our success depends on having good and thoroughly tested varieties of the different kinds we handle, and careful cultivation of the same.

**Wellington, S. R.**  
JAS. BOWMAN, GUELPH.

Oats have for the past two years been rather a failure in our immediate neighborhood, especially new varieties. The New Zealand has, I think, on the whole done the best. Banner did extra well year before last, 1891; almost complete failure in 1892; did not try it this year. Golden Giant we have tried two years, '92 and '93, gave fair yield in quantity but light in weight. Goanette Black did fairly well. Five miles north of us Banner has done well this year. Rosedale also has been tried with only poor success this year. White Cave was also a failure in 1892.

Barley—There is not very much grown in our immediate neighborhood. From what I have heard, the common six-rowed gives rather better satisfaction than any other kind, as it can be saved in better color. The two-rowed does well for feed, as it is generally a heavy sample.

Spring Wheat—Have only seen one good field of spring wheat in 1893, and it was the Colorado variety. Very little spring wheat is grown around here.

Buckwheat—Have not seen a crop in the neighborhood for three years.

Corn—The best crop that I noticed was the Mammoth Southern Sweet. It took 2nd at the Central Fair for tallest, and stood well up for best ensilage. It matured well enough to be used as green corn for table, and had quite a good supply of ears. In 1892 we tried the Compton's Early, but it did not prove very satisfactory, did not yield half the fodder and not very much more ears. Common Horse-tooth or Yellow Dent did very well in 1892.

Potatoes—The Empire State has proved itself very satisfactory for two years, also the Rural New Yorker. The former rather the best in yield, and equal as far as I know in quality, but not quite so even shaped as latter. The Puritan seems to be giving satisfaction as an early variety.

Turnips—The East Lothian and Hall's Westbury give good general satisfaction for either shipping or feeding. Carley's Elephant did not do so well last year, from what I have seen as the year before. Made rather a long, thin, carrot-like appearance.

Mangolds—The Golden Tankard, and Yellow Intermediate have done fairly well, and make the most regular-shaped, compact-looking roots. The Saw-log Mangold seems to yield largely, the roots are not as nicely shaped as the first mentioned varieties.

Carrots—The White Vosges is principally grown. Not many go back to the Long White after trying them. They have proved quite satisfactory with us.

Perth, S. R.

JOHN BURNS, KIRKTON.

Oats—There is no question that the Banner is the leading variety, almost every farmer sowing them as their main crop. Their well-known characteristics of good, clean, stiff straw and good milling quality of grain make them a very desirable variety for our land, which is principally a rather heavy clay soil. The Black Goanette is another variety which some of my neighbors and myself have been growing this year. I got the seed from the O. A. C. in the spring of 1892, and have grown them two years. If grown on good strong land they appear to be an excellent variety, but not well adapted to light or gravelly soils, as the straw is then too short.

Barley—The old common six-rowed variety still holds the fort, although a good many farmers last year sowed the Mensury because they get a better yield, but lack quality, which is not now much of a consideration, as barley is now sown principally for feed. Amongst the two-rowed varieties Carley's Prize Prolifer and Duckbill were the varieties grown, and the general opinion is that Duckbill is the better variety of the two; but the fact is, two-rowed barley is not in it.

Spring Wheat is not much grown. The leading variety is Goose, which seems to yield a fair crop under almost all circumstances, but, like barley, it is used mostly for feed. Next to this I believe I may put Colorado, although some farmers think White Russian is a little better. My own opinion is, there is not much difference in them when yields are compared.

Corn—The importance of corn as a factor in economic feeding is becoming more apparent every year; and although not much has yet been done in the way of providing means of keeping it, almost all farmers are sufficiently interested in its culture to try and find the best varieties adapted to our locality; and, after making enquiries, I think I am safe in saying a variety called the High Mixed is the best adapted to our conditions.

Potatoes—The varieties grown here are almost legion, and it is hard to get or give a very reliable opinion in regard to them. Burbank's Seedling is one of the varieties that is pretty extensively grown, but last year it did not hold its own with Early Puritan, and next year will find a great many Puritans planted. Early Rose still holds a prominent place, with Beauty of Hebron and White Elephant grown quite a little. But I think I am quite safe in saying that in my immediate neighborhood Puritan is taking the lead.

Turnips—Sutton's Champion is one of the best varieties grown here, and certainly the leading variety. Bangholm Swede is grown to some extent, but not as general as Champion, nor with as good results. Some farmers like it because they think the quality is richer, containing more sugar. Last year I tried two other varieties along with Champion, but do not think either of them equals the old variety. They were Hartley Bronze-top and Jumbo.

Mangolds—Improved Mammoth is the leading variety, and is almost the only kind grown. The Yellow Globe is sometimes grown, but not very extensively. It is generally believed here that there is only one variety of Large Long Red Mangolds, and that it is passed around under some ten or a dozen different names.

Carrots—Steele Bros' Improved Short White is the principal variety grown.

Huron, S. R.

THOS. McMILLAN, SEAFORTH.

Oats—With regard to the varieties of the different cereal crops grown, I think I am within the mark in saying that probably two-thirds of the whole oat crop in this vicinity consisted of what is known as the Banner oat. Amongst the other varieties are to be found the Cluster oat, the Egyptian and some Black Tartarian.

Considering the season, which was not so favorable for the thorough maturing of the spring grains as we sometimes have, the Banner oat, from general report, seems to have given a very satisfactory yield. This grain is a white, rather long-shaped and not overly plump variety, although the millers claim it is much the best milling out we have at present in the neighborhood.

The Cluster, like the Egyptian, is also a white oat, rather short, and very plump in the grain, and we have had them weigh 45 and 46 lbs. to the bushel. The Cluster oat has an excellent quality of straw, and not so liable to lodge as some sorts. It has been the best yielding white oat we have grown for some years.

Barley—Since the failure of the English two-rowed barley, the common six-rowed and Canadian two-rowed, so far as I can learn, have been the kinds principally grown in the neighborhood. Some farmers give the two-rowed much praise, although we have always been able to reap better results from the six-rowed, which we have grown on the farm for a number of years, and originally obtained from down in the County of Northumberland.

The six-rowed variety, known as the Oderbrucker, which has been grown at the Model Farm, Guclph, was introduced into this section a year ago with very satisfactory results. We sowed one bag of it last spring, obtained a satisfactory yield, and intend sowing a number of acres of it this coming spring. From samples sent to Buffalo it has been pronounced equal to the best varieties obtainable for brewing purposes.

Spring Wheat—There has been very little spring wheat sown in this section for the past few years, and Buckwheat is a crop which, speaking generally, is very rarely grown.

Corn—As the corn plant for ensilage and feeding purposes has become a very important crop in this section, there has been considerable experimenting with several varieties, with a view of determining which is the most suitable for these purposes. Amongst the varieties which have been used are the M. S. S., Red Cob Ensilage, Thoroughbred White Flint, Compton's Early, Western Yellow Dent and High Mixed, the two latter kinds being considered by many to be the same variety. The object sought has been to secure the variety which will mature sufficiently before the danger of frost, furnish the most cob, and at the same time produce the greatest amount of fodder. The Red Cob and M. S. S. are rather the roughest growers we have, but they scarcely furnish the necessary cob

in time for siloing. The White Flint, although a good clobber, suckers altogether too much. The Compton's Early is, of course, a very early corn and does not produce sufficient stalk. Hence it is very generally agreed that, thus far, the common Western Yellow Dent or the High Mixed is the most suitable variety we have yet been able to obtain.

Potatoes—Generally speaking, the Potato crop in this section is grown principally with the object of always having a plentiful supply for home use, production for sale being rather a secondary consideration. A few of the varieties are the Early and Late Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Early Vermont, Snow Flake and Empire State. The Rose Potatoes have been excellent varieties, but as it is years since their introduction, they are now mostly replaced by the other and newer sorts.

The other varieties are generally well spoken of wherever grown, the Empire State being wonderfully productive, with white flesh, white skin, fairly smooth and a fine potato for table use.

Turnips—In this neighborhood, this past season has been rather unfavorable for the turnip crop, the whole straw in many fields being almost completely destroyed by the presence of vermin before the crop reached maturity. The different varieties of Swedes are those mostly grown, of which, Rennie's Prize Purple-top, Hall's Westbury and Sutton's Champion take a leading place, although in many instances in this community farmers have gone more largely into mangold growing, as a substitute for the turnips, considering they are much surer to get a good catch and generally a larger crop. The Giant Yellow Globe and Mammoth Long Red are the varieties mostly in favor, as from these we find we can harvest the largest returns.

Carrots—The growing of carrots is not being followed to such an extent as formerly, the majority of farmers who do grow any confining themselves to a few drills, principally of the larger White Belgian variety.

New Varieties—With the exception of the variety of six-rowed Barley (known as the Oderbrucker) of which I have spoken, I have only tried one new variety of corn (The High-Mixed), and one of Potatoes (known as the Daisy Potato), the sample of which we obtained from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. I planted the High Mixed corn side by side with the common Western Yellow Dent, for the purpose of ascertaining the difference between the two varieties. And I may say that at no time was I able to tell them apart without the aid of a stake, which I had set for my guidance. And when the corn was ready to harvest, I could notice as much difference in cobs of the same sort as could be seen in comparing cobs of the different varieties.

Respecting the Daisy Potato, last season was the second year we had grown them. The previous season I planted the sample in the garden in hills, but they all grew to straw with very small-sized tubers. Last year I planted them in the root field also in hills, side by side with the Empire State Potato, but there was no comparison either in the quality or amount of the yield. The potatoes were small sized, with very few ordinary sized ones, and none which might be called large. However, I propose trying them this year again, and will pick out and just plant the larger ones.

Huron, W. R.

J. N. KERNIGAN, BENMILLER.

Of the different varieties of oats, to my knowledge the Banner and Oderbrucker proved the best yields, the yield being about 50 bushels per acre. The Goanette Black has proved so successful in this vicinity as was anticipated, being rather fine in the straw and very easily shelled. The White Poland was almost a total failure, being very soft in the straw, lying down so close to the ground as to be almost impossible to harvest. The Egyptian is the variety mostly sown here, but has nearly run out.

Barley—Is not grown to the same extent as formerly, and the common Mensury is the only variety grown. The yield was about 28 bushels per acre. The two-rowed barley has not proved a success, owing to the shortness of the season and its rapid deterioration.

Spring wheat did not do very well last year. The variety mostly sown was the Colorado, which yielded about twelve bushels to the acre, and is probably the best wheat for this vicinity.

Corn—The M. S. S. and the Red Cob were the best varieties of corn grown here for ensilage. The White Flint was grown to some extent, but does not grow so high as the others.

Potatoes—The White Elephant still holds the highest place amongst the varieties of potatoes. The Early Wisconsin has proved a good variety, and the Early Rose is still a favorite. The Beauty of Hebron seems to be losing ground, and is not so generally sown as formerly.

The Mammoth Red was the best variety of mangolds grown here, as usual.

Bruce, E. R.

JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON.

Oats—The principal variety grown here is the American Banner. It ripens evenly and medium early, and a fair crop per acre—not only of grain, but also a fair quantity of straw.

Barley—This crop is not grown here to any extent, not because it cannot be grown successfully, but more on account of the low price prevailing of late years, and other coarse grains, viz., peas and oats, being more profitable.

Spring wheat is not very generally grown here, but some of our best farmers sow spring wheat after the root crop and seed down about the only variety sown in the Colorado. This crop was not so good last season as usual, for more than one reason. I think it was not sown so early as usual, and instead of ripening gradually as it should, it seemed to die off. It was also rusted to some extent.

Corn—Only grown here for fodder purposes, except a little for table use, and the varieties sown for feeding are mostly the Dent sorts.

Potatoes—Elephant and the Empire State are two of the most general sorts planted; but, of course, some of nearly all the leading kinds are in vogue.

Turnips are grown here rather extensively—as much, perhaps, as in any other parts of the province. The kinds more generally sown are East Lothian, Sutton's Champion and Westbury.

Mangolds—Only a small area sown; only a few farmers sowing any, and they content themselves with from half to two acres.

Carrots—About the same as the Mangolds—only few sown, perhaps less than Mangolds. The sort most in favor is the Half Long, it being more easily harvested and just as heavy a crop.

New Varieties—As far as I am aware, but very few new kinds of grain were tried, for perhaps a very good reason—the prices for the cereals are not such as would warrant much outlay in experimenting with new varieties. A few tried some new kinds of potatoes, such as the Rose of Erin, and some other kinds that I do not remember the names. From my own experience, the Rose of Erin is a promising potato.

Bruce, W. R.

J. B. MUIR, NORTH BRUCE.

Oats—Mostly all the varieties grown here rusted, with the exception of the New Zealand variety. This was the only variety that yielded anything like a good sample, and was less injured by the grasshoppers than the others.

Spring Wheat was a failure so far as I have heard.

Buckwheat—Very little grown; mostly all a failure owing to drought.

Corn—Mammoth Southern gives the best satisfaction where there is no silo. We tried Compton's Early Corn, but it gives too light a crop for feeding purposes.

Potatoes—The White Elephant gave by far the largest yield.

Turnips—Mid-Lothian Swede was mostly sown last year, and gave good satisfaction.

Grey, E. R.

T. B. WHITE, CLARKSBURGH.

There is very little Spring Wheat grown in our locality. We have tried most varieties, but they do not do well; of them all the Goose gives the best returns. Banner Oats take the lead. Barley not much grown. Swede Turnips grown pretty generally, not much of other roots. Very little corn.

Fall Wheat, clover seeds, feeding stock and fruit culture seem the best here. But others with the same P. O. address may have quite a different experience from the above, there being such a variation in climate and soil in a short distance.

Simcoe, N. R.

C. A. CASTON, CRAIGHURST.

Oats—The Egyptian and Banner are about the best white varieties here. Prize Cluster does well, growing longer than the others. In black varieties none will surpass the Black Diamond in yield, especially on strong soil.

Barley is not grown to any great extent here. The old-fashioned six-rowed varieties seem to do as well as any of the newer varieties.

In Spring Wheat the White Russian has done the best for a number of years, though of late the Colorado takes the lead; it is a bearded wheat, and does well on any soil that is in a fair state of fertility. White Fye does fairly well on rich clay loam.

Buckwheat is not grown much here, except for plowing in as manure, and for this purpose very little attention is paid to varieties.

Corn does well here, either for field crop or ensilage. Many farmers grow the white and yellow Indize corn for fattening hogs. New varieties—I tested myself six varieties sent out by the Experimental Union of the O. A. C. These were Mammoth White Surprise, Thoroughbred White Flint, Giant Beauty, Mammoth Cuban, Wisconsin Early and Salzer's White Dakota—all fodder corn; any of these were fit for ensilage as grown this year. The Mammoth White, Surprise, Flint, Beauty and Mammoth Cuban grew to an immense size in length of stalk. The cobs of the Mammoth Cuban were fit for table use in August, and I would prefer this variety for summer feeding in dry seasons when pastures fail.

In Potatoes, no variety has done better of late years than White Elephant, though on my own place last season Rural New Yorker No. 2 has beaten all varieties. A variety known as St. Patrick also does well here, but of the varieties which have been tried here so far I would prefer Rural No. 2 and White Elephant; they would give the largest yield, and are both excellent table varieties.

In Turnips, not much attention is paid to varieties, and the same with Mangolds and Carrots. But, in my own experience, the turnip known as Rennie's Prize Purple-top has been the most satisfactory of all the varieties I have tried. The Short White and White Belgian Carrots do well here, and are very satisfactory.

Peel.

J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON.

I tried last year oats of the Early Gotthard and White Cave varieties. Both were very fine looking crops and both yielded well; we thought the former the heaviest in sheaf and in yield, but did not keep count of the number of bushels per acre in threshing. I have a very high opinion of Early Gotthard.

ROBERT CATION, BRAMPTON.

Oats are my favorite crop. The Early White Cluster, White Canada, Early Blossom, Banner, Golden Giant. The above varieties yielded as they are placed on the list. They are not subject to rust.

Spring wheat—Goose and Colorado are most grown here, Goose is the safest crop to sow.

Barley—The most grown is Rennie's Improved and Mensury. Peas—the leading sorts are Mummy and Golden Vine.

Potatoes—My choice for early potatoes are Beauty of Hebron, Early Vermont. For late, White Elephant, White Star, Peerless, Savoy.

Roots—Carrots, Intermediate; Mangel, Mammoth Long Red.

York, E. R.

JOHN MILLER, MARKHAM.

Oats—The Banner oat is what is mostly grown, and seems to do the best. There have been a number of new varieties introduced since it was, but after a year or two they can't be found. Several of my neighbors tried the Goanette oat last year. They are very short in the straw, and very bad for shelving, if not cut before they are ripe. Several have told me they would not sow them again. I sowed fifteen bushels of Improved American oats. I got the seed from Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, N. Y. He recommended them as the best oats he had ever grown, and I saw them mentioned in the reports of different Experimental Stations in several states, as giving the highest yield of any kind tested. I sowed them May 22nd, on eight acres and I have over 500 bushels, which is a very large yield in this neighborhood this year. The land was so very wet that we had to use more seed than we generally do, and the drought setting in early, it was a wonder we had any crop at all.

Barley was a very poor crop. The common six-rowed did best. The Duckbill was not worth harvesting. Spring wheat was a total failure; not much sown. Buckwheat is not grown here.

Corn—There is very little corn grown here, except for ensilage. The Mammoth Southern White is mostly sown, but it is not early enough. Some of my neighbors sent to Wisconsin for their seed. I do not know the variety. It was much earlier, and made better feed and made just about as much of it as the other.

I grew the Thorburn potato. I like them well. They are early and a good quality on our heavy land. I think early potatoes are the safest, as they are not so liable to rot. I planted a small quantity of the Freeman. They did very well for the chance they had. They are early, and have a fine, strong bushy vine. I think they are the smoothest potato I ever saw. There are a great many varieties of turnips grown. I prefer the Knowfield. I tried Carter's Elephant, but one season was enough with me. A great many of them rotted inside while growing. One of my neighbors had them last year. They were the same with him. He said he would not sow any more of them. Mangolds are not much grown, but it is the Long Red, I think, that is preferred.

Carrots are only grown in small quantities. From half an acre to an acre is as much as any farmer grows. The White Vosges, I think, is grown altogether. Their thick stumpy root make them a favorite, on account of being so much easier taken up. I think they will yield fully as much as the White Belgian.

HENRY REEVE, HIGHLAND CREEK.

Oats—The Rosedale as a white and the Goanette as a black gave good returns, and are two new varieties that should be tried by all. The Early Gotthard also gave good returns, and has many admirers.

Peas—Last season I grew the Potter pea for the first time, and found it more productive than any other variety I have grown.

Buckwheat—A large quantity of this grain is grown here annually. The new Japanese has given excellent satisfaction, and the Silver Hull is found to be much superior to the common variety.

Barley—Many of our farmers have tried the growing of two-rowed barley, but, with few exceptions, they have found that the six-rowed gave the best returns when yield and prices obtained were taken into consideration.

Corn—The White Flint is the variety mostly grown, while the Angel of Midland has many admirers. For an ensilage crop, the Evergreen Red Cob is at present the variety chiefly grown. The Rural Thoroughbred White Flint is a new variety of great promise as a heavy yielder. It was not grown largely last season, but those that tried it speak highly in its favor.

**Carrots**—The Mammoth White Intermediate or Short White is almost exclusively grown here for a white field carrot, and the Red Altringham is the heaviest cropper of the red varieties for field culture.

**Potatoes**—The potato most largely grown, the one that has given universal satisfaction and most highly recommended is the Crown Jewel. It has done remarkably well, and is worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 has also come to stay, and for a main cropper is rapidly growing in favor. For an extra early variety I have found none to excel Burpee's Extra Early. Of the new varieties I tried last season that gave promise of having considerable merit were Freemans Satisfaction and I. X. L.

**Turnips**—Among Swedes, Rennie's Prize Purple-top, L. B. & Co. Purple Top and Bangholm are mostly grown, and all are excellent varieties. The Elephant or Giant King and the Jumbo are also rapidly coming into popularity as handsome turnips and immense croppers. Carter's Purple-top Mammoth is acknowledged as the best yielder among the white and yellow-fleshed varieties.

**Mangolds**—The Mammoth Long Red stands at the head of the list among our farmers.

JOHN BELL, AMBER.

**Oats**—Banner and Black Tartarian. Both did very well.

**Barley**—Six-rowed did best. Duckbill owing to the very unfavorable season was almost a total failure.

**Spring Wheat** was not a good crop. The variety most sown is the Wild Goose.

**Buckwheat**—Very little sown. The Silver Hull Buckwheat is the prevailing variety, and seems to yield well.

**Field Corn**—Angel of Midnight has done the best. Corn for fodder—Red Cob Ensilage seems to lead.

**Potatoes**—Thorburn gave the best results, being uniform in size and of superior eating quality.

**Turnips**—Rennie's Improved Purple-top is most grown and seems to be well adapted to this soil.

**Mangolds**—Giant Yellow Intermediate can beat all others. Carrots—Beith's by far surpass all others. When sown on suitable soil give a wonderful yield.

Ontario, W. R.

J. R. RANDALL, NEWMARKET.

**Oats**—The American Banner is the most extensively and perhaps the most profitable variety grown in this section. But of the black varieties the Black Tartarian stands at the head.

**Barley**—The English Duckbill did the best as a rule, of the two-rowed varieties. But the Russian gave excellent results for many farmers.

**Spring Wheat**—Of this there was not much grown the past season except the Wild Goose.

**Buckwheat**—Not much grown.

**Corn**—Owing to the lateness of the season last spring, the Compton's Early gave best results for fodder purposes.

**Potatoes**—The White Star, Thorburn and Elephant were the principal varieties grown.

**Turnips**—Jumbo or Elephant turnips were grown by many with good results. But the Bangholm and Purple-top are well up in yield and quality.

**Mangolds**—Mammoth Long Red is the favorite.

**Carrots**—Improved White Belgian.

In regard to testing new varieties of grain, I may say I tried some Wonderful Oats (from R. Evans & Co., Hamilton); were sown on potato ground, went down very badly, and were a good deal rusty. Hence the yield was not as I should have expected. Will try again next season. Are a good appearing oat and very heavy.

Ontario, S. R.

ELMER LICK, OSHAWA.

**Oats**—Banner, Geanette (black, short straw), shells in harvesting, Poland White (dodges flat in some places, shells easily, therefore loses some). Late oats rusted very badly.

**Barley**—Common six-rowed about 1/3 of crop grown. Not many in favor of two-rowed.

**Spring Wheat**—Mostly Goose. Very poor results from any variety.

**Buckwheat**—Japanese on the whole is ahead of other varieties. Common black also very good. Silver Hulled not largely grown, but buyers like it.

**Corn for ears**—Red Blaze, Twelve-rowed, common Yellow of various strains, carefully selected by individual growers, Compton's Early, in about order named. Corn for silo—Compton's Early not satisfactory the past season; too light a crop owing to unfavorable weather. Leaming probably would have done better last season. Red Cob and other heavier growing varieties do well, only makes season too late for filling silo under ordinary seasons. Think one-third Leaming, one-half Compton's Early and rest Red Cob, about best for this locality.

**Potatoes**—Rural No. 2, Blush, Empire State, Summit, Puritan, Burpee's Early, in order named. Early Rose, white Elephant and Beauty of Hebron are much grown, but are not equal croppers with four first named above.

**Turnips** not very successful here. Carter's Elephant, Purple-top and Bangholm are the best.

**Mangolds**—Mammoth Long Red nearly altogether grown. Some few Yellow Globes.

**Carrots**—Steele's Improved Short White.

S. P. BROWN, WHITBY.

**Oats**—Mostly White Cluster and the Banner. I don't know of a single variety of black oats here.

**Barley**—The old six-rowed, the English two-rowed, and the Duckbill, the latter fast taking the place of the two-rowed, as it yields a more floury and palatable meal under the mill stones.

**Spring wheat**—Very little of any kind grown except for feed, and that mostly loose, along with oats, and some by itself. Some Russian Fife or White Russian (known here by both names), is sown in the same way, but Goose leads.

**Buckwheat**—This year the Silver Hull was most called for, next the common old sort, and the Japanese last.

**Corn**—Very few changing much from the old Yellow Flint Indian corn. Some Red Blaze or Smut Nose, and some of Compton's Early have given good satisfaction. Of the large fodder sorts M. S. S. corn or Giant Sweet has almost entirely thrown the Red Cob out.

**Potatoes**—No right new varieties here, mostly Beauty of Hebron. Some of Burpee's Extra Early came in in 1892, and seemed to promise well, but have heard nothing of them this year. In fact, potato culture is nothing here aside from family use, and no attention paid to varieties.

**Turnips**—There is more seed of what our grocers call the Bangholm variety sold in this part than any other.

**Mangolds**—The Mammoth Long Red gives good satisfaction. The Golden Tankard is grown, but has not yet gained much favor.

**Carrots**—The Giant Short White, I believe, leads; not much of a crop here; mostly for a winter green feed for horses and the farm.

JOHN L. LINTON, WHITBY.

In oats we find, after several years' trial, that the White Bonanza does exceedingly well. The American Banner did not succeed very well with us. The Early Gothland, although not tried extensively, gives every prospect of doing well. About the only black oat we see is the Black Tartarian, which equals any of the white varieties.

**Barley**, at one time our main grain, is not grown so extensively as in former years. The common six-rowed variety is principally sown, although for feeding purposes the two-rowed is preferred. Of the two-rowed the Duckbill does the best, and it bids fair to supplant the six-rowed.

**Wheat** is not sown to any great extent, but the varieties that we mostly find of spring wheat are the Wild Goose, Red Fern and Oregon Fife. The Wild Goose, although not a heavy cropper, can be depended on for a fair crop. The Fife is another good variety, and is very successful in escaping the weevil. Fall wheat is being sown to a considerable extent. The Canadian Velvet Chaff takes the lead, it stands the winter well. The Clawson does well with some, while others prefer Jones Winter Fife.

Buckwheat occupied a larger acreage this year than any other grain, but, owing to the hot, dry weather during the first month of its growth, it has not done as well as in other years, but well enough to make it one of the most profitable of grains. The Silver Hull has been the most successful. The Japanese has not done so well as some hoped. The common variety did better than the Japanese, but not so well as the Silver Hull. We believe that farmers should give more attention to this grain.

**Corn**—The common variety is the eight-rowed yellow. Some grow the twelve-rowed yellow. Corn for ensilage is not grown to any extent, although grown for fodder. For this purpose the Red Cob and Giant Sweet Ensilage are grown rather extensively.

**Potatoes** are not grown to any great extent. Of course every farmer has some, and sometimes has a few bushels to sell. For early potatoes the Early Sunrise and Beauty of Hebron do the best, and for late the Dakota Red, White Elephant and Rural Blush do well.

The main root crop consists of turnips. The Bangholm and Skirving's Improved do the best, and keep better than some of the other varieties.

**Mangolds** are also grown, the Mammoth Red being given the preference, although some like the Yellow Intermediate.

**Carrots** do not seem to be a popular root, although many put in a few for the horses. The White Belgian and Steele Bros. Improved are best.

Ontario, N. E.

M. CLIPSHAM, SPARROW LAKE.

**Oats**—The Egyptian and the Black Tartar oats are the most popular here at present. Late grain is not a sure crop in this northern country.

I have found the imported two-rowed barley the best. The White Fife Spring Wheat. We do not grow Fall Wheat. This is not a wheat country. We grow a good sample but a small yield, as the soil is destitute of lime.

**Buckwheat** does not do well here.

We are turning our attention to dairying, as this country is better adapted for this purpose.

**Corn**—Last year I grew nine kinds of ensilage corn so as to find out which would suit this climate best, and I found that the High Mixed and the Leaming Dent, were the two best for our climate. Angel of Midnight, I think, is the best for ripening, and is a good cropper.

The Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron are the best potatoes grown here.

Rennie's Prize Purple-top Swede Turnip, the Mammoth Long Red Mangold, and the Improved Short White Carrot.

Northumberland, E. R.

J. B. STONE, NORHAM.

**Oats**—There is no oat yet introduced in this section which does better than the Canadian White. The Egyptian White does very well, but is not as good for heavy rich soils as the Canadian white oat. I tried the Giant Side oat, but it rusted badly and was very light in weight.

The common six-rowed barley does best in this country.

There was but very little spring wheat sown last spring. The Colorado does best here, but some sow the White Fife and have very fair crops.

The Japanese Buckwheat does far the best.

**Corn**—For silos the Mammoth Southern Sweet Corn is mostly sown.

The potatoes which seem to give the best yield is the White Star.

**Turnips**—Skirving's Purple-top Swede is as good a turnip as we have, but I think them identical with the favorite here.

The Large Red Mangold is the favorite here.

The Mammoth White Intermediate Carrot I think the best, as they are more easily harvested than any other variety I know of.

We sowed a field of Rennie's new Pea, called the Canadian Beauty. We paid \$2.50 per bushel for the seed. They did very well, but I think them identical with the large White-Eyed Marrowfat. The pea which does the best with us here is called the Runner; they are a fine cropper.

ALEX. HUME, BURNBRAE.

**Oats** as a crop were good. The American Banner still leads, with White Cave close second.

There was very little barley of any variety grown in this section; what little there was sown was the common six-rowed, and was almost a failure.

**Spring wheat** was the same; in fact there is scarcely a farmer who attempts to grow spring wheat with us.

**Corn**—Last year was a very bad year for corn; such a late spring, it was well into June before a good deal of the corn was sown, and the hot, dry weather set in early in July. Longfellow was about the best, with Early Compton about equal. For bulk for ensilage, Red Cob equals any variety.

**Potatoes** were an uneven crop; one farmer had a good crop, while his neighbor's might be poor, and the rot affected nearly all more or less. Burbank's Seedling, Beauty of Hebron, White Star and St. Patrick's are the principal varieties.

**Turnips** were unusually good. The long mangolds and the Improved Short White field carrots were the best, though not as good as turnips; the late spring affected them also.

We had the six new varieties of oats sent out by the O. A. C. Experimental Union. I have mislaid the names of varieties and also the number of the ADVOCATE which gave the report of the experimental work. All the white varieties were good, especially Siberian, which would yield over 50 bushels per acre. I was much pleased with the five white varieties. We also had six new varieties of ensilage corn, namely—Mammoth White, White Fife, Wesson's Early Dent, White Flint, Mammoth Cuban, Salzer's North Dakota, Giant Beauty. I never saw anything equal the Surprise for size of stalk; some stalks were fourteen feet high, with ears about seven feet from the ground, but may not mature early enough for good ensilage. Wisconsin Early Dent was a fair stalk with a good large ear, other varieties in order given above. We had no new potatoes or roots.

Peterboro, W. R.

J. FRED. DAVIDSON, PETERBORO.

**Oats**—The leading variety of oats in this vicinity is undoubtedly the American Banner, and it still seems to be giving general satisfaction. Egyptian holds a good second, while Welcome, Surprise and some others have a few advocates. The Black Tartarian yields well on stony land.

**Barley**—The common six-rowed is most widely grown, but is almost run out. I know of no new varieties of six-rowed barley in this vicinity. Chevalier and Carter's Prize Prolific, two-rowed, have done well with some, while others report poor results. Duckbill is heavy, more widely sown, and is an excellent variety. Some black barley is grown for feeding purposes.

**Spring Wheat**—Colorado is the leading variety. M. A. Carlin is considerably grown, and is a good variety for low land. Campbell's White Chaff has not proved very satisfactory in this district.

**Buckwheat**—There was a considerable quantity grown the past season, but did not seem to be a success. The Japanese did best, and is most widely grown.

**Corn**—Mammoth S. S. is the principal variety cultivated for ensilage, and yields as large a weight as any variety. Red Cob Ensilage, White Flint and Compton's Early are grown by a few.

**Potatoes**—Beauty of Hebron, Late Rose and White Star are the leading varieties. White Elephant or Late Hebron is now a good potato, but is not widely cultivated. Burbank's Early Ohio, Crown Jewel, Blush, and Rural New Yorker No. 2, are cultivated by some who give good reports.

**Turnips**—Sutton's Champion is the leading turnip for rich, loamy land. Skirving's, and Carter's Elephant are very close to Sutton's, and Hartley's Bronze Top has also yielded very well. These four varieties yield well, are free from fibrous roots and keep well. White Swede yields well but is very

rooty, and of a weedy nature, and not as nutritious. Bangholm is a shy grower.

**Mangolds**—Mammoth Red is undoubtedly the best Mangold that we have here in rich loamy land. Giant Yellow Globe and Golden Tankard have both yielded well in some localities.

**Carrots**—The White Vosges and White Belgian are the only varieties grown for field cultivation, as they are the most easily harvested. Lee's Favorite was a new variety of potatoes tested last year, but did not prove of much value.

J. SMITHSON, GRAYSTOCK.

**Oats**—On account of the very unfavorable seed time the sowing of oats, generally speaking, was very late, so that those varieties which should be sown early were almost a failure. The grasshoppers were very destructive too, so that oats were hardly an average crop in this part. The varieties which gave best satisfaction were American Banner, Golden Giant Side oats, and White Russian, in the order named. The Banner has a stiffer straw and very free from rust, while the Giant Side oat and White Russian were in some cases badly rusted.

**Barley**—Very little was sown, only Canadian six-rowed and Carter's Prize Prolific two-rowed; if anything the two-rowed did the best.

**Spring Wheat** was almost a total failure; the Colorado did the best. Other varieties sown were Rio Grande, White Amber, White Russian and Chittick.

**Peas**—Of those peas grown for general market, the Egyptian Mummy did best, while the Prince Albert and Black-Eyed and White-Eyed Marrowfats gave fair returns.

**Buckwheat**—None sown only for green manuring.

**Corn**—The Mammoth Southern Sweet and Red Cob Ensilage are the favorite varieties.

**Potatoes**—Burbank's Seedling and Early Rose gave best results.

**Turnips**—Steele's Selected Purple-top and Rennie's Prize Purple-top gave very satisfactory results. They yield well, giving a clean and very solid sample. They are excellent keepers. They are the best varieties I have ever sown. Of the white varieties White Globe is the favorite.

**Mangolds**—The Mammoth Long Red is the favorite. The Long Yellow Intermediate and Tankard did well. Some raise sugar beets, which they claim to make better feed, although not yielding as heavy a crop.

**Carrots**—Steele's Short White is by far the best. It is a heavy cropper, and far more easily harvested than the Long White Belgian. The Short White is a very vigorous grower and the flesh very firm and crisp.

F. BIRDSALL & SON, BIRDSALL.

**Oats**—The Banner oat turned out very well this year, but is lighter in weight than the Egyptian. It is preferred by most farmers in this vicinity, as the latter has a very hard shell and should be chopped before feeding to horses. Oats were shelled a great deal by the grasshoppers this last season.

**Barley** was not a heavy crop. The six-rowed, I think, turned out better than the English two-rowed. Some Thorpe barley sowed by a neighbor turned out splendidly, and was a very heavy sample.

**Spring Wheat**—Rio Grande is sown around here. Spring wheat does not yield heavily in this vicinity.

**Fall Wheat**—Surprise has been sown with great success for years, and so far has been ahead of all competitors.

**Buckwheat**—The Japanese Buckwheat turned out very well. The seed is larger and the plants stronger than any other variety we have in this district.

**Corn**—The best corn for ensilage purpose is the White Flint; it has a great number of ears; is of large size, and matures early. It was decidedly the best sown in this vicinity.

**Potatoes**—The Elephant, I think, gave the largest returns, but my favorite in the Mayflower.

**Turnips**—The Elephant Swede has turned out very well and is a fine turnip. In the white flesh turnips the Greystones have given the best results.

**Mangolds**—The Mammoth Long Red is the heaviest cropper.

**Carrots**—The Vosges carrot is the favorite, it yields a heavy crop and is easily harvested, being short and thick. The Short Horn carrot for table use is also a great favorite.

We tried the Robertson Mixture, consisting of horse beans, sunflowers and corn for ensilage. The beans were a total failure; the corn was good; the sunflowers were a good crop, but they cost too much to put them in the silo, as they are a great trouble to get through the straw cutter.

**Peas**—The White Marrowfat is a good yielder, and commands a higher price than the smaller varieties. I tried the Mummy again this year, but they did not do as well as last year.

Prince Edward County.

W. C. HUFF, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Owing to the dryness of last season none of the crops, except fall grain and hay, came up to the average. The following are a list of those that gave the largest yield.

**Oats**—The Surprise, a new variety, gave a fair yield of grain with a good straw. Banner, a very popular oat, still retains its own name.

**Barley**—A staple crop in this township, but owing to high tariff was not so extensively sown last spring. The common six-rowed yields the best for us. Carter's Prize Prolific, two-rowed, was tried and found wanting in quantity and quality compared with the former, and is now a grain of the past.

**Spring Wheat**—Colorado and Campbells are about equal in yield, but the last threshes out very easily when harvesting.

**Buckwheat**—This crop has been a very profitable one in the county for the two past years. Last summer a large per cent. did not come up, so that will be ready for the coming spring. Common and Silver Hull. The former is first in yield this season, but the latter had one advantage over the other, its not being subject to blast by the heat.

**Corn**—Sweet, Crosby, Old Colony and Evergreen are the leading varieties for table and canners. Field—Yellow and White Flints. Fodder—Mammoth, Southern Sweet and Common Yellow Western come in for an equal share of favor. We manure the land and plow under with gang plow, sowing by hand in furrow every time, a handful to about eight steps. We do not cultivate any.

**Potatoes**—This crop last season was fair to good. We have tried a number of varieties and think the following are among the best:—Early—Puritan, Star, Ohio, and Beauty of Hebron; Late—Napoleon, John A., Matchless. The Napoleon gave the largest crop in 32 and 33. The root crop was excellent.

**Turnips**—Purple-top Swede still ahead here, and is suitable for table as well as stock. Our last crop gave over 900 bushels to the acre. Golden Ball, a new one, gave a good crop.

**Mangolds**—Mammoth, Yellow Intermediate and Long Red. The first's yield was a superior one.

**Carrots**—Field, White Belgian and Steele's Short Improved. Garden, Chanency and Danvers. The last two we have grown from Ferry's seed, and were very superior.

**Peas**—Runners, Gold Vine and Blue are the best for feeding purposes. There are a large number of Fancy Peas grown by contract for seed-men, which they export.

Frontenac.

RICHARD MOORE, WOLFE ISLAND.

**Oats**—Of the different varieties of this grain sown in this section the American Banner still takes the lead for yield and as a market oat. I sowed two bushels of the Geanette black oats on one acre last season and threshed fifty bushels; would have had more if they were sown thinner, as the oat is very small. The straw is excellent feed for stock, but I think if sown on high clay land would grow very short; another thing to be considered, they do not sell for as high a price in the market as the white oat. I also sowed one bushel Abyssinian; did not yield as well, have a very thick skin and a very stiff straw.

Barley—There was very little sowed in this section the past season. The two-rowed Prize Prolific has no place in this part any more. There has been some black barley sowed with good satisfaction as a crop for feed, but as far as I can learn the Duckbill is the best to sow for that purpose.

Spring Wheat—Like the barley, there is less of it sowed every year. The Red Fern was the favorite wheat here for many years, but cannot raise a crop of it any more; a few farmers continue to sow a little for their own use; mostly Manitoba Fife. The wheat in this section rusts very badly every year, and it is impossible to raise a good crop.

Buckwheat—The common varieties do best in this vicinity; have tried other varieties, but find the common proves the most satisfactory.

Corn—Planted a clear white corn last year; also planted alongside the Red Nose, which yielded far more corn to the acre, although to see the two growing one would think the white was the best corn, as it grows higher and a larger stalk, but does not yield. As to fodder corn, the Rural Thoroughbred White is the best corn ever sowed in this section.

Potatoes—Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron and Early Main are sorts that do exceedingly well, and yield as large as any others, and are good for the market.

Turnips—Sowed Rennie's Prize Purple-top, which grew as large a crop as any that was raised in this section last year; also sowed the Elephant King, which yielded well and grew to a large size.

Mangolds—Mammoth Long Red are the favorite sort in this vicinity.

Carrots—Pearce's Improved Half-long White gave the best satisfaction in this section last year.

Leeds, S. R.

M. W. STEACY, WARBURTON.

Oats—The Welcome oat seems to have given the largest yields in this vicinity for the past two years, but on our own farm this past we raised Carter's Prize White, which gave good results, considering how badly they rusted—probably due to the season. Will sow them next year.

Barley—Not very extensively grown in this vicinity, but the old common six-rowed seems to predominate. We had no barley on our own farm last year, only the sample bushel received from your establishment, which gave very satisfactory results, considering all things. It was hurt some with too much wet. Think it will do well in this vicinity. Would highly recommend the Canadian Thrope two-rowed barley.

Wheat—No sort that has been introduced into this vicinity can compete with the Red Fern. Several varieties have been introduced, but are all soon superseded by the old reliable Red Fern.

Corn—Red Cob and Giant White were largely grown here last year with very good results for ensilage, but earlier varieties would give better results. I think, it being risky to allow those sorts to properly mature.

Turnips, Mangolds and Carrots—Are not grown to any extent only for domestic use. On our farm we sow Swede turnips, Mammoth Long Red Mangolds and the Ox-heart carrot. They give good results.

Renfrew, S. R.

JAS. MARTIN, RENFREW.

Oats—Banner is what we have been growing these last three or four years, and I liked them very well. I have seen Early Gothland well spoken of, and I got enough last spring to sow four acres, and the same of Golden Giant, and sowed them in a field alongside of the Banner oats at the same time. All three were a very heavy crop, with more straw than I would like. The Early Gothland were up about eight days first, and were by far the heaviest crop of the three, and were not down as bad as the other two kinds, though quite a bit longer in the straw. I would sooner have the Banner, they were ripe about a week earlier. The Golden Giant were a fine looking crop, too, but did not ripen as evenly as the other two kinds.

Barley—I sowed sixteen bushels of Duckbill barley this year—the first I tried of it. It stood up better and was a heavier crop, and ripened six or eight days earlier than Carter's Prolific, growing beside it. I would sooner have the old six-rowed barley than Carter's Prolific.

Wheat—No kind of Spring Wheat did well here last year. Rio Grand is what I have grown these last three or four years, and have had fine crops of it. I am going back to the White Fife again, which with the Red Fife or Scotch are the most generally grown varieties, and about the most profitable to grow. I should not have said profitable. We don't lose quite as much in growing it as some of the other kinds, as we get the highest price going for it at present, 65 cents, and there is no profit growing it here at that with men's wages at \$20 per month.

Peas do extra well here, and the Small White (or June Pea) nearly altogether sown. With them we had White-Edged, Marrowfat and the Mummy growing alongside. The Mummies were the heaviest crop of the three.

Corn—The corn we grow is for feeding out green, and for drying for winter feed. Having no silo, later varieties do for this purpose than for putting in a silo. I grew Mammoth Southern Sweet for a number of years and liked it well for that purpose. Always planted it in good time, 18th or 20th May. It is a very late kind. The last two years we had Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage. It and Red Cob will very nearly ripen here. Both do well.

Potatoes—There are a great many varieties of potatoes grown here, but out of all that I saw the Chillies were the only kind that did not rot to some extent. Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Burbank's Seedlings rotted very badly, but generally grow a heavier crop than the Chillies.

The Turnips I like best are grown from Steele Bros. I had the Jumbo or Monarch sowed two years. The others were just as heavy a crop and nicer shaped turnips.

The Mammoth Long Red Mangolds grew the heaviest crop of any kind we tried in Carrots. It is hard to beat the Improved Short White.

Renfrew, N. R.

A. M. ROSS, DOUGLAS.

Oats—We believe the Banner Oats to take the lead in this district for yield, which is averaged at 65 bushels per acre, as well as the firm straw, which will not lay down or lodge from storm.

No Barley is sown of any account here, as the trouble of harvesting and threshing more than counterbalances its usefulness.

The White Fife wheat excels all other kinds, both in yield, averaging 20 bushels to the acre, as well as for flour, which is our miller's favorite kind.

Buckwheat is not grown here, as people do not regard it as a paying crop.

Corn—The Horse Tooth corn is the favorite for feeding green. Silos are unknown here, hence we cannot say anything about it for ensilage. The yield on low, mucky, well drained soil is enormous, growing from 10 to 14 feet high. It is, indeed, a very paying crop.

Potatoes—Farmers here have been most successful in growing Early Rose potatoes. The yield has been indeed gratifying. The large potato and well filled hills make it a very profitable industry.

Turnips—Swedish are the most satisfactory kind grown, giving an abundant yield on well drained low soils.

Mangolds—The Mammoth Long Red is the only kind that has proven satisfactory, and proves a valuable feed for the stock.

Carrots—The White Belgian every time for stock purposes.

Grenville, S.

C. W. BROWN, PRESOTT.

Oats—The Egyptian Oats have been probably the most largely sown of the newer varieties, but two or three years ago the Banner Oats were introduced, and are given first rank by all who have seen them, on account of their great yield and length of straw, the Egyptian being rather lacking in the latter particular and has also a rather thick hull.

What little Barley is now sown is mostly of the old six-rowed variety.

Most farmers raise enough Wheat for their own use, but few have any to sell. The stock is badly mixed, but White Russian seems to be the favorite; the harder Flint varieties are also sown, but do not succeed as generally as the softer kinds.

Buckwheat is sown as a catch crop and is principally of the common variety, though some have tried the Japanese and like it well.

Corn—The Red Cob is the kind mostly grown for silo and dry fodder, but some have tried the Leaming and Thoroughbred Flint and had good satisfaction. Most of that grown for the grain is mixed stock, but Longfellow, Compton and White Flint have given good results where tried.

Potatoes—The Burbank seems to take the lead, but many other of the newer kinds are grown, besides the old Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron.

As for roots, the Steele's P. T. Turnip, Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangold and Steele's Short White Carrot are the standard sorts. For a yellow carrot the Guerande seems to be the favorite.

My soil is well suited to potatoes and corn, and I have tested a number of sorts of each. I find that several of the earlier varieties of Dent corn can be ripened here, and are therefore better for the silo than Red Cob, which did not mature even last year, when such late varieties as Giant Sweet Prolific ripened well. The following varieties are in order of ripening:—Woodhull, Wilson's Prolific, Leaming and Waterloo; I think they are about equal in bulk of fodder. The Huron Dent is much earlier than any of these, and should be valuable for grain, as its ears, though short, are very heavy. The Madoc is a long, smooth, white variety, rather late, but very productive. I consider the Thoroughbred Flint the best for dry fodder, as the ears are large and mature well, while the great number of suckers is much relished by stock. Dakota Red potato does better with me than any other kind I have tried, withstanding both drouth and rot, and producing a crop when all others have failed. One of my neighbors to whom I sold seed gives me the same report. There appears to be two distinct stocks of this variety—mine are long and red skinned and very solid, but a neighbor has Dakotas that are round, with a light colored skin, large ones being hollow and rotting badly. I am now trying the Wilson's First Choice, a very late, long, white potato. It will outyield the Burbank, and, if it does not rot, will be valuable. The Crown Jewel, Halton Seedling and Morning Star are all far ahead of the Rose and Hebron, both in yield and freedom from disease.

Golden Ball and Burpee's Breadstone Turnips do better with me than most sorts, though they are not as large as some others, and are good either for table or stock.

I have tried five or six kinds of white carrots, but find none better than Steele's. For table carrot, I like Peer of All or Mitchell's Perfected best.

The Half-long White Turnip was sent to me from the States for trial. It may do for the garden, but is too small for the field.

Carleton.

W. D. MONK, SOUTH MARCH.

Oats—Golden Giant did best with us, and I think is the best all-round oat in the county. Banner, Black Tartarian, Common White.

Barley—Not much grown. Corn—Six-rowed. Buckwheat—Not much grown. Fodder Corn—Regl Cob, M. S. S., Compton's Early. Potatoes—Failure. Too much rain. Mangolds and Carrots—Turned out very well. Long White and Long Red Mangold.

We tried Compton's Early and Angel of Midnight and Canadian White Flint in corn. Did very well, some of the cobs coming to maturity.

G. R. BRADLEY, MANOTICK.

The past season has been an exceptionally poor one for the farmers of Eastern Ontario. Owing to the heavy rains of spring and the continued rains of summer, crops were partially and in many instances totally destroyed.

Oats—Again this year the American Banner Oats have been largely sown in this district, and gave favorable results, yielding larger and producing a better grain than the older varieties, Egyptian, Old White, etc.

As Barley is usually sown on low lands on the farm, it suffered severely. A variety of two-rowed Barley was tested last year, but did not give satisfactory results, as the old six-rowed returned a larger yield.

Spring Wheat is becoming almost a thing of the past in this section, as the partial failure and extremely low price are poor inducements for farmers to test new varieties. The White Russian was principally sown and gave best results.

Corn—A fair result of corn could not be ascertained last season, although Longfellow gave the largest yield per acre. Mammoth Cuban comes nearest to perfection for ensilage in this section. Others, as North Dakota and Red Cob, gave favorable results.

Potatoes were almost a total failure, owing to the rot, as many farmers did not obtain their seed. Early Rose are principally sown, and where not affected gave fair results.

I conducted experiments with five varieties of turnips obtained from the Experimental Union, Guelph, last season, with the following results:—Hartley's Bronze-top giving the best quality, while Carter's Elephant appeared firmer and better quality. The fall varieties yielded well, but the quality was not so good.

Prescott.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL, VANKLEEK.

The season was an exceedingly wet one in this locality, and consequently affected results even in different portions of the same field, as the land is of a rolling character.

Oats—The Banner, Egyptian and Cave oats did as well as could be expected, although late sown portions were somewhat affected with rust, and owing to heavy wind and rain, became badly lodged, and did not fill so well. The variety known as the Wonderful does not seem to be adapted to this section, as the straw grows too weak. It also shells very easily.

Barley—is an uncertain crop here, generally speaking, and not much grown.

In Wheat, the White Russian and Manitoba yielded about fifteen bushels per acre. I have also grown Herison's Bearded, Pringle's Champion and Holbein's Improved, but unable to give yield per acre. I have not sown Campbell's White Chaff last year, as it does not seem adapted to this part of the country.

Buckwheat—The Japanese and common varieties are grown to a limited extent on worn-out soils.

Corn—Considerable corn is grown for fodder and soiling purposes, as this section is more devoted to dairying than the growing of grain. For fodder, the most popular varieties are Red Cob Ensilage, Horse Tooth and Mammoth Southern Sweet, but the tend to grow varieties that will come nearer to maturity, such as Compton's Early, Wisconsin and the Canada Yellow; these give good results both for fodder and for grain.

Potatoes rotted badly. Of the different varieties I have grown, the Chili did as well as any, and was less affected with rot. The Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Steele's Earliest of All rotted badly.

Hazard's Improved turnip gives good satisfaction.

The Common Long Red mangold is most usually sown.

Carrots yielded in the following order: White Belgian, Ox-heart, Short White, Vosges and Danvers.

Glengarry.

ROBT. McDONALD, DUNVEGAN.

Oats—The Canadian White Oat is grown more extensively than any other variety in this section. The grain is of average weight, the straw is slender and liable to rust and lodge.

The Australian Oat is grown by a few parties, but is not considered a good variety. I think the American Banner is a choice variety in every respect. The grain is above the average weight, with a large kernel. The straw is strong, does not

rust nor lodge, and is excellent for fodder. I sowed 20 bushels of this variety last year, and I am highly pleased with it. The White Cluster is a variety that I tried for the first time. The grain weighs 40 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield was 30 bushels per acre. The straw was slender and short and lodged badly. I experimented with six varieties from the Guelph Experimental Farm—Golden Giant, Poland White, Goanette Black, Siberian, Bavarian, Danebrog. The Goanette Black I consider the prize variety, with plump grain and a very thin hull. The straw is not as strong as the straw of the Golden Giant and Poland White, but the yield in grain was far in advance of all. The Siberian alone showed rust.

Barley—The only kind of Barley grown in this section is the six-rowed. There is very little barley grown here. It was a failure last year, owing to the wet weather.

Spring Wheat—White Russian and Manitoba are the only varieties grown. Both stand up well. The Manitoba is a better milling wheat and is also heavier. The average yield last year was about 18 bushels per acre.

Corn—There are different varieties of Ensilage Corn grown here. Giant Prolific, Red Cob, Southern Mammoth are the chief. I cannot see much difference in those kinds. The Giant Prolific produces ears somewhat larger. Sweet Corn is not much grown. I had Early Cory and Minnesota. Minnesota is an excellent corn, sweet, and of a fine flavor. Early Cory is two weeks earlier than Minnesota, but not of as fine a flavor. Canadian Yellow is the only kind grown for field culture. It is a large producer.

Potatoes—Early Rose, White Elephant and Snowflake are the sorts grown here. The Early Rose rotted through the country. White Elephant are not a good table variety; they stood the rot well. The White Star was grown by a few individuals. It will be a favorite the coming spring, as the tubers did not rot, and are an excellent table potato.

Turnips—Turnips are not grown to any extent in this vicinity. I had the Purple-top, and it proved satisfactory in every respect.

J. H. ESDON, CURREY HILL.

Oats—Banner and Early Angus have yielded the best. Other new sorts tried have not excelled these.

The barley known as Duckbill still holds its own here as a profitable crop; in fact, none has a place alongside of it as a yielder.

Nothing like the usual breadth of spring wheat was sown last spring. While flour rules so low, farmers prefer to buy their flour. White Fife undoubtedly holds its own yet in all variations of seasons.

Silver-Hulled Japanese buckwheat is considered the best as a cropper and for flour. Egyptian is not thought so good of now as at first.

Corn—White Flint continues to yield above any other varieties we have tried so far as a sweet corn. I planted Corby's Early this year and think a good deal of it. For feed Mammoth Southern Sweet and Red Cob are the kinds mostly planted and giving most satisfaction, but the wet, as already stated, curtailed the yield considerably.

Potatoes of the Rose family have again rotted badly. The best yields and least rot have been from Dakota Red and Main Standard. The last mentioned tried here for first time, well thought of, rot-proof last year.

Among turnips, the Bangholm is increasing in favor every year, and, as a rule, was the best last year.

The Yellow Intermediate Aberdeen mangold is well thought of, not quite so large as some others, but of the best quality and a grand keeper. Newer sorts are not giving as good satisfaction as this one.

The Half-long White carrot is mostly sown now under different names, but are about all equal for quantity. Westill keep to the old White Belgian.

I have been raising Mammoth pumpkin and Hubbard squash for fall feeding to cattle. It is a grand feed with some meals, and gives good results.

E. G. McCALLUM, MARTINTOWN.

Spring Wheat—Very little sown in this section, and yield was poor. Of new varieties, Pringle's Champion and Herison's Bearded did well.

Oats—The American Banner did well, and of new varieties the Black Goanette did exceedingly well, though not sown to any great extent yet.

Barley not sown to any great extent, the common six-rowed being the variety mostly sown. The Manchouri turned out well wherever it was sown.

Corn was not an average crop. A great deal of the seed being inferior, in many cases it had to be sown the second time. The varieties principally sown were Red Cob, Thoroughbred Flint and Compton's Early.

Potatoes except where early planted were a complete failure. They came on well till the end of August, when the blight struck them. The Dakota Reds withstood the rot best, but are not considered good for table use.

Roots—Since the introduction of the silo, the growing of field roots has been given up almost entirely, so little being grown that it would be hard to draw any conclusions as to what varieties did best.

Sherbrooke, Quebec.

P. P. FOWLER, DALLING.

Barley—Duckbill the heaviest, but six-rowed most commonly grown.

Corn—Large twelve-rowed, or some eight-rowed resembling Longfellow's, for ensilage or feeding green, while Red Cob the most grown.

Buckwheat—India and Japanese has been tried, but failed. Turnips—Steele's Purple-top.

Carrots—Ox-Heart; average yield per acre for last five years, from 1,000 to 1,300 bushels.

Potatoes—The best to yield and free from rot are Stray Beauty, Dakota Red, Wilson's First Choice and Durham White. The following varieties were from 25 to 50 per cent. rotten:—White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, Crown Jewel, Clarke's No. 2, North Pole, White Beauty, Mill's Prize, Vaughan's Prize, Summit and Empire State. The best early kinds and fairly free from rot are Burpee's Extra Early, Early Puritan, and Adams' Seedling.

Sherbrooke, Quebec.

W. A. HALE, SHERBROOKE.

Oats—Too little attention is paid in most parts of the Province of Quebec to the different varieties of oats—the usual distinctions at seed time being, Ontario oats, 50 cents; oats from the French country, 45 cents. The leading named variety is American Banner. I have never tried them, being satisfied with Black Tartarian, which are not so liable to lodge on our loamy soil, yield well, and have no rust or blight. Welcome, though heavier yielders, are liable to ergot or something very similar to it. Scotch oats—Birlie, Sandy and Hopetown I have imported, weighing 40 to 42 pounds to the bushel, but after two years' had none left, the usual season not being long enough to ripen them thoroughly.

Barley—Chevalier, two-rowed, is the main variety, yielding well and having stout straw, used principally for ground feed for pigs. Black barley was introduced some years ago, but has disappeared. Carter's also has not been perpetuated, being no improvement on Chevalier. Goldthorpe, after two years' trial, I find ten days later than Chevalier, and more disposed to run to straw, and more liable to lodge.

Wheat—At one time had to be abandoned in the Eastern Townships on account of the weevil; is now being very largely grown for home consumption. No winter wheat is grown; for spring wheat, White Russian, and what seems very similar to it, Lost Nation, Red Fife and White Fife, and to a small extent Ladoga, but as there is not so much fear of frost as formerly this early ripening variety does not fit in as well as in the Northwest.

Mangolds—In the vicinity of Montreal the Mammoth Red seems to attain great size and perfection. In the Eastern Townships generally the Yellow Globe and in some sections the Yellow Ovoid do far better, are more easily harvested and sooner ripe; for winter feeding that is not so liable to scour as the Red are at first.

**Carrots**—The Improved White is a much better cropper than the White Belgian, more easily harvested, and less liable to freeze before harvesting. For all-round field purposes I prefer the Danvers; for home use the Nantes. The former yields on level, close culture, worked by hand, nearly as much as the White, and sells at \$10 a ton, delivered from the field, far more readily than the White does, being much preferred by horse breeders, etc.

**Buckwheat**—The Silver Skin is, and always has been, the favorite in this section. The Smooth Black Hulled is superior for bees, and does not foul the land so badly, but is more liable to be frozen than the former, is not so heavy a yielder, and does not make as good flour as the Silver Skin. The Japanese has come and gone, or is going, not being as useful all round as the Silver Skin.

**Corn**—Is far more grown for ensilage than as a field crop. For the latter the ordinary Canada Yellow or Compton's Early Field are the leading varieties, and for ensilage Longfellow and Southern Mammoth are taking the place of Red Cob to go in alternate rows with Compton's Early, the Red Cob lodging badly and making a more sour ensilage than the others.

**Potatoes**—Early Rose still leads, with Hebron a good second, as main market crops, but their liability to rot is causing growers to seek other varieties. Early Gem and Mammoth Pearl stand high in many places as an early and a winter sort. Crown Jewel is making a great name for itself, is a grand yielder, a good keeper, and in flavor is next to Early Rose. Stray Beauty has many admirers. Snow Flake, while first-rate in flavor, is fourth-rate as a yielder. Freeman, a round red, medium size, promises well, a good yielder, free from rot, and in flavor close to Early Rose.

**Turnips**—Swedes, either Skirving's or Lang's Purple-Top are still the favorites, either for feeding or market. Very few yellow, and I may say no white, are grown for stock purposes.

Nova Scotia, Cumberland Co.

C. H. BLACK AMHERST.

**Oats**—I think Hazlett's Seizure carried the palm among oats this year. We had some very fine ones weighing about 54 lbs. per bushel as they came from the machine. Canadian Triumph were nearly as heavy, but the straw was lighter and crop per acre not so good.

**Barley**—In barley, probably the Duckbill and Goldthorpe are ahead of any others.

**Wheat**—White Russian, Colorado and Lost Nation wheats stand in the order named. White Russian yielded 25 bushels of very good grain per acre. Some Red Fern wheat was raised, and I think did well.

**Buckwheat**—Some Silver Hull buckwheat has been raised, but the old varieties seem to give better satisfaction.

**Corn**—Pearce's Prolific is without doubt the corn for this climate. We tried Longfellow and White Flint; Longfellow did very well, but White Flint had very few ears and did not do very well.

**Potatoes**—Silver Dollar is the kind of potatoes most raised. Early Rose is the standard early potato. The Early Ohio has been tried, but I have not heard the result.

**Antagonish.**

JOHN GREGORY, ANTAGONISH.

**Oats**—Of oats, White Russian, White Egyptian, Banner, White Australian and Prince Edward Island Black are the varieties principally sown. All yield well, but the White Russian must be sown early as it needs a long season to ripen with us. The Prince Edward Island Black is a favorite, as it is very hardy and not apt to shell.

**Barley**—Very little barley is grown. Both two and six-rowed are sown, but the seed is bought under no distinguished name. When properly treated it yields well, averaging about 40 bushels to the acre. English two-rowed malting barley was extensively tried two years ago. Many were dissatisfied with it, but I think the fault lay more with the grower than with the seed, as I saw some very fine fields in cases where it had received good treatment.

**Wheat**—The varieties of wheat principally grown are Red and White Fife and White Russian. I like the latter, the best of the seed is never pure. The yield will average about 20 bushels per acre. The grain is generally soft.

**Buckwheat**—Only the common rough variety of buckwheat is grown, and it yields well.

**Potatoes**—More Prince Edward Island Blue potatoes are raised than any other variety, but Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Chilies and Franks are largely planted.

**Turnips**—I have found Ferry's Improved Purple Top-tuta Baga to give me a larger yield of better shaped roots than any other.

**Corn**—The only new seed I tried last year was Prof. Robertson's mixture of corn—horse beans and sunflowers. I did not get the seed till late and it was not planted till the 20th of June. The beans grew to about two feet in height and bore quite a number of pods, but most of the blossoms wilted before the pods formed. The sunflowers did the best of all. They reached about five and a-half feet, and most stalks bore two and sometimes three heads, but the seeds did not ripen. I had intended to make ensilage of it, but the crop was so poor I used it for green feed in the fall. The cows ate the corn and sunflowers greedily, but did not care for the beans, which they generally left.

Prince Edward Island.

WALTER SIMPSON, BAYVIEW.

**Oats**—The varieties of black oats that did best the past season were Norway and Black Tartarian. In white oats the Egyptian and Flying Scotchman did best.

In Barley Carter's Prize Prolific and Chevalier take the lead.

**Wheat**—All the old standard varieties did pretty well considering the season. White Russian gave the largest return to the acre of any of the common kinds. No. 1 Hard from Manitoba did extremely well. Campbell's White Chaff is being introduced, and those who grew it this year are highly pleased with the result. I think it will be about the best of our spring wheats. It is a week earlier in maturing than the White Russian or Fife.

**Corn**—Pearce's Prolific and Longfellow, as they come nearest to maturity.

**Potatoes**—McIntyre's and Prince Alberts (known as Changoes in Boston market) succeeded best here. They are a late variety, and are much harder than the earlier varieties. The Dakota Red comes next as to quantity, but the quality is never good here. In early varieties Empire State and Beauty of Hebron take the lead.

**Turnips**—Hazard's Improved, Steele Bros.' Improved, Carter's Prize Prolific would come in the order named.

**Mangolds** are not grown much here, our soil does not seem to suit them.

**Carrots**—The half-long kinds, such as Danvers and James' Intermediate, have done best.

Campbell's White Chaff wheat is the only new kind of that cereal tried here this year, and, as before mentioned, has given good satisfaction.

**Manitoba.**

H. NEWMARCH, STRATHWEN.

**Oats**—Banner (white) and Black Tartarian—the white far heavier than the black, which were very rusty. Yield from 20 to 30 bushels. Average for the white, 20 bushels.

**Barley**—Common six-rowed. Yield about 30 bushels.

**Spring Wheat**—Red Fife and White Fife; average 19 bushels; after them Imperial. A very fine sample of grain this year of these three varieties.

**Buckwheat**—None sown.

**Corn**—Cory Sweet corn; only small patches sown.

**Potatoes**—Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Belle, Thorburn and Conqueror. The Belle gave heaviest yield, but not good quality; average yield of Early Rose, 20 bushels.

**Turnips**—Elephant Swede, White Globe and Orange Jelly.

**Mangolds**—Long Red.

**Carrots**—White Vosges in field sorts and Scarlet Jelly-rooted in garden.

New varieties tried past year were Thorburn and Conqueror potatoes, both gave good returns, and Elephant Swede, an immense cropper.

In this district the crop was satisfactory wherever good cultivation and clean seed were used, but with careless management the yield was sometimes as low as 10 bushels per acre. One field of 30 acres, well-plowed summerfallow, thoroughly prepared, gave 2 1/2 bushels per acre over the whole piece of good clean wheat.

Wisconsin, U. S. A.

GEO. MCKERROW, SUSSEX.

**Oats**—The varieties of oats giving the best satisfaction in this vicinity are White Schown, Yellow German and White Swede, all of which are early ripening varieties.

**Barley**—The Mensury barley takes the lead.

**Wheat**—There is not much spring wheat grown, the Lost Nation variety being the best yielder. The Japan and Silver Chaff Buckwheats are most popular.

**Corn**—The most popular varieties of corn for heavy clay soils are the Fint varieties that ripen early, such as King Philip, Compton's Early, Michigan, Smut Nose and White Flint, or the Early Dents, Pride of the North and Queen of the North.

**Potatoes**—Burbank's Seedling, Early Ohio and Beauty of Hebron are the popular market sorts of potatoes. The Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet and Mammoth Red mangold wurtzle are the most popular.

**Carrots**—The half long Yellow and large Yellow and White carrots are grown the most.

**Turnips**—The past dry season the Yellow Aberdeen out-yield the Swede turnips, and is becoming the most popular turnip to raise for winter feeding.

**The Dispersion of Cairnbrogie Stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys.**

The name of Graham Bros., Claremont, has for many years been kept before the public as the leading importers and breeders of the best class of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, and our readers will hear with regret that the firm have reluctantly decided to sell their choice stud by public auction. Wednesday, 21st of March, is the day fixed for this event, and doubtless many a lover of a fine horse will avail themselves of this opportunity of witnessing this the most extensive and important sale of horses ever held in Canada. It matters not from which standpoint this stud is viewed, whether we judge by the successes in the show-yard, the individual excellence of the offering, or from the large numbers of grandly bred and equally grand horses included in this sale, every horseman will concede that this event is without a parallel in horse circles, and one not likely to be repeated in many years to come.

The offering will include seventeen Clydesdale stallions, thirteen Clydesdale mares and fillies, four Hackney stallions, four Hackney mares. Queen's Own, three times crowned champion since his importation, deservedly stands first, and we feel that words fail to do him justice, but we ask all interested not only in Clydesdale horses but in heavy draught breeding where they can get as likely a sire. In scale and jaunty action he out-classes all competitors yet seen in our show rings, while from the ground up his superb conformation and grand character is all that the most critical judge could desire. We also ask where a horse can be purchased equal to Queen's Own in breeding. Certainly he is one of the best sons of the peerless Prince of Wales 673, whose get are to the front in every show ring in Scotland, and Queen's Own is infinitely more suitable to the wants of Clydesdale breeders in Canada than any of his brothers. Prince Alexander, Prince of Kyle, Prince of Caruchan, and a host of other sons by the same sire, have won highest honors in Scottish show rings in late years, and now the grandsons are of Prince of Wales are well to the front, and Queen's Own has contributed his quota to his sire's credit.

No better breeding than Queen's Own can be found to mate with Macgregor mares or mares containing the blood of Darnley, or in fact any well-bred ones.

Among the other horses to be sold is Lord Harcourt, who has repeatedly carried a ribbon at many a well-fought meeting. He also is strongly bred in Prince of Wales blood, as also is Cecil's Heir, which is a most likely young horse. Then there are the two horses Crosby Gallant and Crosby Chief, both well bred in Darnley blood. These should provoke brisk bidding, as they have often got a share of the winnings among the good ones. In this stud there are many more just as good. It is impossible for us to individualize. We repeat: Seventeen choice Clydesdale stallions to choose from. Surely every man interested will come and take part in such a sale. Thirteen mares and fillies, and grand ones they are—many are the winnings they have brought home. No such chance was ever offered to Canadian farmers who have the slightest idea of placing a brood mare on their farms, or to breeders who wish to purchase a foundation for a stud of Clydesdales. Especially fine are a number of the fillies also included; these are chiefly from the best imported mares, and sired by the grand stallions that have been standing in the stud. These young things are just what one would expect to find where breeding is made a study of by the proprietors.

There are eight Hackneys to be sold. Among these is Seagull (2261), sire Danegelt, a very choicely bred horse, half-brother to the famous Matchless of Londesborough, which has had such a brilliant career at the Royal Show in England, and since at New York.

Seagull has proved a most desirable horse in the stud; his get are both finely formed and wonderful goers. He is rising seven, and is a beautiful horse and in fine form, and claims the attention of the best class of purchasers.

Dundrennan (2359) is another superbly bred horse; his sire was Dorrington 2nd, another son of Denmark, whose blood is in seventy-five per cent.

of the winners of recent years. Dundrennan is a beautiful horse with grandly placed shoulders, capital back and quarters, and is a great goer.

Kilwick Fireaway (3098) is the best of the Hackneys now rising four, is a grandly colored bay of choice breeding, with superb action at knee and hock, and in conformation is all one could desire, and is a most likely horse for future honors.

The imported mare Comet (2556) has carried a number of winnings, and, better still, is breeding right. Her weanling colt is a right good one, and is also to be sold.

There are several choice fillies that are beautiful in conformation and brilliant in action; the dispersion of these will give an opportunity to purchasers that will not likely occur again.

There will also be sold the standard-bred and registered stallion Deacon 17390, and a most fitting representative he is. For beauty of form, strength and symmetry, it would be a difficult task to surpass him. He has a short, strong back, deep sloping shoulders, while his legs and feet are both perfectly formed and built of material that will stand a hard campaign when occasion calls for it. He is also bred in the purple, got by Bishop 1688, a son of Princess, and the sire of Bishop's Hero 2244, McGlynn 225, and Gregory 230. Deacon's dam is sister to the Great Smuggler 927, and a half-brother of Deacon's held the two-mile record both as a two-year-old and a three-year-old, showing the best staying power as well as extreme speed.

Graham Bros. have imported a number of celebrated winners which have been sold to breeders in the Western States. Among them is the unbeaten McQueen, that was three times champion at the Chicago horse show and won first in his class at the World's Fair last summer.

The stallions and mares are all recorded in the British, Canadian and American stud books, so that all is plain sailing for those who purchase, whether Canadian or American.

**Artificial Manure.**

In reply to your request for the experience of farmers who have dipped into the uses of artificial fertilizers, I take great pleasure in reading J. Y. O.'s remarks, as well as Mr. J. S. Pearce's. I almost feel it a duty I owe you and your readers to add my experience of a "little dip" into artificial fertilizers and the results thereof.

September 1st, in the fall of '92, I had a pea stubble plowed and in fine till, ready for sowing fall wheat. It had one-half acre in one corner manured heavily with barnyard manure. Potatoes were grown upon it the previous year. Having read considerably of the increased results due from the using of artificial manure, I thought to give it a trial for once. As I was only sowing ten acres, why not try and double the usual yield, which, so far as I am able to learn, had never been less than twenty bushels per acre? Therefore, the fertilizer was ordered, 1 1/2 tons, and spread on the 13th. The weather having been rather rainy previously, the wheat was sowed on the 16th. I had thought 1 1/2 tons sufficient for the ten acres, but directions coming with fertilizer said from 2 to 3 bags per acre, so it was spread and cultivated in on 5 acres of the field. Results: Wheat came up fine, but no apparent difference in any one part of field except the half acre already mentioned, which was the best from start to finish, and received no fertilizer, from which 15 bushels were threshed. The remaining 9 1/2 acres threshed 58 bushel, with no apparent difference in favor of any part of the field except the one-half acre. The main reason of so light a crop, I think, was due to winter-killing; but, Mr. Editor, the winter-killing was evenly done throughout the field, except the one-half acre.

The secondary object in using fertilizer was to secure a catch of clover, but even in that I made a complete failure, and, to sum it up and count only actual cash outlays, that field stands considerably in my debt to-day:

One and one-half tons of artificial fertilizer.....	\$60.00
Freight.....	4.20
Seed.....	12.70
Clover seed.....	16.00
Cultivating.....	5.00
Threshing.....	2.19
Seventy bushels wheat @ 60 cents.....	\$100.00
	42.00

Actual loss.....\$58.00

To say nothing of plowing, harrowing, &c.

You see my dip was not very successful as yet, but, however, the field may recoup in coming years. I do not know, but I doubt very much whether J. Y. O. has ever tried artificial fertilizer on fall wheat, or anything else for that matter, and, if my apprehensions are correct, I believe J. Y. O. to be a party more interested in the selling of artificial fertilizers than the sowing of them. I do not doubt but there may be some benefit derived from the uses of artificial manure upon some crops, but I do not believe they are the panacea for all troubles and mistakes in farming.

I know of one more case in this neighborhood of the use of an artificial potato fertilizer, two bags sown on half an acre. One row was left in middle of patch upon which no fertilizer was used; upon digging, no difference in yield could be detected.

In closing I might say, let the majority of farmers leave the artificial fertilizers to be used by their richer neighbors in their locality, and to the experimental classes. When they have proved them beyond a doubt, to our minds, to be necessary and

beneficial enough to warrant their cost, then invest. In the meantime, look closely to your barnyards, your hen-houses, your privys, your ashes, your leaf mold from swamps, and gypsum for clover and salt on those parts of the farm that have excess of nitrogen in the soil. Let some of the manufacturers of artificial fertilizer manure give a prize for the best acre of any grain or root upon which either artificial manure has been used or good, well-made barnyard manure one year, and the next year a prize for some crop grown upon the same acre without the use of either.

J. H. S.

J. Y. O. is a farmer on a large scale like yourself. He responded to our invitation, and will probably have something to say in defence of his statements. Let us hear from others on this subject; we welcome all such men as J. H. S. Come again often. We want experience of practical farmers. Our staff is entirely composed of practical men, and we know the value of experience. We, as farmers, can learn more from the successes and failures made by ourselves and others than from any other source.

**Farm Wastes.**

If farmers are going to make a good, comfortable living these hard times they must do more brain work, be more economical, and waste less. The object of this paper is to point out a few things that are more or less wasted on almost every farm, that could and should be turned into cash. I believe on some farms the value of what is wasted would be enough to pay a good rent for the farm. Time is one of the most precious things a person can have, and should mean money to the farmer at least. Yet, it is often wasted, even among the hardest working people, although perhaps not so much through lack of industrious habits as through a lack of system. The head should go ahead and plan the work, and the hands follow and carry out the plans. Another waste of time is the way some farmers try to kill weeds, which apparently consists of sowing a lot of weed seeds with their grain, and allowing a lot more to get in the manure, and still another large lot which does not get to the barn they allow to ripen in the field. The rest of the process consists mostly of hoeing and summer-fallowing.

Another thing which is sadly wasted by Ontario farmers is manure. It is generally thrown on a large pile in the barnyard, where it stays without shelter until it is wanted on the land. Some farmers who like dry yards provide water-courses, so the rain soaks right through and runs off, instead of standing in holes and corners, making it unpleasant getting around, to say nothing of being dangerous to the health of the stock. However, in that case, rain is like bad company—not satisfied with going itself, it takes others with it; so the rain carries the most valuable parts of the manure with it. How difficult it seems for some farmers to get out of old ruts, and yet, if we are going to succeed, we must keep abreast of the times and make good use of other people's brains.

Although fencing is one of the most expensive things to keep up on a farm, some farmers seem to think they could not get along without having their farms fenced off in small fields. Besides being a waste of land, cross fences often prove a nursery for weeds, and, what is more, they are very expensive to build and keep in repair. If farmers would use portable fences, all the inside fence they would need generally would be a lane through the centre of the farm and enough portable fence for their pasture. It is not to be supposed that this plan would suit all circumstances, but whatever you do, don't keep more fences than are absolutely necessary.

Feeding scrub stock, and feeding any kind of stock just enough to carry them through, are two very wasteful practices, and they are also very common. Stock is especially allowed to get thin in the fall, when a little extra feed and care, given at the right time, would keep them far healthier and bring them out in good condition in the spring, with less feed through the winter. It is cheaper and more satisfactory every way to keep them up in good flesh than to get them up after they have once become thin.

Another way some farmers use to waste their living is by neglecting to take proper care of their implements. It is a well-known fact that implements do not last nearly so long when left out in all kinds of weather, as when kept dry and otherwise well cared for. Yet, how often one sees wagons standing in the lane all winter, and plows, seed-drills and other implements without shelter from the first time they are used in a season to freezing up time. A great deal of feed and other stuff is wasted through a want of promptness and decision. For instance, the roots are not sown until late, and again, are not hoed until they are too big and crowded. Some needed repair is left a little too long, and a smash-up which costs three times as much is the result.

Thus we might go on and enumerate a lot more wastes, but if the farmers won't study them out for themselves, it would do very little good. It seems to me there would be about as much sense for a man to pour water into the bung hole of a barrel and let it run out of a lot of holes in the bottom, and then ask why the barrel don't get full, as to ask why farming don't pay, when there are many leak-holes in the bottom.

J. H. S.

**Our Prize Essays.**

We have received the following letter from Mr. A. Ryde, Guelph, in which he criticises the prize essays in these words: "In your issue of March 1st., we have some prize essays on poultry. Now, it seems to me that an essay to be worth anything should be practical. The writer of the first prize essay declares it to be his intention to 'Draw the farmers' attention to and point out to them the advantages of the poultry industry as a means of furnishing them with remunerative employment during the winter season.' Now, instead of furnishing us with any proof of this, he indulges in a few more generalities, and then gets to the round-up, about which he seems to know a good deal. Then he comes to 'the handling of spring eggs,' and no doubt your hat is the best place to put the eggs that you get from under the barn, and the market he mentions the best place to dispose of such eggs, although, if Canada had a war indemnity to pay in poultry products, we might do better with them. Then, after he has pointed out all these advantages, he tells the farmer to build the poultry house near the residence, so the wife can do the work. Although he tries to excuse this by adding, 'and thieves cannot break through and steal,' still it seems, after all, that it is not the farmer that he wants to provide with profitable employment but the wife. Then he informs us that the fowls like shade, advises us to go to somebody with experience, and closes by telling us that we can get hens to lay as well in January as in May, by simply providing the same conditions. If he had only added to his don't's, don't feed young potato bugs to your hens in winter, I would not have been at a loss to understand why he received the first prize.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have said before, we want something practical, something as to first costs for fowls, for houses and for runs. Let some of those people who are telling us what a profitable business it is to keep poultry give us some of their experience, not only as to what to feed them, but how much and how many eggs they get in a year, and what they get for them; also what they receive for their poultry.

The second and third prize essayists do a little in this direction, but they do not go far enough. Let us have egg records for the different months of the year, and some statements of the profit, such for example as Mr. Whitton gives for his cows in the March number of the ADVOCATE."

[Our object is to make the ADVOCATE a thoroughly practical paper. With this idea in view, we offered prizes for the best essays on this subject, thinking that essays written by practical men about their daily work would supply just such information as would be needed by practical men who are in the business or are about starting. We recognize the force of some of the remarks made by Mr. Ryde, and hope that our correspondents will answer his letter, fully explaining their methods of conducting the business, also giving the profit that can be obtained from the raising of poultry. What we want and what our readers want are records of practical experience, simply told.—Ed.]

**Intensive Farming.**

Discontent prevails in greater or less degree throughout the agricultural world. Not a grumbling, growling dislike to the profession, but rather a dissatisfaction regarding results, accompanied by an anxious watching and waiting for some welcome break in the rather murky horizon.

Where is the way out of the difficulty? Not simply in the energetic haste to specialize, as some are led to think. Specialties are good, but cannot now be pursued at once. Narrow margins are rigidly pressed upon the farmer to-day. Exceptional minds, exceptional energy, and exceptional natural advantages alone warrant rigid special lines in agriculture, the general tendency of the times being towards mixed farming, which, to the thinking mind, is certainly the best for the majority. And yet a change is needed somewhere. What agriculturists throughout Canada need more than any other thing—yes, infinitely more than all other things combined—is an intensified system of farming. We need more close thinking. Not more labor, but more skilled labor; not more stock, but better; not more feed, but more careful feeding; not a second driving horse, but better care of the first; lastly, but in many cases chiefly, not more land, but less. Hiring unskilled labor and spreading it over large areas is the positive ruin of many to-day.

When barley was eighty cents per bushel, he who runs might read results; but when it is forty cents, true value is more likely to be placed upon discrimination and intelligence in raising it. When fall wheat dropped to sixty cents per bushel, men sooner learned the kind of land most suitable for its production and what it actually cost to produce it. Not till barley and wheat dropped to half their former prices did farmers know what it cost to raise a pound of pork, many declaring that it could not be profitably raised at less than four and a-half cents live weight. That it can be put upon the market at three cents a pound, leaving a fair margin of profit is now a known fact.

A consideration of these things leads us to see that a pencil and note book are among the indispensables in farming. Rightly and regularly used, they may be made a check upon retrogress and an aid to sure advancement.

One other point—and it is perhaps the foundation of all—is the amount of land under cultivation. Much land and little available capital is at direct variance with the principles of success. It is undeniable that profit in farming and the intensity of the system are in direct inter-relation.

Thousands of farmers throughout Canada to-day are land poor. If many owners sold half their farms and concentrated their work and intelligence accordingly, they would become richer, would have better farms, more cosy and elegant homesteads, more of the luxuries of life, more of its pleasures, and would themselves and families feel happier. With the tenant it would act in a like manner. He spreads his forces over one hundred, one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres, when fifty would insure infinitely greater pleasure and profits. In the latter case the watchword is "concentration"; in the former, "aimless ambition."

Intensive farming puts all bones in the compost heap, while extensive farming, as carried on to-day, allows them to lay around the dooryard—food for neighbors' dogs.

Intensive farming stock before the first cold snap; extensive farming leaves them out till they have hardened a little by such experiences.

The former finds its best bank within its own borders, in better stock, underdraining, labor-saving devices, books, etc.; the latter says times are too hard for such superfluities, better bank it for emergencies.

Nationally, intensive farming doubles or trebles the amount of profitable labor that may be put upon an acre, and thus makes a greater home market for its products; extensive farming results in a more sparsely peopled country, and hence is less able to have churches, schools, post offices, etc., at its own door. And thus is it throughout the length and breadth of the profession; intensive farming is the basis of all permanent agricultural progress.

F. J. S.

**Veitches as a Crop for Ensilage.**

Mr. Esdon, of Curry Hill, Glengarry county, writes us that the brightest and sweetest ensilage which he has this year was made from veitches, and asks their feeding value as compared with corn.

Veitches belong to the group of plants called legumes. These plants all contain a large proportion of that most important constituent of feeding stuffs, nitrogen, which they have the power of obtaining from the air through their roots by the action of certain bacilli or microbes.

If Mr. Esdon can successfully grow the veitches as an ensilage crop he has solved the problem which Prof. Robertson has been working at, viz., to obtain a plant which could be successfully grown in this country, and at the same time would supply the nitrogen which is deficient in the corn plant. As the English beans have apparently proved a failure in this province, we would be pleased to hear from Mr. Esdon again in regard to the growth of veitches as a fodder crop, and the amount per acre which they will yield.

We have always been under the impression that the bulk of feed was too small to render them a profitable fodder crop for general use, but it may be that it will pay to grow them in order to mix with the more carbonaceous corn fodder, in order to obtain an ensilage which will contain both albuminoids and carbo-hydrates combined in the right proportions for feeding, and thus form a balanced ensilage.

According to Dr. Wolfe's analysis published in "Stewart's Manual of Cattle Feeding," the digestible nutrients in veitches, timothy, corn and clover are as follows:—

GREEN.	Water.	Albuminoids.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive ratio.	Value per 100 lbs.
Veitch, beginning of blossom.....	82	2.5	6.7	0.3	1-3	0.18
Red clover, full blossom.....	80	1.7	8.7	0.4	1-5.7	0.17
Corn fodder.....	83	1.0	8.4	0.2	1-8.9	0.13
Grass, before bloom.....	75	2.0	13.0	0.4	1-7.	0.22
<b>DRIED.</b>						
Fodder veitch (poor).....	9.4	32.5	1.5	1-3.5	0.77	
Timothy.....	16.7	15.1	33.1	1.4	1-2.3	0.99
Red clover, good.....	14.0	5.8	43.4	1.4	1-8	70
Meadow hay.....	15.0	8.5	33.8	1.7	1-5	79
	15.	5.4	41.0	1.0	1-8	64

These values must not be taken as the real worth of the above fodders, but only as a comparative valuation when meadow hay is worth \$12.80 per ton.

**Bone Phosphates.**

DEAR SIR.—Has any of your readers had experience with Bone Phosphate on Indian Corn? If so, applied, and what effect the same had on the crop?

THOS. BECKTON.

Will those who have had experience reply?]

**Freeman's Potato Contest.**

In a recent issue Mr. John S. Pearce says:—"I do not wish anyone to think that this has been written in any spirit of fault-finding, but I am anxious to call attention to the fact that editors of agricultural papers and manufacturers of fertilizers should allow others to dictate to them how they should spend their money and manage their business."

I presume it could be said, it is easy to tell others how their money should be spent, while we hesitate to invest our own in the manner prescribed for them. In the first place, it is not my desire that the farmers waste their stable manure, but quite the reverse; I would have them make all they can, and after taking the best care of it put it to the best possible use to increase their growing crops and bring their land up to the highest point of productivity. This can be done only by diligence on the part of the husbandman in protecting his barnyard manure from the bleaching rains, and keeping it from being fire-fanged, and after all this care has been taken the wide-awake farmer will find he comes a long way short of having sufficient fertilizing materials to feed his crops properly. Then the use of "Freeman's High-grade Manures" can be used with paying results. In the purchase of them is obtained the elements of plant food, the same as is contained in stable manure, the only difference being they are more concentrated and free from weed seeds, and the plant food is in a soluble form, which is readily available to nourish the young as well as the older plant, and in proportions to meet their needs.

If it is so desirable to have Mr. Freeman's offer of \$50, or any other sum he likes, to be awarded to the largest yield of potatoes per acre, to be grown with Freeman's Fertilizer, Barnyard Manure, or Home-made Fertilizer, would it not be well for the proposer of the scheme to do so himself? We know of no law in this country to prevent him doing so; then he will be in a position to lay before the readers of your valuable paper the much desired information.

Mr. P. says: "Freeman's fertilizers are in the open market, and can be purchased by any one who has the money to pay for them." He also says: "As you do not give the conditions upon which the prize award was based, nor the rules and regulations under which these potato contests were grown, one is entirely in the dark." I would say in as much as he does not read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as the rules and conditions have appeared in your columns, as well as in upwards of a hundred thousand of Freeman's Fertilizer Catalogues, which have been mailed and handed to farmers and others for the past three years, and to my own personal knowledge have been placed in the hands of the one who complains of being in the dark and unable to form an intelligent opinion upon the subject. I would ask, What is the use of printers' ink, if it is not made use of by those thirsting after knowledge after it is placed before them?

**HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS.**

Your correspondent goes on to say this, "last-named article is something that any farmer can make on his own premises, and, Mr. Editor, I think it is your duty to tell your readers how to make this home-made article, or get some of your numerous and intelligent contributors to do so, for it can be done."

I am in accord with your correspondent on this point. I will undertake the task of giving a simple mode for the home manufacture of fertilizers, which I hope farmers will make use of, and am sure they will find invaluable for the potato and other crops.

Procure any desired quantity of bones and place them in a tight, steam tank; put in, say 1 bulk water, and turn on the steam until there will be about twenty-five pounds pressure, and keep it to this pressure for about 2½ hours, and then turn the steam off and let the pressure go down gradually, and then draw off what grease there may be, and then draw off the water into another tank and boil it, reducing it to the consistency of thick syrup, and then take the bones and put them on a steam pipe coil dryer, let them remain until they are perfectly dry, and then grind them in a bone-mill so that they will go through twelve wire mesh screen. Procure a tight wooden box sufficient to hold 1½ tons fertilizer; take 900 lbs. of ground bone meal, put it into the box and take 225 lbs. of the reduced water off the bones, called "bone liquor;" bring the bone liquor to a boiling heat, and then mix it thoroughly with the bone meal with wooden shovels, and put in 200 lbs. of 66 sulphuric acid, and stir thoroughly with the wooden shovels for ten minutes. Then put in 485 lbs. of fine ground tankage (composed of bone, blood and meat) and stir thoroughly five or ten minutes. Put in 325 lbs. sulphate of potash, testing 98%; mix thoroughly fifteen minutes, and let it stand about six weeks, and then it will become quite hard. Break it down and put it through a mill and screen it, and then it will be ready for use. I will venture to say that if you would carry out the above directions you will have a high-grade first-class potato manure or a general fertilizer. I would advise careful handling of the sulphuric acid, as there have been a great many men maimed for life by careless handling.

You are also requested to tell your readers about how many tons of valuable fertilizer they allow to go to waste or run into the streams and rivers.

The above would be difficult to answer, as the loss would depend entirely upon conditions as to location of farmyard and rainfall, but you would

be safe in saying that at least one-half of the most readily available plant-food is wasted.

The following from experiments made at the Cornell Experiment Station may be of interest to your intelligent readers:—Four thousand pounds—two tons—of horse manure piled in a field for six months will lose 60% of its nitrogen, 47% of its phosphoric acid, and 76% of its potash, making an average loss of 61% in the elements of plant food.

Under the ordinary conditions of piling and exposure of manure 50% or one-half of its original value is lost during the course of the summer.

Prof. J. P. Roberts says:—"I believe that farm manures which have lain in the open yards, or have been heated, and which have to be drawn long distances, are far more expensive than high-grade fertilizers."

Our experiments prove that such manure, exposed in piles from April until October, often loses one-half its value, therefore I am led to believe that many tons of manure which is transported from the city contain less than a dollar's worth of soluble plant food.

Mr. Pearce would have you tell them what percentage of the manure in their stables is in liquid form and goes to waste. Also tell them how to save this. I think it matters very little as to the percentage, as long as it is a well-known fact that the liquid manure in the stables is the most soluble, consequently the most readily available for plant-food and most valuable, and can be easily saved by the use of gypsum or karnit and sulphate of potash, when you wish to increase the supply of potash—a very necessary element of plant-food, especially for light soils.

He also says:—"Whose fault is it that seven-eighths of our farmers are not growing as much per acre as their fathers and grandfathers were, and why is it that they are not?"

It is safe to say it is the fault of the fathers and grandfathers; they robbed the soil of its plant-food and did nothing to replenish it. There is no credit due them for the heavy crops produced from the virgin soil during their time. Too many young men of the present generation, you will find, are men who are not subscribers for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE or any other good agricultural paper, and, if they are subscribers, they are like others we know, they do not read it. This is a class of men you can do nothing with. They will not read, yet they know it all; will tell other people how and what they should do, but will do nothing themselves. Every community is blessed with too many of this sort.

Again, he says:—"Possibly they might have grown as many bushels or more without any fertilizer at all." "Or more." Is this logic, or even common sense? Would your horse grow fat on the least digestible food, or poorer? You would naturally say he would grow fatter. Then why should a potato crop be decreased by being supplied with plant-food of the best possible kind in a soluble form, such as is formed in Freeman's Potato Manure, which, in every case, increases the potato crop, no matter how poor or how rich the soil may be?

Your correspondent has no end of fault to find. He says the potato contest, to be of any interest to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, should be conducted by reliable and disinterested parties. As much as to say that the contestants in Freeman's Potato contest were unreliable. I think he should, before making such an assertion, inquire into the standing of the contestants before insinuating to their dishonesty. In the first place, I would not wish to have any to enter the contest who were not interested. There are too many of that sort of would-be-crop-growers in the world without trying to encourage any more. And if he had read the rules published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Freeman's Fertilizer Catalogues, he would find that not only the contestants but a disinterested party must make affidavit before a justice of the peace or notary as to the correctness of report. We can vouch for the honesty and integrity of our contestants, and we cannot be persuaded to believe that intelligent men would deliberately make a false statement, much less make a solemn declaration of the same. The object of the contests is to encourage "interested" men in growing large crops. Save us from the disinterested ones!

Freeman's Fertilizers every season are in competition with stable manure, and all other varieties of manures mentioned by our fault-finding friend, and are never found wanting.

He goes on to say:—"I am anxious to call farmers' attention to the waste of fertilizing element that is going on all around them." But I fail to see wherein he has said anything in his long, well-written article to better the farmers' condition or tell them how to prevent the much talked-of waste of fertilizing elements, except it is in finding fault with others, and in telling them what they should do and how they should conduct their share in this business. There is an open field before you, my friend; let us hear of you doing something along in the line of work you have laid out for others.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton.

[By referring to page 28 of the issue of January 15th, our readers will find the article by Mr. John S. Pearce, which is referred to above. Mr. Freeman has evidently misquoted Mr. Pearce, probably misunderstood him. The question of Artificial Manure is of considerable importance. We invite full discussion thereon, and will be glad to hear from farmers and others who have had experience along this line.—ED.]

**The Work Done in Ontario by Dr. Barnardo.**

Mr. Alfred B. Owen, the Superintendent of Dr. Barnardo's Home in Toronto, writes us regarding the work of the institutions:—

"The principal feature of our work during the past season has been the steady growth in the demand throughout the country for our boys of all ages. This is doubtless owing, to a considerable extent, to the large number of farmers' sons and farm hands who have migrated from Ontario to the Canadian Northwest or to the Western States, and left their places to be filled by new-comers, but we flatter ourselves that we may also attribute the increasing demand for our boys to the fact that those already in the country are doing well and establishing a favorable reputation for themselves and the "Homes". The work of child immigration has been going on for over twenty-five years, and probably during that time over 30,000 young people have been absorbed into the population of Ontario through the various agencies employed in the work of distribution. The boys and girls have grown up in the households of the farmers, and the farmers have had the fullest possible experience of them, good, bad and indifferent, and the present result of this experience is the existence of a demand five or six times in excess of the supply. This appears to us a sufficient answer to the absurd and often utterly unfounded attacks made against the work, that we are introducing criminals and paupers into the country, and filling up the jails and penitentiaries. We have just compiled a very careful return for the Dominion Government, showing the number and full particulars of the boys amongst those under our supervision who have been charged with crime or misdemeanor during the past seven years, and we find that actually less than one per cent. of the total number settled in Ontario have brought themselves, in any way, into conflict with the law. When we consider that a great many of our boys are exposed to severe temptations, that they are not always under the wisest and happiest influences in their Canadian homes, and that after all they are only weak and erring mortals, we think the fact that not one per cent. have failed is one of which we have just cause to be proud. We have now considerably over 4,000 boys settled in Ontario, besides a large number in Manitoba and the Northwest, and we claim that the records of these 4,000 boys will compare favorably with the same number of any other class of immigrants. They are none of them free from faults, in many cases grave faults, but with the exception of a very trifling percentage they are honorably maintaining themselves, and leading lives of steady usefulness, while many are giving bright promise of successful careers and steady advancement in the future. Unfortunately the many who do well are but little heard of outside of their own immediate circles, while the few here and there who fail and bring disgrace upon themselves become at once the objects of notoriety, and harsh and sweeping judgments are passed upon thousands for the fault of one or two. We sometimes find it hard to account for the extraordinary and utterly unmerited prejudice that exists in certain quarters against such work as Dr. Barnardo is carrying on, since there are few who deny that the country needs population for the development of its resources, natural and artificial, and no population can serve better to build up the country than healthy, well-trained young people of decent character, carefully selected with the view to their moral and physical suitability for immigration, and kept under responsible and systematic supervision after their arrival in the country until they have reached an age to be able to stand alone. Dr. Barnardo has, from the commencement of his immigration work, laid down certain clearly defined principles, which he has regarded as essential to any successful immigration scheme. They are: First, that only 'the flower of the flock' shall be sent to Canada, that is to say, children who have been trained and tested previous to their leaving the Old Country, and have given reasonable proof of their being honest and decent in character and conduct, physically healthy and mentally sound. Secondly, that in the event of any child proving a total failure, physically or morally, that the country shall be protected from the burden of such child's support by his or her return to England at the expense of the institutions. Thirdly, that continued supervision shall be exercised over the children after their arrival in Canada by systematic visitation and regular correspondence, and that every effort shall be made to keep in touch with them, and to look after their interests until they are well able to care for themselves. If this standard has been in any way departed from in practice, and where an unsuitable boy or girl has been included in one of our immigration parties, it may have been from an error in judgment, but never from an absence of honest desire and effort to fully carry out our principles, and though such mistakes have been made, and from the nature of the circumstances will unavoidably be made again, yet our records, and the results of our work, show that they have been few and far between, and that we have added to the population of the country a great number of healthy, law-abiding, useful citizens.

"Not a few of our older proteges are already established in business for themselves and are farming their own land. Constantly we are applied to for information or advice as to their future course by young fellows who have saved several hundred

dollars from hard earned wages and are ready to make a start for themselves. Many of these go up and invest their fortunes into Manitoba or the Northwest, where we can point to quite a number of successful settlers from among those who began life in Canada under Dr. Barnardo's auspices. Others have started on small or rented holdings in Ontario, while, again, others have turned their energies into altogether different channels and are qualifying for the ministry and for professional careers. One of the most gratifying features of our work is the fact that so many who are doing well are ready to assist in giving aid to others who are in the same position of need as they themselves were rescued from. During the past four years, no less a sum than \$12,417.00 has been contributed to the funds of the parent institutions by the offering of former inmates who are now settled in Canada.

"We are hoping within a few weeks to receive our first detachment of boys from the English homes, consisting probably of about 300 of various ages, from eight to seventeen. Already most of the older boys have been applied for, but we shall be glad to receive applications from respectable farmers for the younger boys. In framing the terms and conditions upon which our boys are placed, we make it our object to deal fairly with both parties: on the one hand, taking care to secure for the boys reasonable remuneration for their services, and on the other hand, recognizing the fact that they go out without any experience of farm work, and time and patience is required on the part of their employers to teach them to become useful. In the case of the younger boys, we generally make engagements on their behalf covering a term of several years, so that they can feel settled in their homes and be under permanent care and training, until they are able to 'paddle their own canoe'. The older boys hire for monthly wages, small at first, but increasing as they gain experience in their work and develop in usefulness and capability. In all cases we stipulate that the employers shall promote the regular attendance of the boys at Church and Sabbath School, and we reserve the right to remove any boy who is being unkindly or improperly treated. Happily cases of this kind are extremely rare, and we are glad to know that most of our boys in Canada are growing up amidst kindly and wholesome influences and surroundings."

## APIARY.

### Melting Old Combs.

BY JOHN MYERS.

Being requested by one of my correspondents to let him know the best method to melt old combs and the odds and ends of wax which we are continually getting from the hives, I thought I would answer this question through the columns of your valuable paper. In trying to do so I wish to say here that it is not my intention to give all of the plans that I have tried and seen practiced by others, but only those that I think most available to the ordinary beekeepers, and that will get the most wax and in the best shape for making foundation or to be put upon the market.

There are three distinct methods of melting combs or wax; one is the old method of melting in steam or hot water, thus letting the wax come in contact with the water; the second is melting it with hot air, and not letting the steam or water come in contact with the wax; the third way is by solar heat, or the heat of the sun shining through glass. With regard to the first method, or that in which the wax comes in contact with steam or hot water, I must say that I never could get satisfactory results by using any of the steam extractors which have been put on the market. I never have been able to get enough wax for the amount of comb put into them, or in other words, there was always too much valuable wax in the sediment when taken out of the extractor. If I had no special arrangement for melting combs in, I would take an ordinary wash boiler and fill it half full of soft water, then take a gunny sack or bran bag and cut off the top about one-third of the way down, leaving two-thirds of the bag to hold the wax; into this I would put my old combs, but before doing so I would break them all up, roll them between my hands or between two pieces of board, and convert them into as fine meal as possible. By-the-way, this is just the time of the year to melt up combs, as you can break them up far easier in cold weather than you would be able to do when the warm weather comes on; they are cold and brittle now, and will break up quite easy. After you have got them well broken up, so there is hardly a whole cell in the lot, fill up the bag with the broken pieces and put it in the boiler and put all on the fire. Now, we want to get the water in the boiler as near the boiling point as possible, but we do not want it to boil, or at least not to boil for any length of time, as the boiling mixes the sediment up with the wax and you don't get as fine looking wax. After the wax in the bag is all melted, and you have got all you can get out of the bag by poking it with a stick, then take off the boiler, and either take out the bag or fasten it down to the bottom of the boiler, by means of sticks, and let all cool slowly, and when cold you will have a nice cake of wax on top of the water in the boiler. But you will find when you come to take out your cake of wax, that there will be a lot of dirt on the bottom of it and mixed with the wax up nearly half way through the cake. At this stage put all in a tin or copper dish (not iron, as it will turn the

wax a dark color), and put it in the oven, put no water with it this time, and let it dissolve slowly until all is melted, then pour it into moulds of any size your fancy suggests. The best mould I ever used was an ordinary shilling crock, such as can be bought at any grocery store. These crocks are just the right shape to let the cakes of wax out easily. After pouring into the mould, cover the top of the moulds with a piece of board, the wax will commence to cool from the sides of the crock first, and will shrink away from the sides, and you will be able to take it out more easily; while if you do not cover it over, the wax will cool on top first and crack in the centre, thus letting the cool air into the centre of the wax and cooling it first, making it stick to the sides of the mould. After taking the wax out, scrape off any sediment that may be on the bottom of the cake; if this is done with care you will have a lot of wax that any foundation maker will be pleased to get hold of. I have given this method at length, but you will see that most of the details will apply to the other methods. In melting combs by the hot air plan, you will have to get a pan made to fit inside of an ordinary oven, and let it come up pretty near to the top of the oven, then have a sieve fixed in the pan, a little more than half way down; on the top of this sieve you place your combs, after breaking them up as before, and place in the oven to melt. Care will be needed to see that the oven does not get too hot or the wax will be scorched. A faucet should be placed in the bottom of the pan to draw off the wax into moulds, as before. Some prominent beekeepers claim that this is the proper way to melt wax, and that it should never be allowed to come in contact with water, but after having used tons of it in making foundations, I have failed to see any difference, either in that melted in water or that melted with dry heat.

The Sun Extractor is, I believe, one of the best implements for melting old combs or bits of wax that has yet been invented. You simply stand it in some warm corner where the sun can shine on it during the hottest part of the day, and throw into it any pieces of wax or broken comb, and it does the rest itself. All you have to do is to take out the sediment and the cake of wax from the pan when full. Of course, if you have a great many combs to melt up or a lot of wax to melt, the Sun Extractor is rather slow, as it will do nothing on a cloudy day or in cool weather, but I believe it would pay any beekeeper to have one to throw in bits of wax and comb, also cappings, etc., which he is sure to find around the bee-yard, and which would otherwise go to waste. No matter which method you use, you must melt the wax and pour it into moulds of some kind in order to get out all the dirt and put it in shape to sell.

### The Apiary.

CONDUCTED BY ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.  
BEES IN AND OUT.

Bees in proper repositories require but little attention during the winter, if they are well provided with stores. The temperature of the bee-cellar ought to be at least ten to twelve degrees above the freezing point, and the bottom ventilation ought to be ample, that is, the entrances should be wide open; and in the case of hives with loose bottoms, they would be all the better raised from the bottom boards an inch or so by means of a little block at each corner, or by means of a bin an inch and a-half deep, same size as hive, on which the latter may rest. This gives the bees room between the bottoms of the frames and the bottom board, and the bottoms are not then apt to get clogged under the frames and at the entrances with dead bees. In case of fast bottoms, where the frames hang close to the bottom board, it is very necessary to have large entrances and to keep them wide open; also to visit them occasionally and remove the dead bees from the entrances by means of two or three goose quills tied together or a stiff wire with a crook at one end. If the bottom ventilation of the hive is ample as indicated above, there need be no top ventilation further than that which takes places spontaneously along with evaporation through the woolen quilts, sawdust, cushions, or other porous material by which the top of the colony is protected against the too rapid loss of heat from the hive.

As to the ventilation of the bee-cellar or other repository itself, the amount required will depend on various circumstances, the chief of which are the number of colonies in the repository, the temperature, humidity, etc. A large number of colonies will of course consume more oxygen in respiration, and exhale more moisture and waste matter than a small number, and the ventilation and provision for change of air must be increased accordingly. For a few colonies very little ventilation of the repository is necessary other than the natural ventilation which is constantly going on, more or less, through all wooden structures. If bees are in the semi-torpid or quiescent condition, as they should be in winter quarters, especially up to the end of February, they consume but little food and hence breathe but little, as the amount of breathing corresponds with the amount of food taken in the case of bees as well as other animals. Humidity of the atmosphere, or the degree of saturation, is an important factor in the successful wintering of bees, more especially where there is a large number together, as the amount of moisture given off by the bees is then very considerable,

especially if cool or cold quarters necessitate increased consumption of food. And this moisture is not readily given off if the atmosphere of the repository is already saturated with moisture. To determine the degree of humidity a hygrometer is necessary. A difference of three or four degrees in temperature, between the wet and dry bulbs, will answer very well. When the saturation gets too high and the air too moist, the practical remedy is to raise the temperature of the air, which, of course, increases its power to absorb moisture. This may be done by coal or wood stoves in the adjacent apartment, or by oil stoves or even lamps in the repository, due provision being made in the latter case for the carrying off of the gas.

### BEES WINTERED OUTSIDE.

when properly packed and protected, require but little more attention than those properly fixed inside. The entrances, however, must be looked after from time to time, especially after storms and thaws, as it not infrequently happens that they get completely filled and blocked with ice and frozen snow; and the entrances must be kept open in winter, whether the bees are wintered inside or outside.

### Mr. Pringle Replies to Mr. Ferguson.

As Mr. Ferguson, in the *ADVOCATE* for Dec. 15th, still persists in misrepresenting me in order to make out that there is a contradiction, I must devote a few more words to this matter which I did not intend to do. I said to "Subscriber" that "it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives." Now what is the meaning of that? The obvious meaning to everybody, except Mr. Ferguson, is, that to attempt to keep bees in the old-fashioned way, in old box hives, and use the honey extractor on them from time to time, to get extracted honey from them, would be quite impracticable—"a little difficult," truly! I therefore advised him to transfer his bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives if he wanted to keep bees for extracted honey. Later on I tell him that in the process of transferring his bees from the box hive to the moveable frame hive, he may extract the honey from the combs after they are cut out of the old hive, and that he may do it before he fastens them in the frames of the new hives or afterwards, as he may "find it easier." This is what Mr. Ferguson calls a contradiction, but I fancy that no other reader will construe my language as Mr. Ferguson does. Does everybody except Mr. Ferguson deny either of the above propositions—that it would be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives, and that in transferring, after the combs are once cut out of the box hive, you may extract the honey from them with the honey extractor? Would Mr. F. expect anybody to cut the combs out of his box hives, extract the honey from them, and then put them back in the box hives and prop them up for the bees to fasten them, and keep this up whenever he wanted to extract? But this is not a whit more absurd than the meaning he tries to force upon my language. When I tell "Subscriber" that the honey extractor "can only be used on hives with movable frames," do I mean to say that it cannot be used for once on the combs after they are cut out of the box hive during the operation of transferring? And when I tell him that the extractor may be so used in transferring, does that statement contradict the other that the extractor "can only be used on hives with movable frames"? No other reader will say so; but this is what this Mr. Ferguson says, and sticks to. I tell "Subscriber" that he "must transfer his bees from the old box hives to movable frame hives" before he can "use a honey extractor on them." Yes, that ought to be plain, but Mr. F. sees a contradiction between that and the other statement, that the honey extractor may be used in transferring. What does "using a honey extractor on hives" mean? It means taking the frames of honey out of the hive, extracting them, and putting them back. Can that be done with the old box hive? I shall direct the reader's attention to one more point. He says: "In his first article on this subject, in issue of May 15th, Mr. P. tells 'Subscriber' that 'it would certainly be a little difficult to get extracted honey from box hives. You might get strained honey in the manner described in a previous issue of the *ADVOCATE*.' Why strained honey and not extracted, since Mr. P. tells 'Subscriber,' subsequently, that he can perform this operation readily?" Now, just note that, if you please, reader! When and where did I tell "Subscriber" that he could "perform this operation readily," that is the operation of getting extracted honey from box hives? I just told him that it would be a little difficult to do so. I told "Subscriber," subsequently, that he could use the extractor on the cut-out combs merely in transferring; Mr. Ferguson tries again to distort that into meaning that using the extractor on old box hives is an operation he can perform readily. He says that I tell "Subscriber" that "he can perform this operation readily," while I never told him or anyone else anything of the kind.

I suppose I ought to apologize to the reader for occupying so much space to convince just one man that he is wrong, for I cannot think he has the company of even one reader in his absurd position.

[We are pleased to receive practical articles from either Mr. Pringle or Mr. Ferguson, but we must now close the above controversy.—Ed.]

## THE QUIET HOUR.

## To All Friendly Readers.

There are, who love upon their knees  
To linger when their prayers are said,  
And lengthen out their Litanies,  
Indutious care for quick and dead.

Thou, of all Love the Source and Guide!  
O may some hovering thought of theirs,  
Where I am kneeling, gently glide.  
And higher wait these earth-bound prayers.

—REV. JOHN KERLE.

## Intercessory Prayer.

BY E. M. GOULBURN, D.D.

The intercession of the great High Priest for the whole church is ever rising, like a cloud of fragrant incense, to the Throne of Grace. It should be our ambition to throw, each one for himself, our little grain of incense into his censer. The prayer, which is offered by the Head in heaven for the whole body, should be re-echoed by the members here on earth.

If the Lord's prayer is to be the great model of prayer, as it surely is, how much intercession ought not our prayers to contain? This extraordinary prayer is so constructed that it is impossible to use it without praying for all other Christians as well as ourselves. Intercession, instead of being a clause added on to it, is woven into its very texture. Break off the smallest fragment you please, and you will find intercession in it. Oil and water will not coalesce; pour them together, and the one will remain on the surface of the other. But wine and water interpenetrate one another; in every drop of the mixed liquid there are both elements. When we pray for others, we usually add some paragraphs at the close of our ordinary prayers, distinct from them, as oil, though placed upon water, remains distinct. But in the model prayer the intercession and the petitions for self-interpenetrate one another; the petitioner never employs the singular number.

The duty of intercession is based upon the fact that men are one body, and members one of another. The weal and woe of other men, of other Christians, must be, to a certain extent, our weal or woe—cannot fail ultimately to reach us. "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." Yet there is, perhaps, no part of devotion which good Christians more systematically neglect. May it not be said that, commonly, even devout persons feel very little interest in any intercessions, except such as touch their own immediate circle of family and friends, while, perhaps, there are some who hug a sort of spiritual selfishness, and would not hesitate to avow that for them the personal question of their own salvation is indeed the whole of religion.

As regards the imagined feebleness and impotency of our prayers for others—a feeling which looks humble and plausible enough on the surface, we must inquire how far it may possibly resolve itself into a half sceptical question as to the efficacy of prayer altogether. And if there be in our minds no doubt on that head, we should then remember that our intercessions do not stand alone, but that in offering them we co-operate with the whole Church, and, above all, with Christ, the head of the Church. Do not omit to calculate the power of combination. Many very slight muscular efforts, put forth imperceptibly, will create, it is said, force enough to turn a heavy piece of furniture. Let, then, thy feeble intercession be put forth to move the will of God to show mercy to others. Other intercessions shall meet it at the throne of grace, which shall convert it into a strong force. Yea, His shall certainly meet it, which is singly and by itself the strongest of all forces with God.

Then pray for others, if you have not yet done so, uniting with your prayers, where it is possible to do so and opportunity offers, that kindly interest in their concerns which attests the sincerity of your intercessions. Pray particularly for those who have done you wrong. Do not be baffled by the thought that explicitness of request is always necessary. The mention of the name, the thought of the person before the Throne of Grace, the simple commendation of him to God's mercy and blessing, is a great point gained. You may do for your friend the same kind office which those interested in the poor paralytic in the Gospel did for

him,—bring him in the arms of Prayer and lay him down before Jesus. Forget not to wear thy breast-plate when thou goest in to offer up a spiritual sacrifice, neglect not to exhibit silently before God, graven upon thy heart the names of all thou lovest.—Exod. xxviii. 28. Yea, be an intercessor, as far as in thee lies, for all the people; for of what member of the human family can it be said that he has no claim whatever upon thy sympathy and kind offices?

## MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

The discussions we so often hear as to whether man or woman is the superior are neither fair nor logical. The sphere of each is so entirely different, the two cannot be compared, and to talk of superiority is to mistake the true meaning of manhood and womanhood. It is not a question of rivalry, but of respective excellence. There is far too much discussion nowadays upon this theme. It is the privilege of woman to sympathize, soothe, care for and make better in a moral way all who come under our powers or influence. And while these are in no way inferior to man's duties, we cannot say they are similar. Our work has been given us,

and do nothing. Work is the lot of all, and if there is not work at home they should get their own livelihood and help the home.

Perhaps the father is removed by death. Then they are obliged to do so. Work is honorable and honest. We all have it to do, perhaps in our father's home, it may be in our own. But remember, a girl's aim in life should not be matrimony. An unhappy marriage is wretchedness itself, while thousands of unmarried women are contented and happy.

P. S.—MINNIE MAY offers a prize of \$1.00 for the best list of twelve subjects suitable for essays, to be published in our department. All communications to be in our office the 8th of April.

The house-place or kitchen is, or should be, the very brightest, cheeriest part of the house. Is it not, indeed, the heart of the house? Certainly it has more influence upon the minds, tempers and well-being of the household than is exercised by any of the more dignified apartments, however faultless their arrangement may be.

## Marcus Curtius.

The story of Marcus Curtius contains much of the mythical element, but in the legend doubtless lies embedded one of those vital germs of fact from which most of the Old World stories have originated, and in itself it is one of those striking antique narratives, pregnant with heroic inspirations, which the world will never let die. It was in the days when Rome was young, and at a time when, apparently, the gods had turned their faces from the City of the Seven Hills, that Marcus Curtius performed his heroic deed. The pestilence was raging within its walls, the yellow Tiber had overflowed its banks, earthquakes had shaken the city to its centre, and a yawning gulf had opened in the Forum, black and bottomless, in the centre of all the political and business activities of Rome. The destruction of all hopes for the future of the growing city appeared inevitable, and the soothsayers gave out that the only way to avert the catastrophe was to cast into the gulf the most valued treasure that Rome contained. The people were in doubts as to the interpretation of the oracle, when in the public assembly Curtius arose and gained universal assent to the proclamation of the truly Roman sentiment, "That the most valued treasure of Rome was the courage of its citizens," and offered himself as a sacrifice for the public good. His offer was accepted with Roman gravity and deliberation. At the appointed time, in the presence of the entire course of the city, clad in full armour and mounted on his favorite war horse, Marcus Curtius coursed down the entire length of the Forum, the great centre avenue of Rome, and with dauntless courage plunged into the chasm, on which, say the ancient chronicles, the gulf at once closed and the safety of Rome was assured.

Our picture, showing the hero descending into the earth, is from a rare engraving published by the Art Muse of London in 1850. It is taken from one of the vast canvasses of Haydon, whose story of high aims and impracticable undertakings ending in suicide,

is one of the tragedies of art life. The engraving will convey some idea of the originality and force of this great painter's work.

No woman likes the thought of growing old. It means so much. The giving up of pleasures and pastimes that were at once her occupation and delight, and when laid aside she takes up nothing instead. The way to be young is to keep young. Think pleasant thoughts. Do kind acts. Keep all your muscles in action, for as long as they are yours they should be properly exercised. Live at peace with the world and in touch and sympathy with your neighbors. Gather bright young lives about you, and find your pleasure in giving pleasure to others. Do not neglect your health. Give yourself plenty of time for sleep, and above all, cultivate the nerves until you have them in complete subjection. Dress becomingly, and never be influenced by what disinterested persons tell you of the becomingness of certain articles of dress for a "person of your years" or "advanced life." Make up your mind to keep young and you will succeed.



MARCUS CURTIUS.

and we shall be held equally responsible with man for its due and proper performance. Until a few years ago a prejudice existed, more social than anything else, against woman entering the wage-earning world in an intellectual way, but that has all been swept away, and thousands of women have won high and honorable distinction by their brains. While there is nothing to be said but in a laudatory spirit regarding the women who have so fought and won a place of distinction, there can be nothing but contempt for the young woman who wants to be mannish. She can neither fascinate nor attract man any more than a man can attract a woman by assuming effeminate airs or graces.

Where labor is abundant and money scarce in the household, the pleasure and pride and dignity of labor is fully entered into by the woman who takes hold and does what she sees to be done with all her might, from baking sweet bread to sifting sand for her flower pots. Let no false notion of work being menial cause you to shrug or slight it. There is no sense of duty or love where such a feeling exists. Give your parents some extra thought. Study what they like. Perhaps a little dainty to tempt the appetite. Perhaps a little secured leisure by doing some of their duties. But while I do not countenance the slightest approach to neglect of the duties of home, I think it is folly and false pride for a number of daughters to live at home

## UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

## PRIZE STORY.

## A Fairy Story.

BY ANNIE P. HAMPTON, BOYNE P. O., ONT.

Once upon a time, in the city of Sweisenbarr, lived a little girl named Porta Paenlyn with her mother. Her father was imprisoned in the renowned Tower of Bagdad on a life sentence, with a promise of freedom for a ransom of one hundred gold coins.

Porta's mother was a hard-working woman, who saved her earnings carefully in order to pay her husband's ransom. She tried to persuade her daughter to work, but as she showed no desire for labor she was left at home to read and dream.

At home Porta read all the wonderful fairy tales she could get, and constantly longed for beauty.

One day as she was blowing bubbles from soap-suds, one huge bubble floated out and rested airily on the edge of the dish. Porta watched it breathlessly, delighting in the varying colors caused by the sunbeams, when suddenly she perceived a tiny fairy dancing daintily on the top of it.

Porta opened her mouth to plead to the fairy for beauty, but her breath blew the dainty dancer and the bubble away.

The next day was rainy. Porta lit a fire in the grate, and was seated near it looking at the leaping flames and glowing coals, when an exceedingly small woman appeared on the extreme tip of the pile of coal. Her scarlet cloak floated up and down as she danced. Porta murmured, "Oh, Fairy, please make me beautiful."

The door was opened sharply, and Mrs. Paenlyn came in and the little lady flew up the chimney.

Porta sighed, but thought "The third time is the charm."

The following day was bright and sunny, and our heroine climbed up into the great blooming apple-tree in the garden; lovely clusters of pink blossoms pressed close to her face, one particularly bright bunch seeming determined to attract her attention. The wind moved its softly tinted petals gently, Porta drew the branch closely to her and gazed down into the depths of the largest and loveliest flower. Picture her amazement! when there lightly balanced on the edge of a petal, was the identical fairy who had danced so charmingly on the top of the bubble.

Seeing Porta's steady, startled gaze she smiled, and the smile gave the little girl courage to put forth her petition.

"Oh! Fairy, kind Fairy, will you—won't you, make beautiful?" she exclaimed.

The fairy, smiling more bewitchingly than ever, answered in the sweetest, most silvery tones imaginable:—

"Listen, little Porta, I will give you your choice of two wishes. You may have riches or beauty, and at the end of a year the one you choose shall be yours."

"Oh! beauty! I have always longed for beauty."

"But, Porta," said the fairy, "think of what riches would do for your mother and father. Your father's ransom would be paid, your mother's work would be done, and you would all live in luxury for the rest of your days."

In spite of what the fairy said, Porta still pleaded for beauty, though she blushed painfully, knowing that the fairy would think she was selfish.

The fairy's smile became the least bit cold as she answered, "There is a legend over Sweisenbarr which is, that when an exceeding beautiful girl grows up in the city, there will be sickness and death all over the land. Think, little Porta, would you wilfully bring desolation to hundreds of homes?"

The color surged up into the child's face again as she murmured shamefully, "Beauty!"

"Well, then—" the tiny visitor waved a dainty wand over Porta's down-bent head—"a year from now, Little Porta, you shall be the most beautiful person in existence"; so saying, she vanished, and the wind tossed the flower-laden branch up out of Porta's reach.

The days flew by, and our heroine often and eagerly glanced into the looking-glass. It was with wild delight she hailed the color coming into her cheeks and the brightness to her dark blue eyes; her hair changed from a dull straight yellow to a rippling curly golden.

Often she thought uneasily of what the fairy had said of her father's ransom, but she put the thought quickly thinking:—"Oh! I'll marry a rich prince, and we'll all be happy for ever after."

As the year drew to a close people began to remark on her beauty, the old shook their heads ominously, and the young envied her, but she cared nothing for either.

All went well for another year, and Porta's beauty was talked of everywhere, till one eventful evening Mrs. Paenlyn came home with the terrible tidings that cholera had struck the city.

Porta started violently when her mother told her, and the fairy's fateful words came back with thrilling force, but she closed her pearly teeth tightly and tried to forget them.

After the first coming of the dread disease, Porta Paenlyn was shunned by all the people far and near. The old legend so long feared had come to pass. Mrs. Paenlyn could get no work to do,

and was forced to stay at home and live on her carefully saved earnings.

Dreadfully the days dragged by. Sadness and mournfulness settled down upon the city, the diseased raged pitilessly.

Porta walked defiantly through the streets; the people, filled with fear and dislike, could not but wonder at her magnificent beauty.

Sometimes she felt a tinge of pity or even a vague indefinite wish for her former ugliness and the banishment of the plague, but one glance in the mirror made her forget all else than her intoxicating loveliness.

The prince was long in coming, and one horrible day Porta's mother was seized by the disease. Then and then only did she realize the enormity of her selfishness, the dreadfulness of the disease, and her mother's love.

Wildly she prayed for her mother's recovery, for the return of her ugliness and the departure of the pestilence. But alas! her mother lingered a few hours—then died.

Alone with her sorrow, Porta spent the time mourning for her mother and longing for the return of the fairy, that she might have her now hated beauty removed and set the stricken city free. At times she almost wished the cholera would carry her off.

The apple trees were blooming again when our heroine climbed to her favorite seat and searched eagerly into the hearts of the blossoms for her fairy friend. The wind whispered softly, "Fairyland, Fairyland," and raising her astonished eyes she beheld her surrounding changed to a most delightful fairyland. The inhabitants floated through the air astride thistle-down, or galloped over the land on the fleetest horses, held in check by cobwebs. The ground was carpeted with the softest moss, fragrance filled the warm, sweet air. From far away came the soft, delicious strains of fairy music.

Porta, breathless with delight, gazed earnestly around for her particular fairy, when a blithe voice sounded close to her.

"So you have tired of your gift, little Porta, and wish for your ugliness once more?"

"Yes, yes," cried Porta, excitedly, "Oh! kind fairy, give me back my ugliness and restore the people of Sweisenbarr to health."

The fairy laughed a merry, rippling laugh, and answered, "But what will the people say when they discover the distinguished beauty transformed into an extremely ugly child? Eh, Porta?"

The "distinguished beauty" dropped on her knees before the fairy, and immediately the scene changed again, and the apple blossoms were nodding gravely at her.

Porta could scarcely contain herself; she sprang down from her seat and ran into the house; one glance in the mirror sufficed—her ugliness had returned, Porta felt no regret.

Some one was moving in the front of the house; Porta waited breathlessly, the door opened, and her father entered.

"Porta," he whispered, "we must fly, I have escaped." "Mother"—began Porta, and stopped.

"Yes, yes, I know, child," he answered.

They travelled quickly from the city, and in their distant home came tidings of the renewed health of the citizens of Sweisenbarr, and they all lived happily ever after.

## Small Opportunities.

Opportunity was well pictured as a man running, his hair as well as his garment streaming in the wind. Whoever would seize him must clutch his hair and hold fast, lest opportunity should slip out of his grasp.

Our opportunities for little pleasures, the small delights of life, comes constantly to every one. Yet so fleeting are they, that they disappear as swiftly as we perceive them. Therefore, we cannot wait a day or an hour to grasp whatever pleasure life offers us. Stop and enjoy quickly the sunshine, the sweetness of falling rain on the thirsty earth, the colors of the sunset, the solemn light of the stars, the heartiness of the evening gathering, the brightness of the warm well-ordered home, the cordial greeting of friends, the exchange of sympathy from heart to heart, the unconscious grace of little children—the happiness that comes from perceiving these things, and possessing the ability to make the most of them.

Do not wait to enjoy these until to-morrow, or next week, or even until your present employment is finished. The auspicious time is now. The leisure of the busy man or woman is as great to-day as to-morrow.—[Harper's Bazar.]

## Proving His Identity.

Ben Jonson, contemporary with Shakespeare, used to dress shabbily. Being informed that Lord Craven would be pleased to see him, Ben went to his lordship's mansion. The porter, not liking his looks of dress, refused to admit him. Rough language and much noise attracted the nobleman to the door. "I understand," said Ben, "that your lordship wished to see me." "You, friend? Why, who may you be?" "I am Ben Jonson." "No, no; you cannot be the great author who wrote the 'Silent Woman'! You look as if you could not say 'boo' to a goose." The dramatist, looking straight at the nobleman's face, with a comical air cried, "Boo! boo!" "I am now convinced," said his lordship, "you are Ben Jonson."

## Puzzles.

## PRIZE PUZZLE.

## 1—ENIGMA.

Very lowly is my birth,  
Yet I am of priceless worth;  
For there's many seek my door  
To be happier than before.  
Though so lowly is my lot,  
By the young and old I'm sought;  
And above my dwelling place  
Hovers many a glad some face.

For a very worthy gnome  
In my depths doth make her home;  
And I keep from all disease,  
Everybody I would please.  
Though I'm but a common thing,  
Yet I sweet refreshment bring;  
Nor the lowly nor the high  
Pass my ministrations by.

MORLEY SMITHSON.

## 2—TRANSPOSITION.

Some puzzles, although sprightly, breezy,  
Are wrongly named they are so easy;  
So simple, that by much expressing,  
They leave no time at all for dressing.  
The word for this that I select,  
Means "hidden from the intellect."  
I'll call it ONE and then transpose it,  
And give a clue that plainer shows it.  
Two will denote you've made one trial  
And failed to get a true espial;  
But to go on with further teaching  
Would falsify what I've been preaching.

MORLEY SMITHSON.

## 4—RIDDLE.

I am welcomed by some, despised by others,  
Yet joy I can give to bright sisters and brothers.  
I'm witty, fanciful, jovial and smart,  
I've a well-kept corner in the puzzler's heart.  
I can brighten your home when the storms they do blow,  
I can brighten it also when the sun is aglow.  
I oft create fun for those so inclined,  
For I always display it in my presence of mind.  
Although I've many qualities which I might here indite,  
I think I've said plenty to bring my name into light.

THOS. W. BANKS.

## 5—CHARADE.

Shout! Shout! the jubilee,  
Sing the loud Hosannah,  
King Fairbrother has returned,  
Has awakened from his slumber.

Sound the trumpet, hammer the drum,  
For another warrior that has COMPLETE come  
Back to the "Dom" he left,  
Back to be one of our numbers.

Oh! how the "Dom" will boom,  
Still there is lots of room—  
Room for PRIZE good puzzles gay.  
Come! Oh! come, while yet you may.

Hear, hear, our noble General U. T. greet you  
And Queen Ada likewise salute you;  
Welcome you to take a part,  
Ask you to gladden their heart.

How can you then delay?  
How can you stay away?  
When we have leaders LAST distinguished,  
Come! Oh! come away.

H. REEVE.

## Answers to February 15th Puzzles.

1—Hole. 2—In-sign-if-i-cant (insignificant). 3—Friend-ship.  
4—In-sin-u-ate (insinuate). 5—Reel. 6—Clove.

## Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to February 15th Puzzles.

Thos. W. Banks, G. W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Thos. McKim, Henry Reeve, Joshua Umbach.

Two eminent lawyers had been entertained on a Saturday evening at the table of the hospitable and witty Judge C. With the wine legal argument and dispute waxed fast and furious, until, in the end, language of not altogether a polite character passed from one to another.

On the next Monday morning, just before the court sat, one of the lawyers said to his companion of the preceding Saturday night, "Have you apologized to Judge C. for what you called him on Saturday night?" "No, what did I call him?" "Why you said he was a big fool and no lawyer!" "Did I?" he exclaimed in great astonishment. "Well, we both, I fear, had taken a good deal too much, and I don't believe he will take any notice of it." "I don't know about that. I should drop him a line if I were you." Impressed with the importance of being on good terms with the Chief Magistrate the note was written, and passed up to Judge C. who was then sitting on the Bench. It read:

"Dear Judge:—Our mutual friend, who always keeps three glasses behind his cronies to remind them of their sins afterwards, tells me that on Saturday night, stimulated by your capital wine, I had the effrontery to call you a fool! I can scarcely believe it, and certainly have no recollection of it. If I did so transgress, need I say how sincerely I apologize, and admiringly, I am  
Your faithful servant."

The Judge solemnly looked at the note, reflected, smiled, and then scribbled the following, which was handed down to the penitent lawyer.

"Dear John:—Your note relieves me immensely! All day long the word 'fool' has been floating in my brain, and I thought in my haste I had called you one on Saturday night last. I am delighted that it was the other way."

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Wednesday, April 4th, 1894,  
Lot 25, Con. 16, London Tp. near Denfield, Ont. at One o'clock.

About 20 Head of Cows and Young Animals. With the thick, stylish, low down Scotch Bull Jocelyn—17438—at their head. Anyone wanting good cattle at their own figures should attend this sale.

TERMS—9 months on approved joint notes.

J. T. GIBSON,  
5-b-om DENFIELD, ONT.

Dick's Liniment cures  
All Lameness and Sprains  
Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

## AUCTION SALE

### DURHAM BULLS, ETC.

I have instructed Mr. Alex. Brown to sell by public auction at my place, one mile east of St. Marys, on Tuesday, March 27th, 1894, a number of well-bred Durham bull calves, some of them of pure Cruickshank blood, and all of them choice animals; some of them sired by imported bulls. A few pure-bred heifers of similar breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, imported, rising six years, by McCammon; one pair of fillies, well matched, rising two years; and a few pure-bred, registered Berkshire pigs.

Send for Catalogue.

HUGH THOMSON,  
6-a-om Drawer D, St. Marys.

## AUCTION -- SALE

### HEREFORD CATTLE

Thursday, March 22nd, 1894,  
At Moreton Lodge Farm, near Guelph, Ont., at One o'clock Sharp.

### About 35 Head of Cows, Heifers and Bulls

One yearling Shorthorn bull, (dam imported) fifteen Berkshire pigs, one Suffolk stallion. Anyone wanting good cattle, etc., at their own figures should attend this sale.

For Sale List, etc., Address

THOS. INGRAM, F. W. STONE,  
6-a-o Auctioneer, Guelph, Ont.

## Important Sales of Pure-bred Cattle & Sheep in England

John Thornton & Co. will sell by Auction the following first-class herds and flocks:

THURSDAY, MARCH 29—Col. W. M. Angus (of Newcastle-on-Tyne) entire herd of Fokked Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at Dringhouses, York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3—Mr. H. J. Cornish's entire prize herd of Jerseys, at Thornford, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25—Seventy head of grand young bulls, cows and heifers, from the celebrated prize-winning herd of Shorthorns, bred by the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26—Messrs. Robert Bruce and the late Hugh Nelson's entire Shorthorn herd, bred from the celebrated Cruickshank and other herds in Aberdeenshire, in consequence of Mr. Nelson's death, at Daniel Farm, Wylam-on-Tyne.

THURSDAY, JULY 26—Mr. F. M. Jones' entire old-established flock of 600 Southdown Ewes and their produce, at Chrishall Grange, Cambridgeshire.

JOHN THORNTON & CO., 7 Princess Street, Hanover Square, London W. execute commissions for the purchase of live stock, and personally attend to shipments. Catalogues may be obtained in due time at the office of the Farmer's Advocate.

Cable Address: Shorthorn, London. 5-b-om

## BAIN BROS.'

### Adjustable Hay and Stock Rack



SIMPLE, STRONG AND DURABLE  
Rack as adjusted for hauling stock, grain, wood, etc. A boy can readily adjust or remove the wings. For further particulars write

BAIN BROS. MFG. CO., LTD.,  
Brantford, Ontario.

Or call on our Agents.

## ROBERT NESS,

### WOODSIDE FARM,

Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 6-y-om

## FOUR IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times.

NEIL SMITH, Brampton. 3-o-om

## STOCK GOSSIP.

Messrs. Quinn Bros., Veterinary Surgeons, Brampton, Ont., have recently made a large importation of thoroughbred stallions from some of the best stock in the Old Country.

## WINTER FEEDING.

When horses and cattle are kept in stables most of the winter and are fed on dry food, they are apt to get out of condition, and the spring finds animals that are not thriving. Many have actually lost during the winter, and have to do all their "picking up" when turned out to grass. All this can be prevented and animals made to gain all winter long by using Dick's Blood Purifier. Note the name—Dick's, not Richard's.

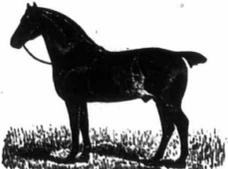
In another column our readers will see that Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, have for sale Shorthorn bulls. The success that this herd met at Chicago, the winnings carried in past years in show rings in Canada, are all fresh in the memory of Shorthorn men. The point Messrs. Russell wish the public particularly to notice is that although their white yearling bull, Lord Stanley, carried everything before him and was doubtless one of the very best animals shown in the beef breeds at Chicago, the report that has been circulated that their herd is composed of a large number of white calves is entirely a mistake, as they have only had one white calf dropped on the farm in two years.

John Thornton & Co. will sell by auction, July 26, 1894, at Chrishall Grange, Mr. Frederick M. Jones' extensive and old-established flock of pure-bred Southdowns, which has been in existence for upwards of half a century. This famous flock was originally founded by Mr. Samuel Jones in 1591 at Ickleton, with sheep bought from the best breeders on the Sussex Downs. On the death of Mr. Jones in 1871, the Chrishall Grange flock was valued to his son, the present owner, who has not only maintained its purity and high character, but kept up its size and standard of "six hundred breeding ewes" to such perfection that breeders have often remarked the great difficulty there would be in finding an equal number for size and quality to "the famous six hundred" at Chrishall. Purchases were made from the noted flocks of Lord Walsingham, Lord Sondes, Mr. Henry Webb and Mr. Boby, of Ipswich, as well as from Mr. John Webb's old flock, which had been kept at Horseheath for over fifty years. The flock stands as one of the soundest and best in the eastern counties, and its entire disposition will be a great advantage to breeders and the public generally to secure fresh blood, as well as to lay the foundation of good breeding flocks at a time when the agricultural returns show that the sheep of the country are very much below the number of the last few years.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE OF THIRTY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Ever offered in Canada, is that of GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, TO TAKE PLACE AT 11 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1894.

When the most Royally-bred CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS, as well as the best individuals of their breeds, will be sold. The above include Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Foals, consisting of The Champion, Queen's Own, and sixteen others, many of which have been winners in the leading shows of Canada.



GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

In this issue Mr. James Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., advertises a few Shorthorn bulls for sale. In sending us this ad. he writes as follows: "Our stock are doing very nicely. The young bulls we are offering should be very satisfactory to their purchasers. They have the right beef characteristics, and are bred from deep milking dams for several generations. This must be a great advantage now, when dairying is becoming so general and profitable."

Among the auction sales to come off this month will be that of Mr. Hugh Thompson, St. Marys, which is composed of Shorthorn bull calves and heifers, which, we understand, are superior animals, and are chiefly of Cruickshank blood; many of them are getting on to the third year. The heifers of suitable age will either be in calf or have calves at foot. Then there is an imported Clydesdale stallion, sired by McCamery, rising in value, and a number of registered Berkshire pigs. The catalogues, which are now ready, will give further information.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., under date of Feb 13th, writes: "Although farmers are complaining of hard times, we can say that this has been so far the best season for sales we have had, having sold six Shorthorn bulls, all 10 months old or under, already, whereas other seasons at this time we would have none sold. It would appear from this that we grow the kind of material wanted, and farmers are awaiting to this fact. Prices have been very fair. This may be accounted for by the fact that the calves were the best lot we have had. We have but three bull calves left, two reds and a roan, all good ones. Have some aged cows and heifers we would sell at right prices."

We are informed that the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England has through its Secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, Live Stock Export Agent, Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, England, offered to its Sister Society of the Southdown Flock Book of England, twenty sets of the Southdown Flock Book of England, to be awarded as additional premiums at ten State Fairs in the States and Canada, held during the autumn of 1894, the selection of such fairs being left to the President, J. H. Potts, Esq., and the Secretary, J. E. Springer, Esq., of the American Southdown Society. Breeders of Southdown sheep will thus be able to secure a set of three volumes, free of charge, of the value of \$3.00, the total value of the gift being \$150.

Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonston, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Jersey cows, heifers and calves in this issue. Mr. Snell reports an active demand for Jerseys from many sections of Ontario and some from Manitoba and Quebec. The increasing interest in good butter-making turns the attention of the people to the butter cow, and many farmers are finding that one or two Jerseys in a dairy herd add very much to the quantity, color and firmness of the butter as well as to the quantity. We have been to the milk of our cows with the Babcock Tester lately, and they are averaging from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. butterfat, which we think is pretty good, and one cow, tested by the churn recently, made a record of 17 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days. This is not a bad sort of cow for a poor man to have.

A. & G. Rice, the Holstein breeders of Curries, Oxford Co., have sold the richly-bred bull, King Pieterje Jewel, to Mr. W. W. Brown, of Lora. This animal is most excellently bred, as his name shows, combining two of those great record-breaking strains that have made Holsteins famous. His dam is a Pieterje heifer, sired by Pieterje 2nd's Holland King, whose dam, Pieterje, holds the yearly milk record; and the young bull's sire is the Jewel Netherland-bred stock bull, whose g. dam, Jewel, was one of the greatest all-round show cows of the breed, and the score card, churn or pail. Geo. Rice, of the firm of A. & G. Rice, is off in search of more high-performing Holsteins, and will visit many herds in the West. As he goes with the motto—quality first, price second. Canadians may look for some valuable acquisitions to their dairy stock.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM. Messrs. C. J. Gilroy & Son, of Glen Buell, Ont., have made a nice start in the breeding of Holstein cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs. The Holsteins consist of two bulls and six females. Inka, Kathleen's son, No. 18685, was bred by Mr. W. B. F. Iger, of Kingston. He was sired by Ethelka's Prince, No. 13637, dam Inka Kathleen 143, and secured first at Ottawa, in the class under two years. Sterling Prince, No. 20304, sired by Lady Salatine 2nd's Prince, No. 14738, dam Jane J., No. 10299, is a growing young fellow, and is for sale. Billy Flower, No. 31089, sired by Hur of Brockville, 13661, dam Iona J., is a young cow that is a wonderful milker, both for quantity and quality. In 1893 Berkshires sired to the stock, a pair being obtained from S. Coxworth, Claremont. Of these, the bear Sterling Boy is a typical Berkshire, and out of imported stock. The sow Champion Lass was the first prize pig under six months at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. There are also a number of other good, useful sows. Paddy 813 heads their York-shire herd, and is from Mr. J. E. Brethour's stock. Maria 940 is out of imported stock, and is raising a nice litter of young pigs.

MR. ISRAEL CRESSMAN'S BERKSHIRES. During recent perambulations we were permitted to visit the well-regulated farm owned and managed by Mr. Israel Cressman, importer and breeder of English Berkshire hogs. The farm consists of 300 acres of rich soil, and is beautifully surrounded by thriving maples. It is conveniently situated, three-quarters of a mile from the village of New Dundee, Waterloo County, and about five and a-half miles from Peterborough, a station on the G. T. R. main line. On the occasion of our visit Mr. Cressman courteously led us through his many stables, proudly displaying his large stock of thoroughbreds, and explaining that his efforts have been directed chiefly towards securing length, depth and uniformity in the shape of the hog. He emphasized his statement that he does not exhibit at the various agricultural exhibitions, being cognizant of the fact that the heavy feeding necessary to fit the stock for exhibition purposes seriously injures them for breeding purposes. He prefers to forego the honors of competition, and keep his stock simply in a thriving condition to secure development to maturity. Upon being interrogated respecting sales, he replied that he is shipping hogs to various parts of Canada and the United States. He added, with considerable enthusiasm, that all the sales he has effected with distant purchasers were the fruits of his advertising in the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He thought there was no journal that so effectively reached the farming and stock-raising community as his favorite—the ADVOCATE. His stables contain many fine specimens of the Long-stap and Windsor Supreme blood. Dorset Chieftain, bred by N. Benjanield, Motcombe, Dorset, England, is a typical Berk., weighing about 7 cwt. He has left some of the finest stock in the country, and is greatly admired by all breeders who have yet seen him. Two sows of exceptionally fine quality were imported last year. They have raised good, large litters, of which several grand young boys and sows remain for sale. Kingston Sow XVII. Majestic, the distinction of being half-sister to the sow enlors, that took second honors at the World's Fair, also half-sister to the bear that captured the World's Fair Sweepstakes prize. In the language of the drummer, Mr. Cressman "carries a full line of samples," ranging in age from hours to years, and in size from a mere pup to the developed beast of nearly six feet in length. We were shown a number of communications received from purchasers who speak in words of highest praise of the stock procured from this gentleman.

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are good & well-bred horses and square dealing.



BOLD BOY (4157) (1885) IS AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUDD.

Come and see us or write for particulars. 6-2-y-om

I have one IMPORTED CLEVELAND BAY STALLION FOR SALE. He is 7 years old, good stock getter, and he took fifth prize at the World's Fair, Chicago. I will sell him cheap, and time will be given, if required. PETER ARKELL, 5-c-om Teeswater, Ont.

JUST IMPORTED—THREE SHIRE STALLIONS, including the six-year-old Fyde King 2nd; Diseworth Blue, a five-year-old; Bladon Marquis, a four-year-old. The names of the most celebrated English winners of late years are to be found on their pedigrees. These are fresh young horses. Will be sold on easy terms. Send for catalogue. Farm is 11 miles west of Toronto; 2 miles from Weston on G.T.R. & C.P.R. 3-c-om George Garbutt Thistleton P.O., Ont.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.



SEVENTEEN GRAND BULL CALVES) Offers seventeen bull calves, now ready for service, besides two exceedingly good imported yearling bulls and an excellent lot of young cows and heifers, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue, Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 8-2-y-om

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE 6 Choice Young Bulls

And the Imported Cruickshank Bull ABERDEEN HERO, Their sire. Also some nice Young Heifers, From one year old up. Prices to suit times. 20-2-y-om SHORE BROS., White Oak.

Deep Milking Shorthorns

MR. GRAINGER, Londesboro, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-1f-om

FOR SALE Daisy Chief = 13674 = coming four years old; a son of noted Indian Chief = 11108 =, and one of his best; a first prize-taker wherever shown. Having to soon make a change, on account of his own get coming on, we will sell reasonably, although regret having to do so. A few young cows, heifers and bull calves for sale, and a choice lot of Berkshire sows and pigs for sale. Also a Cleveland Bay mare, five years old, a good specimen of that class; two crosses from (imp.) horses, and out of half-bred carriage mare; just the kind to breed from. Write for prices or come and see stock. Visitors welcome. No sale no harm. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm. 12-2-y-om

Craigieburn Stock Farm (5 miles west of Stouffville and 25 miles north-west of Toronto, G. T. R.) FOR SALE—Eight choice, young Bulls and six Heifers, sired by Guardsman (imp.) and Gay Lad, got by the famous Young Abbot'sburn, is also for sale. Prices to suit the times, and correspond. Once promptly answered. Visitors welcome. G. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. 2-2-y



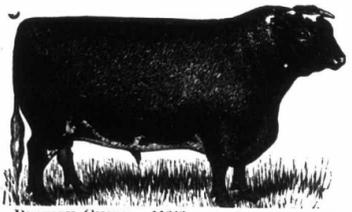
Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have six excellent bulls for sale at hard times prices. They range in age from ten to eighteen months. They are all sired by the imported Cruickshank bull Victor Royal = 2750 =. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES for sale; also some useful SHORTHORN HEIFERS. OCHAS CALDER, 2-g-om BROOKLIN P. O., Ontario Co., Ont.

WESTRUTHER PARK

Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station. 24-y-om JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.

SHOW BULL FOR SALE



BRITISH CHIEF = 11243 =, dark roan, calved June 4th, 1890; without any doubt the best breeding and show bull Indian Chief ever sired. He is quiet, sure, and as active as a yearling, and will be sold reasonable, on easy terms. Write at once. W. B. COOKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT. 5-1f-om

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

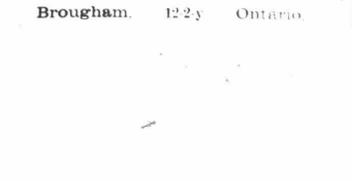
My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Macfarlane has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance—the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile from station. D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 1-f-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES,

Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 15-2-y

SHORTHORNS

We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choice Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale. JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario



SHORTHORN BULLS

Sired by imp. Prince Royal, and from dams with all imported crosses, also cows and heifers. J. & G. TAYLOR, Rockwood P.O. & Station. 6-2-y-om Farm close to station.

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 1f-om Co., Ont.

BULLS.

A few grand Shorthorn bulls for sale at Maple Lodge Stock Farm; 12 to 15 months old. Thick, sappy fellows. Dams are first-class milkers. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. 5-2-y-om

CHOICE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

My stock bull Amsterdam, by Netherland Statesman Corneliuss, dam imp. Verasina, also a nice yearling dam, imp. Breezy 266, sire Amsterdam. 6-2-y-om JOHN A. LINE, Sherwood.

FOR SALE!

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, twenty months old; good animal; registered pedigree; will be sold cheap. J. R. SUDDABY, Harrison P.O., Ont. 4-b-om

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

I WILL SELL HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old, AT \$15 EACH. If required to register them, purchaser to pay registration fee.

F. A. FOLGER,

Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, 4-2-f-om ONTARIO.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

SMITH BROS., Credit Valley Stock Farm, CHURCHVILLE, PEEL COUNTY, ONT., (24 miles west of Toronto).



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 8-2-y-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Netherland, Aagie and Atris blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood. Write for particulars. Young Bulls and Heifers of the above tribes on hand. A grandson of Netherland Prince now for sale. G. W. CLEMENS, St. George, Ont. 10-2-y-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Barring in all ages and both sexes. We have young bulls fit to head the best herds in Canada. We have a choice lot of young Tamworth Pigs ready to book orders. Write at once for prices and catalogue.



FOR SALE CHEAP

Beautiful thoroughbred, registered Ayrshire cow, six years old (due to calve April 20th to Thoroughbred bull). She is in good condition, right every way, and will be sold at half her value. Write at once.

H. B. SOMERVILLE, 6-a-o Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



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

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES

NICOL & SON, Cataraqui, Ontario. 6-a-om Some young bulls for sale.

FOR SALE.

Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years. Dam Nellie Osborne, imp. champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago; also champion at Montreal two years in succession, and in Scotland best cow in milk etc. Sire, Chieftain of Barchoeskie (imp.), of prize records, etc. Few choice calves imported in dam from Scotland's most noted milk and prize record strains. For further particulars, address R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder of Ayrshires, Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, line G. T. R., Lyn, Ontario. 3-4-om



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

WOODROFFE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Ayrshire Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls and Heifers of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. G. CLARK, Ottawa, Ont. 19-1-om

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ontario. BREEDERS OF First and Second Prize Ayrshires AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Merino Sheep, Poland China Pigs and Poultry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. 2-2-y-om

A. McCALLUM & SON, Sprucehill Farm, Danville, Que. Pure-Bred Ayrshire & Berkshire Pigs. 6-1-om

JERSEY COWS



Heifers in calf, heifer calves and bull calves. Rich breeding and good colors. Prices reasonable. Railroad station, Brampton G. T. R. and C. P. R. Come and see or address, J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont. 8-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

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

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. ROBERT REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-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 butter cow Bientrairie 4th, heads the herd. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 16-2-y-om

FOR HEREFORDS

WRITE TO F. A. FLEMING, 5-y-om Weston, Ont.

Ingleside :- Herefords.

ANXIETY 4th, and THE GROVE 3rd Strains, Prize Winners for '94!

SPECIAL OFFERING OF CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, Calves of '92 and '93. Registered, and prices reasonable. Address: H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Oxford-Down sheep, also breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshire pigs and Bronze turkeys. 6-2-y

Imported and Home-bred LINCOLNS The first Royal winner, Royal Chester, at the head of the flock. Ewes from the best English flocks, such as those of Dudding, Bailes, Wright and Clark. Rams to head flocks a specialty. R. W. STEVENS, LAMBETH, ONT. London Station. 5-y-om

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP - AND - Cruickshank Shorthorns

Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 3-1-y-om

THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM. SHROPSHIRE, AYRSHIRE & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. Write to Whiteside Bros., 8-2-y-om INNERKIP, ONT.

EGGS from grand yards of Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per setting. Some choice Minorcas for sale. W. L. BROWN, London West, Ontario. 5-1-d-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

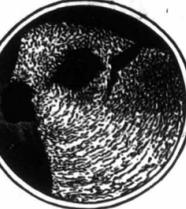
My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion - 15404-; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered. W. G. PETTIT, 13-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother to the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000. I can now offer for sale over 100 imported shearing ewes as good as any I ever imported. W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glanworth P.O., Ont., 7 miles south of London. 2-y-om



1881 - SHROPSHIRE - 1881 My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Bradburn ram. Write for prices to JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address - J. & T. THONGER, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 2-2-y-om

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods. WM. THOMAS offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair. Wm. Thomas will have several grand shearing rams for sale this next season, sired by his grand old sheep "Blue Blood," and also a grand lot of shearing rams by other noted sires; also about 150 splendid shearing ewes to select from. Foreign buyers always welcome. If not able to come and select for yourselves, write and obtain prices from WM. THOMAS, The Beam House, Montford Bridge, Salop. Railway Station: Baschurch, G. W. R. 2-2-y-om



LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS and Holstein Cattle. We breed nothing but the best, and sell cheap, and guarantee satisfaction or a no pay. Come and see us, or write for prices and be convinced. FLETCHER BROTHERS, Oxford Mills P.O., Ont., Kemptville St'n., C. P. R. 6-2-y-om

IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES The largest herd and the most profitable type of Yorkshires from the feeder's standpoint in America. Over fifty sows bred to seven different stock boars for the spring trade. Pigs for exhibitors purposes a specialty. Stock shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described. Personal inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Brant Co., Ont. 3-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not skin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-om

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, IMPORTER OF Large - Engli - h - Berkshires 4-y-om

STOCK GOSSIP!

The Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, of England, having donated a sufficient number of volumes 1., 11. and 12. of their Southdown Flock Book to the American Southdown Breeders' Association, to be offered as special premiums at the leading fairs in the United States and Canada for 1894, the following offerings of special premiums will be made at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show -

1. For sweepstakes Ram, the first three volumes of the Southdown Flock Book of England. 2. For sweepstakes Ewe, same premium will be offered. These premiums are offered on the following conditions -

1. That these premiums will be held to the owners of ram or ewe that is awarded the sweepstakes premium, provided that said owner has not already won a set of those volumes, in which case the premium will be paid the owner of the animal next in order of merit who has not won the premium; also providing that the same animal will not be entitled to two awards, and that these conditions extend to and include all fairs at which these premiums are offered.

2. That the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the American Southdown Record as owned by the exhibitor prior to date of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association at the time of entry a copy of same.

3. That the premiums will be paid by the Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association on the presentation of certificates from the proper officers of the fair.

4. That these offerings and conditions be printed in the premium lists of the fairs in connection with the classification of sheep, or to the publication of this announcement elsewhere in the premium list.

Messrs. McDuffee & Butters, proprietors of the well known Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que., and Derby Line, Vt., writes us as follows: "Thinking that perhaps you might like to hear from us in regard to the high esteem in which we hold the columns of your valuable paper as an advertising medium, we take pleasure in bringing to your notice some of our numerous sales during the past few months, many of which we attribute to our advertisements in your paper. Since our wonderful success at all the leading exhibitions has fallen, at which we took over 82 per cent. of all prizes for which we competed, we have made many sales, among which we will mention the following choice lots - To James Flynn, Huntingdon, Que. the bull calf sired by our Dominion sweepstakes bull, Artis Peer, H. F. H. 9048 (imported). This calf was first prize winner at Stanstead, Montreal, London and Ottawa, and second at Toronto.

To Edmond Cook, Sutton, Que. bull calf sired by Artis Peer 9048, H. F. H. R. dam Liese of Pine Grove, H. F. H. 12818, a four-year-old record of 84 lbs. of milk in one day. This cow in thirty days. To W. Chamberlain, Fairfax, Que. bull calf sired by Artis Peer, H. F. H. 9048, dam the celebrated cow Tryntje of Pine Grove 12822. To Gilbert Kerwin, Megantic, Que. the yearling bull sired by the imported Artie bull Patron of Pine Grove, H. F. H. 9048, dam Netherland Star 2863. Our stock are doing splendidly, and if everything turns out as we anticipate, we shall be able to make a stronger representation of the breed, both as regards quantity and quality than we did last year, as up to date we have already had ten calves dropped, many of them from our best cows, so that, as you see, we are prepared to supply anything in our line from a bull calf up to a complete herd.

QUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Quelph Fat Stock Club was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday afternoon. It was a good attendance. Among those present were - James Miller, president, in the chair; Mr. McCorkindale, secretary; Warden Hobson, G. Taylor, W. L. A. Fyfe, T. Bolton, W. Laidlaw, R. Buchanan, G. Whitlaw, J. Kirby, Jas. Anderson, J. H. Loring, J. Taylor, R. G. Strachan, W. R. Elliott, H. Wright, D. Irving, L. O. Barber, A. Porter, Wm. Hearn, J. Cowan and others.

Mr. John McCorkindale, secretary, read the directors' annual report, in which he congratulated the members of the Club upon the great success of the Christmas Show, and said: "You are aware that the show was held on the same basis as last year, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association, the Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations; and with the united efforts of these Associations it could not but have been a very successful one. The display was much larger than usual, with the quality fully up to the mark of excellence. The number of sheep and swine shown was down to that of former years, and we believe it to have been the best exhibit seen on the Continent. The swine which had been awarded first prizes at the World's Fair were also away ahead of any show of previous years, both as regards quantity and quality, and we understand that all were sold at remunerative prices."

The officers elected are as follows: - President, James Miller, First Vice-President, H. Wright, Second Vice-President, John L. Hobson, Secretary, Thomas J. John McCorkindale, Directors - Jas. Anderson, J. W. Tyson, A. Hales, Jas. Taylor, George Taylor, L. O. Barber, Wm. Hearn, Dr. Mills (O. A. C.), John Loring, Dr. G. Strachan, D. Irving, Thomas Bolton, Auditors - James Laidlaw, Jr., and James Wright. Collectors - The directors and vice-presidents, Messrs. Wm. Hearn, J. W. Tyson, L. O. Barber, R. G. Strachan and J. Anderson were appointed collectors for the city and county.

PRESENTATION TO MR. MILLER. After the regular business, which was of a routine nature, had been transacted, Mr. James Anderson, on behalf of the directors, presented Mr. Miller, President, with a handsome gold-headed cane. In making the presentation Mr. Anderson said that he had much pleasure in the name of the directors of the Quelph Fat Stock Club in presenting to Mr. Miller a gold-headed cane, as a mark of respect and esteem for his untiring efforts in promoting the success of the Club during the three years which he had held the office of President. In concluding he said: "May you long be spared to us, and when you are unable to do so may it be handed down to future generations, as a memento of the regard in which you were held by your brother directors, and in which you were held by your brother exhibitors. Mr. Miller, in a few fitting and well chosen words, thanked the directors for the honor which they had conferred upon him, and hoped that the Club would still prosper in the future as it had in the past."

BURNSIDE STOCK FARM. It is seldom that there is to be seen as large a number of choice animals in any one herd as is to be found in the Burnside herd of Ayrshires, the property of Mr. R. Robertson, Howick, Que. A much larger number of prize-winning Ayrshires at the Chicago Exhibition were actually the property of Mr. Robertson than he received credit for in the official catalogue. Owing to the fact that the Quebec Government were responsible for a large share of the expense, and the number of animals which could be shown by each exhibitor being limited, the majority of the exhibitors agreed among themselves to either buy or sell animals in order to make up herds of the best animals, provided, of course, that the owners would agree to resell after their return from Chicago. Mr. Robertson's animals secured the following prizes: Aged cow, 4th prize, another was placed in the same class; 1st on three-year-old and 4th on two-year-old; one-year-old placed; heifer calf 1st; bull calf second; bull over one year placed; two animals from one dam, 1st and 4th; four animals from one sire, 2nd; and a number of the animals in the first-prize herd were his. He also bred the bull which headed the second prize herd, the cow which came 4th in sweepstakes for cows any age, and was the owner of the dam of the bull which took sweepstakes and gold medal as best bull of any age. Although the best of his cattle were in Chicago, Mr. Robertson exhibited at the Sherbrooke Provincial Exhibition, St. Johns and Chateauguay Co., where he obtained 21 first prizes, 3 diplomas and 4 herd prizes, 5 seconds, one herd prize, and four thirds and a fourth. We arrived at the farm just as the cows were being milked and had the milk of several weighed, which ran from 22 to 24 pounds. Sarah Burnside, a sister of the pair which took first as the produce of one cow, though it was eleven months since she had calved, gave 17 pounds. Nancy, the dam of the sweepstakes bull, had been milking within a few days of twelve months, gave 15 pounds. The ration fed to the cows is composed as follows: 40 lbs. ensilage 6 or 8 lbs. clover hay 3 lbs. straw 4 lbs. of peas, 4 lbs. of barley mixed with the same weight of bran and one pound of cottonseed meal. About 70 gallons of milk is shipped daily to Montreal, which realizes 9 cts. per gallon in summer and 15 cts. in winter. Mr. Robertson has been appointed manager of the model farm which is being established by the Quebec government at Compton, P. Q. The stock will, however, still have the same careful management as heretofore, as he has taken into partnership with him, Mr. Robert Ness, Jr., who has had considerable experience with fine stock, and who will have full charge. The business will in the future be conducted under the firm name of Robertson & Ness.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

J. Crouch & Son, proprietors of the LaFayette Stock Farm, LaFayette, Indiana, send us the following stock note:—We have just sold a Fine German Coach stallion, Picador, No. 1611, to the Milton German Coach Horse Company, of Milton, Ont. He is a magnificent animal, and one of the very finest stallions ever imported. He came across the water in June, 1893, and was of the German Government World's Fair exhibit. The gentlemen who came to make this purchase considered this the grandest and finest lot of horses they had ever seen.

Mr. Sidney Fisher, Alva Farm, kindly corrects an error in a previous issue, and gives the butter yield of his dairy herd:—"I see in your issue of the 15th December, under head of Stock Notes, reference to sale of my yearling bull Vampire, and the statement that I also sold Vanessa, his mother. The latter is incorrect, as I would not be tempted to part with her at all. She gave me in 365 days, after the birth of the above calf Vampire, 10,504 pounds of butter, testing on an average 4.25 per cent. fat by the Babcock test. She is only ten years old, and in every way sound and healthy, so I trust to secure several more calves from her, besides a large yield of butter. I may add that on making up my butter account for 1893, I find that my nineteen cows made just 300 pounds of butter to the cow, with one and a-half pounds over on the herd. These are pure or high grade Guernseys, with one half-Jersey. Besides this I had as revenue from them the sale of a number of calves, and the skim milk fed to some dozen hogs fattened during the year. The butter sold for an average of 28 cents at the station, most of it being in prints at 30 cents, delivered in Montreal."

Messrs. Smith Bros., Churchville, write us as follows regarding their Holsteins and Yorkshires:—"Our sales have nicely begun for the year, and we have to report that Mr. J. H. Waind, of Goldstone, has bought a fine young bull from our cow, Daisy Teake, who gave in December last 1,546 pounds of milk, in January 1894, and in twenty days February to date 850 pounds, or 327 1/2 pounds in 52 days. A calf from this same cow made 1 pound 11 ounces of butter in one day at Michigan State Fair in 1890 as a two-year-old. The sire of the young bull was Mink's Mercedes Baron, whose granddam made 99 pounds 6 1/2 ounces of butter in thirty days in a public test at Chicago, and his six sisters averaged 16 pounds 5 ounces of butter in a week. Mr. Johnson A. Greene, of Athens, bought a choice young bull from our Trianna 2nd's Prince Castine and Neth Mink Mercedes Beauty, who, as a two-year-old, has already given 57 pounds of milk in a day. Trianna 2nd, Prince Castine's dam, has still the world's record as a two-year-old for greatest amount of butter in a week, having made 22 pounds 8 1/2 ounces in her two-year-old form. His granddam holds the highest day's show record for butter production in America, having produced 3.12 pounds in one day at Buffalo Exposition in 1889; and his granddam on sire's side produced at the Ohio State Fair, 98 pounds 10 ounces in thirty days as a four-year-old, and 21.9 pounds of milk made a pound of butter. Mr. John Junkin, of Bobcaygeon, gets Valley Princess Mink Mercedes, a very even and persistent milker, and a good breeder. He bought a bull from us about a year ago, and now is getting a cow, Margaret 4th we shipped to Ontario Agriculture College last week. Lassie Jean has just given us 3,933 pounds of milk during the past eighty-two days, and Peel Queen 5.142 1/2 pounds during the past 112 days. Each of these had bull calves, and are now for sale. Our stock of young bulls are from the richly bred butler bull mentioned above, and from our rich and deep milking cows. Our Yorkshire pigs have sold well, and we have a better stock than ever before. Mr. Robert Baird, of Chesterfield, and Mr. Shearer, of Bright, each got a fine boar a few days ago. We have only a few left for spring sales.

BRITISH SOUTHDOWN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Council, in presenting the Second Annual Report to the members of the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, congratulate them on the continued increase in numbers as well as in influence.

The Secretary reports that he was present at the annual meeting of the American Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, and there the arrangement entered into between the Associations of America and England was again unanimously confirmed. There can therefore be no doubt of the advantage to the American buyer of purchasing only registered Southdown sheep, as the cost for entering these in the American Flock Book amounts only to one dollar, against seven dollars for sheep not duly registered in the English Southdown Flock Book.

The demand for registered Southdowns has been much larger in the past year than in the preceding one, and there is every indication that the demand during the coming season will be larger than heretofore.

It is also a source of gratification to the Council to find that registered Southdowns have been exported not only to America, but also to New Zealand, Australia, and European countries, and it seems certain that this demand will increase as the principles of registration become better known and appreciated.

It is of the greatest importance that members should realize the value that is attached to the Association's trade mark. This system of marking every sheep individually, though objections have been raised to it, chiefly on the ground of trouble and expense, is slowly and surely becoming recognized as a necessity. Its advantages as a thorough guarantee are obvious, as it prevents anyone passing off sheep as being bred by any other than the rightful breeder, and at the same time, whatever may be the destination of the sheep, secures to the breeder the credit for whatever good sheep he may succeed in breeding. The Secretary reports that in America this question is receiving considerable attention, and that at the Chicago Show most favorable opinions were expressed by prominent breeders on the Association's system of marking and registration.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me.

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

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

IN MAKING A PRESENT one desires a good and suitable article at a low price—something that will look well, last well, be useful and surely please. We meet these conditions. We sell Silver-Plated Hollowware, such as Tea Sets, Ice or Water Pitchers, Casters, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, etc. Silver-Plated Dessert and Table Knives; Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, in both Triple Plate and Unplated White Metal. Walham, Elgin and other American and Swiss watches, and a desirable line of Mantel, Cabinet, and other Clocks, in Walnut, Oak, and Nickel. We ship with privilege of examination before paying for whole. Send your address and receive FREE our Wholesale Catalogue, with cuts, descriptions and prices.

THE SUPPLY COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

J. G. MAIR, Howick, P. O. BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors. Orders now booked for fall litters.



THE MARKHAM HERD Farm at Locust Hill Station, C. P. R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. As we do not intend to exhibit, we will now sell a choice lot of show pigs of each breed. 17-y-om JOHN PIKE & SONS.

PIGS OF ALL AGES, Sired by imp. and Prince ROYAL STANDARD HIGH CLERE

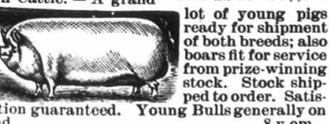
C. T. CARBUTT, 6-2-f-om Clarendon.

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont. A number of young boars fit for service; also some six weeks old (choice) and some choice sows in farrow mostly from imported boar. Prices reasonable. Call and see stock, or write for prices. G. T. R. Station, Bright, Ont. 15-2-y-om

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.

Twenty young sows for sale, bred by my three stock boars, Highclere Prince, King Lee, and Champion Duke, Imp. Write for price or come and see my stock. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 8-y-om

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle.—A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 8-y-om



THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario.

We have some very promising young boars for sale from two to seven months old. Also twenty young sows, which we are now breeding to first-class boars. Come and see our stock, or write for description and prices. Our station is Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. 2-y-om

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices. THOMAS WATSON, Springfield, Ont. 24-2-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1893, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age. Stock, both sexes and all ages. Pairs and trios not akin for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited or inspection of herd invited. 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected #448—the great ribbon winner, at the head of herd, assisted by Rht's Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 8-y-om

Duroc-Jersey Swine Are the best all-round hog known. Nosquealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P. C. on all points at Mich. Agl. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, PETER LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 4-2-y-om

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE

I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two Imported Boars, all of superior quality. I guarantee all stock sent out by me to be as represented. 1-y-om JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont.

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE, THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

A grand lot of Suffolk Pigs, all ages, for sale at prices to suit the season. A. FRANK & SONS, The Grange, four miles from Cheltenham Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R. 24-2-y-om

SHOAL LAKE Creamery & Ranch

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Probably the most favorably known and best located in Manitoba. Beautifully situated on the shore of Shoal Lake, half a mile from the railway station and village of that name. The Creamery is built on the ranch, which contains ONE THOUSAND ACRES, having a large front of three miles. One hundred acres have been fenced and cultivated for grain crops, two hundred acres fenced in pasture fields, the balance being used for grazing. The Creamery is operated on the Centrifugal System for the cattle kept on the ranch. As an outside source of supply, it has the cream of 800 COWS kept by farmers near and collected on the cream-gathering plan. Besides Creamery buildings, a good dwelling house, and icheous, there are two large frame, shingle-roofed barns, to accommodate 200 HEAD OF CATTLE AND HORSES. Everything of best class and in excellent repair. Will rent or sell on liberal terms, and if the party desires will sell on moderate conditions ENTIRE HERD OF FINE AYRSHIRES, numbering 130, also Horses, Machinery and Implements. Apply to ROBERT SCOTT, 334-b-om SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

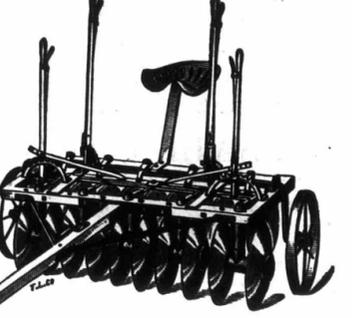
YOU NEVER HEARD OF THE LIKE BEFORE!

Bargains Beyond Record.

A Large Straw and Ensilage Cutter, made by B. Bell & Sons, St. George, only 45.00 A Thomas Organ, Woodstock, only 75.00 A Karn Organ, Woodstock, only 75.00 We guarantee these goods to be in first-class order. The number we have on hand is limited, so order at once if you want them. They cannot be got again at these prices.

GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., 35 Colborne St., TORONTO, R. Y. Manning, Manager.

PATENT IMPROVED DOUBLE DISC HARROW Patented Oct. 17, 1893.

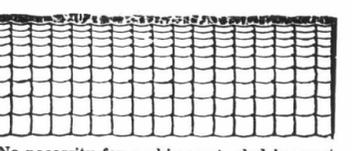


Manufactured at Beamsville Agricultural Implement, Engine and Boiler Works. Write for Prices, Circu'ars, etc., to H. TALLMAN, 4-f-om Beamsville.

TWO VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

S. W. 1, Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 28. On this place is located the DeClare P. O. A small general store is run in connection. No other store nearer than sixteen miles. A nice little business has been done for the past ten years, and it could be much increased. Thirty-six acres cultivated; 100 fenced with wire. Never-failing supply of excellent water close to buildings. Abundance of timber only four miles off. A good frame house. Stabling for forty-five head of stock (one of the stables is of stone, 30x50 ft.) Large granaries. Convenient to school, and it is only two and a-half miles from the last surveyed line of the G. N. W. C. Ry. Sixteen miles from Fleming Station, C. P. R. A first-class farm for mixed farming. The balance could nearly all be plowed. The stock of goods in the store will be sold with the farm if desired, and purchaser could secure the appointment of P. M., if qualified for the position. Also S. W. 1 Sec. 9, T. 15, R. 28, a half-mile from above. On this there are eighty acres under a high state of cultivation. It is one of the best grain farms in this district. The whole will be sold together or separate to suit. Apply to HENRY AYEART, P. M., 65-a-om DeCLARE, MANITOBA.

THE PAGE SITS UP WITH ITSELF NIGHTS



No necessity for rushing out, clad in scant attire, to regulate the ratchets on account of a sudden change in temperature. Every panel and every foot of the "PAGE" is "wound up" every hour and every minute, ready for instant action, and "Give and Take" is its motto. Send for price list and free monthly paper. PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. OF ONT., LTD., 6-a-om Walkerville, Ontario.

SPLENDID FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM. Cheap. One mile from Waterdown Station; handy for Hamilton and Toronto markets; buildings first class; stone roads; large quantity plums, pears, apples and small fruits, all bearing. J. S. JON, 19 West Avenue, S. Hamilton. Immediate possession. 6-a-om

MAMMOTH - BRONZE - TURKEYS - FOR SALE

I have a number of very choice toms and hens for sale. Young cocks weigh from 24 to 30 pounds in this condition; hens equally as good. I have two distinct strains—one M.D. the other MAMMOTH BRONZE. My turkeys have been successful prize winners at the Toronto and other great shows. Prices for single birds from \$3 to \$5 each, for pairs from \$1 to \$10.

WM. HODGSON, Box 12, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ont.

PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS - Our Eggs Hatch.

FROM GRAND PRIZE MATINGS, \$2 PER 13 FROM CHOICE SELECTED STOCK, \$1 PER 13 Customers report from Quebec "13 chicks from 13 eggs"; Toronto, "14 chicks from 14 eggs"; Victoria, B. C., "10 chicks from 12 eggs. New circular and catalogue free. C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgville, Ont.

Indian Games; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl. My yards contain birds that have won at the greatest shows in the United States and Canada. I can please the most exacting breeders with exhibition and breeding stock, which I always have for sale. I can also supply BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock and WHITE P. Rock eggs from grand birds. Eggs, except turkeys, \$1 per 11. Turkey eggs, 25c. each. 19-y-om JOHN J. LENTON, PARK FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.

GAME CROSSES make best general purpose fowls. Have ten cockerels left, at \$1 each. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Order now for early delivery. Address, J. ALEXANDER, Box 100, West Lorne. 4-d-o

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Doubtless the larger amount of money is invested in the Standard-bred trotters, in the breeding of which Mr. Folger has been very successful, having won the special prize of a purse of gold on his colts last year. In the stud are the well-known stallions, Dr. Carver and Palm Leaf, which are both descended from the choicest strains of trotting stock. Dr. Carver's colts are all of the right sort, and those from Palm Leaf are No. A1 stock. A confidence of the promise for the future which is shown by them, we need only add that Mr. Folger has four of them entered in the Dominion Colt Stakes, which will be trotted in Sherbrooke, September, 1894. We wish the owner of the colts are all of the right sort, and those from Palm Leaf are No. A1 stock. A confidence of the promise for the future which is shown by them, we need only add that Mr. Folger has four of them entered in the Dominion Colt Stakes, which will be trotted in Sherbrooke, September, 1894. 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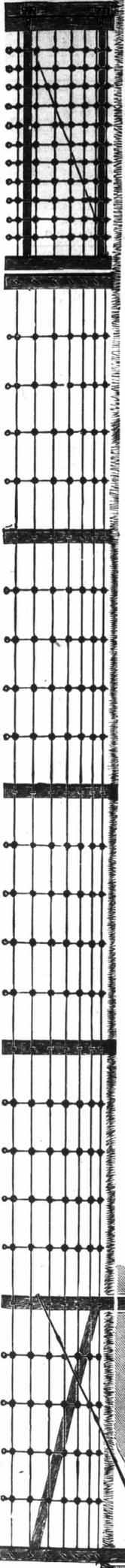
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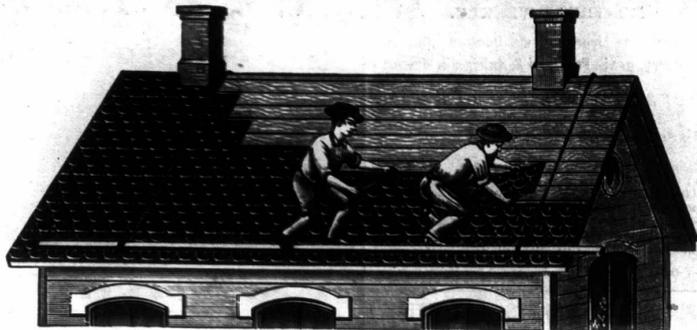
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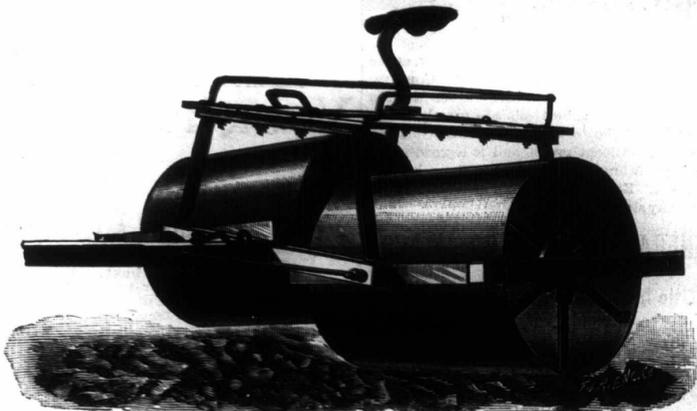


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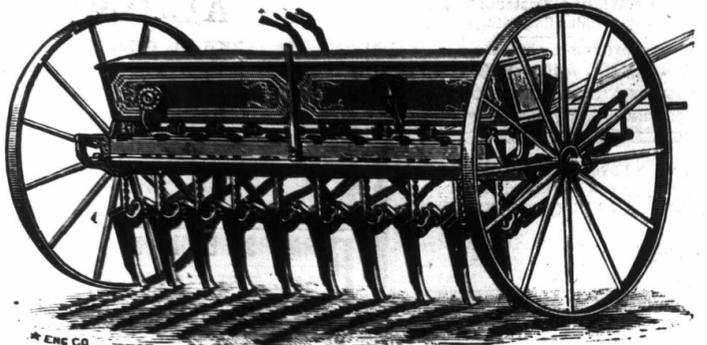
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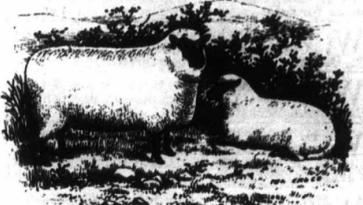


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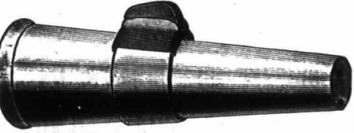
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