

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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### The Grain Standards.

Early last month the Western Grain Examining Board met in Winnipeg, where a large number of samples of wheat had been collected, representing all parts of the province and territories, and fixed the standards for this season's crop. The character of the samples brought together confirmed what has already been pointed out regarding the superior general quality of the wheat this year compared with last. Dampness, a prevailing fault with the grain last season, was noticeably absent, nor was there so much smut, though many have yet to apply the knowledge that "bluestoning" is an effective preventive for this serious trouble. A great deal of the wheat this season is very full of weed seeds. Last year the grades struck were Extra Manitoba Hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hard, Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Regular; the commercial grades being No. 3 Hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Regular, and also No. 1 Rejected, hard.

This year there were fewer grades fixed, these being as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Hard, No. 2 Northern, Nos. 1 and 2 Frosted; and, besides these, Nos. 1 and 2 oats.

That other grades called for in the Act were not struck was due to the fact that the samples of wheat were not there to do it with. Where wheat contains smut it will be graded No. 1 or No. 2 Hard Smutty, as the case may be, and an attempt will be made to keep such separate.

Any wheat shipped equal to Extra No. 1 Hard, or No. 1 Northern, or White Fyfe, will be graded according to the Act.

## Editorial.

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

—TO BE—

Published Semi-Monthly.

#### ENLARGED! NEW FEATURES! NEW TYPE!

Since making the announcement in our last issue that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE would be issued twice a month after 1st of January, 1893, without any advance in price, we are pleased to inform our friends that we have received many expressions of encouragement, showing the appreciation in which this advanced step is held. Many of our patrons have expressed their willingness to aid us in extending our already immense circulation.

This change will involve a large additional expense, but it is undertaken with the confidence that it will largely add to our subscription list. Now is the time to obtain new subscribers, and we trust each of our old friends will endeavor to send us a few new names, and, if possible, sufficient to secure some of the valuable prizes offered in another column.

#### Lessons from the Shows.

There can be no source through which the same amount of instruction can be acquired within a given space of time as that which may be gained by attending one of our high class exhibitions. And through no other medium can anything like as good an idea be formed of the high class of productions from both farm and factory that our country is producing, and which are brought together for public inspection on these occasions, while at the same time attendants are at hand to give any information desired concerning the animals or articles under their care. Amid so much that is useful and highly instructive, it is a reproach to our modern show system that so much of an objectionable character should be allowed to be carried on, to the injury of the young people who attend these gatherings. The hope of our country's progress is in this class; yet they are learning evil under the cloak of instruction at agricultural fairs, and are induced to squander their earnings and corrupt their morals by practices that are not countenanced under any other circumstances. The Toronto Industrial has always catered to the public taste by giving special attractions a large share in their programme. Most of these at the recent show were interesting in character and original in design, and not of that gross description which distinguished those of former years, while there was an entire absence of any of the immoral "fakir" element that is a disgrace to so many of our agricultural exhibitions. The Quebec Provincial Fair held at Montreal was conducted more nearly as the ideal of an agricultural and industrial exhibition than any of the year. The side attractions were conspicuous

by their absence, while the citizens of the metropolis patronized their exhibition in the most liberal manner possible, and displayed the deepest interest in the productions of the industrial and enterprising people who had contributed to this exhibition. Ladies and gentlemen and every class of society inspected the stock and other departments with a zeal not often witnessed in these days of circus performances. Altogether the vast attendance brought together so swelled the receipts that the board of management are to be congratulated upon the financial success achieved. Montreal does not make the pretence to moral supremacy that some of her rival cities claim, but the executive of her exhibition deserves credit for the conduct of the cleanest show of the season.

In the above particulars London and Ottawa can well afford to borrow a pattern from their sister city. The least said the better of the numberless modes of extortion allowed to be carried on in the most prominent parts of the exhibition grounds at both these places. That these demoralizing practices are allowed to be operated upon the exhibition grounds of a country that prides herself upon the high tone of her morals speaks very little in behalf of the scruples of the men who form the executive of many of our fair associations, and who for the paltry toll derived from the right to operate these infamous devices place the morals of our youth in danger.

Directly or indirectly all our exhibitions obtain some assistance from government funds annually paid to the local societies. Now the question arises, Cannot the law be so amended that the exhibitions that allow gambling devices to be carried on within their limits be debarred from receiving any government grant whatsoever?

The ADVOCATE has all along pointed out the fact that years ago our most successful exhibitions were carried on purely in agricultural character. At that time more than double the money was offered in the live stock and other classes at many of our most prominent exhibitions, yet far better financial results were obtained. The Montreal exhibition proves that this is still the case, and that it does not require objectionable attractions to draw a crowd. At least let them be free from a host of gambling fakirs, who are the worst parasites that can possibly prey upon a pleasure-seeking public.

#### Valuable Premiums.

Your attention is directed to the valuable premiums offered in another column. Any enterprising man or woman can soon get sufficient new subscribers to entitle them to any of our prizes of stock, implements, as well as dairy appliances, etc. We have also made exceedingly favorable arrangements for offering one of the best sewing machines manufactured, embracing all the latest improvements.

We want agents to canvas in every section. To good men we will give most liberal terms, either commission or salary. Permanent employment, when desired, will be given to suitable persons, male or female. Our readers who cannot take up the work, but know a reliable person who can, will confer a favor by sending their name and address.

### Stock.

#### Notes from England.

Dullness and depression are the characteristics of the cattle trade at the present time. Last week the primest English breeds made but 4s. 8d., and Canadians 4s. per 8 lbs. Stores were even worse, for there is no demand at all for them. But while the prices for cattle are low, those for sheep are still worse. At Lewes fair, where 19,000 sheep and lambs were exposed, prices ranged only from 20s. to 43s. for sheep, and 18s. 6d. to 35s. for lambs, showing a fall in two years of 20s. to 22s. in sheep, and of 9s. to 10s. 6d. for lambs. In Scotland values are even ruinous, and a leading agricultural paper records an instance of a consignment of poultry and one of lambs to Kingussie, a popular summer resort in Scotland, where the lambs brought several pence less per head than did the fowls, which realized 2s. 6d. This is probably an extreme case, still reports from the Scotch sales record the sale of cheviot lambs as low as 4s. a head.

The recent heavy rains have done much harm to the grain that is still out, especially in the north of England, and even as far south as North Lincolnshire, as well as the oats in the Highlands; but, fortunately, the large proportion of the crops was out of harm's way. Blight, too, has been very prevalent among the wheat, and disease is rapidly spreading among the potatoes.

The low price of wheat has induced farmers to abandon the cultivation of that cereal, and to turn their attention to grazing. This is indicated by the agricultural returns, which show that the wheat area is reduced by 87,438 acres, or 3.8 per cent. less than last year, or 7 per cent. as against the average of 1890.

The reduction in wheat is followed, as might be anticipated, by an increase in the live stock of the country. According to the returns of the Board of Agriculture, the number of cattle this year is 6,944,783, as against 6,852,821 last year; the increase being entirely confined to those of two years old and upwards. These butchers' beasts have made the large gain of 162,057, and naturally tend to keep down prices. Pigs, however, have lost ground, and show a reduction of 26.0 per cent on 1891.

In conjunction with the increase in the live stock of the country, the increased and constantly increasing imports of cattle and sheep from the United States, Canada and South America, not to mention the dead million which is arriving from New Zealand, which, last reports say, has swamped the rising trade in lambs from Canada, render the prospects of the English farmers anything but rose colored. The low prices realized for the harvest produce, and with little prospect of a rise in view during the winter, do little towards encouraging them to invest in stores, notwithstanding the extremely low prices at which they can be purchased.

The announcement made by Secretary Rusk that the United States is free from pleuropneumonia is looked upon as only a prelude to an attack upon our parliament for the unrestricted admission of American cattle, and, with the bars once down, we shall doubtless see our markets crowded with American stores. The free introduction of American stores, it is felt, will seriously endanger cattle breeding, which has been one of the props of the agriculturist in the United Kingdom. Dairying will also suffer, for the profit of the annual calf will be lost, as no one will rear a calf when three-year-old American steers can be bought at what it will cost to raise a home-bred yearling.

From the serious aspect of the present outlook it is gratifying that a somewhat better condition exists in pedigreed stock. Shires have sold well, and a good market is found for Hackneys of the best type, while the tops of the best herds and flocks have fetched good prices. The Earl of Ellesmere has recently sold a Shire filly to R. R. for 300 guineas, and at Mr. Chandos' Race Course sale, forty-two head realized £2,420, an average of £57 12s. 6d. a piece; the best yearling mare by Bar None being bought for £1,000, the Prince of Wales for 170 guineas. At Mr. C. E. Cooke's sale of Hackneys the bidding was brisk, especially for the

fillies got by Cadet, who had previously been sold to Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, for £3,000; 14 brood mares, including ponies, made an average of £78; 13 foals at foot averaged £50 17s. 8d., and 11 yearling fillies averaged £110 14s. 6d.

We have had several American as well as Canadian buyers over here, and on the 10th September a valuable lot of both horses and sheep left on the Lake Superior, among the shippers being Mr. J. Y. Ormsby, who has been purchasing several excellent improved Large Yorkshires, one of them a first prize winner at the Royal. Mr. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., has also been making large purchases of horses; his lot, 22 in number, comprised Shires, Cleveland Bays, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, one of the best being the 1st prize Royal winning Shire stallion Nailstone Standard, who should be heard of again. Shropshire sales from well known flocks have gone off fairly well. At the annual draft sale of the Onibury flock shearing rams averaged £10, and at Mr. J. E. Farmer's sale the satisfactory average of £12 7s. was obtained. Lord Polwarth's sale of Border Leicesters made an average of £36 1s. 4d., the highest priced lot, a shearing, fetching £150, and exceeding the highest price last year by £20; another brought £120, and the next highest £103.

#### Shropshires at W. S. Hawkshaw's.

It is always a pleasing sight to view a pure-bred herd or flock, but when either is composed of a lot of superior individuals it is doubly interesting. Such is the Shropshire flock of Mr. Hawkshaw, which, in point of numbers, is one of the largest, while in uniformity of character and individual excellence in the sheep it contains is at least equal, if not superior, to any flock of this breed we have yet seen. At the time of our visit the breeding flock was composed of eighty imported ewes, which were divided into two flocks.

The first point that attracts attention on coming into the flock is the large size of the sheep, with which quality is combined in a high degree. It is a well known fact that it is comparatively easy to get either one of these points developed singly, but to get sheep that unite both large size and undoubted quality means considerable trouble in selection and a higher outlay than many are willing to pay. It has, however, been Mr. Hawkshaw's aim in all his importations that he has selected to buy nothing but the very best specimens obtainable, and these have, so far, been entirely confined to store or field sheep.

Of the eighty ewes before mentioned, fifty were being bred to the three-shear ram Wool Merchant, that has proved a most impressive sire, as the two wonderfully uniform crops of lambs that have already been obtained through his use demonstrate. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was refused for this ram in his shearing form immediately after he arrived with the summer importation of 1890, and he has necked so well with this flock of ewes the last two seasons that his owner estimates that he has already realized this money several times. The remaining thirty are mated with the wonderfully good shearing ram imported this season, and if one can judge of the results that may be expected from his use on the flock by his individual appearance, this choice should be followed by some extra fine lambs next season. The ewes have been mated early to both rams, and if there is not a good turn-out of show lambs for next season's trade we shall certainly be disappointed.

This season's importation consisted of the shearing ram just mentioned and a lot of shearing ewes, which are all of much the same type, as they combine large size with wonderfully dense fleeces of extra fine wool. These sheep are of the low down type, with abundance of bone and well woolled down the legs, and the lot presents a very fine appearance, which doubtless is partly to be accounted for by the frequent use of the very convenient dipping apparatus that we were afterwards shown. We were informed that the flock was dipped three times during the past season, the trouble of dipping being much more than repaid by the well-doing of the flock. In breeding lines these sheep have

been drawn from six English flocks, in order to obtain sheep of the high order required. A goodly number are from the Lougherew flock of Mr. Napper, Old Castle, Ireland, which has been so successfully shown at the Royal and other English shows of late years, and which was first founded and has yearly been recruited by specimens of the best English flocks. These sheep were remarkably large and fine. The old Onibury flock of Messrs. F. Bach & Sons also is well represented, this flock being long noted for its winnings at the principal English shows. The balance of Mr. Hawkshaw's sheep were selected from equally good flocks, which we have not space to mention here.

One advantage for the intending purchaser in visiting this flock is that none are reserved, the first customer always having the choice. This accounts for the amount of business that has already been done the present season, as Mr. Hawkshaw informed us that he had sold 134 sheep of his own breeding or importing during 1892.

#### Banish the Scrub Sire.

Experience and observation in the realm of beef production alike teach that the use of pure-bred sires of the desired type cannot be too often nor too strenuously insisted upon. At the risk of repeating an old story, it must be "line upon line and precept upon precept." From the great marts of the world comes with ever renewed emphasis the demand for quality, quality, QUALITY. The narrowing margins of profit also drive home the conclusion with irresistible logic that the day of the high-backed, raw-boned, slab-sided, five-year-old steer is done. He costs too much and is not wanted. Take for example the opinion of Mr. John McMillan, M. P. of South Huron, Ontario, who for two score years or more has been engaged in the breeding and feeding of stock, and also for seven years past in exporting fat cattle to Great Britain. In this work his sons are actively associated with him. They have on several occasions visited Manitoba and the Northwest Territories picking up stockers in the fall. These they ship to Ontario, stall feed over winter, and then take forward to the Old Country the following spring, realizing, we doubt not, a satisfactory profit upon them. During the past summer Mr. McMillan himself made a tour of observation all through Manitoba and the Northwest, and, in conversation with the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, had no hesitation in declaring upon a conservative estimate that there was a difference of at least \$10 per head (others have put it as high as \$15) in favor of steers bred from a pure-blooded bull, of the right sort, in comparison with those from scrubs, or even grades, whose progeny reverts back, having, as they do, a diminishing quantity of pure blood in their veins and of proptency. The extra cost of securing the service of a pure-bred sire is but a trifle compared with the aggregate of that \$10 per head on the progeny, which farmers cannot afford to lose. The sum and substance of it is, that the scrub bull tagging about with so many herds of the country, as he yet does, is a nuisance and a financial damage, and the sooner he is banished the better. Mr. McMillan prefers a steer that will be ready for the market at two and a-half or three years old, low set fellows, with straight top and bottom lines, well sprung ribs, full behind the shoulder, and also mated down close to the gambrel joint. A good, heavy weight is not objectionable; in fact, the heavy ones were rather in most favor last season. The point is to have a steer with quality well-finished. Mr. McMillan is fully satisfied that there has been a great loss in the excessive feeding of large quantities of grain—that is to say, more than the animals could properly assimilate—through the mistaken idea of the feeders in attempting to hurry the process of stall fattening. This position accords with the views of others who have carefully experimented along that line. He expresses the conviction also that hurried fattening is undesirable, in that it does not produce so good a quality of meat. Coming from a man of such long and successful experience, these points are deserving of most careful consideration, especially by those who are embarking in the rearing of cattle for beef.

**Tamworth Swine.**

There are no animals on the farm that have so nearly followed the type of the pure-bred herds as that of swine. If we examine them as they are being loaded at any shipping point they will be found to be nearly the pattern of the pure breeds that are most popular in the locality where these have been fed. This can easily be accounted for by the quick manner in which swine may be reproduced, as the produce of one sow in the third generation would supply breeding animals for a large area of country. Therefore we find that a large proportion of pigs that have been fed for slaughter are to all intents and purposes purely bred. The pork packers claim that by judiciously crossing the different pure breeds a suitable hog may be produced for the English bacon trade. Among those who are much interested in this business are Messrs. J. L.

**How to Dishorn Cattle.**

BY J. BEVERIDGE, CLEARWATER, MAN.

As many wish to know how to dishorn cattle I will tell them how to do it. In the calf up to perhaps eight weeks old the embryo horn is loose on the top of the frontal. Cut around the embryo horn and take it out. Gouge off a little of the bone directly under where the horn was and the job is done. The head soon heals, and you have what looks like a born mulley, and no harm done. If the horns have become attached to the frontal bone, use the saw and cut well down, so as to reach the bottom of the embryo horn. The saw should be a very narrow one, that it may be turned and enable you to saw in a gouging manner, and filed like a butcher's saw. Cut yearlings' and two-year-olds' horns a quarter of an inch below the hair; older cattle close to the hair at the matrix. Sometimes the ring of pulpy flesh lies outside the hair; if so, cut it off or the horn will grow. In most cases the matrix lies back of the edge of the hair; cut well down—if it takes a little hair, no matter.

**The Ayrshire Cow.**

BY H. E. EYRE.

(Read before the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.)

I will not attempt to give a detailed account of the rise and progress of the Ayrshire cow from the time she was half starved in Scotland, 150 years ago, until the present, with references showing how often she has distanced all competitors in the prize ring. Such a history might be useful to the uninitiated, or to one who is only contemplating what breed of cattle will pay him best for the time and expense required to produce and maintain them. But the members of this Association are perhaps already well acquainted with such history of the Ayrshire as may be gleaned from the meagre records available.

The names of persons who first conceived the



A LITTER OF HALF-BRED TAMWORTHS AND BERKSHIRES.

Grant & Co., Ingersoll, Ont., who claim that the Tamworth cross between the thoroughbred Tamworth swine and the Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas and Suffolks, is rapidly becoming more favorable with those interested in raising hogs for profit in Western Ontario. The packers of pork have long seen the necessity of trying to introduce a cross that would lengthen the hog, deepen the side, with a heavier ham and lighter shoulder. The result of the cross with the Tamworths on the shorter breeds above referred to fairly supplies their needs, and for this purpose the firm mentioned above imported 52 head of Tamworths last June from the celebrated herds of Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, Elemdene, Kenilworth; Watson Norman, Ibbotson, and Egbert DeHamal, Middleton Hall, England. The accompanying cut represents a litter of half-bred Tamworths and Berkshires that were delivered at Messrs. Grant's factory, weighing, at six months old, an average 205 pounds, which had been winter fed in an ordinary barn yard.

It is important that the animal be securely and firmly fastened. Put the brute in a strong stanchion, take a strong rope fifteen feet or so long, with two rings at one end two or three inches in diameter; put the rope over the brute's neck, double the rope through one ring and draw the loop over the nose; put the rope over the top of the stanchion a little to one side, have your men raise the head as high as possible and draw up on the rope tight, put the rope through the other ring and bind around the bar again. Have a man hold the rope while you saw away. If you cannot reach the second horn, let down the head and bind it up the other side. Examine the horn, saw close to the hair or at the matrix in a gouging manner. Let the brute loose as soon as the operation is over. Don't be afraid of a little blood; you are not within four inches of the brain, and the bleeding will stop soon after being let loose. The horns of cattle a year or more old are hollow at the base. When first cut off they look a little bad, but they soon heal, skin over and hair out, and look like a natural mulley. It takes the viciousness mostly out of them, and renders them quiet and inoffensive.

notion of assisting the poor and almost penniless peasant farmers by improving the condition of their herds seem to be shrouded in mystery, or, at least, not to be well authenticated. The names of the breed from which new blood was drawn seems also to be a matter of question, if not of dispute. But there is neither mystery nor question as to the effect of the improved cow upon the condition of the keepers. For then there dawned upon the owners an era of prosperity such as their ancestors had never seen even in their wildest dreams. If the names of the philanthropists who did so much for their countrymen are merged in obscurity, we may be thankful that their good works live after them. So well has the merit of the Ayrshire become recognized that the promoters of other breeds claim that their strains were drawn upon to produce this now famous and useful breed. Thus we find those who favor the Holderness, the Jersey, the Holsteins and others, trying to prove

the Ayrshire indebted to them for her noble qualities. Be these things as they may, it is sufficient for us to know that the blending of some of these strains with the hardy and rugged cattle of the Northern hills did produce a cow possessing all the superior qualities of the other dairy breeds, with a hardness of constitution belonging to herself alone.

The vigorous constitution, the activity, and, if you will allow the term, the buoyant disposition of the Ayrshire cow, render her the poor man's cow quite as much as the fact that she yields such large returns for the cost of keeping. Yet these very qualities so redeeming, I fear, have sometimes been abused even by admirers, and a knowledge of their powers of endurance formed into an excuse for ill-treatment and neglect, while the peculiar intelligence and buoyant disposition, so susceptible to kind treatment and capable of development into, if not almost human understanding, at least bovine appreciation and gratitude, have been by abuse perverted into obstinacy and treachery. For with the cow, as with the child, the most amenable and tractable disposition may by injudicious treatment become most malignant.

Although the introduction of the Channel Islands cattle and the Holsteins, and their adoption by the wealthier classes of cattle fanciers, have stimulated Ayrshire men to look to their laurels by taking better care of their cows than formerly, yet there are so many owning Ayrshires who, through the pressure of other business and the force of habit, neglect their cattle, that our "bossies" often have not a fair chance to show their sterling qualities. It is evident that a man who pays a fancy price for a fancy breed, because it is fashionable, will be better able and more likely to protect and care for it than his less fortunate brother who may find, despite his ambition, that "chill penury does repress his noble rage, and chill the genial current of his soul." But habit has a great deal to do with our lives, and sometimes you find a man like yourself consulting his own interests by attending to the animals which a beneficent Creator has bestowed on him. But we want more than this from men like you. We wish you to publish herd and individual tests to show the whole world what the "wee" Ayrshire managed to do when fairly and squarely treated. Reliability in breeding is one of the very commendable features of the Ayrshire. By reliability I mean a certainty of having cows come in when required, as well as their prepotency in stamping their progeny with their own qualities. I have an Ayrshire cow, from the Yuill herd, not seven years old that has given birth to six calves, all alive now, that is a calf for each year, three of them being males and three of them females. The males I sold, but kept the females, all of which calved last spring, making in six years from a three weeks' old heifer calf, without counting the progeny of her young males, ten head of registered cattle, but four of these are females forward in calf, so that in less than seven years Blanche of Devon will in all probability become a family of fourteen. I speak of this, not through selfishness nor a desire to parade the performances of my stock, but because the Ayrshire has sometimes been wrongfully and maliciously charged with sterility.

We are indebted to Mr. Winslow, of Brandon, Vt., and Mr. Drew, of Burlington, Vt., for an exhaustive statement of tests made by them. In a ten-year test of a whole herd of from ten to sixteen cows, Mr. Winslow's average was something over three tons of milk per year. Mr. Drew gives a statement of testing his herd of fifteen cows during the month of June. A number of Mr. Drew's cows were but two-year-old heifers. The herd was on grass alone, and still the average for the month was nearly 1,000 pounds, having a cream percentage which varied from twenty per cent. in a two-year-old cow to thirty per cent. in a fully developed cow. We have several individual tests of 1,200 or 1,300 pounds for Ayrshires. I am aware that these may appear small when compared with a test of a single cow given by Prof. Dean as 2,000 pounds in one year; but this last test was at an experimental station in the United States for the purpose of showing what a cow could be made to do under the most favor-

able circumstances, and even then, to a man like myself, untravelled and unread, the story is like the Behring Sea difficulty—a little fishy. Gentlemen, do not imagine that I would for a moment insinuate that any person connected with the weighing or even reporting was dishonest. By no means; but there is such a chance for mistakes, and we cannot always readily locate an error or tell who is to blame. I once heard of an innocent-looking minnow working its way into a farmer's milk can, and the much-abused farmer never knew whether to blame the cow or the fish.

I believe Ayrshire men do not let their light shine as they should, if they desire to successfully compete with the breeders of other classes of cattle. In many agricultural papers we find all other popular breeds boomed, but not a word for the Ayrshires. A Yankee, speaking upon the improvement of stock, was once asked by a hearer what he had against the Ayrshires. He replied: She is a very fine cow, but her breeders seem afraid that some one will find it out.

I urge this duty upon you and other extensive breeders like yourself, noted as well for your rectitude in business as your success in breeding: 1. Because your reputation is a guarantee against the calumnies and aspersions of those who, through selfishness or jealousy, may do traduce the merits of the Ayrshire. 2. Because such weak support as amateurs like myself could give would be ineffectual. 3. Because you owe to us farmers and small breeders as customers, to yourself and even to the Ayrshires to whom you are indebted for your present prominent position of wealth and affluence, the defence of their reputation of the animals that have been such a boon to yourself and to your country. 4. We have to compete with men who are urging the claims of the Holstein, an animal fostered in her own country by almost maternal care, and treated as one of her owner's family—clothed, combed and petted much as our buxom spinsters care for their pugs. Also with those who prefer the Jersey, bred and matured on the coast of sunny France, and possessing the same place in the household of her owner as the pig does in the kitchen of my countryman. And, more than this, these men I am convinced keep these animals sometimes for the reason Mr. Bonner keeps his Maud S. and his Sunol, because they are a luxury whose prices prevent the ordinary and middle classes from enjoying them. In conclusion, the advancement of the interests of the Ayrshire is not only our duty from a business standpoint, but also from a patriotic. From a business standpoint, because statistics and the science of dairying has taught us that she is a dairy cow, and fitted by nature to thrive where others would starve, and to yield to her owner munificent returns for the care and expense of her maintenance. In fact, her lofty carriage, sleek coat, slender horn, intelligent expression, clean-cut jaw, slim neck and symmetrical body, give her a majestic presence that commends her to the buyer as well as breeder, and makes her an animal of ornament as well as for use, and, as a poet once said,

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

And, gentlemen, if poetry be the language of passion, there is none of the domestic animals better calculated to awaken the loftier feelings of man than the animal whose appearance and use combine the double office of profit and pleasure. It is not surprising that the patron poet of the land of the heather should have penned his loftiest gems in admiration of that beautiful animal.

Sheer patriotism makes it our duty to disseminate in every possible way the blood of the animal whose characteristics, a few of which I have enumerated, render her best fitted to withstand the rigors of a northern and variable climate, and thrive under conditions which the poorest can furnish, and well repay the care and attention which the wealthy and middle classes can supply. Thus may the farmer and breeder render quite as efficient service to his country in his day and generation as the statesman, and that, too, without danger of contaminating his morals by wading through the sloughs of political mire, or sheltering those whom duty should compel him to expose to the avenging powers of justice.

### Practical Points in Stall Feeding a Steer.

BY A MANITOBA FEEDER.

In these days of low prices for all farm products, we must pay greater attention to the marketing of these products, endeavoring to place them on the market in the most profitable form, and at the same time reducing the cost of production as much as possible.

Now, instead of hauling our low grade wheat and barley to market and selling it for half a cent a pound or less, burning our straw piles and leaving ourselves with little or no employment for three or four months of winter, can we not make that wheat and that straw pile walk to market on its own legs, bringing us a good profit and leaving on the farm just what we need to keep up the fertility of our soil, besides furnishing us pleasant and profitable employment during the long winter?

I think we can, by breeding and feeding first-class steers—now, mark you, they must be first-class—no use wasting time and feed on *scrubs*. They must be good grades, sired by pure-bred bulls of some of the beef breeds; I would prefer *roan* Shorthorns; they must have been properly fed during their calfhood and through their first winter. Now, we will suppose we have a bunch of such steers about one year and a-half old; I should tie them up in pairs in comfortable stables, and begin to feed a little chop as the nights get frosty, letting them run during the day, so that they will not loose a pound of grass beef, as it is cheaper to keep that on than to replace it. As soon as winter sets in, tie them up and get them on full rations as soon as possible.

Feed twice a day chop wheat or barley, or both (adding say one-third or one-half chop oats, or even whole oats, for awhile at first), increasing the quantity as they will stand it, which can be judged by their feed boxes and by their manure. Give what hay or chaff or green cut straw they will eat three times a day. They should have at least one feed of turnips a day. Ensilage is, I think, out of question in this country as yet; but turnips can be raised with very little expense, and will be of the greatest service in keeping the steers in right condition, and in enabling them to properly assimilate the dry chop and straw or hay. I would let them out to water once a day, which I consider often enough. Don't forget the salt, which they should have every day. Now feed and water at regular hours; supply a good bed, and keep them clean, comfortable and quiet, and next Easter you will have a bunch of two-year-olds that should weigh 1,200 lbs., and be worth \$45 or \$50 apiece, with which, I think, you will feel well repaid for your labor and feed, besides having a pile of first-class manure left behind.

You should have scales to weigh both steers and feed, and then there would be no guess work, and you could see from time to time just what you were doing.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent (who, by the way has had a good many years' experience in Manitoba), makes a number of excellent points in his letter. Nothing could be more important than preventing the loss of flesh which the steers have gained so cheaply on grass. Proper feeding during calfhood, too, is an essential. The first year is the most important year in the animal's life, and the first six months of that the more important. What is lost at that period can never be regained. Nor does this imply that any "forcing" or "hot-house" system need be pursued. The safe path to tread is a golden mean between starvation and pampering. Our correspondent as a natural adjunct in his work as a feeder directs attention to the need for comfortable housing in winter, the necessity for which experienced men well know; but let no one, therefore, runaway with the impression that something elaborate or expensive is necessarily implied. Some grand stall-fed steers have come out of sod stables, and others cheaply constructed until the owners could afford something more permanent.—EDITOR.]

### The Teaching of Experiments in Feeding Milking Cows.

BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

There are few matters of greater interest to the man who keeps cattle, which I think it important for him to know, than the most economical way of feeding cattle. Instead of presenting a long and elaborate explanation of the underlying principles of cattle feeding, I will try and concentrate your attention on a few of the main points of feeding dairy stock in stables. Most men who feed cattle take no pains to have any practical knowledge on the subject at their fingers' ends. I hardly ever meet a farmer who has given as much thoughtful attention to the feeding of his stock as he has to the shape of the mould board of his plow. I do not know any part of farm practice which has been followed with so much hap-hazard blindness as the feeding of cattle.

Food is any substance which nourishes the tissues of the body and at the same time furnishes energy to perform the functions of living. A horse wears off parts of his muscles by working. He expends energy by pulling loads, and must have something to supply the waste which comes from efforts and movements. A cow does not require so much energy for labor, but she requires nourishment for the maintenance of her body, and substances for the formation of the product which she yields. So in feeding cows you have to feed materials not merely to supply the place of waste tissue, but to form a product having the same constituent elements in itself as the feed which is consumed. The body of a cow creates nothing. Nobody creates anything. We may change the appearance of things—we may alter the arrangements of things—we never create. We may expend only what we have before acquired. Now then, in feeding cattle economically a man has to use the kinds of food which are adequate to furnish energy—force—like the fuel in the furnace for the boiler of an engine. Some foods have in them a sufficiency of energy to keep the animal living, but the energy is difficult to get at—to get out by the animal. Another way of putting it: If you analyse a stick of cordwood quite green, you will find there as much substance and more than in the same stick of cordwood quite dry, and I think the green stick of cordwood would give you more energy through a steam engine than the dry one, but it would take more favorable conditions to get it to burn, or in other words to get the energy out for definite use. You get a special service from the silo, in that sense. If you can make the food palatable, you quicken all the energies of digestion. I went to a hotel last year in British Columbia, where the waiters were all Chinamen, and the table cloth seemed to have been sprinkled with coffee and soaked in gravy. All the appointments were in the same condition. The meat, I think, was wholesome, the potatoes seemed to be about as dry as usual, and the bread was all right, yet I could stand only one meal and a half. My digestive organs refused to act after that. I think chemistry could have found more there than one could see. Do not forget in preparing food for cattle to make it of a flavor such as they will like. Talking of corn stalks, if you allow them to wilt for half a day after cutting you will have a delicious aroma. You get that in corn by wilting and in hay by the curing process. I have not time to speak of the real value of ensilage beyond this: We have made a very careful calculation of the cost of the corn ensilage in our silo, and we find it to be about \$1.40 a ton, after making allowance for the waste.

Every animal seems to have a constitutional limit for consuming food with economy and profit. Some animals have a capacity for using a great deal more than others, and of giving a better return for it. In some cases where I have fed beyond 7 lbs. of grain per day per cow, the

quantity and quality of the milk have been decreased and depreciated, respectively. When that result follows liberal feeding, we have gone beyond the capacity of that animal for economical digestion; when we go beyond that, it means both a waste of feed and injury to the animal. I find a great many men feeding animals more rich food than they can use to advantage. Now, rich food has a very small proportion of water in itself, and an animal must have a great deal of water in its system to use rich food to advantage. Under suitable conditions an animal will not drink enough water to enable it to use more than 6 or 7 lbs. of grain per day to advantage, if it is fed plenty of dry fodder besides. Water performs a double service in the feeding of animals—it is a solvent to dissolve the food, and it is a vehicle to carry the dissolved food around the system. Now, every milking cow requires a large quantity of water, and you can give it to her best in the form of succulent food. If you have a cow with a large capacity and are giving her a large supply of grain food, make sure that you give her succulent food with it.

In our feeding experiments with milking cows, definite conclusions cannot be given yet, for the simple reason that the experiments will have to be continued longer and repeated in some parts, to establish any principle or reliable and instructive conclusions.

In the case of three cows, we commenced on a ration as follows: Corn ensilage, 30 lb.; hay, 15 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 53 lb. Of that mixture, the cows consumed an average of 68 pounds each per day. The cost was 23 19 cents per day.

At the end of one month the quantities of ensilage and hay were increased, until the ration stood: Corn ensilage, 40 lb.; hay, 20 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 68 lb. Of that mixture, the animals consumed an average of 53 pounds per day. The daily cost was 16 22 cents per head. In this class, as between the first and second periods of feeding, the cost per day was reduced nearly 7 cents per head, and there was no appreciable falling off in the yield of milk. There was the natural lessening of quantity, which in the course of a month was equal to 1 pound 6 ounces of milk per cow per day.

With another set of three cows of smaller size, the cost per day was reduced by increasing the proportion of bulky food in the ration. For the first month the ration stood: Corn ensilage, 60 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 68 lb. Of this mixture, the cows consumed per day 74.5 pounds each. The value of feed per day was 15.57 cents.

During the feeding period of the second month, an additional quantity of corn ensilage was added to the ration, after which it stood as follows: Corn ensilage, 90 lb.; bran, 2 lb.; chopped peas, 2 lb.; oil cake, 2 lb.; cotton seed meal, 2 lb.; total, 98 lb. Of this mixture the cows consumed an average of 70.8 pounds each per day. The value of the same was 11.75 cents per day per cow.

In every one of the cases, when the ration of six different sets of cows was reduced in cost by the addition of bulky feed with the meal, we found that the animals consumed a less weight per day of the cheaper ration; and in no case was there any appreciable difference in the yield of milk that could be reckoned as due to that cause. The indication of the test is that the ordinary cows, of from 900 to 1,200 pounds, cannot consume to advantage more than from 7 to 8 pounds of meal mixture per day, together with corn ensilage or hay or roots.

In every case the teaching of the experiment is in this direction,—that by reducing the quantity of the expensive and concentrated feed down to 7 or 8 pounds of meal per day, we obtained as much milk per head, the animals were in as good health, and the cost of feeding was very much lessened. When a large quantity of expensive feed is given, (exceeding the quantities I have mentioned of from 6 to 8 pounds per day for the ordinary cow), it will result in no more milk and no increase of live weight.

### Better Methods of Feeding.

No vocation requires a more thorough knowledge of details than the feeding and management of farm stock, and at no time does this demand as close attention as the beginning of winter.

When the herd or flock comes into winter quarters from the pastures in good condition, there is not much difficulty in keeping them moving forward afterwards. Hence, the saying, "well summered, half wintered," has more truth in it than appears on the surface. It is, however, too often that the reverse condition is found to prevail, and it is just here that the skill of the feeder is brought out. Much of the success of wintering animals, whether they are to be kept in store condition or fattened, depends upon the first month's management in the stall. It will always be found easier to improve them the first month, while the temperature is still more moderately mild than after the more severe weather of winter has set in. More care is also required in changing from the succulent pasture to the drier feed supplied to them in the stable; and as the first month is an exceedingly busy one on the farm the cattle are too often neglected and are apt to fall away, and not only lose weight, but, what is still worse, suffer from loss of health or condition. In this manner nature furnishes a lesson in her wild animals, which are sleek and fat at the beginning of winter, and are thus enabled to withstand the cold which otherwise would prove disastrous where comparatively no shelter is afforded.

Although, if not in high flesh after the summer's run on pasture, stock should at least be in that condition that they should rapidly gain if fed in sufficient quantity and in a proper form is prepared for them, it is in the preparation of the ration that more knowledge and better practice is most seriously required.

The animal organism is like a complicated piece of machinery. Operating it is easy and straightforward while everything is running right, but should a remote part get out of order it then requires the skill of the trained machinist to set it to rights. So with the animals under the feeder's care. With the organs healthy assimilation is perfect, the appetite is regular, and a small quantity of concentrated food in the shape of ground grain, oil cake, cotton seed meal, or whatever is cheapest, nutrition value considered, is all that will be required to form that part of the ration.

Cattle, sheep, and all ruminants have capacious stomachs calculated to manipulate bulky and fibrous food. Nature never intended that they should be fed upon concentrated food alone. Grain is ordinarily much heavier in proportion to its bulk than hay or straw. Thus the ruminating animal requires the grain to be mixed with the more bulky hay or straw, in order that it should go to the first stomach and have the benefit of the macerating process of the rumen, and be raised, remasticated and mixed with the saliva. Experiments have proved that meal and grain and other concentrated food do not in any material extent go to the first stomach when fed to cattle alone, and in order to make the most of feed this point must be guarded against. And herein lies the skill of the feeder to first see that his cattle are in the proper condition with all the organs capable of doing their work, and then to so form the ration that they will be able to assimilate all the nutritious elements in the food with the least possible strain on the digestive organs.

If roots have been grown, there is no time in which these may be fed to greater advantage than during the first month, but they should be fed moderately at first. They help to assimilate the more fibrous and less digestible hay and straw, and in this, more than in the nutriment they contain, lies their value for feeding. When neither roots nor ensilage have been provided, some other method of supplying a succulent ration must be adopted, for if cattle are fed on nothing but dry feed, such as corn fodder, hay or straw, with the addition of ground grain, they may be improved in condition and fattened, but the process is too slow and expensive for profit.

The following management will be attended with more labor, but it will be found to repay

for the time expended: Chaff all rough feed, straw, corn fodder, etc., then prepare the ration by damping with water and thoroughly mixing the intended allowance of bran meal, etc. If this is allowed to stand twelve or, better still, twenty-four hours before feeding, it will soften the fibre of the hay and straw, and in a measure much of the original succulence will be brought back to these dry foods. By this means the prepared food is not only furnished the cattle in a more palatable state, but the particles of the concentrated food, such as meal, etc., are separated, so that the juices of the stomach can act upon them, and thus all the nutritive elements are thoroughly digested.

The same of economical feeding is to obtain the greatest growth while the animal is still young, and if this be the purpose sought there must be a continual gain. All improved breeds, whether it be those of beef or dairy type, have been brought to their present degree of perfection by judicious feeding quite as much as by skill in mating and care in selection.

If generous feeding is omitted, the highest bred herd will quickly revert to its original unimproved form. The effect will show itself in the stunted individuals intended for the flock, or in the dairy breed in the diminishing yield at the pail. The day has gone by when cattle or any stock can be kept with a view to consuming the refuse products that cannot be marketed to advantage. Feeding what could not be sold might have done in the early days of virgin soil and light taxation. In these days success can only be reached by studying to produce animal products by the most economical methods, and in every line generous feeding must be the handmaid of improved breeding.

#### Some Noted Ontario Sheep Breeders.

The group of portraits, which is given in our plate page for this issue, represents a number of the leading breeders of sheep throughout Ontario. Those of our readers who are interested in sheep husbandry will recognize the faces of men who have become identified with their respective breeds, and with whom they have doubtless frequently met at many of our exhibitions. The description of the flocks that accompany these portraits will also be of interest, giving, as it does, much of the history of what is the foundation of one of our most profitable agricultural industries, while it should be a most useful guide to those who are intending to purchase any of these sorts.

#### COTSWOLDS.

GEORGE WEEKS'

farm is situated within two miles of Glanworth. He has been breeding Cotswolds for twenty years, and has aimed to breed sheep of the highest type, his attention being paid to size and form, together with quality of wool. The first selections were made from sheep bred from the earlier importations of F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and later on more were added from importations made by Mr. J. C. Ross and Messrs. John Snell's Sons, Edmonton. In 1884 four imported ewes were purchased from James Main. These were bred by Mr. J. Gillett. In 1889 he made his first importation through Mr. W. S. Hawshaw, who selected the ram Donner, who proved a most impressive sire, also a number of beautiful ewes, all of which were bred by R. Swanwick, Cirencester, England. In the fall of 1890, Mr. Weeks visited England, and after viewing many of the most noted flocks selected a number of ewes from the flock of Mr. G. Aldsworth, North Leich. He does not make a practice of fitting for show. His importations and other purchases have been made with a view of possessing a breeding flock of the highest possible type.

HARDY SHORE,

whose farm adjoins that of Mr. Weeks, has been breeding Cotswolds for twenty-one years. At that time wool was an important factor in the annual profits of the flock, his first clipping of Cotswold wool averaging \$5 per fleece. In 1875 he, in connection with his brother, purchased a ram and two imported ewes, the former having won first prize at the Provincial as a lamb the previous year, while the ewes had been first prize winners both in England and at leading Canadian shows. In 1878, imported Sir Robert, a noted prize-winning ram, bred by R. Jacobs, together with two other shearing rams,

were purchased to use on a flock then numbering one hundred head. Again, in 1880, the newly-imported shearing ram Earl of Fyfield was selected, at a cost of \$175, and the following year twelve ewes were imported from the flocks of Messrs. R. Jacobs, R. Swanwick and others. The best imported rams have always been used, to which may be ascribed the present high type of the flock. In company with Mr. Weeks, a circuit of western shows was taken in, beginning with the Western Fair, London, where eleven premiums were carried off, while at the other shows the flock carried everything before them.

LAILAW & JACKSON.

The farms belonging to the above firm are situated six miles from London, and one from Westminster Station on the London & Port Stanley Railroad. They established their flock about twenty years ago. In 1885 they bought one ram and a few ewes from Mr. J. Franks, which were imported by W. M. Miller, Claremont, and bred by Mr. H. Cole, England. They also purchased of James Main in 1886 his entire importation of that year, including the Royal winners. In 1887 they imported a flock selected by one of the firm, a number of these being winners at the Royal English show of that year. These were again exhibited at the leading Canadian shows the same season, winning over \$680 in prizes. These gentlemen have always bred from the choicest imported rams, bred by leading breeders of England. Their flock now numbers about 120 head. The ram that heads the flock at present was imported by Mr. R. Miller, Brougham, and bred by Mr. George Bagnall, Burford, England.

#### LINCOLNS.

MR. R. W. STEVENS,

of Lambeth, Ont., had for eight years kept a flock of high grade Lincolns, but in 1885 he determined to keep nothing but what would trace to imported stock. In consequence he sold out his entire flock and started afresh with eleven ewe lambs, bred from stock imported from the flock of Mr. W. F. Marshall, England, and again, in 1887, he bought five more from Mr. Wm. Oliver, of Avonbank, Ont. The rams which have been used since then have been selected from those imported by Mr. Wm. Walker, of Ilderton, and Mr. John Geary, of London. The ram at present in use is a remarkably good stock getter, his lambs being sought after for show purposes. Mr. Stevens keeps nothing but the best; he has met with success wherever he has shown his flock. He has shipped lambs not only all over Canada but also to a number of States in the Union.

#### LEICESTERS.

JAMES S. SMITH.

Maple Lodge flock of Leicesters was founded about 1853 by the purchase of the best obtainable specimens, imported and home-bred, from Messrs. S. Beattie, Geo. Miller (Markham), John Snell (Edmonton), and Jas. Pe ty (London). Later, choice selections have been added from time to time, as required to build up a flock of uniform excellence. Prize-winning rams have always been used. Among stock rams most recently used have been Monarch 258, winner of first prize three consecutive years at Toronto and London; Major Dodds 257, twice winner at London, and Thornton 290, second in his class and first ram and four of his get at London, 1891. This well-known flock now numbers over seventy, including a grand lot of rams and ram lambs.

A. E. ARCHER.

This flock was founded some twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Archer's father brought with him from England a few ewe lambs and a ram, all Leicesters. He has ever since kept up the reputation of his flock by purchasing from the best breeders regardless of price. The flock now numbers about thirty breeding ewes and has the grand shearing ram Bernard 267, bred by Mr. James S. Smith, Maple Lodge, at the head. A picked number of the lambs are being kept over this season, which will materially add to the size of the flock another year. At different times representatives from this flock have been very successfully shown, not only at the township and county shows, but also at the Western Fair at London.

MUNGO McNABB.

This flock was established in 1887 by the purchase of four in-lamb ewes from Mr. Douglas, of Caledonia, which were sired by a ram imported by the Hon. Geo. Brown, of Bow Park. To these were added the same year a number of ewes and a ram purchased from Mr. Thomas Lee, of Highgate. This ram was used with great success for two years, and was followed by a ram purchased from Messrs. Parkinson Bros., of Bramosa. The ram in use at the present time is one imported by Messrs. H. Snell & Sons, of Clinton. He was a prize winner at the Royal Show in 1888. Mr. McNabb has always made it a point of selecting sheep of his own breeding in fitting for shows. About twenty breeding ewes are usually kept, these all being registered.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

J. & M. PARKER.

This fine flock was founded in 1888 by purchasing from Messrs. J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, two imported ewes, bred by their imported prize winning ram, Spearman. This firm have increased their flock by choice selections from the stock of the best known breeders, until it now numbers upwards of twenty head. The flock is headed by the well-known stock ram Promoter, bred by Mr. Campbell.

J. Y. ORMSBY,

manager of the Isleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., is best known to the stockmen of Canada as the pioneer importer and breeder of pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire swine, although he has also handled Shropshires for some years, his first importation having been made in 1886. Isleigh Grange Farm, which is the property of the well-known Q. C., J. N. Greenshields, Esq., of Montreal, is stocked with Guernseys, Shropshires and Improved Large Yorkshires. The flock of Shropshires now numbers ninety-three head, a large importation having been made this fall, including winners at the Royal and the Shropshire & West Midland Shows. Among the lot are twelve beautiful shearing rams from the well-known flocks of Messrs. R. Brown, Rugton-Eleven-Towers, Salop, and Geo. Thompson, Wroxall, Warwickshire. These rams were specially selected to supply the demand for first-class stock sheep, and Dr. Ormsby writes us that although he is located away down in Quebec, he hopes to take a share of the Western trade, and will offer special inducements in the way of price and freight to buyers from Ontario.

W. E. WRIGHT.

This flock was established at Glanworth about 1884 with some imported ewes purchased from Mr. James Glennie, of Guelph. The same year an imported ram lamb was obtained from Messrs. Geary Bros, since which yearly additions have been made from the following British flocks, namely:—Messrs. F. Bach, G. Gray, Wm. Blakeway, Mrs. Bromley, and others. The flock, which is carefully bred and very even in quality, numbers 67 head. The greater number are breeding ewes, together with shearing ewes and rams. The lambs of this season are exceedingly fine, of which 26 are still retained in the flock.

W. B. COCKBURN,

the owner of Greenhouse Farm, Aberfoyle, was born on the 21st of July, 1867, on his present farm, the homestead of his father, who settled there in 1859. The farm consists of three hundred acres, situated two miles from Corwhin, on C. P. R., and only a few minutes' drive from the Royal City of Guelph. From his earliest recollection Mr. Cockburn was particularly fond of stock, and in 1886 Shropshires were started by ewes bred from Mr. James Glennie's importations, while the present flock consists of ewes of the best quality, selected at different times from Mr. W. S. Hawshaw's importations. This flock has never been fitted for the Industrial or other large shows, but last year was exhibited at county and local shows, winning everywhere. The flock now numbers about forty, with several shearing rams and ram lambs on hand.

WHITESIDE BROS.

are the owners of the Glen Stock Farm, which they purchased from Messrs. Green Bros., Innerkip. They have only occupied this farm during the present year, but their flock was established at Ellesmere, Ont., in 1888, by the purchase of twelve recorded ewes from Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham. Since then they have been constantly improving by selecting choice ewes from importations made from the best flocks in England. The flock at present consists of fifty breeding ewes, the majority of which are imported.

T. H. MEDCRAFT.

The Shropshire flock belonging to Mr. T. H. Medcraft was founded ten years ago, the first purchase having been a number of imported ewes from Messrs. Geary Bros. The demand being good for first class Shropshires, Mr. Medcraft visited England in 1890, securing thirty-nine ewes and four rams from the leading breeders of Warwickshire and Shropshire. This flock now consists of sixty-five head of the finest quality, the majority of which are imported. Three imported rams are in use in the flock, with a view of making suitable crosses. The business was originally carried on by William Medcraft & Son, but in April last the partnership was dissolved, Mr. T. H. Medcraft having purchased this farm and the best of the sheep, carrying on the business under his own name.

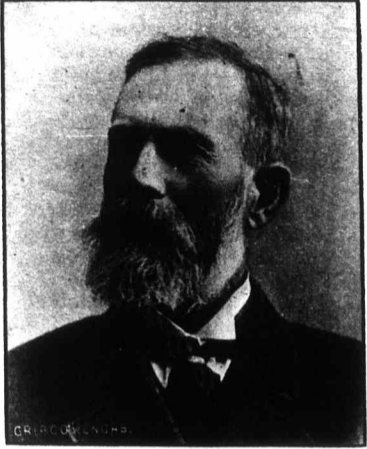
#### OXFORD-DOWNS.

HERBERT WRIGHT.

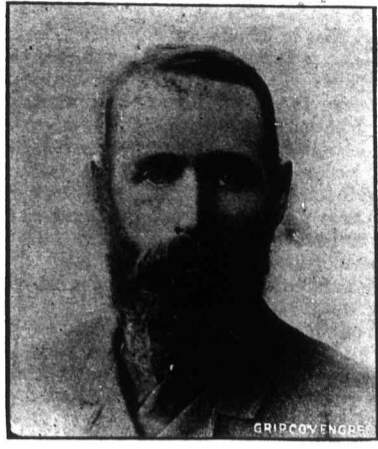
Mapleton Stock Farm is situated about five miles north-east of Guelph. His flock of Oxford-Downs was established in 1888, and of them there are usually an average of about one hundred kept on hand. Mr. Wright deals quite largely in this popular breed of sheep, having had as many as two hundred on his farm at one time. He is aiming to breed sheep of the highest type, and this year made his first importation from leading English flocks. This gentleman is a young breeder who is rapidly coming to the front, and has already taken rank with the best breeders of Ontario.

F. BIRDSALL & SON.

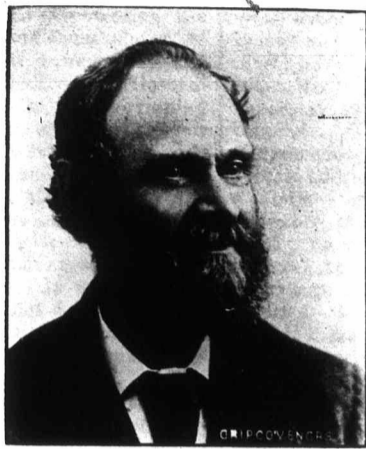
Bellevue Farm consists of one thousand acres in Peterboro County, on the shores of Rice Lake, near Birdsall Station, G. T. R. This flock was founded in 1888, a number of sheep being imported from Mr. A. Brassey, Oxon, England. Since then the flock has been increased by purchase and breeding. Only picked rams have been used, and these from such noted breeders as Messrs. Henry Arkell, Arkell, and Peter Arkell, Teeswater. The ram, Blake, imported by the Ontario Government, has been used with great success in the flock.



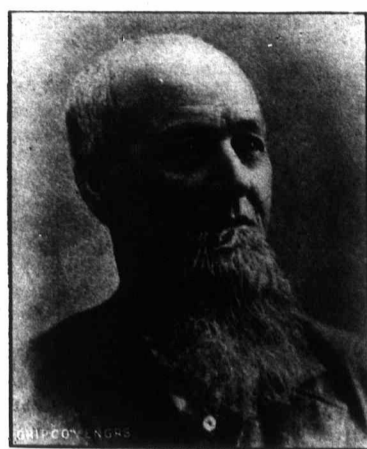
**GEO. WEEKS,**  
GLANWORTH, ONT.,  
*Cotswolds.*



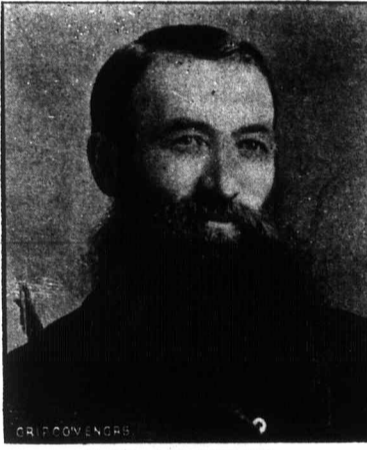
**HARDY SHORE,**  
GLANWORTH, ONT.,  
*Cotswolds.*



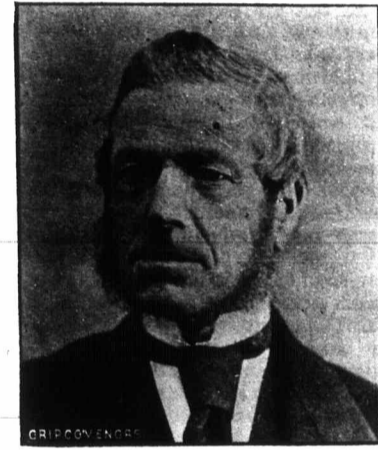
**WILLIAM LAIDLAW,**  
WILTON GROVE,  
*Cotswolds.*



**WM. JACKSON,**  
POND MILLS, ONT.,  
*Cotswolds.*



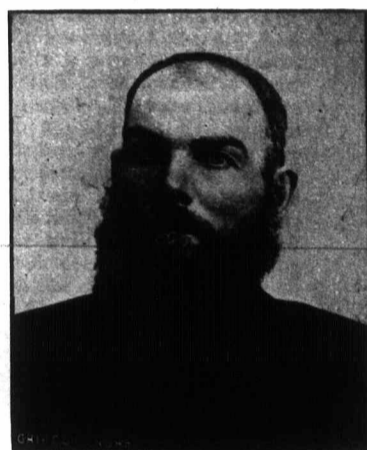
**R. W. STEVENS,**  
LAMBETH, ONT.,  
*Lincolns.*



**JAS. S. SMITH,**  
MAPLE LODGE, ONT.,  
*Leicesters*



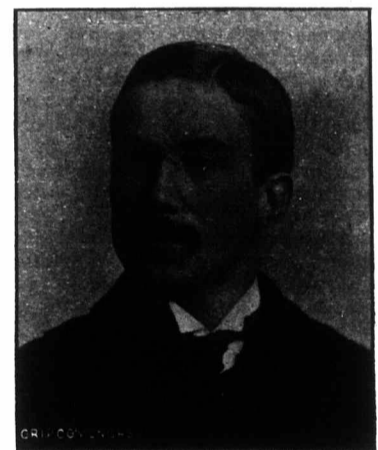
**A. E. ARCHER,**  
WARWICK, ONT.,  
*Leicesters.*



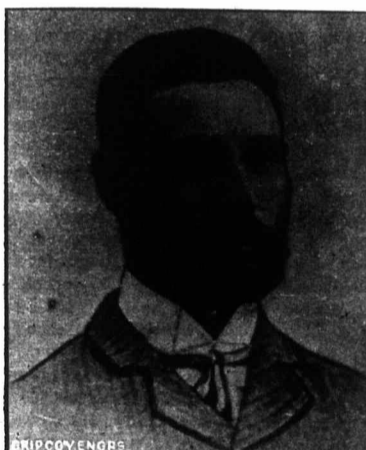
**MUNGO MCNABB,**  
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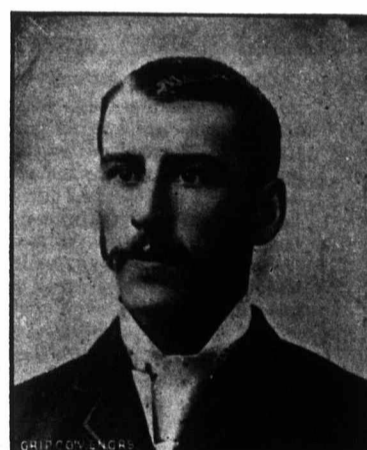
**M. H. PARKER,**  
(Of the firm of J. & M. Parker),  
STAMFORD, ONT.,  
*Shropshires.*



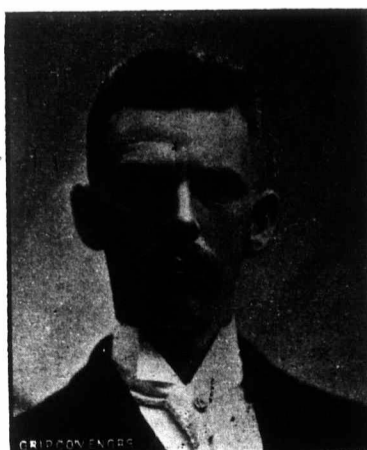
**J. Y. ORMSBY,**  
DANVILLE, P. Q.,  
*Shropshires.*



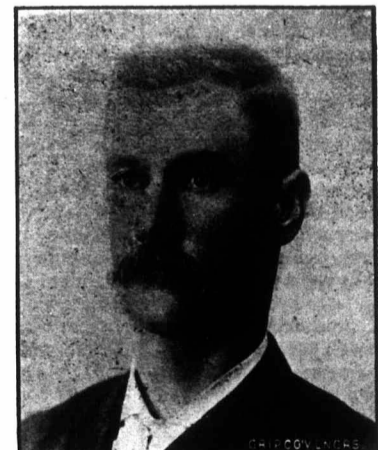
**W. E. WRIGHT,**  
GLANWORTH, ONT.,  
*Shropshires.*



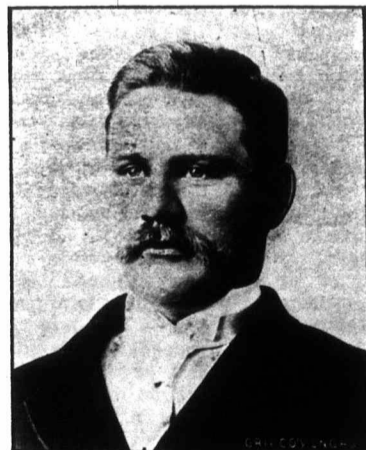
**W. B. COCKBURN,**  
ABERFOYLE, ONT.,  
*Shropshires.*



**T. M. WHITESIDE,**  
(Of the firm of Whiteside Bros.),  
INNERKIP, ONT.,  
*Shropshires.*



**T. H. MEDCRAFT,**  
SPARTA, ONT.,  
*Shropshires.*



**HERBERT WRIGHT,**  
GUELPH, ONT.,  
*Oxfords.*



**F. BIRDSALL,**  
BIRISALL, ONTARIO,  
*Oxfords.*

**SOME NOTED ONTARIO SHEEP BREEDERS.**

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**Our Scottish Letter.**

## FAIRS AND MARTS.

An inquiry into the origin of fairs and public markets in Europe takes us back to the days when the outward duties of an elaborate religious ritual occupied much of the time and attention of the people. Henry Morley, a well-known writer and student of ancient manners and customs, says "that the first fairs were formed by the gathering of pilgrims and worshippers about the sacred places, and especially within or about the walls of abbeys and cathedrals on the feast days of the saints." An incident recorded in Holy Writ indicates something of a similar character in the Jewish religion in olden times. There can be no doubt that the assembling of money changers and sellers of doves within the precincts of the Temple of Jerusalem was but the intrusion of what in itself was purely innocent and praiseworthy business into a sphere which belonged not to it. These trades first assembled outside of the Temple walls for the accommodation and convenience of worshippers at the great Jewish festivals, and what had thus begun as a purely legitimate mode of commerce so overcame the religious aspect of the festival that it was, so to speak, crowded out, and, to change the figure, the handmaid became the mistress.

Somewhat similar were the progress and growth of fairs in Europe. From all quarters the worshippers assembled around and within the sacred piles. Their bodily necessities had to be supplied, and traders appeared on the scene. By-and-bye the trade increased, and the heads of the religious houses, with the business instincts which so often distinguished them, began to exact toll for the privilege of selling, and to issue regulations for the better conduct of business. The supremacy of the religious houses in time passed away, but the fairs had become events of local importance. The great marketing days for wide districts, and the secular powers, town councils, and such like, framed regulations for the transacting of business, and in some cases exacted toll. Thus at St. Luke's Fair held at Ruthylen, a town situated farther up the Clyde than Glasgow, which has a charter as a royal burgh dating from the reign of David I., the following rates were levied at the close of last century:—For each horse or mare imported for sale, 1½ l.; for each cow or bull, 1½ d.; for each pack of linen cloth, 8d.; for each load of fruit, 4d.; for each sheep, ½ d.

The religious origin of many of the fairs is further apparent from their names. St. Luke's we have mentioned as held at Ruthylen. The great London Fair was that of St. Bartholomew, which ran its course for seven centuries, and its various stages are summed up by Henry Morley with three words—religion, trade, pleasure. The great meat market at Smithfield stands on the site of this ancient business hive. It finally degenerated into a fierce Saturnalia, and was abolished by special enactment in 1855. The first meat market was opened in its stead thirteen years later. The general law of fairs and markets in England is summed up in Blackstone thus:—"Fairs and markets with tolls belonging to them can only be set up by virtue of a royal grant, or by long and immemorial usage, and prescription which presupposes such a grant. The limitation of these events to the time most convenient for the trade of the locality is a part of the paternal system of government, which makes the government responsible for the comfort of the people."

At present fairs can only be held by virtue of the royal grant, or by virtue of Act of Parliament. No other title than these will suffice. The right to take toll is usually part of the privilege, and the tolls are exigible generally from the sellers and for stallage. A fair once set up by the royal grant is by the common law of England good against the king. He cannot resume the right which he has granted. Alfred the Great is generally credited with founding the first English fairs, other than those that were the natural growth of the religious usage of the people, but it is said by authorities that what he really did was to make the first attempt to regulate fairs by issuing enactments enjoining good behavior and prohibiting the indiscriminate multiplication of

such events. Coming to modern times, we find in 1871 that an Act was passed empowering the High Sheriff of each county, on cause shown, to abolish fairs that had become unnecessary and a nuisance. In 1872 the Irish Local Government Board Act gave power to the governing bodies of any town, being the owners of any fair or market held therein, with consent of two-thirds of the said governing board, and with the consent of the Central Board, to alter and fix the dates of holding fairs. These cursory jottings will have conveyed to the reader some general idea of the origin of fairs, their regulations and government in Great Britain. It will be clear from what has been said that fairs have not been instituted at the mere caprice of individuals of greater or less numbers. They cannot be forced, and they must, to be successful, be held at convenient centres and on convenient dates. Some central authority must have power to regulate their incidence, so that a fair held at one place may not interfere with the success of one held at another. It is easily conceivable how without this central controlling and regulating authority the best devised schemes might miscarry and no success attend them. Some of the fairs in Scotland at least, that are in a state of decadence, are held at places which do not seem to be very convenient, and the question naturally arises, How came they to be planted there? The answer, of course, is that they were so planted to suit the convenience of far other days than ours. To understand their location, we must look back to the days preceding railroads and enquire what were the great trunk roads in those early days. In every case it will be found that the location of the fair was not fixed arbitrarily, but to meet the convenience of the greater number. This led to the remark that fairs are the natural growth of a district and time in which locomotion is slow and tedious; where the railroad has annihilated distance and lengthened time, they are rapidly giving place to the more modern auction mart, and the picturesque dealer is being supplanted by the prosaic, but thoroughly up-to-date auctioneer. The most flourishing fairs are to be found in the West Highland and North Highland districts, where railway communication is unknown, and men still are compelled to adhere to the ways of their fathers. There the fair is still the great centre of business and pleasure—a sort of carnival, which is looked forward to by all the countryside as an annual friendly visitor. Servants are hired and merchandise of all kinds, but especially stock and agricultural produce, is bought and sold. The gossip dates her tales according as they precede or succeed the fair. It was so many weeks or days before, or so many after the fair that the event discussed took place. All this is very interesting and very quaint, but the railroad comes and first pronounces it slow; then the distance to the great town is not so great as it used to be; the auction mart is opened there and the auctioneer is smiling and pleasant. He takes over your cattle or horses for the nonce. You entrust them to his care. He charges you a commission on your goods, say a sixpence in the pound or two and a-half per cent. In return he undertakes to sell your cattle or horses to the best advantage, and guarantees payment. In the evening the railroad car whirrs you home with the price of your farm produce, whatever it be, in your pocket. Possibly you would have got more for each beast at the fair in the old days, but the risk would have been all your own. The dealer who bought your stock might have been insolvent or 101 other things might have happened. In the modern auction mart the auctioneer undertakes all the risk. He advertises that on a certain day he will hold a weekly sale for live stock. He invites consignments, and receives entries up to within a day of the sale. Then he may publish a short catalogue giving brief particulars of the animals, and he may even go a step farther and hold a show of the stock, appointing qualified men to award the prizes. In this way everything is done to make the auction mart popular, and although it seems a risky business for the auctioneer, in the end in some cases, if report speak truly, he amasses a colossal fortune. Farmers and stock breeders, on this leaking out, become suspicious. Their pro-

fits have been fair, perhaps taken overhead and on an average better than with the old fair system and sale by private treaty, but they might have been better if the auctioneer had taken less. So they club together and sometimes start an opposition mart on the co-operative principle. They guarantee the sales, and, in fact, do everything on the same principle as the private auctioneer, but their salesman has only a salary—it may be a high one, and, whatever the cause, the fact remains that the co-operative auction mart has had comparatively little success. At least, I do not know a case in which it has supplanted or crippled the private enterprise. I suspect one reason is that in the private mart your financial status is known to the proprietor and to him alone, while in the co-operative mart what is nobody's business, in a sense, becomes everybody's business. The auction mart is thus a great fact in modern Scottish agriculture. Possibly not more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the idea of holding such meeting at great centres like Perth, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Inverness, Stirling, Keith, Aberdeen, Elgin, Thornhill, Lanark, Ayr, Paisley, Newtown, St. Boswell's, Kelso, etc., first took shape, and now they form the great places of exchange for live stock. The causes of their success are probably these:—They are thought to bring the breeder and the buyer into immediate contact; the middleman and his profits are abolished; a wealthy firm, strong in the amount and volume of the trade passing through its hands, and not a single individual, is your debtor; and the small farmer with short capital can have his surplus stock converted into cash by means of the mart on the shortest of notice.

The qualifications necessary to insure success as the proprietor of a mart appear to me to be:—Sharp business habits, a good general knowledge of live stock (although one notable instance in Scotland belies this), unimpeachable integrity begetting public confidence, a talent for organization, a wide circle of acquaintances, and a good command of capital. The man who possesses these qualifications, and selects a suitable location and a convenient weekly date for his sale, should have little difficulty in making an auction mart an unqualified success. SCOTLAND YET.

**Chatty Letter from the States.**

The abandonment of the American fat stock show this year, owing to the inability of the builders to get the new building ready, will cause a deal of dissatisfaction among prospecting exhibitors and those who had planned stock sales.

Cattle feeders are generally not trying to breed and raise their own cattle, as they can buy them better and cheaper than they can raise them.

Texas cattle have never sold any lower than this season, and they have never before been marketed in such overwhelming numbers. The number of cattle marketed at all points this year is larger than ever before, but the quality of the cattle has been deficient and the weight on average has been comparatively light. The condition of the cattle market is not, as a rule, satisfactory to owners. Prices for fancy beefs, \$5.00 to \$5.70, are high enough, but there are so few of that class that they really cut no figure. On native beef steers, 1,150 to 1,400 lbs., sell chiefly at \$3.75 to \$4.25. The western range beefs sell at \$3 to \$4.60, largely at \$3.50 to \$4; Texas grass steers, \$2 to \$3, largely at \$2.50 to \$2.75, and a few "skinny" steers as low as \$1.75.

Prices for beef cattle have been extremely uneven, while some fancy 992-lb. mixed steers and spayed heifers sold at \$5, coarse fat 1,599-lb. cattle sold at \$4.05, and rough 1,328-lb. steers sold as low as \$2.90. Choice 1,169-lb. steers sold at \$3.60; 1,130-lb. spayed heifers and steers mixed at \$4.87½; plain 1,410-lb. steers, \$4.10. Many thin old cows have sold as low as 50c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.

A great many brood sows are being marketed. The practice of marketing pregnant sows should be abolished. In one car load of 79 head recently marketed there were 28 "piggy" sows.

A load of 570 head of mountain cattle was owned by 102 different men. This made lively work for salesmen and "sorters" and bookkeepers.

Hogs have been selling at \$5 to \$5.75, against \$3.90 to \$4.75 a year ago. Best sheep selling at \$5.80. Good lambs, \$5.50.

### Marketing Hogs.

In our last we promised you a letter regarding the marketing of hogs. Your readers will remember that we have often urged them to have their hogs ready for market in June, July and August. We still advise this course, but every good farmer should have at least two lots for sale in the course of the year. We may look for larger deliveries from this time forward. Thousands of farmers still adhere to the old-time plan of getting their hogs ready for a fall and winter market and then killing and dressing them; by so doing they stand in their own light, and on this point we quote from a report of Prof. Robertson, Canada's Dairy Commissioner:—"As a rule, it pays the farmer and feeder better to sell his swine on foot than to market them as dressed hogs. To meet the requirements of the English markets, larger numbers of our swine should be sold by our farmers alive; they could then be slaughtered at packing-houses, where the carcasses could be treated and cured in a uniform and satisfactory manner."

Various dealers and commission men through the country will tell the farmers that they are losing by selling them alive, and on this point we give some figures which will convince any fair-minded man to the contrary. Moreover, we have no hesitation in saying that many of those who buy dressed hogs at country points are ready, ostensibly, to pay a high price per pound, if they can get the privilege of passing them over their scales one at a time. Farmers, generally, have very erroneous ideas as to what a hog loses from live to dressed weight. A hundred pounds of live hog will dress from seventy-two to seventy-eight per cent. of dressed pork, varying according to the fatness of the hog and its condition, whether full or empty, when weighed. Then, as all farmers know (when they sell them dressed), they are weighed singly and two pounds a hog deducted. It goes without saying that Toronto market is the best in Ontario for dressed hogs; notwithstanding this, a number of near-by farmers, who commenced two or three years ago selling their hogs alive, have found it so much to their advantage that they continue to do so. The export pork-packers and bacon-curers pay higher prices than the local men can possibly give, and the former could not handle the hogs except alive. For the English market special preparation is required, and we would earnestly ask the hog-producers of Ontario not to throttle and cripple the large business which has grown up of late years in this line, but to sell their hogs alive through the fall and winter. We are glad to report that hundreds, probably thousands, of our progressive farmers have heeded the advice which has been given for years past to raise more hogs and sell them alive. We have paid out for live hogs since the 1st of April more than one-half million dollars. We require 2,000 hogs per week to keep our factory going, and in these times when horses can hardly be given away, when cattle are very low, what can compare for profit to the farmer with feeding of hogs and selling for about five cents per pound, live weight? Doubtless many of our readers will receive the report of Prof. Robertson referred to above; there they can learn the results of experiments in feeding, which are very valuable. But for the benefit of those who may not see it, we propose in our next to take that matter up.

WM. DAVIES.

The exports from Canada during the month of August show an increase in value to the amount of \$3,100,000, attributable to the abnormal development of agricultural and forest products. The value of the imports, which had changed but slightly for several months, shows an increase for August of \$3,500,000.

### The Farm.

#### Growing Grasses.

One of the best paying crops on a farm is a good field of grass, and the most economical harvesting of this crop is done by the live stock of the farm. Every thoughtful farmer recognizes the importance of a good supply of grass for his stock, whether he purposes to use that grass for pasturage or hay, yet this is a branch of farming which is at the present time very much neglected and little understood. The staple grass in Ontario is timothy, usually sown with red clover; in fact, it is rare in some sections to hear of a farmer who seeds down his land with any other mixture. In some sections these may be the best that can be grown, but throughout the large area of this province there are many kinds of soil, different geological formations, different altitudes and different degrees of rain fall, each of which vary the conditions of growth. And it is quite evident that with such varying conditions no one kind of grass can give every where the best results.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) is certainly a good grass, and well adapted for many sections of Ontario. It makes excellent hay, which contains a large quantity of nutritive matter in a small-bulk. It grows in tufts and never by itself; forms a thick, grassy cover for the ground. It is not a first-class grass for grazing, and does not come early in the spring, nor does it recover quickly after being cut. It has the good property of standing cold well, and is not easily winter-killed, and it responds well to liberal manuring, though it, too, seldom gets this chance in our country. When cut before flowering, and before all the spikes have appeared, it makes excellent hay for horses. Usually it is left uncut till too ripe to give the best results to the feeder, though overripeness does give more weight—woody weight for the seller.

Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is perhaps the best all-round clover. It suits our soil and climate fairly well, but mixtures of other clovers usually give better results than a pure sowing of red clover. It is easily winter-killed; is often uprooted by thawing and freezing in spring, at which time it is very sensitive to dry cold. It makes good forage and good hay for sheep or cattle. It recovers well if the season be moist after cutting, and gives a good second crop; very good for pasturing young stock of any kind. Lambs or calves do well on it, but for beef or milk the best crop of clover or timothy that can be grown will not compare with a good pasture of native grasses, such as blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) and red top (*Agrostis vulgaris*), with or without white clover (*Trifolium repens*). It is often said that we cannot get a close sod of grass in this country with any mixture of so called permanent pasture grasses. But most excellent pastures of these grasses are in use from twenty to twenty-five years old, and better at that age than they were fifteen years ago. And these grasses will put on fat quickly. Another great advantage is that they come early in the spring. A well-known feeder put his cattle out a year ago on the 15th of April. After that date they got no feed, but as much hay under cover as they cared to take. This they did not require but in the cold, wet days of the early spring. The bulk of this lot of cattle were sent to England the first week in July, and brought the top price to the seller. This pasture had been down about twenty years, but had not been grazed the previous autumn after the first of September. These native grasses are common here, and have been brought into cultivation of recent years, though growing wild in many parts of Ontario. There are numbers of other native grasses which, if carefully tested, might give as good results. What we specially want for any permanent pasture is an assortment of grasses which, from early spring till late autumn, will keep an unbroken period of growth. The permanent pasture grasses recommended by seedsmen and others have usually been such mixtures as were found suitable in Europe, where climatic conditions are quite different from what we have here. These have been tried and have generally failed, but from those trials we have found that orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) does well with us.

It comes early in spring, and is a great yielder—growing quickly, but not liked when allowed to get rank and ripe. It stands drought well where it has a good depth of soil, the roots branching down two feet or more. It is not much affected by the cold of winter.

Meadow fescue (*Festuca elatior*) is another tufted grass that does fairly well, though it does not give the yield of the other. These have come into use through the trial of permanent mixtures.

Another European grass which promises well, and which has been tested at the experimental farms, is Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), a cousin of our common couch grass. This grass is largely grown in Australia, Hungary and some parts of Russia. It withstands drought well, and is not much affected by cold, but does not do in shady places. It is said to do very well on sandy soils, where other grasses are difficult to grow. The Hungarians reckon that an acre of brome pasture will carry eight sheep for the summer. Such grasses as these, mixed with our native blue grass and red top, might increase the yield largely, and would certainly give a much larger quantity of leafy pasture than timothy alone.

Among the clovers, our farmers are using a greater variety than they are of the grasses. In many parts of Ontario alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*) is used in mixtures, and east of Toronto it is now largely grown for seed, and is paying well as a crop. It does well on clay soils, and stands damp better than drought, as its roots are superficial. Some farmers last year realized fifty dollars per acre for their crops of alsike seed.

The little yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*) has been tried in mixtures, and not only held its own, but has now in many sections spread to the roadsides, and is growing there most luxuriantly. It stands cold and drought better than red clover.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) is the clover that can stand the hot scorching days of August. It sends its roots far down into the soil, and can thus drain water from considerable depths. Where the subsoil is suitable its roots will go down from nine to fifteen feet. In some parts of Europe fields of lucerne from twelve to fifteen years old are quite common. These kinds give us good variety of the most valuable plants of the clover family. We are much behind, however, in the testing and cultivation of our native grasses. Every farmer may help in this work by trying a few of the most likely kinds on a small plot, and thus ascribing for himself those varieties most suitable for the soil and surroundings of his particular locality. There are a great many grasses growing wild in different parts of Canada that promise well, and that may become sources of wealth as cultivated forage plants.

#### How Canadian Horses Sell in New York.

In commenting upon this subject a prominent New York city paper remarks:—Within the past three days over one hundred Canadian horses have been sold at a single mart in this city at an average price of \$500—one four-in-hand team bringing \$7,340. These animals, it must be borne in mind, were of no special line of breeding. They did not owe their good prices and ready sale to fancy strains or great ancestry, or their own records. They sold thus well simply because they were bitted, mannered, dressed and fitted for instant use. Here is an object lesson of value for our farmers. They are in their horse breeding running too much to mere thoroughbreds and trotters. Let them devote their attention rather to the development of practical, shapely, capable and gentle pleasure horses, suitable for carriage stock, for park purposes, for the ordinary highway. Let them produce the all-around gentleman's driving horse. There is an unlimited and constant demand for such horses, and it is the demand that sets the price.

**Mr. R. M. Graham's Farm, Melita, Man.**

Our illustration represents the farm of Mr. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man., who moved to this province from St. Thomas, Ont., in 1883. He then opened a general store and ran it in connection with the farm, which was 45 miles distant from Virden, the nearest railway station. A few years later the Pembina Mountain Branch of the C. P. R. was extended to Deloraine, distant 28 miles, and in 1891, on the Souris Railway, a station was located adjoining the farm at Melita. The growth of this latter place has been rapid, it being beautifully situated in a fertile district, on the west bank of the river, where the railway crosses. The soil of this fine farm is a rich loam lying high, with southeastern slope, having, Mr. Graham informs us, always produced a good yield of No. 1 hard wheat which has been free from smut and uninjured by frost. It consists of  $\frac{1}{2}$  36-3-27, about half of which is high wheat

**Weeds.**

BY J. HOYES PANTON, M. A., F. R. G. S.

*Sonchus oleraceus* (Sow-thistle). This is the annual form of sow-thistle, and while in some places very common, it is not difficult to overcome. It has flowers and lower leaves not unlike those of the dandelion, but the plant is two to four feet high.

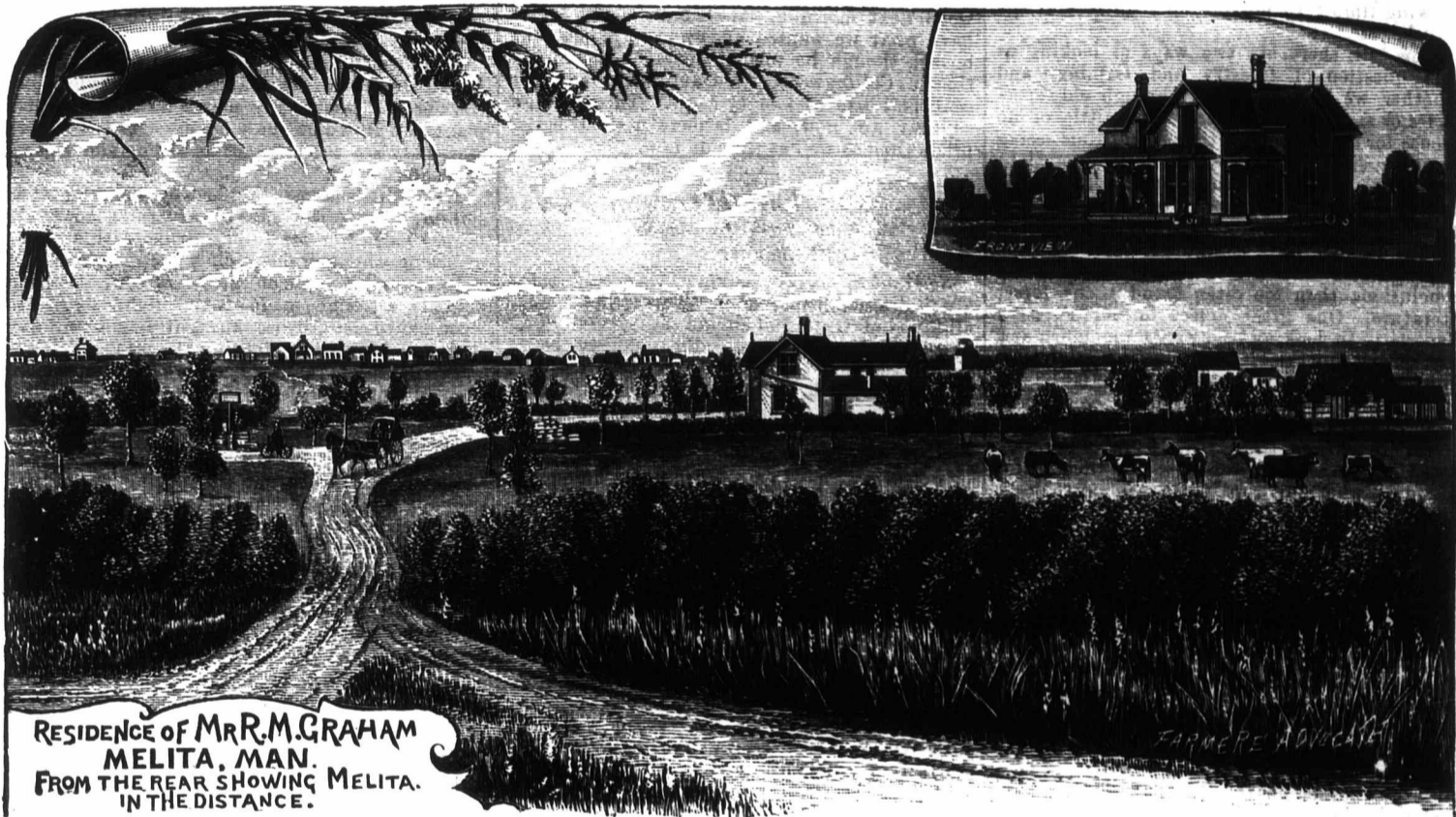
*Sonchus arvensis* (Perennial Sow-thistle). This species is much like the preceding, but very bristly along the flower stems and around it on the underside. This perennial has a creeping rootstock, its flowers are bright yellow and larger than those of the annual type. Owing to its habits of growth it requires the most thorough cultivation to get rid of it, for any part of its root will grow under favorable conditions, something the same as we see in the root of couch grass. This weed is spreading, for specimens are constantly coming to the writer for identification; consequently, great vigilance should be exercised to keep it subdued.

*Erechtithes hieracifolia* (Fireweed). This plant has received its name on account of its appearing to spring up where woods have been cleared and the ground burned over. It is

gardens and found its way elsewhere, so that we have it quite common along the roadsides, with a tendency to invade the fields. It grows two to five feet high and branches considerably, the branches bearing a large number of light blue flowers about one and a-half inches across; leaves, especially in spring, much like those of the dandelion. Thorough cultivation and care in sowing clean seed are necessary to keep free of this weed, where it has got foothold.

*Taraxacum Dens-leonis* (Dandelion). So well-known is this weed that it requires no description. We never look upon it with any degree of suspicion, but are rather pleased to see its golden flowers decorating the sides of ditches and sloping hills by the way. It seldom invades the fields, but sometimes proves rather troublesome upon lawns. Its perennial root has been used as a substitute for coffee.

*Erigeron* (Fleabane). This genus is represented by three species:—*E. annuum*, *E. Canadense*, *E. Philadelphicum*. The fleabanes are common; they flower in summer, many being upon a single plant and bearing many seeds. The flowers are not unlike the daisy, but the plants are two or three feet high.



RESIDENCE OF MR. R. M. GRAHAM  
MELITA, MAN.  
FROM THE REAR SHOWING MELITA  
IN THE DISTANCE.

land, the balance being river bottom grazing land, with a never-failing supply of good spring water the year round, a fine creek crossing the corner of the farm. Beside this water supply there is a good cistern, stone well 18 feet deep, and round curb well 70 ft. deep, with an inexhaustible supply of pure water. A beautiful hedge of maple extends for one mile on the west side and one-quarter of a mile on the east, from 8 to 10 ft. high, grown from native seeds. There is also a park of three acres of transplanted native elm, maple, ash, balm, poplar, spruce, wild plums, etc., besides a variety of small fruits. About 100 acres of pasture are fenced with cedar posts and barb wire. The farm stock at present consists of horses and cattle. Sheep are shortly to be added. The fine residence is so situated as to make it very convenient, and has a beautiful front prospect, of which the lively and pretty town of Melita forms a pleasing part.

The farm yields the farmer a great many luxuries that are not credited.

rank and coarse, often growing two to four feet high, stout stem, and bearing many flowers of a dull white color. Cutting this annual down will soon overcome it. It is seldom seen in well cultivated fields, but seems to grow on newly cleared places or neglected spots.

*Lappa major* (Burdock). This common, coarse weed, with its large burrs full of seeds, frequents the fence corners around the barnyard, and is so well known from its large leaves that it requires no description to identify it. Being a biennial, it is not difficult to overcome by cutting a little below the crown of the roots and below the surface two or three inches, about the time of flowering. It is a great mistake to merely cut these weeds near the ground, as it increases their vigor instead of lessening it.

*Cichorium Intybus* (Ochicory). This perennial is becoming common in many parts of the province; its beautiful showy flowers resting upon the stem, apparently without a flower stock, give it a striking appearance and render it readily identified. The flowers are usually well expanded in the morning and in cloudy weather. The plant has been grown for the purpose of using its deep root ground up as a substitute for coffee. It has escaped from the

The flowers are about half an inch in diameter; yellow centre and surrounded by a great many narrow rays, white in Canadense, but purple in the other two species. The stem is considerably branched, rather hairy, and the leaves much longer than broad.

*Maruta Cotula* (May-weed). A very common annual along the roadside; stems mostly erect, leafy and bushily branched; about one foot high; leaves very much cut; discs of the flowers yellow, surrounded by white rays. The weed has a strong, unpleasant smell, and though common in backyards, lawns, etc., it never proves much trouble in the fields.

*Anthemis arvensis* (Field Chamomile). Bears a close resemblance to the May-weed, but has not the unpleasant smell of that plant, and the flowers are somewhat larger. It has not as yet become common, and can scarcely be considered a very troublesome weed. Sometimes it is spoken of as the coarse May-weed.

*Gnaphalium Polycephalum* (Everlasting). This is not a troublesome weed, but is often seen along the roadside and in pasture fields, where the plants grow in masses usually one or two feet in diameter. Stem, one and two feet high; leaves, long and narrow, cottony on both side; white flowers on heads and massed together.

## Fifty Years Ago.

BY T. B. WHITE, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

In Forestry Report, by W. R. Phipps, for 1891, the Ontario farmer is set down as a pretty slow coach, where on page 79 he says:—"Unfortunately many men are slow to recognize that the world moves. They look at things through the spectacles of their grandfathers, and travel through life along the old ruts in which they were born. Their grandfathers cut down every tree in sight and planted wheat, because trees were plentiful and wheat scarce. They continue chopping down trees and sowing wheat, although in the interval an agricultural revolution has taken place. Timber is now scarce and wheat plentiful, but it makes no difference to them; they go on just the same as if the conditions of fifty years ago were those of to-day, notwithstanding that with the opening up of the prairie regions of this continent and other continents by steam communication, cereals are continually becoming cheaper. They continue the unequal struggle against the virgin fertility of the Western prairies and the coolie labor of the East, growing wheat or other cereals on poor, worn-out land, better adapted for forestry, and neglecting altogether the opportunity offered of growing timber to provide for the needs of the future," etc., etc.

Now, sir, there are two ways of looking at this question of forestry and farming, and whether we look at them through old spectacles or smoked glass there seems little or no excuse for any person at the present time seeing things in such a muddle as the above quotations represent. Even the farmer himself, though he may not be able to theorize on scientific suppositions to the extent that some of our learned friends do, he can, to some degree, discern facts and figures and deduce therefrom more correct conclusions than are often found in our forest literature. One great defect in our Forestry Reports is in looking backwards too much and misrepresenting the material sought for a foundation to build upon, making the whole fabric unreliable and calculated to do more harm than good, so much so that it would be more appropriate to change their title from "Forestry Reports" to "Forestry Lamentations," for outsiders who may read them can only think what a bad fix the farmers are bringing the country to, in changing the climate and impoverishing the land. But to show how needless those lamentations are, we will give a few facts and figures concerning the past and the future, for

How the world moves, and oats and wheat and barley grows, there's none better than the farmer knows.

In 1851 we had our first crop of fall wheat, and had to reap it by hand with a hook, to thresh it by hand with a flail, take it to market fourteen miles with oxen, and only get fifty cents per bushel for it. In 1891, our last crop that we have marketed, we cut with a binder, threshed by steam, and took it to market five miles with horses, and got ninety-five cents per bushel for it. About the same time I was living with a man in Vaughan, and he had two steers (beef) for sale, but there was no market for them. This same person, I have noticed in the ADVOCATE, had a sale of some thirty head of cattle a few months ago which realized an average of about \$130. In the spring of 1849, at Vendue, in the Gore of Toronto, I bought two four-year-old steers, good steers and well wintered, for \$40. This last spring, 1892, we sold three-year-old steers (beef) for about \$60 each, and one two-year-old for \$5.25 more than we paid for the two-year-olds forty-three years before. I mention those things more particularly that the rising generation may see that maybe it is not such a misfortune after all, as they have been led to think it was, that they were not born before their grandfathers were.

Then with respect to this question of having now to compete with the products of those vast prairies of the West and the coolie labor in the East, there are two sides to it, and to flourish off the one to make a point without touching on the other, is not business. England's consumption of wheat is nearly double what it was fifty years ago, and their home supply about one-half less.

In 1846 their consumption was about 152,200,000 bushels and their home supply about 142,200,000 bushels, therefore only requiring about 10,000,000 bushels from abroad. In 1892 their consumption is about 230,000,000 bushels and their home supply only about 70,000,000 bushels, requiring about 160,000,000 bushels from abroad. So that comparing the increase of demand with the increase of supply resolves the question of growing wheat to sell in favor of reasonably expecting as good prices in the future as in the past. And though Manitoba and the Northwest may have 20,000,000 bushels where there was none fifty years ago, it takes seven and a half times that amount to make up the increased demand. And, then, can 20,000,000 bushels be got out in reasonable time? It would make up 2,000 trains of twenty cars each, each car taking 500 bushels. And for ten of those trains to leave Winnipeg daily it would be 200 days before the last trains left, and allowing ten days for the round trip it would require 100 engines and 2,000 cars seven months to land that amount at the seaboard.

In the spring of 1870 we bought seed, and going to a farmer in Euphrasia who was known to have the best of wheat, we found that he had loaded up all he had to spare to take to Collingwood next morning, but said he would let us have what we wanted at seventy-five cents per bushel, though he was not sure he would get that in Collingwood. We got barley at forty cents and oats at twenty cents. This is as low as they are now, and farmers needed better prices then as well as they do now.

## Forestry.

(Continued from page 397.)

## PRACTICE.

**Soil and Site.**—The best soil for a seed-bed is a well drained loamy sand. This is suitable for all kinds of trees, and should be specially prepared if not found naturally; it may be so varied that for small and light seed there is added more sand, for heavy and large seed more loam. Manure is unnecessary, but whatever manure, compost or sod-ashes, is used to enrich the soil, must be thoroughly rotted and mixed in. The soil must be worked into thoroughly mellow condition, to a depth of 10 to 15 inches, free from stones, lumps, weeds, like the most carefully prepared garden bed.

For a small quantity of seedlings make boxes 4 to 6 inches deep, of a size convenient to handle when filled with soil; bore three or four half-inch holes in bottom for drainage, and fill with loamy sand.

The choice of a proper site for seed-bed often makes all the difference in the amount of after-care necessary and in the success. A well sheltered level spot within reach of water, with an eastern or southeastern aspect, protected against the scorching sun and drying winds by a wind-break or wall, is most suitable.

The dangers to the seed if left in the seed-bed through the winter make sowing in the spring the rule, except with those seeds which cannot be kept or are apt to spoil by keeping, and which should, if possible, be sown soon after ripening. Elm, soft maple, birch are therefore sown in June; alder, hard maple, linden, fir, etc., are best sown in fall; while conifers, which ripen late, are mostly kept till spring. Fall sowings sprout earlier in spring, and the seedlings are therefore more liable to danger from late spring frosts. Even temperature being most favorable for sprouting, the choice of time in spring varies according to the locality and the season when the weather becomes settled. Middle of April to May is probably a mean or average time.

**Quantity of Seed.**—The quantity of seed to be used on a green area, or the room needed for a given quantity of seed, depends on the size of the seed as well as on its quality. Consideration should also be given to the rapidity of development of the seedlings and the length of time they are to remain in the seed-bed. Deciduous trees require more room the first year than conifers. The number of seeds per pound allows a fair estimate of the comparative room required, making allowance for quality. (Poor

seed and of kinds which produce much immature seed, like elm and larch, must be sown more thickly.) The number of lineal feet of drill per ounce of seed, varying of course according to quality of seed, may be roughly stated as follows: Ash, maple, honey locust, cherry, and similar seeds, 20 to 25 feet drill per ounce; catalpa, elm, alder, birch, etc., 40 to 45 feet; pines (very variable in size) and spruces, from 30 to 60 feet, mostly the latter; firs, with a small per cent. of germinating seed, may be sown as thick as 1 ounce to 10 feet of drill, and larch, 1 ounce to 25 or 30 feet. Black locust, with a high per cent. of germination and vigorous development the first year, not less than 40 feet; one pound of chestnuts, acorns, hickory nuts, will require 10 to 12 feet drill; 1 pound of walnuts may require 5 feet.

**Method of Sowing.**—Sowing in drills is preferable to broadcast sowing, because it can be done more evenly and the plants can be more easily cared for by weeding, loosening the soil, mulching, thinning out, as well as more readily moved for transplanting.

A distance between the drills of 4 inches is sufficient for conifer seedlings remaining one or two years in the seed-bed; deciduous tree seeds, which develop rapidly during the first year, require a distance between the drills of 9 to 12 inches.

As to width of drill, one seeded so as to produce a single row of plants is preferable to a boarder drill with many plants; although more plants are grown on the same space in the latter case, they are as a rule not as strong and vigorously developed.

Make drills across the bed by pressing the soil down with the edge of a lath or board of proper width; or for deeper drills, with a stick or hoe or other suitable tool.

In sowing, a piece of cardboard bent at right angle or a trough made of two light strips of wood nailed lengthwise at right angle will do service in evenly distributing the seed.

The depth of the drill, or, what is the same, the depth to which the seed is to be covered, depends on the size of the seed.

The object of covering the seed, besides excluding the light and as a protection against the birds, etc., is to prevent the drying out of the seed and later of the plant germ as it pushes up. The covering must be thin enough to allow the air to penetrate to the seed, and the germ to push through to the light. Better too little than too much covering. *Too much cover is the death of many seeds,* and at least results in retarding germination, smaller number and weaker plants.

The following are the maximum depths to which the seeds mentioned may be covered with loose soil, and which may serve as a guide for other seeds:

Oak, chestnuts, 1½ to 2½ inches; maple ½ to ¾ of an inch; black locust (an exception to the rule) will stand and produce best results with a cover of 2 inches; alder ¼ to ½ of an inch; spruce, Scotch pine and larch, ¼ to ½ of an inch; Austrian pine ¼ of an inch; birch and elm as thin as possible (a cover of ¼ an inch prevents germination entirely.)

The drills may be covered to advantage with other material than the soil of the seed-bed, such as a garden mould mixed with sand, sod-ashes, sawdust, which keep loose and moist and afford additional plant food. The covering material is filled into drills, heaped full and then pressed down gently (firmed), to bring seed and soil into close contact, which helps to supply the moisture.

Fall sowings may be covered more heavily. A cover of sphagnum moss, powdered for small seeds, makes an excellent cover, being light and retaining moisture. But care must be taken to make this cover not too thick or to replace it with soil when the seed has germinated, in order to avoid the spindling growth to which the plantlet would be forced through the thick cover.

If the soil is in proper condition, fresh or moist, no watering is required, but if the water seems necessary it is better to apply it before sowing.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

**More Thorough Work.**

BY JOHN I. HOBSON.

My travels in all parts of Ontario, and the nature of the work I have been engaged in during the past ten or twelve years, have given me an opportunity of observing very closely, not only the practice of the average farmer, but of a large number of the most successful men in their profession in all parts of the province. It is needless to say that there are certain general principles underlying high-class farming, whatever the character of the soil or nature of the farming followed. One of the general principles is not to waste the fertility of the soil in producing plants which are of no value. It is very noticeable that in different sections as local conditions vary, that different systems will be followed, but in the end the high-class farmers all reach the same point; that is, their farms are kept clean and free from weeds.

Taking the stiff clays in the County of Halton, where fall wheat does well and where summer-fallowing has proved to be the best possible preparation for that crop, there we find the land baked so hard after harvest that surface cultivation is quite impracticable. Again, in some of the more loamy and open soils, such as are to be found in parts of Stormont, Dundas, and other counties in the east, also in those counties in the west which are watered by the Thames, a partial system of summer-fallowing, along with other good cultivation, is found to be all that is required to keep the land in good tilth. And by this means, if naturally fertile soils are kept clean, they will produce abundant crops. It would be foolish to say to owners of these lands that the only sound practice would be for them to follow the same system as that which has been found to answer so well in the County of Wellington, or in other parts of the province where the soil and conditions are well suited for mixed husbandry.

It is a lamentable fact (I use the word advisedly) that in the aggregate there is a vast area of land in this province, confined to no one section, which is fast becoming almost worthless, from no other cause than that it is allowed to be overrun with every noxious weed. Many of these farmers have found to their sorrow that once let twitch grass, ox-eye daisy and mustard get a firm hold on their land, and a weary fight is before them ere any of these are got rid of.

There can be no two opinions as to the importance of preventing these weeds from getting a firm footing on the farm; yet there is plenty of room for difference of opinion as to the best methods to adopt for cleaning the land when the weeds are once there.

The system which is now very generally followed by the best farmers on all soils, excepting on the hard baking clays, when growing fall wheat is made a special line of farming, is to depend a good deal on fall cultivation and the thorough working of hoed crops in early summer. It will be readily seen that in this way a great deal can be done and cheaply done in the way of destroying the seeds of noxious weeds; many of these weeds are reproduced from seed matured before the grain crop is harvested. As a consequence, much of the seed is lying on the surface of the ground. Now, if possible after harvest, or in fact whenever a field is cleared and time can be spared to plow with a thin furrow, a great many of these weed seeds are placed under favorable conditions for germination, and in this way may be destroyed; at the same time, those weeds which, like the Canada thistle, spread mainly from the root are in a great measure destroyed, for at no other season of the year can this work be so effectually done as during the first few weeks after harvest. In exceptional cases a second plowing a little deeper than the first, before finally ridging up, will be found to be of great benefit. When manure is applied in the fall, this system of shallow cultivation will be found to be a very effective way of destroying the seeds contained in it. The plan followed is to plow thinly as soon as practicable after harvest; harrow well and leave the field long enough for the seeds to sprout, then apply the manure and plow under only sufficiently deep to cover it. If this plan is followed, by the time it is ridged up later in the fall a great deal has

been done towards putting the land in good shape for next season.

Of course the success of this method of cleaning the land by fall cultivation will depend mainly upon its being judiciously carried out. We have all seen farmers working their fields to clear them of thistles when the land was muddy and the thistles hanging to the plow. It will take a long while to clean land in this way.

Next to fall cultivation there seems to be, on those farms suitable for growing root crops and corn (and the latter can be grown on almost every variety of soil found in Ontario), no more satisfactory or effectual way of keeping our farms free from weeds than the thorough cultivation of these crops. It also has the advantage that, generally speaking, every hour's work is more than paid for in the increased yield.

I would emphasize what I have said about doing the work thoroughly. There is a great tendency with many farmers to bestow too little labor in carrying out the operations of the farm. It is one of the mistakes made on many farms to do it in a slipshod manner. The successful men are those who pay close attention to every detail.

**Manitoba.**

BY ONTARIO FARMER.

To the Ontario farmer the first trip to the prairies of the Northwest is an experience both novel and interesting. Leaving by rail, the C. P. R. runs up the valley of the Upper Ottawa, thence across to North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, and thence through a rocky land to Lake Superior. This region is a very primitive one, and unless the miner can find riches in it, it will be of little use to our people. There is not much good farming land till within a short distance of Winnipeg—a growing city—the one which will grow with the growth of the Northwest. The prairie lands reached and examined, the first thing that the visitor observes is the thinness of the grass and the great abundance of wild flowers. There is no such grass on the prairie as we have in Ontario—no such green sward—no sod at all. The tufts of grass and the endless variety of flowers have room to grow, and do not need to jostle each other in the struggle for existence. And there will be a flower for each tuft of grass, and the black, loamy soil shows between. This is the order everywhere on the dry prairie. The cattle seem to eat and relish many of the wild flowers—indeed, it would be a difficult thing for animals to cull the grass and leave all the flowers. Where this is cut for hay, quite one-half—often more—of the bulk and weight of the crop consists of these wild flowers. The hay thus made is said to be nutritious and relished by the stock. The soil is a black loam, rich and friable. It is well adapted for large yields of wheat and other spring grains—it is a soil for wheat. Roots and vegetables do exceedingly well upon it. It is easily worked, and gives a large return. Visiting the last days of July, the wheat was looking well, but later than in Ontario, and on account of the dry season was short in the straw, but promising a good yield of grain. Oats and barley were also looking well. There is in many cases a depth of several feet of this black, rich soil, but the depth varies; some places it may be four feet, and again in a mile or two not more than as many inches. In some sections there are no stones for miles; in others a few small boulders, much weather-worn, are found—perhaps one in a rod. While it is claimed that this soil will stand cropping with wheat for many years without manure—and without loss of fertility, as far as one could judge—it responds well to moderate dressings of barnyard manure, and the good results were very well marked. Hay cutting was in order on the sloughs at this time, and fairly good hay it was, but quite different from our timothy and clover. These have been tried. I saw one excellent crop of timothy, but clover does not seem to do well; the hay of the country is wild marsh grass. A slough is a slight depression in the level prairie, where the water gathers in the spring and the ground remains damp. They are firm enough to cut over, and not at all like our soft swamp. The wild flowers do not do well with the damp, and the marsh grasses have it all their own way on these sloughs; and as red-top

grows well in many of them, it makes a very fair quality of hay—plentiful and cheap.

The land is a goodly land, but it has a few slight drawbacks. First of these is frost. An August frost is the dread of Manitoba farmers. They have happily escaped this year, but they live in dread of it. The land is not well watered in many sections. Coulees are found here and there. A coulee is a depression in the ground worn by the water of spring freshets, drying up here and there during the summer. Farmers throw a dam across, and keep what rainfall they can for their stock. Well water can usually be got at moderate depths, and of fair quality (except where there is alkali in the soil). Houses in the country are generally small, but moderately comfortable for a new country; stables are frequently only moderate, but there are some very good ones. There are no barns, and there is very little fencing. Stock at grass have to be herded or tethered. Most farmers have a field near the house, enclosed by two or more strands of barbed wire on slender posts, to keep the stock in at night. But there is no attempt at fencing the immense wheat fields, and stock has to be herded till the grain is off the ground. The wheat is threshed in the field, and usually drawn at once to the elevator and sold; but many have more or less granary room. There seems a great lack of implement sheds. It must be a loss to Manitoba farmers to have valuable farm tools, binders, etc., standing out during all seasons. Even if they had but a covering of poles and straw, it would keep off the sun and help to preserve them.

There is very little mixed farming; there is great need of a gradual change in this respect. With stock the frost would not be so much feared, and the profits might in time equal the returns from wheat. There is more land under wheat than has been properly put in. The first sown grain has the best chance. It will be first ripe, and usually will give the best yield. With such large areas to cover, the farmer is tempted to keep on sowing after the safe point is passed, in hope that the frost will keep off *this* year. It seems doubtful if this will pay; a moderate acreage, well put in, would seem to promise the best returns. Weeds are a pest. We have enough of them in Ontario, but they are far worse in Manitoba. Summerfallowing should be practised every three or four years, to keep down the weeds. Pig-weed, French or stink weed, and many others, have to be fought, and make harvesting and threshing much more difficult than if the fields were clean. The rich soil is as favorable to weed growth as to wheat, and the farmers' fight with weeds in Manitoba will be a long, trying one. The land is splendidly adapted to wheat, but stock farmers have also done well; and where dairying has been tried, it promises to pay quite as well as in the older provinces. For winter feed of stock, there is always plenty of straw, hay is easily made, roots grow well, and when carefully stored keep all right. Frozen and inferior wheat is always cheap, and with other grain makes a good ration for any stock. Where fencing can be done cheaply, there seems to be a good opening for the stock or dairy farm, conducted as an addendum to the great wheat crop.

The monster cheese which has been manufactured for the World's Fair, Chicago, under the supervision of Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is reported to be very fine in flavor, and remarkably good in texture. The cheese weighs 22,000 pounds, and contains the curd of one day's milk supplied by 10,000 cows.

An improved method of preserving meat and other provisions on board ship by cool chambers has recently been introduced. The new machinery which was under inspection at the docks a few days ago is intended for the New Zealand trade. The novelty consists in circulating the current of fresh, cool air through or around the produce as the case may be, instead of the air remaining stagnant during the voyage, thus rendering it liable to get foul. Fresh air is pumped in at the bottom of the cooling chamber, and is carried off at the top by means of suction, while at the same time the temperature is kept at a very low degree.

### Agricultural Implements at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition

The exhibit of agricultural implements at the Toronto Industrial was, like every other department, better than ever before. We will review some of the most meritorious of these exhibits.

On entering the hall the first exhibit was that of Coulthard & Scott, Oshawa, Ont., who exhibited their famous grain drill, the Champion; also disc and diamond harrows, the latter an improvement over the ordinary make. Next in order was the Cockshutt Plow Co., of Brantford, who made a splendid display of one and two-furrow riding and also walking plows. This firm was the first in Ontario to bring out a really serviceable riding plow; their cultivator, which closely resembles the famous Planet Junior, is an excellent implement. Their goods were well made and finely finished.

The Wilkinson Plow Co., of West Toronto Junction, Ont., made a very fine display of double and single riding and walking plows, double mould-board plows, cultivators and steel scrapers, and wheelbarrows. The plows are made in all sorts of patterns, and guaranteed to clean in any soil and under all conditions. Farmers speak highly of the goods put out by this firm. The gentleman in charge assured us that their riding plow drew lighter on hard ground than a walking plow. His firm had made a test, using a dynamometer to determine this point. This firm make a specialty of narrow-bottom plows with full boards.

Mr. Geo. Ross, Petrolia, Ont., was out with an entirely new and unique sulky plow, which possessed many advantages and features quite new. It can be used equally well as a one, two, or three-furrow plow; from appearance it should run lightly, is easily turned and brought into place, and should do excellent work if the boards and points are as hard and good as they are claimed to be. We will endeavor to see this implement in the field and report it fully.

T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ont., had on exhibition two of his Dale Pivoted Land Rollers, by far the best implement of the kind manufactured. He also showed an excellent turnip pulper, which had a useful attachment to prevent the turnips clogging. This gentleman also showed one and two-furrow walking plows.

Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont., exhibited plows, harrows, scrapers, double mould-board plows, and their Royal Steam Feed Heater, a coal-burning furnace for cooking food by steam. It is cheap, easily controlled, and said to be very effectual. This firm make a specialty of the Queen Cultivator, a horse hoe built to resemble the Planet Junior, and it is a first-rate implement.

The Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr, Ont., made a very large display of excellent machinery, which occupied a space fifty-six by forty-five feet. Thirty different implements were included in this exhibit, viz.:—Binders, mowers, horse-rakes, horse-powers, grain grinders or crushers, turnip cutters or pulpers. Their large Excelsior turnip cutter is one of the best, if not the best and most durable made. The same may be said of their ensilage cutter. One of the most useful devices at the exhibition was the barrel or box truck shown by this firm; by it a man or boy can easily pick up a barrel of water or a box of grain or food of equal weight, and convey it away as easily as he would a pail of water or a half bushel of turnips. Their circular saw for wood sawing is a splendid implement. We advise our readers to write this firm for their catalogue. Their works were opened in 1847, and have run continuously ever since. They deal directly with farmers, have no commission agents in Ontario west of Ottawa. This venture has proved a success; they now sell to farmers at wholesale prices. Next to this exhibit was McCormick's Bindlochine, a light and curious looking binder, that attracted a good deal of attention, and received much favorable comment. The machine exhibited had cut grain in various parts of the province, and, if we are to judge by the testimonials printed and distributed, did exceedingly good work. We should not be surprised if this is not the coming binder.

James Provan, Oshawa, exhibited his well-known rod horse fork, or pitching machine, as some call it. It is so well known that it needs no words of commendation. A horse-fork has become almost indispensable, as slings are now attached which handle sheaves in a very satisfactory manner. Having used it for several years, we have no improvements to suggest. Mr. Provan has also invented a really good car for use on a wooden track.

The Mercer Company, of Alliston, Ont., showed two of their canvasless binders, a new machine of great merit. The manufacturers claim the following superior points of merit:—Simplest knottor, only four working parts; simplest transport, attached and detached without removing a bolt; steel conveyor and elevator tables, steel elevator rakes; strongest steel frame—only three pieces; large and broad main drive wheel, light draft, interchangeable journals, less journals, fewer oil holes, oil holes on outside of machine.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont., made a very large and fine display, consisting of mowers, binders, reapers, turnip cutters and pulpers, riding and walking plows and sulky rakes. These implements presented a very fine appearance, being well made and splendidly finished. Their mowers alone were a most attractive display. Among the harrows was a new and excellent implement, the teeth of which could be by means of a lever be instantly and easily set in any desirable angle, either forward or backward. This implement is lightly but strongly made, and should certainly meet with ready sale. It will be very valuable as a smoothing harrow to cultivate corn, grain and potatoes and free them from weeds. This firm makes a specialty of mowers. A new feature they have added to their machines is one enabling the driver to lift the bar with his foot as a horse-rake is dumped. The cutter bar of these machines varies from 4½ ft. to 6 ft. in length. Those cutting 6 ft. are made heavier throughout, and have larger wheels; all have four ratchets in each wheel, instead of two, so that the knife starts as soon as the wheel moves.

Along side of this exhibit was a three-horse equalizer shown by Mr. Evans, of Bond Head. The horses all draw from the centre of the tongue; the draught is equal on each horse. It has several other points of superiority.

Neely & Durand, Dorchester Station, Ont., show hay and grain elevators, or horse forks and slings as they are generally known. This also was a strong, useful device, and we have no doubt will do good work.

John Grout, Grimsby, Ont., exhibited riding and walking plows, mowers and an excellent cultivator.

The Mowat Manufacturing Co., of Whitby, Ont., showed Turnbull's light binder, an implement possessing altogether new features. The manufacturers claim many advantages for it, and their claims are endorsed by numerous testimonials. This firm also manufactures Clokey's Centre Cut Mowers, a very superior machine of unique design. It is an entirely new departure from all the recognized standards, involving new principles of mechanism and construction. The manufacturers claim the following points of superiority:—Positive and perfect cut under all conditions of surface or grass; superiority of construction, durability, facility of management, and the lightest draft machine ever invented.

J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora, Ont., occupied a space 50x60 feet, exhibiting thirty-five different implements, including binders, ensilage cutters, turnip cutters and pulpers. Among their display was their well-known grain crusher, the best for farmers' use made, especially if the work is to be done by horse-power. This firm also makes a specialty of high class plows, which they warrant to clean in any soil. Their exhibit embraced eleven different styles of walking plows and double and single riding plows. The latter two are built on the same principle as the celebrated Cockshutt J. G. C. All their goods are splendidly made and finished, nothing but the very best material being used in their construction. These gentlemen, though having no interest in the Petch's stubble reliver, speak very highly of it.

The stubble reliver is a roller, standing in

an upright position in front of the coulter. It can be attached to any plow in one minute, without any alterations. It is adjustable, and can be placed in such a position as to effectually remove all obstructions, such as wet stubble, manure, sods, grass, quick grass, clover, etc., etc. It was used in a field of heavy oat stubble, with half an inch of snow on the ground, as a test. It failed to clog once during the day's plowing. The plow would clog twelve to fifteen times each round without the reliver. This device is manufactured by A. J. & C. A. Petch, Aurora, and is highly recommended by all who have used it.

M. T. Buchanan, Ingersoll, Ont., showed his well-known pitching machine, or horse-fork and slings.

The Waterous Co., Brantford, Ont., made a wonderful display of heavy machinery, including steam fire engines, hook and ladder trucks, Preston aerial truck, saw mill carriages, mill dogs and saw mill machinery, a full line of friction grip pulleys, French buhrstone choppers, champion threshing engines, also a full line of pressed brick machinery.

Wortman & Ward, London, Ont., exhibited their spade and disc harrows in three sizes, also their pumping windmills and moveable pumps for threshers' use.

Tolton Bros., Guelph, Ont., show a full line of pea harvesters, turnip cutters, and a new iron harrow so arranged that each row of teeth acted independently and adjusted themselves to the inequalities of the ground.

Richardson & Webster, St. Mary's, Ont., had on exhibition a capital lot of ensilage and straw cutters, a very nice horse-power, suitable for farm use, gang presses for cheese, and a full line of dairy supplies, including vats, presses and Babcock testers.

The J. W. Mann Co., Brockville, Ont., showed their well-known seeder with spring tooth harrow attached, and also showed an attachment of light spring steel made to fit on the points of the teeth of any spring tooth cultivator, enabling the machine to thoroughly cut all the ground, thus destroying all the thistles and weeds. This is a splendid device, and is sold at a low price, viz., \$6.50 per set.

Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, Ont., occupied a space 43 by 65 ft. Their exhibit was a most handsome one, all the implements being substantially built and finely finished. Their No. 47 drill is said to be one of the best built in Canada. Their new No. 8 binder is built almost entirely of steel, all boxing being of brass and interchangeable, thus making the machine practically indestructible. This machine is a great improvement on their old binder. Their spring tooth cultivator is an improved machine. The makers claim for it that it will do a given amount of work more easily than any other cultivator in the market.

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, Ont., made a fine display of binders, reapers, mowers, horse-rakes and plows, all well finished and substantial.

The Massey-Harris Co. exhibited 42 implements, making one of the grandest displays ever made by any firm in America.

John Abell, Toronto, Ont., made a large and fine display of flour mill machinery, threshers and powers of various descriptions, ranging from the great Advance, for prairie use, to the Little Giant Thresher, run by a two-horse tread power.

B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont., were out with rollers, turnip drills, slicers and pulpers, ensilage and straw cutters, bag trucks, mowers, walking plows, double mouldboard plows, side hill plows, an excellent cultivator, also a tread power, claimed to be one of the best manufactured.

D. McKenzie, of St. Thomas, Ont., had one of his automatic tile ditching machines on exhibition. From the general appearance of the machine, and from what we know and have heard, we believe he has one of the best tile ditching machines on the continent.

James F. Sutherland, Mount Brydges, Ont., exhibited his justly celebrated Monarch fanning mill and bagger. The originators of this mill, with true inventive genius, set about the construction of a machine embodying entirely new principles. It is remarkable, not only for the range and variety of its work, but for its truly wonderful rapidity of execution, and the perfection attained in separating and grading, doing

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all at the same time. The maker claims that this mill separates and grades oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, peas, beans, corn, clover and timothy. It takes out every grain of cockle, chaff, rye, oats, pigeon-weed, mustard, plantain, and all foul seeds and broken grains of wheat, and at the same time makes the second class or market wheat perfectly merchantable.

E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ont., showed a very serviceable and exceedingly light running mill, made of good material and well put together.

Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont., showed a full line of his Chatham Fanning Mills, 30,000 of which are now in use. In speaking of his mills Mr. Campbell said:—I wish to draw the attention of the farmers to the superiority of the Chatham Fanning Mill, and when I state as a fact that I have sold on an average 16 mills every working day for two years in the Province of Ontario, it speaks in louder terms than any words I can use. In 1890 I sold over 4,300 mills, and in 1891 I went over the same ground and sold nearly 5,000 mills—9,000 in the two years. There must be merit to back up the mill, or it could not be done. The bagging attachment is also fast growing in favor. I only started to manufacture baggers four years ago. The first year I made 25; the next year 600; the following year 1,600, and in 1891 I sold over 3,000.

Fencing is always a subject which interests agriculturalists. At Toronto this year several patent wire fences were exhibited. None, however, seemed to us of practical value except the dead lock, manufactured by the Jones National Fence Co., of Columbus, Ohio, U.S. This, in our judgment, was by far the best patent fence ever shown in Ontario—cheap, durable and easily constructed. It doubtless will revolutionize fence building. We hope at a future date to write more fully of it.

Among the windmills nothing specially new was shown. Several firms, whose advertisements will be found in our columns, made displays.

The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., of Oshawa, showed several different styles of their patent steel shingles.

The Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto, have a small office on the grounds built entirely of sheet steel siding and Eastlake steel shingles.

The Mica Roofing Co., of Hamilton, also exhibited mica roofing, which they claim to be fire and water proof.

#### Fruit in Manitoba.

Let the skeptics who say that apples will not grow in this country put this in their pipes and smoke it! Mr. J. F. Rowe, photographer, showed us two large, fine looking apples that he had taken from a tree in his garden. The tree is a Duchess of Oldenburg, and was set out a year ago last spring. Early this season it was covered with blossoms, and fifteen apples formed on it. The tree is not large, and, fearing that so many would injure it, Mr. Rowe allowed only two to come to maturity, but they are beauties, and should convince the most skeptical that apples will grow in Manitoba as well as Ontario. Mr. Rowe has the apples on exhibition in his window.—[Portage la Prairie Review.]

The following varieties of fruits, grown in the garden of Mr. Thomas Frankland, Stonewall, have been on view at the provincial immigration office, Winnipeg:—Seedling crabs, Russian apples, six varieties of plums, vegetable peach, garden lemon, ground cherries, nest-egg gourds and peanuts. We might add that Agent Smith's display of fruits, vegetables, etc., was one of the finest ever seen in the province, and was witnessed by hundreds of citizens as well as visitors in this country.

A special feature of the fall fair at Austin Man., was the native apples grown by Mr. David Hall. There were ten perfectly mature apples, grown on two trees that had survived the severity of last winter.

#### P. E. I. Provincial Exhibition.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The annual P. E. Island Provincial Exhibition of 1892 was a grand success. The number of entries in nearly all the classes for live stock, and in the other main departments of the show, was most gratifying. The weather during the four days of the show was all that could be desired, while the number of visitors attending the fair was the largest that ever attended a Provincial Exhibition in this province. On the third day, which was announced to be the best attended, it was estimated that there was fully ten thousand people on the ground. This is quite a large gathering for this small province, and will give an idea of the interest taken in the exhibition. As the admission tickets were 25 cents for ladies and 50 cents for gentlemen, the gate receipts footed up quite a snug sum, and will doubtless give the shareholders a dividend for which they have waited in vain for several years, and should enable the directors to enlarge the prize list next year. The exhibition this year was held from Sept. 27th to 30th, a week earlier than previous years, and it was contended by some to be a fortnight too early, but we got through our harvest unusually early this year, and the time proved to be well chosen. The number of entries of horses was somewhat over 200, standard-breds and carriage horses predominating. In these classes there was very strong competition, and there was a decided improvement over the exhibit of former years. In the classes for Heavy Draught, Shire, Clydesdales and Percherons the competition was meagre, and the quality of those shown was hardly up to former years. There seems to be a lack of enthusiasm in the breeding and feeding of heavy horses just now, owing to the depression in prices for this class. The show of cattle was quite up to, if not excelling that of former years. In Shorthorns the females shown were good, but the bulls, especially aged ones, were inferior. There is plenty of room for improvement in this class. The Ayrshires were a fair lot throughout, some real good bulls and females being shown. But the most creditable show of cattle of the whole exhibit was the two competing herds of Herefords; the first prize herd, belonging to Mr. Frank Nelson, of Cornwall, was a credit to their owner. The females were as smooth a lot of cattle as one could wish to see, and they were in the pink of condition. The bull at the head of the herd is individually first-class, and his breeding superb. The second herd was the property of Hon. John Yeo, of Bideford. His cows were larger, but not as smooth as Mr. Nelson's, and the bull at the head of the herd was inferior.

In sheep the competition was very keen, and the whole exhibit was far ahead in quality of that of any previous year. In numbers the Shropshires had the advantage, but in quality the Leicesters were away ahead. The judge, one of your Ontario breeders, said they were a credit to the province, and a hard lot to beat anywhere. Perhaps the strongest section in this class was that of shearing rams, in which twelve of the best ever shown here were brought forward. The judge, after a long deliberation, gave the red and blue tickets to Wm. Clark, North Wiltshire, who showed two excellent rams. The honors in this class were pretty evenly divided between Henry Lane, Albert Boswall and Wm. Clark, Mr. Boswall getting first prize for best flock.

Pigs were the best ever seen here, and superior to that of previous years, both in regard to numbers and individual merit. The pens were full to crowding, and it is evident that more room will have to be provided. Berkshires were slightly in advance as regards numbers, and were a fair lot throughout. The leading exhibitors and chief prize-takers in this class were Messrs. S. W. Drake and Geo. Drake. The Improved

Yorkshires were a creditable lot, both in number and quality. Aged sows were a particularly grand class, some splendid animals competing. The chief exhibitors in Yorkshires were Messrs. Geo. J. Wright and Wm. Clark.

The poultry exhibit was never equalled here. Every coop in the building was filled, and some exhibits could not get room. This building will also have to be enlarged, if exhibitors are to be treated fairly. In most of the sections the quality of the birds shown was very fine, but the Light Brahmas and Silver Laced Wyandottes were particularly so.

In the main building the show was good. In the various departments of roots, vegetables and cereals, and also in the dairy department, the number and quality of the exhibits was most encouraging. The display of fruit was certainly worthy of special mention. It was a surprise, not only to visitors from abroad, but also to ourselves. The show of grapes, pears and plums was good, while the display of apples was grand. The Alexanders were of enormous size. The Duchesses of Oldenburgh were perhaps ahead, both as regards number and in the quality of the exhibits. But we will not particularize. Suffice it to say that the exhibit of apples should teach us that our import trade of apples might be stopped at once, if our farmers would turn their attention a little more to this important branch of farming.

#### The Dairy, Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibits at the Western Fair.

While the quantity of cheese shown at the Western Fair was not so large as last year, yet the quality was exceptionally good, and there were parcels of cheese shown that would be a credit to the exhibit at Chicago next year.

In butter the display was really very fine, and far in advance of last year, and competition was keen, both among the dairy classes and creamery as well. The special prizes, both for butter and cheese, no doubt helped to bring out these fine displays. The exhibitors and directors of the fair are indebted to the chairman of this department for securing so many special prizes in that department.

A very interesting, instructive and attractive feature in the dairy hall was the large and attractive display of dairy goods and dairy machinery and appliances shown by Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., of London. The Alexandra Separator was shown in all its sizes, from the Little Hand No. 8, which will separate from twenty-five to thirty gallons per hour, up to the No. 1, whose capacity is three hundred to three hundred and fifty gallons per hour. Hundreds of dairymen, dairywomen and farmers saw these machines for the first time in their lives, and the expressions of surprise and wonder were many and amusing. To anyone who has not read much about these machines, and who does not understand the principles of centrifugal force, these machines are a great mystery and curiosity. The Babcock Tester also came in for a share of comment and wonder. The above firm have had a large demand for these machines the past season, and no doubt the demand will still continue, for every cheesefactory, every creamery, and in fact every dairyman who wants to improve his herd of cows as milkers, should buy one.

Parchment paper for wrapping butter, lining tubs, etc., was also much sought after and enquired about. This is something that every dairywoman who makes butter for market should have.

In the agricultural hall the display of roots and vegetables was not what it should have been. This was due to the fact that, the season being unfavorable for the growth of roots, etc., farmers and gardeners were indifferent about making exhibits. But this is something that we do not understand, nor can we see why they should not take the same trouble in a poor year

as in a good one. An exhibitor's chances of winning prizes are just as good when roots are poor as when they are unusually good, for, as a rule, if one has good roots all are likely to have the same, and *vice versa*.

The display of honey was very fine, there being some ten or twelve tons in the building. This is becoming quite an important industry. One exhibitor informed the writer that he had over two hundred hives or skips, and would have about three hundred next year. He keeps about one hundred in a place, and one lot of about one hundred had made him some 7,000 pounds of honey this season.

The special prize of \$25 for the best and largest collection of roots, offered by John S. Pearce & Co., of this city, brought out a pretty fair competition, but the work of the judge was not at all satisfactory. His judgment was very severely criticized by all who took the trouble to examine and compare the several exhibits.

The Indians made a good and creditable display of roots and vegetables, together with specimens of their handiwork and craft, the squaws showing a lot of creditable needle and other work.

The horticultural hall contained some very fine and rare specimens of plants and flowers, but there is a great lack of interest and enterprise shown by the florists of this city in making any effort to make this most important and attractive department what it should be. They all seem to be pretty much of one mind and bent about this matter, and seem to take no interest and pride in trying to make the exhibition of plants and flowers interesting and instructive to the visitors. It seems a very great pity that there should be this lack and indifference, not only for the sake of the fair, but in their own interest and for their own sake. This department should be and could be made one of the most interesting and attractive features of the Western Fair by a little effort on the part of the florists. Why don't they do this? Are they so short sighted and indifferent to their own interests? As an advertising medium it is well worth the labor and expenditure.

#### The Montreal Exposition.

The Quebec Provincial Exposition, which opened on the 15th of September, was the most successful ever held in the city of Montreal. It was well patronized throughout, it being estimated that as high as sixty thousand persons visited the grounds in a day. The agricultural implements and machinery were exhibited in full motion. The Horticultural Hall was well filled, and worthy of special notice, particularly for the taste displayed in the arrangement of the plants and flowers. There was also a good collection of grains and vegetables. One of the most interesting and instructive object lessons to be seen on the grounds, and one which we had not noticed at any other exhibition, was the practical curing of ensilage. A silo of fair dimensions was constructed at the lower end of the stables; two ensilage cutters driven by tread power filled it with corn during the exhibition week. A large number of visitors availed themselves of this opportunity of viewing the actual filling of a silo.

Another interesting place, especially to those fond of history, was the Antiquarian and Historical Hall. This building is devoted to exhibits in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the city of Montreal. The articles exhibited formed a complete history of Canada since 1608, and included many valuable relics never before exposed to view. There were portraits of the Intendants of New France, the French and English Governors, and of many other persons who have performed their part in forming the destinies of Canada; also a good collection of antiquities, coins, relics, curiosities and ancient documents of great value.

#### STOCK.

The show of stock was exceedingly good. One Ontario breeder was heard to say that in this department the show equalled that of Toronto. The number of animals much exceeded that of any other year, all the available space being filled at an early date, and new stables had to be erected

to accommodate the immense entry in this department, this locality being most creditably represented in all the live stock classes, while these were supplemented by the majority of the prize-winners from the Industrial.

#### HORSES

The exhibit in the light classes was full, while that of the heavy breeds was well brought out.

In Thoroughbreds Dawes & Co., Lachine, had a fine exhibit, together with Irving & Brown, Winchester.

The carriage class was well represented, and the prizes appeared to have been evenly distributed among a number of exhibitors, of which Robert Ness (Howick, P. Q.) and Irving & Brown carried off the principal winnings in the breeding sections.

Hackneys.—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, made a good show of Hackneys. Both stallions as well as the grand mares he exhibits were especially admired.

In English Shire horses Messrs. Dawes & Co. swept everything.

Clydesdales were well represented, and the principal exhibitors were Robert Ness, Howick; A. Bell, Trout River; Thos. Irving, Montreal; D. Brims, Athalstan, and T. Cairns, Athalstan.

Percherons.—This class came up well to the front. Especially was the exhibit of the Haras National Company, Montreal, particularly admired; while that of Frank H. Black, of Amherst N. S., was of good quality.

#### CATTLE.

Ayrshires were by far the strongest class in dairy cattle, thus keeping up the claim that this part of Canada is the home of the Ayrshires. In several cases we noticed as many as twenty-five head in the ring at a time. The chief exhibitors were Morton & Sons, Hamilton; W. C. Edwards & Co., North Nation Mills; J. & D. Drummond, Petite Cote; R. Robinson, Howick; T. Irving, Montreal; D. McLachlan; W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, and others.

Guernseys were chiefly represented by the herds of J. N. Greenshields, Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q.; and S. A. Fisher, Knowlton. The former gentleman made a magnificent display, and succeeded in taking the majority of the prizes offered.

Durhams.—This favorite breed was out in full numbers and were of the best quality. The prizes were divided between the herds of W. C. Edwards, Rockland; J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill; W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle; H. & W. Smith, Hay; D. Brims, Athalstan; H. J. Elliott, Danville; J. Currie, Everton, Ont.; J. Oak & Son, Alvinston; D. P. McPhail, Vernon, P. Q.

Herefords.—This breed was represented by the herds of H. & D. Smith, Compton, P. Q.; Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q., and F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.

Polled-Angus.—Dr. Craik, Montreal; Dawes & Co., Lachine; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, all showed capital specimens of this breed.

Galloways.—In this class D. McCrae, Guelph, carried off most of the prizes, though disputed in a number of cases by a young breeder, J. Neilson, Lyn, Ont.

Jerseys.—The herds in this breed belonged to Dawes & Co., Lachine; Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; Mrs. Crossin, Compton; W. A. Reaburn, St. Anne's.

Devons.—Messrs. Rudd, of Eden Mills, showed the only herd of Devons on the grounds.

Holsteins.—The principal herds on exhibition were those of J. C. McNiven & Sons, Winona, Ont.; J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills; A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.

Other Breeds.—E. A. Globenshy showed a pretty herd of Brittany dairy cattle. There was a herd of Kerry cattle, and also one of West Highland cattle on exhibition.

#### SHEEP.

There was a very fine show of sheep, including one breed which we rarely see in this country, the Black Faced Highland sheep of Scotland.

Cotswolds.—The principal exhibitors in this department were James Main, Milton; John Thompson, Uxbridge; R. St. Dennis, St. North, and others.

Leicesters.—John Kelly, Shakespeare, received the most of the honors. Other exhibitors were David Baxter, North Georgetown; J. & D. Pringle, Huntington; Robert Allan, Melbourne.

Lincolns.—In this breed Gibson & Walker, of Denfield and Ilderton, Ont., had the only flock on exhibition, although E. Oumet, St. Frances de la Salle, showed a few good specimens.

Shropshires.—The exhibitors were J. N. Greenshields, Danville; F. S. Weatherall, Compton; John Campbell, Hon. M. H. Cochrane—the former gentleman having just arrived with a fresh importation for this exhibition.

Oxfords.—This breed was only represented by J. A. Neilson, who had a full representation.

Southdowns.—T. C. Douglas, Galt; John Jackson & Sons, Abington, and R. Shaw, Glanford Station, showed specimens of this breed.

Merinos.—The prizes were taken by W. & B. Deo, New Sarum, and W. & J. C. Smith.

Dorset Horns.—In this class the awards were evenly divided between McGillivray & Tazewell, Uxbridge, and T. W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

#### SWINE.

In Berkshires the principal exhibitors were S. Coxworth, Claremont; Geo. Green, Fairview, and others.

Suffolks were shown by R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, and Joseph Featherstone, Springfield.

Chester Whites.—D. DeCoursey and H. George & Sons showed representatives of this breed.

Poland Chinas were exhibited by H. George & Sons and W. & C. Smith.

Yorkshires.—J. N. Greenshields was again to the front with a fresh importation. Joseph Featherstone was also an exhibitor.

#### The Midland and Central Fair at Kingston.

In late years it has been claimed that this city and locality has not given sufficient encouragement in point of attendance to justify any association holding an annual exhibition, therefore last season no show was held. However, if one could judge by the crowd that visited the grounds during this year's show, we think a different verdict might be arrived at, and we hope that the financial success of this year will enable the association to see their way to present a more attractive prize list in the live stock classes, and in the sections devoted to farm products.

Many complaints were also made in the rules and regulations relative to the length of time that the stock had to be on exhibition, and this doubtless had much to do with the small entry in the cattle and sheep classes. But from what we heard from members of the committee, grievances of this and other descriptions will be rectified before another show season is entered upon, at which time we hope to see much larger and better filled classes and sections.

In this part of the province, as elsewhere, the light-legged horses are in the largest numbers, and a number of good specimens were to be seen, the attractions of the fair being chiefly in the line of speed, at the trot and under saddle, in which several well contested events came off each day.

Altogether, as far as the representation in the breeding ranks, there was not by any means a large turnout, although some beautiful young things were on the ground, displaying in each case that properly conducted breeding is not by any means overlooked in this vicinity.

In the different classes of breeds of cattle there was but a meagre turnout. In the Short-horn class, which it is customary to place first in



the cattle department, only one herd was shown by Messrs. Fair & Sons, of Kingston.

One herd of Herefords was all that came out in this class, and these were eight head shown by Mr. T. A. Bonisteel, Bay Side Stock Farm, Bay Side, Ont., and consisted of a two-year-old bull, yearling bull, bull calf, a four-year-old cow, a three-year-old cow, yearling heifer and heifer calf.

Mr. James A. Neilson, Lyn, showed a herd of Galloways numbering eight head, in which was an aged bull, yearling bull and bull calf, an aged and three-year-old cow, one each of two-year and one-year-old heifers and one heifer calf.

By far the best exhibition was in the Ayrshire class, four herds being represented by a large number of animals in each section.

Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., had twenty head on exhibition, at the head of which was a particularly thick, smoothly formed aged bull, which carried first place. He also won first and second on bull calves, first on the two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calves, and a prize on heifer calves.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie Stock Yards, Seymore, Ont., also made a good display, and won first on two-year-old bull, first on yearling bull, first and second on aged cow, first on three-year-old heifer.

Mr. Nichol, Catarqui, was also quite a successful exhibitor, and won several prizes.

Mr. Alfred Brown, Bethel, also had a few head of choice Ayrshire cattle on the ground, and, although a young breeder, he bids fair to rapidly come to the front.

Only one herd of Jersey cattle were forward. These were a representative lot from the herd of Mr. George S. Osborne, Kingston. The two-year-old bull, which is at the head of this gentleman's herd, is a beautiful specimen of the breed, and should be a likely candidate for honors another year. Mr. Osborne had several remarkably smooth cows of capital breeding type on the ground, and heifers that are, if anything, still further in advance. This herd also won a prize on best four calves, which were a particularly good lot.

Mr. W. C. Rothwell, Collins Bay, showed a herd of Holsteins, the only ones on exhibition, and was comprised of one two-year-old bull, a three-year cow, a two and one-year heifer, and two heifer calves.

In sheep, specimens of each of the best known mutton breeds were on the grounds. Mr. C. W. and Mrs. M. E. Neville, Newburgh, competed for honors in Cotswold classes, and in each of the sections exhibited some meritorious animals. The former showed an aged ram of good type, shearing rams and ram lamb, and the latter also showed in the above sections, and the prizes were pretty evenly divided.

The ewes in all three sections, including aged ewes, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, were in better form, and some exceedingly useful specimens were brought out. The prizes were again divided between the beforementioned parties. About the same number was exhibited in the Leicester class, and the prizes were given to Mr. C. W. Neville and Mrs. M. E. Neville, as in the former breed.

Oxford-Downs were all in the hands of Mr. Jas. A. Neilson, who had some very good sheep on exhibition.

Several head of Shropshires and Southdowns were also on exhibit.

The poultry department was the only one in which a full entry had been made, and some really fine specimens were exhibited.

#### Ottawa Central Exhibition.

This exhibition was a grand success in every particular. The attendance was larger than that of other years, while a large number of temporary stalls had to be erected to accommodate the exhibitors of cattle. There was a fine display of fruit, grain, and vegetables. The Horticultural Hall was very tastefully arranged and decorated throughout.

#### HORSES.

This department was exceedingly well brought out. In Blood horses Robt. Davies' Mikado was again first, for the third time this season, this gentleman also winning largely in other sections. Among the local studs were those of A. C. Burgess, Carleton Place, and Irving & Brown, of Winchester. In the carriage horses Messrs. Irving & Brown, R. Ness, Howich, and C. D. Smith, Fairfield Plains, were among the prize-winners. In standard-bred horses A. C. Burgess, Dr. Preston and Robt. Davies carried a number of winnings. Graham Bros' Hackneys carried all before them, with the one exception of D. McPhail, Vernon. In the Heavy Draught R. Davies' Energy was again first in aged section, with Thomas Good winning first in three-year-olds and R. Ness second, and Graham Bros., Claremont, first in two-year olds. In mares and fillies R. Davies was again equally as successful as has been the case at former shows.

#### CATTLE.

The display of cattle at the Ottawa fair this year was decidedly the best that has been seen there since the show was inaugurated. It was larger and better in most of the classes than at Toronto exhibition, the bulk of the stock at Toronto having gone east to attend the shows at Montreal and Ottawa. These were supplemented by a number of first-class herds in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, and the combination constituted a surprise party for the Ottawa people. In Shorthorns the high class herd of W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, under the care of their able manager, Mr. Alex. Norrie, who has achieved fame by having fed and developed the renowned show bull Young Abbotsburn, which has swept the highest honors at many leading shows in the United States in the last three years, met the Toronto winners at Montreal and proved itself worthy of their steel, winning a good share of the class premiums, as well as the first prize for herd of one bull and four females. Mr. Arthur Johnston acted as judge at Montreal, and generally confirmed the Toronto decisions where the same animals were in competition. At Ottawa Mr. J. C. Snell made the awards, and in at least two important instances reversed the decisions given at the former meetings. One of these was the placing of Messrs. Russell's first prize white bull calf, Lord Stanley, first in the sweepstakes ring over Mr. Cockburn's roan two-year-old, Greenhouse Chief, which had won that honor both at Toronto and Montreal. On account of the acknowledged uncertainty as to the future outcome of a calf under a year old, it is generally considered risky to place even an exceptionally good one in the premier position in a sweepstakes contest, but it has sometimes been done, and if ever it is allowable it was probably justifiable in this case, for it is generally conceded that the white calf is the best that has been out at the fairs in Canada for many years, and is certainly better for his age, and better without taking age into consideration, than anything that has been in competition this year. The other case was in the ring for yearling heifers, where Messrs. Russell's roan Centennial Isabella, Mr. Cockburn's white Nonpareil's Prize and Mr. Edwards' red and white Rosewater came into competition. The roan heifer had won first in

her class and the sweepstakes for best female both at Toronto and Montreal, and the white was placed second at both places, the Rockland heifer taking third place at Montreal,—a rating which we believe was not generally endorsed by breeders outside the ring. At Ottawa Mr. Snell seemed to have no hesitation in reversing the positions of the three heifers, and promptly sent Rosewater to the front, followed by the white heifer for second, and the roan third. The latter had lost considerable of her bloom since the Toronto meeting and seemed to have reached her best, if she had not passed it. She is wonderfully developed, in some points abnormally so, but has not the smoothness and evenness of the other two. The white had many friends at Toronto, who would have placed her first there, and she was generally allowed to have more promise for the future than her rival. The Rockland heifer has a grander appearance than either, and we believe will bear analysing better. She has greater length and levelness of quarters, a head and neck well set on, has wonderful crops, well sprung ribs, soft hair, and all the indications of constitution and feeding qualities one could desire, together with abundant promise of future usefulness. There was a general agreement among prominent breeders and competent judges at Ottawa that she was not only the best female, but the best Shorthorn of either sex that has been out at the fairs this year.

The first prize for bulls over three years old was won here and at Montreal by Mr. Currie's War Eagle, Mr. Oke's Ironclad taking second place, and Mr. Edwards' imported Pioneer, bred by Mr. E. W. Cruickshank, third. The last named is not a show bull, but has proved a very successful sire of prize animals, having begotten, amongst others, the beautiful Rosewater and her herd companions, Bessie of Rockland and Barrington Blossom, which stood with him in the first prize herd both here and at Montreal.

Mr. Edwards had a young bull in training for the ring, bred by Mr. Davidson, which was intended to head the show herd, but which met with an accident which unfitted him for the fray. But for this the herd would probably have been shown at Toronto. The Rockland herd was credited with first prize for cow over three years, in the fine red five-year-old Belinda, bred by Mr. Dryden, by Vensgarth, and of the good old family descended from imported Lady Eden.

#### HEREFORDS.

There were two strong herds of Herefords, the same that won the principal prizes at Toronto—those of Mr. Fleming, Weston, and Mr. Smith, of Compton. Mr. Smith's fine bull, Tushingham, received first prize and sweepstakes award. Mr. Fleming had first for two-year-old bull, yearling bull and bull calf, as also first prize for herd, the second prize going to Mr. Smith.

#### POLLED-ANGUS

were shown by Dr. Craik, of Montreal,—an extra good lot, which we noticed in the report of Toronto last month.

#### GALLOWAYS

were exhibited by Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, who divided his herd at Toronto, sending one part to London and the balance to Montreal and Ottawa.

#### AYRSHIRES

were shown in larger numbers than usual, and larger than of any other breed. Among the exhibitors were Messrs. Morton, Drummond, Irving, Yuill, Edwards, and others, and the prizes were widely distributed—whether wisely or well we could not say, but we know that there was more than the usual dissatisfaction among exhibitors in this class, which is saying a good deal.

#### JERSEYS

were well represented, in the herds of Mrs. Jones and Mr. Burgess, the former taking the herd prize, and the latter the first prize and sweepstakes on bulls with Carlo of Glen Duart.

#### HOLSTEINS

were out in considerable numbers, and were of good quality. The cows shown were a useful lot, and the youngsters promising for future usefulness. Mr. McNiven's fine herd, first at Toronto, was again victorious, and the class very creditable on the whole.

## SHEEP.

In sheep there was a number of fine flocks, but in several instances there was little or no competition. In Cotswolds J. Main, Milton, J. Thompson, Uxbridge, and J. Nesbitt, Fallowfield, were the exhibitors. The pioneer breeder of Oxfords, Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, had his prize-winners on exhibition. J. Neilson, of Lyn, had a small flock, and secured several of the prize tickets. Lincolns were shown by Gibson & Walker, of Denfield and Ilderton. In Leicesters John Kelly, Shakespeare, made a good showing. Shropshires were represented by the flocks of Robert Davies, Toronto; J. N. Greenshields, Danville, and John Campbell, Woodville. The only exhibitor in Southdowns was T. C. Douglas, Galt. Merinos were represented by the flocks of Deo & Bro., New Sarum, and W. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains. In Dorset Horns there were two flocks on exhibition, those of McGillivray & Tazewell, Uxbridge, and F. W. Hector, of Springfield.

## SWINE.

S. Coxworth and Geo. Green showed good herds of Berkshires. In Chester Whites George & Sons swept everything. Poland Chinas were represented by the herds of W. & J. Smith and H. George & Sons. Suffolks were shown by R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, and James Featherstone. In Yorkshires J. N. Greenshields, Jos. Featherstone and others showed specimens.

## Garden and Orchard.

## Blackberry Culture.

None of the small fruits are so sure of a crop as the blackberry, when protected in winter. They bloom after all frosts in spring and usually ripen all their fruit before frost in the fall. Fall is the best time to plant, if you wet down about the root well at planting.

Any good garden soil that will grow corn is good enough, and no other should be planted. Plow deep, dry well and plant 3 feet by 8; mound about the plant size of a water pail; as the cane should be cut back within six inches of the ground at planting, the first season's growth should be from 2 to 4 feet, which in November should be covered wherever you can't grow peaches.

I know a good deal of bluster is made about hardy varieties that stand all winter. This is all bosh. I have never found anything more hardy than Snyder, and when the thermometer gets down 20 or 30 below a few times, your blackberries are so feeble that they don't give you a half crop of fruit. It takes but five minutes to cover a bush that will bear a peck of fruit. Covering should be done after the falling of the leaf: planting may be done now.

In covering, use a fork, either a potato or manure fork; remove a forkful of earth on two sides of the cane at the base; place your foot at the base of the cane with the fork on the top and bend it with the row; hold it in place and put on a few forkfuls of earth and proceed with the next hill, laying it on the last, putting on just earth enough to hold it down, till the whole row is down. Now, go over the row and add earth so as to cover the main canes, but it is not necessary to cover all the branches; the first holding down is usually sufficient. The more you put on, the more of a job you will have to remove the earth from and under the row in spring.

In spring treatment commence at the end of the row last laid down, and with the fork remove the earth; lift the bush in an upright position; press the earth firm about the bush, and, if you can tie to a stake or run a wire each side of the row, 2½ feet from the ground, to keep the bushes in place and up out of the dirt, it is well. The wires can be stretched 20 rods, resting on a nail in a smaller stake or post at intervals. This wire is not a necessity—only a convenience.

As to summer pruning, all you need is to cut the top of the new canes off at three feet. This causes laterals and tends to harden up the wood. In the spring after the bushes are up, the side branches may be shortened in, but not much. After years of experience I find that the blackberry is best taken up just before the buds start in spring. Then they will harden to the cool nights and not injure as much as if left in too long, when I have had the tender buds hurt by frost.

## Cheap Storage for Apples.

[Mr. J. Jenkins, before the Ohio State Horticultural Society.]

One of the easiest and most rapid profits that a horticulturist and farmer can take advantage of is in the proper storage of the apple crop. The October and November price of good winter keepers is seldom more than one-third to one-half what the same fruit commands in the latter part of winter and early spring, so that a moderate amount of shrinkage from rotting, etc., may easily be met in the largely increased profit of late selling.

In earlier times quantities of apples were preserved for the spring market by simply burying them in conical heaps, first placing straw over the heaps, then enough earth to prevent freezing; and even at the present time some of the choicest apples that reach our late spring market are preserved in this well-known manner. Simply a modification of this old and well-tried process is the method that I make the heading of this article.

Down a hillside an excavation (see Fig. 1) is made, which may be several feet deep, and 8 or more feet wide at the top, and in the bottom, extending its full length, a trough is placed, made of a board one foot wide for the bottom,

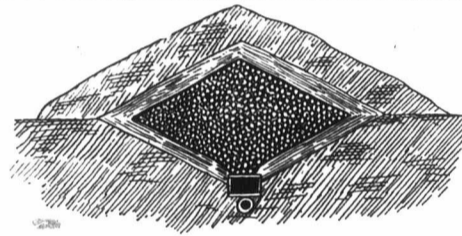


FIG. 1.—Apple Storage: Cross Section.

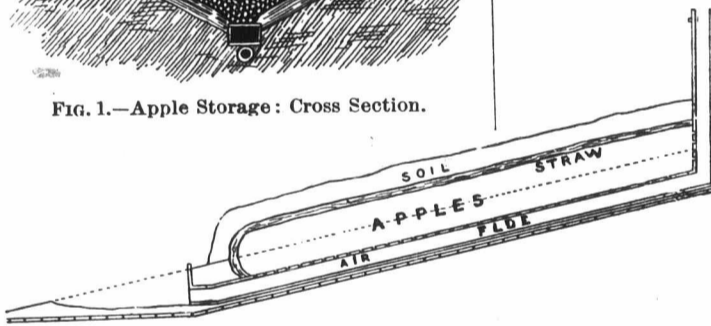


FIG. 2.—Apple Storage: The side hill pit seen lengthwise.

and boards 8 inches wide for the sides, with a little drain immediately below.

This trough, extending up the full length, and in the bottom of the excavation, is covered with slats 1 or 2 inches wide, nailed across not over 1 inch apart. The sloping sides are then covered with rye straw, and apples by the wagon load are placed therein and covered with straw and earth from above to prevent frost from reaching them, as is done in the old way of burying fruits.

The trough below gives a circulation of cold air through all the apples stored above it, and ends in a draught chimney at the upper end. In the very coldest weather the mouth at the lower end of the excavation may be closed, though while the thermometer remains 12° or 15° above zero it has proved an advantage to let the cold air circulate through. But in warm weather it is an advantage to keep the draught closed, thus retaining the cold that is already there. This simple and inexpensive arrangement has preserved apples until late in the spring with scarcely any loss, and they come out for market bright, crisp and fresh, with no appreciable loss of flavor, and brought often treble the price they would have commanded in the best fall or early winter market.

ANCIENT WHEAT.—The London Mark-Lane Express notes that among samples of wheat offered at Canterbury market, Sept. 17th, was one from a stack that had been standing on a farm near Dover for a period of twenty-seven years.

## Our Early and Fall Apples.

BY G. C. CASTON.

The apple crop of Ontario this year, according to all reports, is somewhat variable; good in some sections, fair in others, and in more sections almost a failure. Some varieties are affected by the scab, so that the quality will, in many sections, not nearly come up to last year. The northern sections of the Province seem to be the most favored, both as to quantity and quality, seeming to verify the claim that has often been made, viz.: That the farther north apples can be grown the better the quality. But the most important question now in regard to apple culture is how and where to market the crop to the best advantage. Large quantities of early apples were wasted this year for want of a market, and these of the very finest quality—large, well colored, sound, clean fruit; it is a pity to see such fine fruit go to waste, when so many people within the bounds of our own Dominion would not only be glad to get it, but would be willing to pay a fair price for it. It seems to me that if the railway companies would give reasonable rates, and if several farmers would join together to make up a car-load of such varieties as Duchess, Astrachan, etc., that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories would absorb all the surplus crop of early apples grown in Ontario, and at a price that would pay the grower well. The same may be said of the fall varieties, such as Calverts, Alexanders, St. Lawrence, etc.

There are one or two points to be remembered in order to be successful in handling and marketing apples. First—Every farmer should learn to pack his own fruit, and do it properly, or it will not pay. Procure good, clean, proper apple barrels, and, where a number join together in filling a car, let the packing and selecting be

uniform. The early apples should not be pressed so tightly in heading up the barrels as the later and harder sorts, but must be tight enough to carry snugly without having any become slack in handling. The barrels should not be headed up till all are ready to ship, as apples generate an amount of heat when closed up tightly. Especially is this the case early in the season, while the weather is still warm. There is a ventilated barrel made at Goderich by the Joseph Williams Co., who hold the patent for Canada, and who advertise that they can furnish them in car lots cheaper than the ordinary barrel. These barrels would no doubt be just the thing for early fruit.

But the most important point in handling early and fall apples is to pick them at the proper time. This is where a great mistake is often made. They are left too long on the tree to carry long distances. They should be picked as soon as they have attained a good size and color, and before they begin to turn mellow. The flesh must be firm and solid to carry well.

They should go through to any point in the Northwest in less than a week, and, if properly put up and handled, they would keep for several weeks; no doubt the Duchess would keep as long as that or longer under proper conditions.

Then as to the route. There is no doubt the rail and water route would be the cheapest, but I would prefer the all-rail route for early fruit, unless the steamer would take them as deck load. I would be afraid the time they would have to lie in the close hold of the steamer

would be fatal to them, to say nothing of the rough handling in lowering, stowing away, and hoisting out again, in loading and unloading. But if carried on deck they would be kept much cooler and would not be subject to so much rough handling; and unless there was a considerable advantage in rates I would prefer the all-rail route. For early shipments procure a well-ventilated car, if possible, which the railway company would furnish on application. Then the question next comes, Who shall we get to buy them, and how will we sell to the best advantage? I would say, begin early in the season before the fruit is ready, and get the addresses of some good, reliable dealers in each of the principal towns, and correspond with them. Then there are commission men who would be glad to handle all consignments. The Niagara Fruit Growers' Co. have an agency in Winnipeg, and propose to open others in the principal towns through the Northwest, so that I think there need be no trouble in selling the fruit, and at a price that would net the grower a fair profit for growing, and for his trouble in picking and packing.

These early apples are grown to greater perfection in Ontario than in any part of America. The Duchess, as grown here, is as near perfection as can be, and is without a rival as a cooking apple. The Astrachan, though good for both dessert and cooking, is not a satisfactory apple to handle, as it does not ripen evenly. It would require picking every few days, as part of the fruit will be ripe, ready to drop, while the rest will be green and hard and unfit to ship, while the Duchess are nearly all ready to pick at once.

The fall apples also grow to great perfection in point of quality, most of them being equally valuable for cooking and dessert purposes. This being the case, it is a pity that any should go to waste, when a market may be found in our own country which a little enterprise and co-operation on the part of the farmers would render available; and it is with a sense of the importance of this matter—the addition to the farmer's income which would come from this source (a matter not to be despised where every little counts)—that I am led to take up this subject and throw out a few hints, with the earnest hope that they may be a help to some of the readers of this journal.

In horticultural matters we are apt to write about cultivation, varieties, soil, etc.—everything that pertains to producing the fruit; while we leave untouched the most important point, viz., what to do with it after we have produced it; or, in other words, how and where shall we market our fruit products to the best advantage? We have the soil and climate for producing the very best fruit in many lines. Our apples, especially, are second to none in the world; and if we fail to make this branch of agricultural industry a source of profit, it will be largely our own fault.

No doubt the exhibit to be made by Ontario at Chicago will do much to open the eyes of, not only the Americans, but of the world to the capabilities of Ontario as a fruit-producing country. The management of the exhibit is in able hands, and will, no doubt, be a credit to the province. But the commissioner, able and experienced though he be, cannot alone make it a success. He must have the hearty co-operation of all the fruit-growers throughout the province, so that he will be able to place on exhibition the very best the country can produce, and there is no doubt that this exhibit will give a great impetus to the fruit-growing industry in this province.

**Premiums by Associations.**

It was decided at the last executive meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association that two premiums of \$10 and \$5 would be offered for essays to be read at the next annual meeting. The subject since chosen was:—"How should the general farmer breed and handle his sheep to realize the greatest profit." The writer is expected to treat fully on breeding, housing, feeding and marketing. Essays to be read at Guelph during Fat Stock Show.

The same amounts are offered by the Swine Breeders' Association. The subject chosen was:—"The most profitable food for swine, and the best mode of preparing it." Essays to be read at Guelph during Fat Stock Show.

**Entomology.**

**Injurious Insects—No. 8.**

BY JAMES FLETCHER, DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST, OTTAWA, ONT.

**THE HESSIAN FLY.**

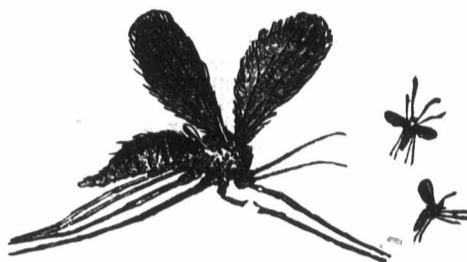


Fig. 1.—The Hessian Fly (Natural size, and much enlarged).

I have endeavored, as much as possible in these articles, to treat of the most important injuries by insects to crops a short time before the attacks occur, so that the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE might know of the best remedy at the right time and be reminded to apply it. The present article, however, is prepared in response to applications for information concerning the "flax-seeds" of Hessian Fly, which had been noticed in wheat screenings.

The insect figured above is sometimes the cause of great injury to wheat and barley crops, and farmers will do well to be always on the alert to detect it whenever present, and take steps as soon as possible to eradicate it. The life-history of the Hessian Fly is briefly as follows:—The perfect insect, a very small and delicate black gnat, appears in the spring and autumn, the exact time varying in different localities; but it is usually in the months of April and May in the spring, and August and September in the autumn. Each female lays about twenty eggs in the crease of a leaf of a young wheat plant. These hatch in a few days, and the young maggots work their way down into the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between it and the stem (Fig. 2), causing the

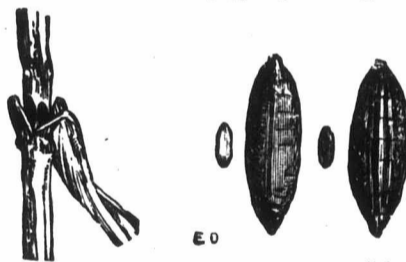


Fig. 3.—Puparia or "flax-seeds" of Hessian Fly.

Fig. 2.—"Flax-seeds" of summer attack on barley stem.

latter to swell and become weak by feeding on its juices. As the head becomes filled with grain and heavy, the stem breaks off at the weakened spot before the grain is ripe. The spring brood from eggs laid in April and May comes to maturity and a large proportion of the flies appear in August and September, although some of them may not emerge until the following spring. The brood of flies which comes out in August and September lays eggs upon "volunteer" wheat, young fall wheat and perhaps some grasses. When the young maggots hatch they at once work their way down to the very bases of the leaves and lie at the root of the growing wheat-plant, where they suck out its juices and cause the shoots to

become distorted and abortive. They become full grown before winter sets in, and pass the winter either in the state of white maggots or in the "flax-seed" state (Fig. 3), in which they may be found on removing the lower leaves as little, brown, oval and pointed bodies, somewhat resembling the seeds of flax. Inside these flax seeds the larvæ remain unchanged till the following spring. On the return of warm weather they change to chrysalids, and the perfect flies appear in April, May and June.

The Hessian Fly is not much complained of by farmers in Canada at the present time, but I believe that a great deal more injury is done by it than is recognized to be the case. There is a general impression that infested plants turn yellow in the autumn, but Prof. Webster, of Ohio, has shown that this is not a good indication, but that, on the other hand, infested wheat does not turn yellow in the fall—that the leaves are darker in color than those of a healthy plant and proportionately broader, the slender, spindle-shaped leaf is missing, and the whole plant is merely a bunch of rank-growing leaves. The same authority says: "I am confident that 50 per cent. of what is known here as winter-killed grain is due to the attack of the fly. Wheat will go into winter looking thrifty and even rank, though seriously infested. But for the most part this is killed before spring."

My object in treating of the Hessian Fly at this season of the year is to draw particular attention to this fact, and suggest the advisability of examining fall wheat now to find if it is infested, so that steps may be taken in the spring to strengthen the injured plants by the application of special fertilizers. I would also draw the attention of all who have not yet threshed their wheat to remedy I given below, which I believe to be of great importance, not only for this insect, but also as the best means of checking the increase of the other great enemy of wheat, the Wheat Midge, generally known in Canada by the inaccurate name of "Weevil."

**REMEDIES.**

1. *Burning refuse.*—Of very great importance is the burning of all rubbish and screenings from the threshing mill, wherever barley or wheat have been known to be infested. A proportion, sometimes large, of the flax seeds is carried with the grain, and in the threshing they fall among the rubbish and broken straw beneath the machine. This should always be burnt. Its value, even as chicken feed, is very little, and it always contains enormous quantities of weed seeds which are not eaten by fowls, as well as many of the puparia of the Wheat Midge and Hessian Fly. The burning of all refuse and rubbish on a farm is a most advantageous practice. When a crop is harvested, the refuse should be destroyed as soon as possible, and many of the insect enemies will be destroyed with it; besides this, many injurious insects pass the winter beneath litter and rubbish, and when these are left about they are attracted to a farm where otherwise they might not occur.

2. *Late sowing.*—The best remedy for the Hessian Fly, which is also applicable to the Wheat-stem Maggot (*Meromyza Americana*), is the postponement of sowing fall wheat until after the third week in September, so that the young wheat plants do not appear above the ground until after the flies have vanished.

3. *Treatment of stubbles.*—Harrow the stubble directly the crop is carried, so as to start a volunteer crop for the flies to lay their eggs upon; then plough under early in September, when all the maggots will be destroyed. Another adaptation of this method is in the sowing in August of a strip of wheat, which will attract the females to lay their eggs, and which must afterwards be ploughed under. The burning of stubbles, when it can be safely done in summer, is a good practice, the "flax-seeds" being situated, as a rule, in the first or second joint of the stem. For that purpose the stubble should be left rather long.

4. *Rotation of crops.*—Neither wheat, barley nor rye should be sown again the next season in fields where the crop has been infested this year.

### Poultry.

#### Poultry on the Farm.

BY IDA E. TILSON.

The use of green food is far ahead of any other plan ever tried to reduce the expense of raising chickens and keeping hens. Fowls on a wide range, roaming over fields and meadows at their "own sweet will," ought, in warm weather, to pick up more than half their living, and grow strong and happy. Summer greens should be supplemented by roots in winter, but even in summer I find vegetables and fruit acceptable as a change from the coarser, cruder grass. All round the year I boil potatoes and chop cabbages and onions, more or less. These cost comparatively nothing except work of preparation, and so flesh and eggs produced thereby are nearly clear profit. Of course, throwing out a little corn or mixing sloppy pudding would be easier, but work, rather than so much outlay of money for grain, is precisely that safe investment most needed to make. Vegetables are well relished and very wholesome. Ensilage having been recommended for fowls, I once asked the late Hiram Smith, Wisconsin's noted dairyman and agricultural educator, whether I better undertake a little silo, but he thought my vegetable diet answered every purpose. We can provide roots enough for a hennery, whereas we could not for a herd. Be sure to lay in a supply of carrots, because they give egg-yelks substance and that admirable rich orange color. Hens decidedly prefer carrots, turnips and parsnips, as well as potatoes, cooked. The potato being of the same family as tobacco and henbane, shows, when not properly cultivated or housed, a trace of their common poisonous principle, which, fortunately, is removed by boiling. It is well, therefore, never to use for other purposes the water in which potatoes have been cooked. But hot water from other vegetables mixes up fine puddings for our biddies, and saves both the vegetable strength and some fuel. Now and then cut a squash open for the hens to peck at, and favor yourselves by giving such things raw as are liked thus, because the elements of food are changed and improved very little by cooking, which process simply softens, disintegrates, makes more digestible and palatable, nor always does that. There is a staggering disease of poultry called "tip ups," "tip overs," or some such name, caused by fowls eating pumpkin seeds very freely. I have no personal knowledge, but have seen persons who had seen this distemper, hence cannot doubt its existence. Such well-fed hens as mine evidently run no risk among pumpkins—too few for so much other stock.

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" It must be admitted that experienced persons are at variance on certain points of poultry feeding. But I also grant "there are many roads to Rome," and the same result can and must often be achieved in quite different ways. Our surroundings are not always after one pattern, neither can our doings be so. Good Maxamilian of Bavaria told an appropriate story how he, in disguise, once temporarily undertook the care of some geese, which all escaped from him. Being soundly scolded, Maxamilian said he was the king and offered a present to their owner, who replied, "You're a kind gentleman, whoever you may be, but, take my word for it, you'll never make a gooseherd." The poultry business is neither so simple nor humble but that it requires sterling common sense, facility in adapting oneself to circumstances, and power of original thought. Whoever lacks such qualities might fill other positions, but could not be a successful poulterer.

Some feeders still regard corn as their staple for both old and young fowls, while others discard it almost entirely. I wish my chickens to grow well and form good frames before they stop to fatten, hence withhold corn till they are half grown or so. By that time my hens are moulting, and for once I am glad to feed both ages the same. Of course hens then need plumage rather than fat, but feathers contain considerable oil, and according to my own observation, those biddies which are in good order moult quickest and best. Beginning about September I give corn for supper every second or third day, unless our fall is un-

usually warm, when such heating food better be temporarily discontinued. I sometimes wonder what a novice must think when she reads, as I did lately, in the same paper two articles, one utterly condemning puddings, while the other called a warm mash every morning the secret of egg-production. Undoubtedly soft food has been used in excess. Hens gorge themselves, then feel oppressed and overdrink, ending with bowel trouble. My practice is to provide pudding about every third day. Though it should be eaten early, I always give some grain first, so my biddies will not attack this soft food ravenously. Its warmth and easy assimilation do indeed favor rapid egg-production. My allowance is well distributed and moderate enough that little or none is left mused or frozen. Really "the proof of the pudding" is in the digesting. Extremes and set rules must be avoided, but actual results observed and heeded.

#### False Impressions About Capons.

BY GEORGE Q. DOW.

I want to urge all the poultry growers of the country, no matter where they may be located, or what breed or kind of chickens they are raising, to caponize their cockerels, or, at least, those not needed for breeding purposes. Don't push the subject from you with the expression that it does not interest you, that you know nothing about it, nor let the idea take possession of your thoughts that it is something difficult to do, and entirely out of your line. That is no way to get ahead in this world, or to get the most profit out of our business. *It does interest you*, and there is nothing connected with poultry that so directly affects the income to be derived from the same as much as whether the person makes it a practice to raise capons or not. To come down to figures, it makes just the difference of whether he shall sell a cockerel for a certain sum, or, by making a capon of him, receive more than double the price at no extra expense, except the five minutes' time it takes to perform the very simple operation that any boy ten years old is capable of doing.

These are plain facts that cannot be denied nor disputed. Don't that affect your interests? Isn't it directly in the line of your interests, and isn't it business to try and obtain two dollars in place of one from the same source, especially when not attended with any increase of expense in so doing? Isn't it worth while giving the matter a little (yes, a good deal) of attention? Supposing you do know nothing about caponizing; what of that? You didn't know much about anything you now do, until you picked it up and gave it attention and made the effort, did you? How do you know it is a difficult thing to caponize a chicken if you never tried it? You have heard it said that it was, and you take this "say so" to be a fact. You cannot trace such a statement to any reliable authority on the subject, and it is utterly without a speck of truth for a foundation.

But supposing it was a difficult thing to do, what of that? Haven't you learned, and don't you perform some work every day that was difficult for you to learn how, and is still difficult for you to perform? Of course you have, and do. Admit for a moment that it is difficult to caponize a chicken; is not the extra profit of nearly a dollar a head sufficient inducement for you to make some effort to do the work and make this gain to your income? I should say so. But no such obstacle stands in your way. It is not a difficult thing to caponize, and all statements to the contrary are made by those who never tried, and are based entirely upon supposition and false impression. With the proper facilities, and going at the work in a proper way, it is about as simple and easy work to do as is usually found on a farm. I have hundreds of letters from people located all over the country who write me they were perfectly successful the first time they attempted the work, and found it a much more simple thing than they even imagined.

Don't let these "humbug" and "bughum" stories have any impression upon you, but go to work and make capons of your cockerels, and help supply the many markets that need and want them. Any of your readers are at liberty to write me for any information about caponizing.

### Dairy.

#### FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

#### Butter-making on a Farm and the Profits to be Derived Therefrom.

BY JOHN EVANS.

Before starting on the subject of the essay, it may be as well and, in my opinion, essentially necessary to understand what is meant by good butter. Good butter, I take, consists of an article which can be kept for a reasonable time without changing its character, and although made at different times, shall have uniformity in taste, color and grain, or texture. To secure this one of the most important things to be kept in view is cleanliness; without it a good article can never be made. Milk is one of those substances which can be called small gatherers, for no matter what the smell milk will catch the taint, and it will be transmitted to the butter. Cleanliness should therefore be a watchword in the dairy. So far is this carried in some countries that even the cows' udders are wiped with a damp cloth or sponged before milking. This may seem too much of a good thing, but the good derived therefrom covers the time and trouble expended.

Milk is a mixture; how then are we to separate the fat globules composing the cream from the remainder? By an examination of the tiny globules of cream it is found that they are lighter than the medium in which they float. This may be shown very easily. We have all noticed that if cream is poured gently into a cupful of tea it will float on the top until disturbed and thoroughly mixed with the tea, when a union takes place. This is the principle adopted in setting milk up in pans. It is a well-known fact also that by reducing the temperature the lighter particles of any liquid mixture rise to the surface quicker. Applying this by placing the pans of milk in another containing ice, or constructed so as to allow a constant stream of water to circulate round the pans, it is found that the cream will all have risen to the top in about twelve hours, whereas by the old pan system and ordinary temperature it takes thirty-six hours. By this means three sets of pans can be used instead of five by the old system. In creameries and on large farms a machine is used, viz., a separator. By the aid of centrifugal power any quantity of milk from twenty gallons upwards can be separated in an hour. The separation is most complete, and the very largest percentage of cream is obtained, which is free from the skim milk, on the complete separation of which, as we shall see later, depends the keeping quality of butter. There is also the creamer process of setting milk, but as this is merely a form of the pan and decreasing temperature system I need not describe it.

We now have the cream separate from the milk. The next step is to have the cream in the best condition for agitation. If farmers can only once be made to see that in respect of their work there is a time when the best results can be obtained, by operating at that time the progress of agriculture, both in our new country and everywhere else, will be assured. There is a time and place for everything, not any time. Some may say, What is the good of taking so much trouble over a few pounds of butter? They forget "if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well," and besides this they will find that what seems to be extra trouble and time, is, in reality, time saved, less trouble, and a better article produced, which is worth more money. During the time which elapses from the cream being skimmed and its being churned, it is said to be ripening. This ripening is really a development of certain acids in the cream, and the proper development is reached when a piece of blue litmus paper dipped into the cream is turned red in color. This generally takes about two or three days in summer, and a week or more in winter. No fresh cream should be added twenty-four hours before churning; it should be set on one side for the next churning; previous to this, when any fresh is added the whole should be well stirred.\*

The cream being ripe, we have now to begin the last process, viz., the changing of ripening cream into butter. Temperature is to be the talisman in this section. It has been found that the best butter is obtained after thirty to thirty-five minutes' churning, and the effect of different temperatures has been found to affect the grain and yield of the butter a great deal. The temperature which gives the best results with ripened cream is one ranging from 58° to 62° F.—the latter figure in winter, the former in summer. When I speak of temperature I mean the heat of cream, churn and room. The two former can be regulated, but the latter not quite so easy; still it can be, and by allowing for the heat of room the cream and churn may be altered accordingly. I need not say that in no other part of the manufacture is cleanliness so essential as in this. The churn should be thoroughly scoured with hot water and then rinsed with cold. There are many shapes of churns. I prefer the end-over-end churn, as by the glass in the lid one readily sees when the butter has come. The churn should not be above one-third full, to allow for swelling of cream, so that the butter may come in the shortest time. The cream being in, the lid fastened down, the revolving may be started, going slowly at first to allow the surplus air to escape. Forty-five revolutions a minute should be the ordinary rate. When the butter has come, not when it has gathered, the glass will begin to clear, the churning must be stopped and the buttermilk drawn off, being replaced with a little water of the same temperature as the buttermilk. The handle should be gently moved for a minute or two, the water drawn off and replaced by more, continuing the action till the water comes away clear. The reason the butter should not be gathered is that it is impossible to get perfectly pure cream by skimming. Some milk generally is mixed with it. When butter is in the lump it is impossible to squeeze out all the buttermilk—some will remain. We have seen that there is some skimmed milk with it, consequently the casein will get mixed with the butter. Now, casein is a substance which easily decomposes, and it is owing to this cause chiefly that the butter becomes rancid and will not keep.

The butter is now free from all the buttermilk; the next thing to be done is to salt it. The butter is in minute particles; if, therefore, a brine is added each little particle becomes coated with salt, a thing it is impossible to do by simply rubbing the salt into the lump, an operation which destroys the grain of the butter as well. The butter, being salted, is now ready for working; it should be removed from the churn by a pair of Scotch hands. These are pieces of wood about four inches wide and six or eight inches long, with handles. I may here remark that butter should never be touched by the hands; it tends to destroy the grain of it. Perhaps some may not understand what is meant by grain. It corresponds to the lightness in bread or pastry, and which is utterly destroyed by anyone making them who has a heavy hand. I did not say where the butter should be placed. On a butter worker if you have one; if not, on a temporized one—a slab of stone or wood, slightly inclined, to allow the water to drain away. A rolling pin, or better, a fluted roller should be worked over the butter till the butter is free from all superfluous moisture. It is now ready for making up for weekly sales or stowing away in crocks or tubs, according to circumstances.

Such I consider the best method of butter-making, and I speak personally, having used it myself.

#### THE PROFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM BUTTER-MAKING.

First of all we have the staple product itself. The best kind of an article always receives the best price, and when two articles can be made from similar quantities of the same materials, with the same labor, but are sold at two different prices on account of respective merits, it follows that the highest priced one is the most profitable. Therefore make the best grade of butter, viz., that which will keep longest, has best taste, natural color and perfect grain.

Again, if a manufacturer sells a good article once and receives a good price, to keep his custom he must make the article of the same quality always. So with butter. It must be uniform, one week with another, one crock with another. Why are English farmers beaten out of their own markets by foreigners in respect of this very article? Because they did not produce a uniform class of butter. The foreigners did, and it will take years for our fellow laborers in the Old Country to kill the foreign trade in this one article, if ever it is done. Manitobans, beware! You are in a new country, and there is no chance at present of your being beaten in your own markets. It may not always be so. Your population will increase, and it may be, yes, it will, the consumer will always buy the best article. You may increase the quantity of butter by having proper cows. A beef breed is no good for butter; and remember also that because your cows belong to a good breed it does not make them good butter cows. Test them individually. Remember also the milking; see to it yourselves. If you do, your profits from butter will increase.

We have disposed of the butter. We now have the skim and the butter-milk. You have grain; get it crushed and rear and feed pigs. All will be profit then. Remember the old proverb, "It takes yards to make a mile, cents to make dollars." While on this subject I might state that during the last ten years a trade has sprung up in skim and separated (milk from which cream is taken by separator) milk in England, and half the price, and sometimes a little more, is got for it which consumers give for the new. Those near our cities may perhaps take a hint from this.

[NOTE.—Where there is sufficient cream for churning, say three times per week, it will be found necessary in winter to hasten ripening by the addition of a "starter" (a little sour milk), and artificially raise the temperature of the cream to 70 degrees the evening before churning, and by next day, if that heat be maintained, it will have attained about the proper degree of ripeness or acidity.—EDITOR.]

#### The Profits of Butter-making on the Farm.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.

I must begin by saying that our experience in butter-making as to profit depends very much on the methods employed. And, when I say *our*, I mean that where the best results are achieved is where every member of the farmer's household is interested, for the butter-making alone, where the skim-milk is not made use of, would not be as profitable as other branches of farming. In going into the profits of butter-making, we have to consider the raising of stock—the proper way to feed calves and pigs. To make the profits come out right, a great deal depends on the way the skim-milk is fed to calves. And, in this busy and good land of ours, everything in connection with dairying must be as convenient as possible, that we may have the best returns for the labor expended. This paper will not deal with the methods of butter-making; that subject is so well ventilated of late years, it leaves me nothing to say.

In writing on this subject I wish my fellow-farmers, dairymen and butter-makers would consider that our business can never be overdone if the product be first-class, for we know a very little poor butter goes a long way, and we are apt to spread it on rather thin, or not use it at all; whereas, how many people will tell you all they want for a meal is good bread and butter. The profit of butter-making depends very much on the shape the product goes to market. But, whenever I begin thinking of the advantages of dairying on the farm, my mind runs into every other branch of the business. It seems to me impossible for a farmer to carry on his farm with any hope of success without the cows to help him; and, if I don't live to see it, there are people in Manitoba who will be forced to take to dairying to keep up the fertility of the soil. As your space is limited, Mr. Editor, I will tell you in as few words as possible the way

we make dairying profitable. First, we have fair to good, quiet cows, well fed and housed in winter. They run on the prairie in summer. The cows calve any time from January 1st to April 1st. The milk is set in deep cans, and stands twenty-four hours. This skim-milk is heated to 89° or 90° with boiling water, and fed the calves at regular times until they are three or four months old. The buttermilk is fed to pigs, mixed, of course, with meal. The butter is marketed next day after churning—sent by express to Winnipeg, put up in 2-lb. rolls and wrapped in butter cotton. In June, July and August we send the milk to the cheese factory, and the whey is retained, which the pigs get. Now some of the things you must not do to get the most profit out of dairying are as follows:—

- Don't feed your calves sour milk.
- Don't waste manure.
- Don't think anything is a trouble that will make the cows more comfortable.
- Don't say "that is good enough for a cow," if you can make it better.
- Don't think because the women have most of the butter-making to do that they can work with poor cows, poor churns, poor dairy apparatus and poor profits and be happy; and if the wife is not happy, there is no profit in anything.

#### Dairying for Profit.

BY JAMES DILLON.

Knowing that I was to address a meeting made up principally of dairymen, I thought I would try and say a few words on the subject of "Dairying for Profit." Of course that is what we are all trying to do, but far too many fail to get any profit. This is not because the dairy business is not a good or profitable one, but because there is not sufficient skill or knowledge put into it. So we find the pressing need of the hour is a wider diffusion of dairy knowledge among farmers and dairymen of this country. It is the milk producer's care and intelligent management of his cows that controls to a great extent the quality of butter and cheese manufactured, and the price obtained. The price determines the revenue to the farmer, and he of all men should be earnest in his endeavor to get all the information on the subject he possibly can. The first thing a dairy farmer needs, after getting the land to provide food for them, is a herd of good dairy cows. By that we mean cows that will give a large flow of good, rich milk, not for four or five months only, but for ten months in the year. Then he should have a well lighted and well ventilated stable, which should be kept clean and as nearly as possible at a temperature of 60°. The cows should be kindly treated and milked regularly to secure the best results. Their food should be wholesome and nutritious, and produced on the farm if possible. It may pay to buy bran or cotton seed meal, or many other kinds of feed, if the farmer watches the market closely and buys when they are not too high in price; or it may pay to give a long price for such things if the product of the cows is commanding a good figure. There is no profit, however, in feeding a cow a ration that costs 25 cents per day to produce 25 pounds of milk that has a commercial value of only one cent per pound; yet I fear it is being done by far too many of our dairymen. Nor does it pay to feed a pig butter fat that has cost from 15 to 20 cents per pound to produce in order to make five-cent per pound pork. Yet I am sure this is being done by the greater number of farmers every fall after the cheese factories close.

Prof. Robertson, in his address at the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute, held at Toronto, gave the result of an experiment made at the Experimental farm, Ottawa, last winter with two loads of steers. One lot of the steers were fed on hay, roots and meal, at a cost of nearly 19 cents per day for feed. A similar lot was fed on corn ensilage and meal, at a cost of 11½ cents per head daily. The latter lot gained 33 pounds each more weight in the same period of five months. Thus the cost may be reduced and the profit from the market enlarged.

At the late annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union held at Guelph, a Mr. Yuill, who has made a great success of dairying, gave the results of a test he

had made with an average cow of his herd. Her ration consisted of

50 lbs. of corn ensilage, at \$1.50 per ton.....	39¢
5 lbs. of unthreshed oats, run through a cutting box, at \$6 per ton.....	14¢
2 lbs. of peas and oats, chopped, at 1 cent per pound.....	2¢

Total daily ration cost ..... 74¢

The test was for seven days, and the food cost 50½ cents. She gave 252 pounds of milk in the seven days, which made 12 pounds 10 ounces of butter. The cost of producing one pound of butter was 4½ cents, which, if skillfully made and marketed, would bring 25 cents per pound, and the skim-milk would be worth enough to very nearly pay for the feed.

I read of another dairyman, a Mr. Hume, down in Northumberland county, whose returns per cow the past season were \$64. This included whey, skimmed milk, butter and cheese, and is, I am satisfied, ahead of the returns from the average dairy herd. What man has done, man can do, and there is nothing to hinder persons who live in a section well adapted for dairying to go and do likewise.

#### IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

have brought the ends of the earth together, and put us in a position to take advantage of any fluctuations that may affect the market in whatever quarter they may arise. Canadians have done their part in bringing this about. Frederick N. Gisbourn, the present Superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph and Signal Service Department at Ottawa, was the original pioneer and projector of the Atlantic cable, and not Cyrus W. Field, whose pretensions are so persistently urged and pressed upon public attention by his friends and countrymen, and, unfortunately by some of our Canadian newspapers. Edison, the greatest electrician the world has ever known, was born in Ontario, south of Tilsonburg, and though he has gone to New York we will not allow the United States to claim him. The engineer who had charge of the tunnel under the St. Clair River, and did it so successfully, is a Canadian living in the city of Hamilton, Ont. The farmers have not been behind in their department, as the reports of our cheese, pork, beef, etc., all go to show. But it behooves us as Canadians to do all in our power to keep up the enviable reputation that the products of our farms have gained in the markets of the world. Our neighbors to the south of us are putting forth a determined effort to outstrip us in the quality of their butter and cheese, especially the latter, and regain the reputation they once had in the British markets. The New York State Legislature voted \$82,500 last year to be expended in teaching the dairymen of that State the most improved means of producing milk at the lowest possible cost, and in instructing manufacturers how to make a high class of goods. This was done with the avowed intention of beating Canadians in the British markets. Then we have Wisconsin to the west, the one State in the American Union that is going to push us harder than any other in this dairy business. The State has a good dairy school which has been built and equipped at Government expense, and \$25,000 is expended annually in providing dairy education for the people by the State Legislature. We have now to compete with Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, France and Ireland—all catering to the same markets in dairy products as ourselves. It is easily seen that we need to be up and doing to hold our own with all these competitors. The little country of Denmark, with a population of but 65,000 more than Ontario, sent to England \$23,620,421 worth of butter in 1891, for which they received an average price of 24 cents per pound, and \$6,240,000 worth of pork—nearly \$30,000,000 of butter and pork in one year; and they produce this on land worth from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and from cows that are worth from \$100 to \$500 each. These cows are said to be fed freely on grain raised west of Chicago. Their land is no better than ours. They have but one natural advantage—a greater nearness to the common market, which after all does not amount to very much, as we are not more than one cent per pound from it here. So you see nearly the whole difference must be accounted for in paying close attention to the little things, and the

thorough knowledge they have of their business. We should never forget, gentlemen, that an ounce of gold is worth more than a pound of lead, and that skilled and unskilled labor may be weighed in about the same proportions. Our Dominion and Provincial Governments are doing their part towards helping the farmers, as we have a practical illustration of in the Experimental Dairy Stations at Woodstock and Mt. Elgin, under the supervision of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and the Provincial Dairy School at Tavistock. A few words about the work we have been doing at Mt. Elgin may not come amiss just here. Knowing that the profits of dairying might be greatly increased by carrying it on during the winter, the Government officials concluded to introduce the business by making butter in the two factories named; and with this end in view the factories were fitted up for butter-making. The plant was put in at the Government's expense, and at Mt. Elgin a charge of three cents per pound made for manufacturing, the government paying the company \$100 rent for the use of their factory from the time we started in the fall till the 15th of April. The butter tub or package costs one cent per pound, which leaves two cents per pound to pay for labor, fuel, salt, etc. We labored under considerable disadvantage during the first few weeks. The engine did not work right and the boiler leaked, so that we had considerable difficulty getting steam to do the work. We received in December, from the 5th to the end of the month, 125,950 lbs. of milk, which made 5,891 lbs. of butter, or an average of 21.38 lbs. of milk to the pound of butter. In January we made 2,390 lbs. of butter from 49,465 lbs. of milk, being an average of 20.68 lbs. of milk to make one pound of butter. We made an advance of 15 cents per pound of butter to the patrons, which gave them a fraction over 70 cents per 100 pounds for their milk, and they have had the skimmed milk, which is worth 20 cents per 100 pounds. The butter was sent to the Old Country to be sold. The quality of the butter was much better than I expected it would be, but I do not wish to convey the idea that the butter was as fine as can be made. When cows have been a long time in milk, and a long time served, they do not put the oils into the milk that are necessary to give it the full butter flavor, and it has been from that kind of cows we have been getting milk. The patrons were in no way prepared for winter dairying, and it has been the aim of the farmers to have the cows calve in April, make cheese from the first of April to the end of November, then make sufficient butter for their own use, and dry the cows. The factory was kept running all winter, and though we had but very little milk during the last six weeks, it was necessary to keep open on account of visitors, who came from long distances to see how things were run and the fittings of the factory, so they will be the better able to fit up factories for themselves. The great difficulty with all our dairy work of to-day is men do not study enough. They do not seem to realize the importance of the work they are engaged in. Our patrons should patronize and read our dairy and agricultural papers. If one finds out a good thing write and tell the other subscribers of it; or if he stumbles up against something he don't understand, write to the paper and ask for what he wants, and if the editor don't know, probably some of the many thousand readers of such a paper would be able to tell him. Ours is a wide field, gentlemen, and deserves the closest attention from the very best men we have. Law, medicine, banking, and many of the professions, sink into insignificance when compared to agriculture in its true sense.

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, have made some very important improvements in their dairy department. They have put in a full set of cheese and butter appliances, and have fitted up two lecture rooms, one for butter and the other for cheese, and it is the attention of the college authorities to institute a course of lectures, which, we understand, will be free to all so that any cheese or butter maker hungering and thirsting for knowledge can go there and attend these lectures free of expense except his board.

## Veterinary.

### The Physiology of Locomotion in the Horse.

WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., HAMILTON, ONT.

No branch of veterinary practice is more difficult than that connected with lameness, and no knowledge is more sought after by horsemen than that which embraces the form and action of the limbs of a horse. So many erroneous notions are prevalent that this must be put down as an excuse, if any is wanted, in endeavoring to bring before the reader some general rule that can be applied in all cases of judging horses for lameness or their different points for speed according to anatomical points and lines.

The anatomy of the horse is fairly well known by many veterinarians, but the contour and different points that should indicate development of speed have been too much neglected. Many horsemen, breeders, auctioneers and horse dealers are better judges of external form, intrinsic value, and the various points that are indicative of speed, than those who ought from their knowledge of anatomy be able to point out the various muscles and position of the bones which will give the animal a great advantage in progressive powers.

There is, however, a large field of knowledge which seems to have been neglected, and the cultivation of which would yield important results. The physiology of locomotion as applied to the horse has yet to be written. If anyone understands the subject he has not written or has not made his information public, and until he does so we shall remain in ignorance concerning a great many cases of lameness and the diversities of action to be seen in horses.

It will be the object of this series of papers to point out as far as possible in the power of the writer (illustrated by diagrams), the various points in the anatomy of the horse that give external form, speed and action.

The vast wealth and universal attention that is paid by horsemen and farmers to the horse, the great number of indifferent and increasing scarcity of good horses, the almost universal defects and blemishes that are apparent need scarcely be pointed out—this through no lack of good stud horses, but simply a desire to obtain the services of an animal whose stud fee is below a fair margin of profit to the owner.

Before horse breeding was so extensively practised as it is now farmers and breeders bred for a purpose, and took sufficient pains to mate their stock to stud horses for specific purposes—either a general purpose farm horse or roadster. It has been pointed out more than once that our government ought to take in hand this subject—the improvement of the Canadian horse. They would be doing an immense service to the Dominion of Canada by taking under their control the selection of breeding stock, more especially in the case of horse flesh. It is too much to expect that all the sires should belong to the government, but it might, and no reasonable objection can be urged against the method that we have advocated so often—the registration of stallions for breeding purposes. There is also no reasonable doubt that our fairs and exhibitions have done a great amount of good in stimulating breeders to obtain good pedigreed animals for stud purposes, but their efforts are in vain if they are not liberally supported by breeders, and protected by the government. At present the breeding of racing stock only approaches the great law of the survival of the fittest and the destruction of the weakest. No method or thought of the adaptability of the animals for mating purposes is taken into consideration, and so far as we can observe it is only the pigeon or poultry fancier who really does exercise sufficient pains and thought to mate his feathered pets for specific purposes for form and color.

During the whole of the breeding season the country is literally flooded with a very miscellaneous assortment of stallions—pure-bred, half-bred and no bred at all, half-bred Percherons, mixture of Clydesdale and Shire, standard-bred trotters and ringers, with as many various stud fees, ranging from \$5 to \$50.

The general purpose mongrel that has been at plough during the off season and then brought out as a stud horse likely to get a trotter is the one that does the largest round, and serves the greatest number of mares at a nominal fee; even if they have not done a big round they have left behind them a worse condition of things than before, for they have done incalculable damage to the credit of the Canadian horse, whilst the high-priced, sound stallion has been passed unnoticed, and the man who has invested a good round sum importing a thorough, good, useful, sound horse finds he must go out of this line of business for lack of support. The mongrels are the brutes that ought to be condemned by all desirous of seeing improvement in our horses; the knife ought to have been used on him years before, but no; any man under the present conditions has the right to keep for hire a stud horse, let him be the worst bred mongrel in existence, and no doubt does make a profit by so doing. But under the system so long advocated by this journal he would never dare bring him off his farm, much more submit him to the examination of the government licensing inspector, who should be a veterinary surgeon. This official would be directly under the control of the experimental farms, where the registers could be preserved, each province be subdivided into territorial districts, and in this way the whole of the stud horses could be identified, examined and branded on the ear by punching a small hole through the tip from the first examination year by year. Let a certain amount of the government grant and the fees received for registration be especially devoted to rewarding those animals that pass the veterinary inspector, and the fee for horse services be endorsed on his certificate at whatever amount the owner suggests.

It has often been observed in our law courts that a just law is popular, and as long as a law is popular so long will the people observe that law. A pickpocket who steals our purse argues that if there were no policemen to administer the law of felony he would be able to pick as many pockets as he pleased, and we would have to protect ourselves against such men; but the law steps in and says we will protect those who cannot protect themselves, so the law against pickpockets is universally upheld because it is a popular law.

Now, we say exactly the same thing with regard to the licensing of stallions. We want to protect those farmers by preventing unsound animals being used in preference to sound ones, and, consequently, we think that a law for that purpose would be popular and be observed by those who are desirous of seeing our Canadian horse take the same position as formerly. The only men who would object to such a law would be the owners of the unsound, worthless brute, who give no thought for the general good, only the immediate reward to themselves. There is not the slightest doubt that if such a system as advocated above was introduced the improvement in horse flesh would be rapid and permanent. Just let us sketch an ideal horse: He must be about fifteen and a-half hands high, both fore and hind parts must be strong and well muscled; he should be short in the back and well coupled, the tail high up on the rump; his chest should be wide and deep, allowing full play for the lungs; his head should be light, and eyes full and well in front, his neck carried well up; his limbs should be clean and bony, with somewhat oblique pasterns, short below the knee and hocks; he should be quick and springy in action; in temper should be kind and easily controlled; free from all disease, able to travel eight miles an hour for three or four hours without the persuasive power of the whip, and should respond to the slightest call from his rider or driver. This animal is worth twenty of the so-called trotters that can do about five miles at a burst and then want to be carried home, or become so ugly as to exhaust the patience of the driver.

The bravest, the grandest and best horse that we ever saw was a well-bred Canadian mare. A journey of twenty miles out and home again was done at the same pace all through; the journey home was a pleasure, for her spirits were just as good for the last mile as the first. Who

is there that owns a trotter can say the same? A journey of five miles or so on the road, passing everything, rattling and tearing the buggy to pieces, the last mile home done at a very slow walk, head down and tail between his legs, a miserable object to see and a source of annoyance for two or three days after, either lame or foot sore or else off his feed.

The late Major Whyte Melville, who was an all-round sportsman and thorough horseman, describes in his song entitled "The Clipper that Stands in the Stall at the top," a perfect horse in the fewest words possible. In verse two he says as follows:—

A head like a snake and a skin like a mouse,  
An eye like a woman—bright, gentle and brown;  
With loins and a back that could carry a house,  
And quarters to lift him smack over a town.  
What's a leap to the rest is to him but a hop—  
This clipper that stands in the stall at the top.  
For perfection of form one must see the Arab;  
In size smaller than the modern thoroughbred  
racer, scarcely ever exceeding fourteen and a-half  
hands high. His head is remarkable for the  
beauty of its outline, the forehead being broad  
and square, the muzzle short and fine, so small  
that some of them seem as though they could  
stick their nose into a tumbler. The face upon  
which true nobility is indelibly stamped will  
date back his pedigree upon the dam's side to  
the Queen of Sheba and the stables of King  
Solomon; many of their pedigrees are to be traced  
on the public archives to remote periods, and  
written pedigrees are often produced four hundred  
years old; but it must be said that according  
to the length of the pedigree mounts up  
the price of the horse. The writer well remembers  
the astonished delight with which the English  
public greeted the Shah of Persia when he rode  
through the streets of London from Buckingham  
Palace to the Guildhall on a magnificent white  
Arab stallion with gold plated shoes, crimson dyed  
main and tail, the saddle and bridle mounted  
with precious stones. The animal was presented  
to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and remained  
in his stud for a number of years, and must  
have passed the way of all horse flesh by this time.

The cardinal point in breeding is that like produces like, and, therefore, if you breed from an animal that has any hereditary disease or malformation, such as sidebones or navicular, you must get sidebones or navicular disease, so whatever defect is present in sire or dam must be produced in progeny. This noting of peculiarities is one of the great secrets of successful breeding in all animals and should never be lost sight of, and is, no doubt, due to the faculty of comparison. This faculty is essential in the breeder and judge of horse flesh, as well as the regulations of our actions in life. In the acquisitions of knowledge the impressions made on one sense must be compared with those made on another, the eye must correct the ear, the sense of touch the eye, in order that we form some distinct and precise notion of external objects. The sensations or ideas reproduced by the memory of other animals must be contrasted with those presented to the senses in order to constitute a good judge. Without this faculty of comparison it would be impossible to make a single step in the art and science of breeding. Few men, except breeders of thoroughbred stock, are aware of the systematic care taken in selecting animals, and of the necessity of acquiring clear and almost prophetic vision into futurity. One man's life is as only a space of time to see any improvement in form or speed of horses, but it is not uncommon to be able to notice how rapid they will deteriorate, so that unless a man possesses accuracy of eye for external forms, good judgment in mating and selecting his horses he had better not venture into this troublesome and unprofitable branch of farming; but, on the contrary, if he does possess these qualifications, which are most always hereditary, in a marked degree, let him follow this particular interesting study of life, and a liberal reward will crown his efforts with success, for it must be particularly borne in mind that successful horse breeding is never the result of accident. The manner in which breeding is carried on throughout the country is why so few good serviceable horses are to be found that will pass the most cursory glance of a veterinary surgeon for soundness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Veterinary Questions.

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn cow four years old, well up in flesh, that has raised one calf but will not breed again, though she comes regularly in heat. For some time past I have been reducing her somewhat in flesh by drenching with salts. What other means would you suggest for me to adopt? STOCKMAN.

The causes of sterility in the cow are various, but, in answer to the above question, I do not deem it expedient to enumerate them. There is, however, one common cause of infecundity in the cow after the first birth, and that is an enlarged and closed condition of the neck of the womb. The remedy is in opening the passage. The hand and arm, well oiled, must be inserted into the vagina, and the neck of the womb opened by gradually inserting the forefinger. The operation is arduous and requires a good deal of patience, but does not require any great amount of skill. The cow must first be thoroughly secured, and it is easier performed during the heat. After opening the bull should be admitted immediately. Suddenly reducing the system by lowering medicine is not likely to give the desired result. This is much better attained by exercise. One dose of salts in order to cool the system may be beneficial in an animal in high condition from high feeding, otherwise animals are much more likely to breed when they are improving than when falling off in flesh.

### ABORTION IN COWS.

A subscriber writing from Stanwood, Ont., is experiencing a difficulty with his cows, which appear to be safe in calf for three months and again return in season. He can ascribe no reason for the trouble, but asks the question whether driving them with a dog would be likely to cause the injury. He has also recently been feeding freely with pumpkins and field squash.

Cases of this description are by no means unusual, and are exceedingly difficult to account for. When the generative organs are in a healthy condition cows return regularly until impregnation has set in, after which there should be no return of the heat; however, this rule has exceptions. An abortion in the earlier stages of gestation is hardly noticeable, the first intimation often being the return of the heat. Fright is one of the causes given, hence it may be ascribed to driving with a dog. Again, foreign matter in the food or on the pasture is also given as the ground of the difficulty. Pumpkins and field squash should never be fed without removing the seeds, which are a strong diuretic and are liable to derange the organs. The cause of abortion in any stage of gestation is very little understood, but in any case where there is doubt the patient should immediately be separated from the remainder of the herd, as there is always danger of the infectious type.

### Auction Sales.

While just closing our last forms we received the announcement that the well-known breeders and importers, Messrs. Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q., have instructed Mr. H. J. Ashman, Auctioneer, of Montreal, to sell sixty head of choice, prize-winning (imported and home-bred) Hereford Cattle, twenty-two head Polled Angus Cattle, eighteen Heavy Draught Stallions and Mares, Colts and Fillies, Clydesdales and Shire, seventy prize-winning Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine. The sale is set for Thursday, Dec. 1st 1892, at Lachine.

## Family Circle.

## THE LITTLE EXILE.

Poor little Maggie, with both elbows on the window-sill and her face held tight between her hands, looked out on a dreary picture before her, her heart within as cheerless as the world without. A November day was drawing to a close, and the leaden sky, which had looked so threatening since early morning, gave vent to its feelings as night was coming on by a real downpour. It brought none of the sweet, refreshing influence of a summer rain, which makes every leaf and blade of grass take on new beauty; it was simply desolation. The rain beat against the windows, and the wind blew just hard enough to snatch off the few remaining leaves from the bare branches of the old apple tree which stood close to the house. Maggie watched the little stream by the roadside, which was every moment growing larger and larger, and she followed, until they disappeared in the distance, the little twigs and dead leaves that were carried on by the swift current, wondering how they liked to sail away on a hap-hazard journey.

"Oh dear!" sighed the little girl, "why is everything so hard for me?" and her eyes filled as she thought of her dear mamma, who had left her only a few months ago and who could always bring sunlight into the dreariest day. A flood of memories swept over Maggie, almost bringing a sense of comfort with them. She thought of one May day, long passed, when these same apple trees were in blossom, and the soft spring air was full of sweet perfume, how lovingly her mother led her to the open window, saying: "See, Maggie, how these beautiful branches are reaching up to you, as if they were trying to take you and your whole little room right into their arms; but I shall not let them have you!" and Maggie remembered how her mother clasped her in her own arms with the merriest laugh and the brightest look in her dear eyes, as if nothing could rob her of her little daughter.

And then she recalled another scene, one of those last days when she sat quietly by her mother's side and held in her own warm little grasp the white, thin hand whose hold on life was so very feeble.

"Dear child," the mother said, "you are now nearly twelve years old, and you must be your papa's brave little woman and a little mamma to Chubbie. Your papa has to work hard, and he gets very tired, but have everything bright for him when he comes from his work at night; and I know you will try to take good care of your little brother and be patient and kind to him always."

Maggie, at the time, could answer only by pressing more tightly the hand she clasped; but now she sobbed almost aloud, "O mamma, I will, I will!"

This being patient was a lesson that Maggie had not yet learned. She had loving impulses, but every day self-denial was a path too hard and steep for her to tread. Sometimes it seemed more difficult for her to rise from a chair in which she was sitting comfortably than to do some act of self-sacrifice which her father justly praised as heroic.

Only that very day, as she sat alone and lonely in her own room, the door had opened and Chubbie's happy face had peeped in and the merry little voice had called out:

"O Maggie! do come and play stage coach wif me. You can be driver if you will."

Maggie did not feel like playing with him. She was not happy, and did not know the surest way to make herself so, and so she had answered rather pettishly:

"I don't want to play stage coach. Run away now and shut the door."

"But Maggie," and all the sunshine was gone from his face, "I don't fink you're very kind. I fink you're mean. The next time you play wif me, I'll make the horses run away wif you, I will," and off had scampered the little fellow with a menacing scowl.

And now, only to deepen Maggie's gloom, all this was remembered, too, and she started to her feet and thought, "I will not think of myself any more; I will make Chubbie happy, if I can."

As if anticipating this sudden good resolution on Maggie's part, at this very moment the door opened again, and Chubbie called out:

"O Maggie! you must come and see my coach. I made it all myself," and then as he looked up at the somewhat tear-stained face, he added:

"Seems to me you look a little drizzly." "Well, Chubbie," was the smiling reply, "I have been a little 'drizzly,' but I feel better now, so come and show me the coach;" and with a fervent kiss Maggie led her little brother downstairs.

Such a dear little boy he was! Although he was so small and fat for his five years that he hardly looked as old as that, his papa had yielded to his constant entreaties for "grownup trousers" and had just bought him his first little suit of clothes. With his round rosy face, his bright eyes and his radiant smile, which lighted up his whole face whenever he spoke, he looked like the happiest little Tom Thumb that could possibly be found.

As the two drew near the library door, where the grand surprise was to be seen, Chubbie suddenly said:

"Now, Maggie, shut your eyes. Don't peek till I say one, two, free!"

"No, Chubbie, I won't peep; but don't let me bump into anything," said Maggie, as she closed her eyes tightly and cautiously extended her hand to protect herself from running against the door.

"Oh dear, it's just lovely, and you'll laugh yourself to pieces when you see it," cried Chubbie, with ringing voice, as he opened the library door and led his big sister into the room where his masterpiece stood.

"One, two, free!" called out the little voice, tremulous with excitement, and Maggie looked. One glance of astonishment, and then she exclaimed:

"Chubbie, you naughty, naughty boy! Oh, my new coat, and papa's hat, and those fans that came from South America, and all those books, and the ink! Oh, how could you be such a bad, bad boy!"

Maggie's voice shook with excitement as she gazed on the scene before her. Her father's library table was the foundation of the coach, and all the books and papers, which no one was allowed to touch, were pushed off on the floor, where they lay in the greatest confusion. On the table were perched two chairs, and on one of them sat the driver, which Chubbie had made himself by stuffing Maggie's new coat with a pillow, the sleeve of which had evidently been used to wipe up some ink which had been spilled in clearing the table. On the top of the pillow Chubbie had succeeded in balancing his papa's new silk hat, now all crushed out of shape. The two chairs, which were horses, were harnessed with his own reins, and the two beautiful peacock-feather fans, which had been a choice possession in the family for years, had been pinned on to the chairs for the horses' tails at the sacrifice of most of the feathers.

"Why, Maggie, don't you like it?" and some of the light died out of the upturned face. "I fink it is splendid. It's no matter 'bout papa's hat, for it wasn't a very strong one. I stood on it to get the fans and it all got squashed."

"Like it!" exclaimed Maggie, with indignation. "You knew you were a naughty boy, and you deserve to be sent right out of town for doing so much mischief. I won't touch a thing until papa comes, but will just leave you to think of what you have done," and with this outburst she turned and left the little culprit to his own thoughts.

Chubbie stood as if he were petrified for a moment, and then he broke out again, quite to himself:

"I fought Maggie would be pleased; but she is only a girl and doesn't know about coaches. I fink she is cross and mean," and the blue eyes flashed. "She said I ought to be druv

out of town, and I'll just go and find some one to take care of me who likes horses wif fezzers tails, and boys who can make real drivers."

Chubbie was determined, and with all his soul in the work he immediately made all his preparations to leave town. Out of the library and up to his own tiny room the little fat legs trotted, and then there came a pause for reflection.

"I must take some clothes to wear, for it may be a long travel out of dis big town;" and Chubbie took from his closet the stout nutting-bag which Maggie had made for him when they went nutting a few weeks before, and which would now serve as a valise. Into this deep bag went the red jacket with brass buttons which Chubbie called his "soldier coat," his box of neckties and his little empty purse. Then followed his few treasured books, a broken whip, his old doll "Plato," which had been to him a confidential friend during most of his short life, a box of pebbles he had carefully collected, and his tin soldiers. Chubbie gave the bag a good shake, and seeing that there was still room for something more, gave one last look over his possessions to see if anything important was left behind.

"O Billy! did you fink I could forget you?" he cried, as he saw his poor old battered horse standing in the corner as well as his three legs would allow him. "You're pretty big for me to carry, but I could never, never leave you here all alone," and in an instant Billy's head was thrust in the bag, but alas! his body was too big to follow. Repeated jerks and pushing did no good, and the little master saw that his faithful old horse must stay behind.

"Never mind, Billy," and the fat little arms pressed the old horse close to his loving heart with great tenderness: "be a good horse, and I'll come back to you some day when I'm a big man. I'm not good enough for dis house. I'm druv out of town; but we're good friends, Billy, aren't we?" and Chubbie pressed a farewell kiss on old Billy's head.

"I guess I have everyfing I need now," he added, and then he put on his new red cap and stout little overcoat. Just as he was ready to sling his pack over his back like a miniature Santa Claus, he spied some gloves of his father's on the table just outside of his door.

"P'raps I'd better wear dese," he said, as he drew them on his fat hands, leaving the fingers to hang in limp helplessness. "People might fink it queer just to see a little boy go out of town, but now I look like a big man!"

Softly down the stairs the little fellow crept, with his burden over his shoulder, and quietly opened the front door, and with good courage stepped forth into the fast gathering darkness of that bleak November day.

Maggie, in the meantime, had gone back to her room, her heart full of indignation toward Chubbie for being such a mischief maker.

"There is no use in trying to do anything with boys; they are too bad, and then, just as I was trying to make him happy, to have him act so!" were poor Maggie's incoherent thoughts. "Well, it will do him good to stay alone until papa comes home, and I will get a breath of air by going for the mail, even if it does rain."

Maggie glanced out of the window and convinced herself that it was not raining very hard; and then she made herself secure against the storm with heavy wraps and an umbrella, and started out to get the letters which she knew her papa would like to find with his dressing-gown and slippers, when he came home tired that night. She had gone but a few steps before the chill of the evening air made her feel that she had not been wise to venture out from home when it was so bleak and dreary; but the thought that her father's route home from his business was not in the direction of the office, and that if she pressed on she would save his coming out later, gave her fresh courage to continue on her way. As the wind blew a little stronger, Maggie quickened her pace, and noticed that the rain was beginning to turn into snow.

There were not many people on the street in the little village at this hour. A few men hur-



ried by, eagerly seeking the warmth of their own firesides; and more than once Maggie almost decided to turn back as she saw the deserted street now growing white under the fast-falling snow; but still on she went, hardly thinking of herself.

"Oh dear!" she exclaimed, shivering; "think of the poor people who have no shelter to-night! Think of the little children who will be cold!" and a vision of her naughty Chubbie rose before her mind, warm and safe in his own cheerful home.

"Dear little Chubbie," she thought; "perhaps he did not mean to be so naughty. Anyway, I was not one bit like mamma to him; and if she saw me, I know she is sorry I forgot my promise."

At this very moment, Maggie glanced across the street and saw through the gloom a tiny figure walking wearily along, carrying what seemed a heavy burden.

"Some poor little boy," she thought, "struggling to find his way home."

Her heart was touched, as she went on her way, and then all at once she stood still. That little trudging fellow suggested her own Chubbie so much that she exclaimed: "Oh, let me do for that child what I should want some one to do for my little brother if he were out to-night." She turned back and flew across the street with outstretched hands, crying: "Come, little boy, and I will take you home. Who are you?"

Scarcely above a whisper a little voice answered, with a tone which pierced Maggie to the soul, "I'm Chubbie—I'm bad—I want my mamma." And right at her feet through sheer exhaustion fell little Chubbie, still clinging to his dearest treasures.

Poor Maggie bent over the little form with fast-beating heart and gathered her little brother in her arms, crying: "O Chubbie, forgive your sister! Here is Maggie to take you home."

That night, as Maggie stood beside the little bed where Chubbie was quietly sleeping, and thought how near she had come to losing her hold of that dimpled hand forever, she felt that at last she had learned a lesson which could never be forgotten. She bent over the tired little form and kissed his soft cheek and whispered—she hardly knew what, but it was something about "bless thy little lamb to-night."  
—E. Linden in *Independent*.

**Good Manners at Home.**

The presence of good manners is nowhere more needed or more effective than in the household, and perhaps nowhere more rare. Wherever familiarity exists, there is a tendency to loosen the check upon selfish conduct which the presence of strangers involuntarily produces. Many persons who are kind and courteous in company, are rude and careless with those whom they love best. Emerson says, "Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," and certainly nothing can more thoroughly secure the harmony and peace of the family circle than the habit of making small sacrifices, one for another. Children thus learn good manners in the best and most natural way, and habits thus acquired will never leave them. Courtesy and kindness will never lose their charm, while all spurious imitations of them are to be despised.—*The Republic*.

**She's After Him.**

"Do you ever suffer from stage fright?" asked Adlet of the famous tragedian.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "One of the ugliest girls in the ballet is in love with me."—Judge.

**Minnie May's Dep't.**

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Home is a woman's world, and she should have something to say in the planning of one, as many steps are saved by having one properly arranged, and no doubt some of you are looking forward to having a new house. Carefully think what you would like, and make your wants and wishes clearly understood when having the plans prepared. The cellar should be high and dry; not so much underground as formerly, but more above, thereby securing better light and ventilation. A hatchway should be left at the back of the house for the entrance of barrels, etc., it should be furnished with hanging shelves, hinged sashes on the windows, and close wire screens to keep out the flies; this should be made as perfect as possible, for lately butter-making is a source of profit, and no pains should be shared to make it perfectly satisfactory. The next story should contain the hall, dining-room and sitting room, with a cross hall at the back for a side door or entrance, as too many farmers' homes have only the kitchen and front doors. This cross hall can have a large cupboard to hold caps, coats, school bags and overshoes. The

ing discontinued, as it has been known to impart the disease or weakness of one child to another, so better a room for each child than larger ones with two beds. Secure plenty of light and air for all your sleeping apartments, and just here the usefulness of the hall may be proved by leaving the window open, when it may be too cool to open the windows of the bedrooms. Transoms are excellent for the purposes of ventilation. Utilize the spaces under the windows by having small cupboards built to hold boots and other small articles, or a folded shawl. If the roof of your home is sloped have neat closets made of the low parts, furnished with wardrobe hooks to hang clothing. These hints may be found useful to my nieces, and many other improvements can be suggested from those given.

MINNIE MAY.

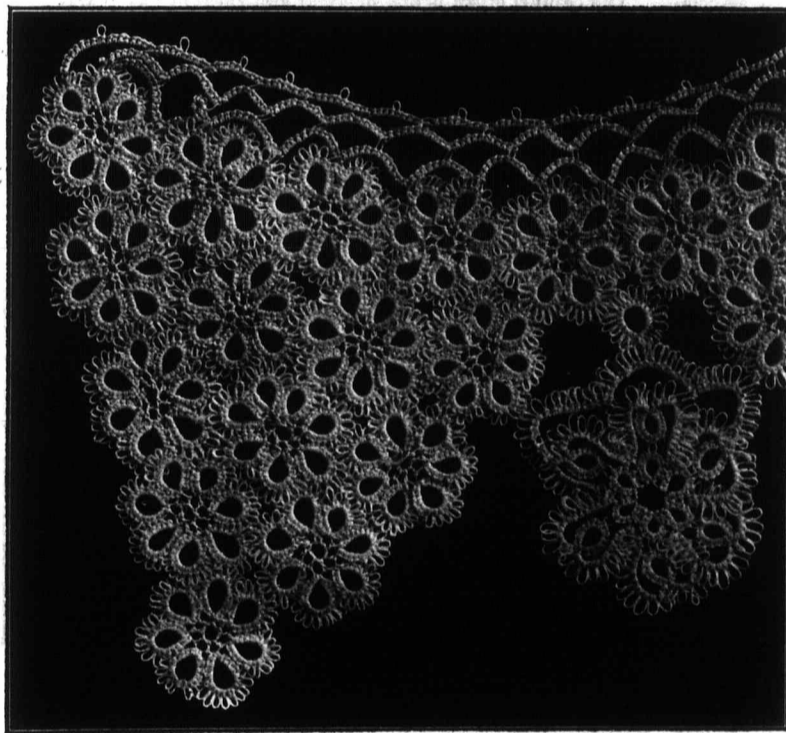
**Tatted Collar.**

PRIZE WON BY MISS BIRDIE ARMSTRONG, HANLAN, ONT.

*Description.*—To make rick-rack wheels make seven rings each as follows:—5 d. s. 9 picots each, separated by 1 d. s.; then 5 d. s. and close the ring. Join the first picot to the last picot of the preceding ring and the last ring to the first ring made, which forms a wheel. Now fill in the centre with a twisted rick-rack stitch drawn nearly together at the centre by a single thread, and so on till you have 15 wheels in all. Join the second wheel to the first by means of a picot in the centre of a ring, which completes a scollop. To make the ornaments between the scollops use two threads, and work first with one thread only the small centre wheel as follows:—3 d. s. . 1 picot, 3 d. s. . 1 picot, 3 d. s. . 1 picot, 3 d. s. . and close the ring. Repeat till you have 6 rings, each separated by a picot. Join the first picot to the last picot of the preceding ring and the last ring to the first ring, which forms a wheel. Fasten your thread and cut off. Then make 8 d. s. and join to centre picot of first ring in the wheel; 8 d. s. and close the ring. Then with two d. s. make 13 d. s., alternating with 12 long picots. Fasten to picots between the ring, then 13 d. s. alternating 12 picots. Continue in this manner until you have gone around the wheel; now with 2 d. s. make 19 d. s., alternating with 18 picots, join to third picot from the next ring. Again 19 threads, alternating 18 picots, join to centre of next ring; with one thread make a ring of 21 d. s., alternating with 20 picots. Fasten to middle of top picot. When work is completed knot the scollops and ornament as seen in collar; the inner edge is finished with 2 d. s. as follows:—6 d. s., 1 picot, 6 d. s. . Join the picots of the scollop. The second row is 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s. . Fasten to picot underneath. The third row is made of 4 d. s., 1 picot, 4 d. s. . Continue in this manner until work is completed.

With the laying aside of parasols comes the taking up of muffs. Many are made of the color of the bonnet or dress, and can be made the daintiest of creations by any lady to suit herself. A bit of satin or velvet, a little jet or fur, and a big bow of ribbon artistically adjusted and the result is charming.

Thick cotton jerseys are much worn instead of the more bulky flannel or canto suits. No cotton clothes are worn over, the jerseys being considered warm enough, and the laundry bill is much decreased thereby. One petticoat is worn with this attire, and it may be of silk or cloth short enough to clear the ground all round. It is fitted by darts, and the back is pleated, finished by a cord, not a headband, as formerly, keeping all possible bulk away from the hips and waist.



TATTED COLLAR.

kitchen may be small, but it can be made very convenient. A pantry in the end adjoining the cross hall, with a door opening into it, will be found a treasure to the busy woman, where china, glassware, spare tins, bread, cake and such like, can be kept in the shelves or cupboard, and save the mother and maid of all-work many a step up and down the cellar steps. A window must be in this pantry for light and air. In summer a gauge screen can be tacked across, here the family meals can be all arranged ready for cooking, and all left over from meals will keep until next time. Shelves for dishes are more showy; but all housekeepers will agree that close cupboards are preferable, keeping all dust and flies away. A small shelf, bored full of various sized holes, to put all your kitchen tools in that have handles to them, such as wooden spoons, flesh forks, whisks, pancake-shovels and many other things usually kept in a drawer, and always formed in a tangle when wanted. But we must pass on to the next flat, having first arranged for a fireplace in dining-room and sitting room. A hall should run from end to end in this story also, and all the rooms open off it. The hall is too often looked upon as waste-room, but instead of being unused it is one of the most used rooms in the house. It is useful as a sewing room; here the machine and work table can remain unmolested. The practice of making children sleep double is fast be-

### St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

The bell of St. Paul's is nine feet in diameter, and weighs 38,000 pounds. The Whispering Gallery is a very great curiosity. It is 140 yards in circumference. A stone seat runs round the gallery along the foot of the wall. On the side directly opposite the door by which the visitor enters, several yards of the seat are covered with matting on which the visitor being seated, the man who shows the gallery whispers, with the mouth close to the wall, near the door, at the distance of 140 feet from the visitor, who hears his words in a loud voice, seemingly at his ear. The mere shutting of the door produces a sound to those on the opposite seat like violent claps of thunder. The effect is not so perfect if the visitor sits down half way between the door and the matted seat, and still less so if he stands near the man who speaks, but on the other side of the door.—From "Hundred Wonders of the World."

### The Cathedral Car of North Dakota.

BY EVELYN L.

The word "cathedral" naturally suggests to the mind some vision of a grand old structure, with its dim aisles and time-honored associations, where the roll of the organ and the clear young voices of the choristers blend in sweetest harmony in voicing the praises of the Most High. Cathedrals, in the truest sense of the word, are those in the older countries where they bear the stamp of ages and carry the thoughts back to the generations that have worshipped there in the years that have gone by.

To many of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the expression, "Cathedral Car," will be a new one, and, I trust, a short account of the first church on wheels may prove of interest to some of them. The missionary diocese of North Dakota comprises an area of 70,000 square miles, and in order to reach the people in the smaller towns and villages on the railroads crossing the State, the car was constructed to answer the purpose of a miniature church. In several of these villages the population is very small, and in many of them there is no room capable of holding more than twenty-five persons, so its usefulness is at once apparent.

The Right Reverend William D. Walker, first missionary Bishop of the diocese, is well and favorably known in many parts of Canada as an eloquent preacher and an earnest worker in promoting the interests of his Master's kingdom. On the occasion of a recent visit paid to the "Church of the Advent," as the Cathedral Car is called, his Lordship, in his courteous and affable manner, gave us much interesting information with regard to the car itself and the work which is carried on by its instrumentality. He thus describes his method of work:—"My plan is to send a placard ahead announcing my coming, to be posted in the railroad station ten days before. The car is then drawn to the place by a freight train and switched upon a side track. After the service is over it is attached to another train and is dragged to the next place where services are to be held. Thus the work goes on from day to day. There are from seventy to eighty small places on the line of our four railroads where such work may be done. I hold baptisms, confirmations and administer the Holy Communion in the car, and preach as well."

The idea of building the car originated wholly with Bishop Walker, and it was owing to his exertions that the funds were raised for its construction. It was built at a cost of about \$1,000, the interior being finished in oak, the

panels between the windows and in the doors having gothic headings. Everything is neat and church-like in appearance, but not elaborate, as all unnecessary expense was avoided in its construction. Being sixty feet in length the car accommodates seventy-five persons comfortably, but so much are the services appreciated that more often from one hundred to a hundred and ten will find at least standing room therein, while many more are turned away for lack of room. The seats for the congregation are portable chairs, also of gothic appearance, arranged in two rows on each side of the aisle leading up to the tiny chancel.

In outward appearance the car resembles an ordinary Pullman, with the exception of a gothic projection or transept on the roof and the inscriptions in old English lettering, that over the windows being "Church of the Advent," and the one beneath them "Cathedral Car of North Dakota." Upon entering the first object to attract our attention is the baptismal font—like the other furniture of oak, and bearing the inscription, "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism." The trimmings are of brass, and a small tablet informs us that the font is "From the Children's League of Calvary Church, New York City, 1890."

The cabinet organ is one of great sweetness of tone, and comes from a Young Ladies' Missionary

mit, New Jersey, and bears the inscription, "Jesu, Mercy," carved in the oak, also the Agnus Dei, the Lamb surmounting the world with the banner of the Cross. A lady in Hartford, Conn., donated the handsome crimson altar cloth, the frontal having the cross and crown embroidered upon it, and the superfrontal passion flowers and the Greek letters, Alpha and Omega. The Bishop's chair was given by a Ladies' School in Iowa, and the kneeling cushions were contributed by the wife of the Bishop of that diocese. The communion service was made from old family silver supplied by a relative of Bishop Walker, while the beautiful altar linen was sent by the wife of the late Bishop Medley, of Fredricton, Metropolitan of the Canadian Church.

The lectern, presented by a Philadelphia clergyman in memory of his father, is of oak in the form of a pillar resting on three lion's paws and surmounted by a crown upon which the eagle stands with its wings outspread. It is a copy of one sent as a gift to a church in New York by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in connection with it an amusing story is told. An Englishman, who attended service in the car one day, afterwards expressed himself in the columns of the press as very much dissatisfied, as it was so thoroughly American. "Why," he said, "they actually had the eagle trampling on the lion and the crown!"

The Bible, also a memorial, was contributed by the family of the late General George W. Cass. But I must not forget the Cathedral chimes. These consist of five or six Japanese gongs, bell shaped, and of different sizes, which are hung out on the side of the car and, although not strictly graded in tone, when struck by the hammer they sound out very sweetly over the prairie and summon to worship all within reach of their welcome tones.

In the rear of the car is a small room where the Bishop can put on his robes and which he uses as a sleeping apartment when no other accommodation is available.

Not only in the amount of good accomplished by means of the car itself are we to measure its usefulness, but there must be considered

in addition the improved methods of work it has suggested to others. After a thorough inspection by a number of Baptist delegates, that denomination decided to build a car to use in a similar way. Having been in operation some time the work has advanced so rapidly that another car is in course of construction for the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

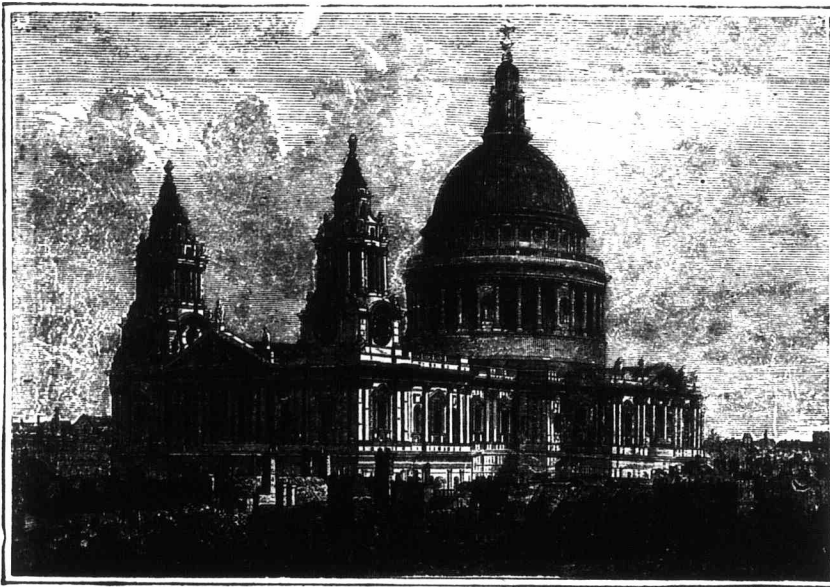
Acting on the same suggestion a clergyman in England purposes endeavoring to reach the gypsy population of that country in a similar manner, but intends using a large van as more applicable to the needs of the work.

There appears a greater desire to live long that to live well. To measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.

'Tis not wit merely but temper which must form the well-bred man. In the same manner 'tis not a head merely, but a heart and resolution which complete the real philosopher.

If this life is unhappy, it is a burden which is difficult for us to bear; if it is in every respect happy, it is difficult to be deprived of it. So that in either case the result is the same, for we must exist in anxiety and apprehension.

Rats can be taught many tricks, among them how to beg, how to jump through a hoop, to drag a little cart in harness, and to carry sticks or money.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Society, New York. In many instances the Bishop is obliged to officiate as organist in addition to conducting the service, but as a rule receives hearty support in the singing. On one occasion a rough-looking man, his face bruised and cut as if from a recent encounter, accompanied by five or six men, evidently threshers from the farms near by, occupied a forward seat in the car. When the singing began, to the Bishop's great surprise, this man joined in with a magnificent tenor voice, which rose full and clear above all the rest. When the little congregation was dispersing the Bishop said to him, "You seem very familiar with the service." "O yes, sir!" he replied, "I sang for years in the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. It is a long time now since I have heard the words of the dear old service, and it seems like a bit of home to me." The Bishop had a long conversation with the man, and it is in this way he is enabled to reach many who would otherwise never enter a church. He attends to all the necessary duties himself, sweeping out the car, preparing the fires and attending to the lamps, by this means coming much nearer the hearts of the hard-worked people than if he had a porter to do it for him. A man came forward one day to assist him in arranging the car for service, stating that he had been a chorister in Westminster Abbey. Numbers come to the services who have not been present at any worship for ten, fifteen and even twenty years, railroad men in particular considering the car their church.

The altar was supplied by a church in Sum-

**Uncle Tom's Department.**

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES:—

When these short November days are done and the long evenings close in; when tea is over and the lessons for next day are learned, how do you propose to spend the rest of the evenings?

In some homes in towns and cities the boys and girls have the privilege of hearing a good lecture on some interesting subject, a good reader or singer, or views of interesting places shown by lime light, which are the next best thing to seeing the place itself. These teach one in a very pleasant way many things and open up desires for more. But, I am sorry to say, the children who have the privilege of seeing and hearing such things do not value them as you, my nieces and nephews, would in your country homes. They see too much, and the appetite which gives enjoyment to anything is lacking. In the spring, I have little doubt they will come out knowing very little well, and may sometimes remind one of a story told in an old book of a dream, in which seven lean kine ate up seven other kine, fat fleshed and well-favored, and when they had eaten them they were still poor as before. I have found more real intelligence among country boys and girls than I have in the city, a fact which is borne out by the great majority of the graduates of our colleges and universities who have been country boys and girls. But we come back to our question, How are we going to spend our evenings during the coming winter? As you spend this one may decide your future for life, and if spent well, will give you tastes in certain directions anyway to carry with you. I see one of my nieces look toward the corner where the organ stands, and I know how the hands, busy with other things all day long, turn lovingly to the keys at this hour. I know, too, how her voice is in tune with her instrument, and how Will's and John's voices will join in, in bass or tenor, before the lantern is long hung up when they return from attending their stock for the night. I see another nephew, though, with books in hand, and looking at the book shelf Stanley's Africa is lacking, while Napoleon Bonaparte and McCauley's English History are well thumbed, and I see there is a call there for more books soon. I see eyes grow brighter, too, as I mention some of my old favorite pieces of poetry, some of which I used to repeat to you little rogues when I put you to sleep long ago, and I see there is a love of poetry there, too. What a treasure house of beautiful reading opens before you, as I should like to show them to you one by one, of things new and old. All rhyme, remember, is not poetry; nor is all that is without rhyme, prose, but in some prose we find the truest poetry.

In such pieces as Tennyson's "What Does Little Birdie Say," Longfellow's "Day is Done," Burns' "To Mary in Heaven," all of which you have, you have found much beauty, and you agree that in such and others which I might mention there is both music and poetry, and as you have heard them read or sung your souls have been stirred within you, and you have resolved to read and know more of the poets' songs, and of the writers—the creators of such beautiful thoughts.

Pope writes:—  
Music resembles poetry: in each  
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,  
And which a master-hand alone can reach."

At the beginning of another winter let us together read the old gems and the new, and contribute of our time and thought to build up a poetical love and interest within us, which will be an unfailing source of pleasure through life.

In Longfellow's introduction to "Hiawatha" he calls on those who possess certain qualities or likings only to read it; the first were those:—

"Who love the haunts of Nature,  
Love the sunshine of the meadow,  
Love the shadow of the forest,  
Love the wind among the branches,  
And the rainshower and the snowstorm,  
And the rushing of great rivers  
Through their palisades of pine trees,  
And the thunder in the mountains."

Then to those:—

"Who love a nation's legends,  
Love the ballads of a people,  
That like voices from afar off,  
Call to us to pause and listen:  
Speak in tones so plain and childlike,  
Scarcely can the ear distinguish  
Whether they are sung or spoken."

Then to those:—

"Whose hearts are fresh and simple,  
Who have faith in God and Nature,  
Who believe that in all ages  
Every human heart is human,  
That in even savage bosoms  
There are longings, yearnings, strivings,  
For the good they comprehend not,  
That the feeble hands and helpless  
Groping blindly in the darkness,  
Touch God's right hand in that darkness,  
And are lifted up and strengthened."

Then to those:—

"Who, sometimes in your rambles,  
Through the green lanes of the country,  
Where the tangled barberry bushes  
Hang their tufts of crimson berries  
Over stone walls grey with mosses,  
Pause by some neglected graveyard,  
For a while to nurse and ponder  
On a half-effaced inscription  
Written with little skill of sing-craft,  
Homely phrases, but each letter  
Full of hope and yet of heartbreak;  
Full of all the tender pathos  
Of the Here and the Hereafter."

Lacking these, much enjoyment of poetry will be lost, but hoping my nephews and nieces may not only find they possess them, but cultivate them more and more, I am, yours sincerely,

UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—It has been a difficult task to choose from the many beautiful selections sent in by my nieces and nephews for the "Poet's Corner," and I trust that those who have not been successful will try again. The poems sent in have been chiefly of American authorship, Longfellow being the favorite. For December let me have selections from the English poets, all matter to be in our office by the 10th of each month.

**POETS' CORNER.**

**First Prize for Selected Poetry.**

FLORENCE COLLIER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

LONGFELLOW.

The much loved American poet, whose simple songs re-echo in the hearts of all people, was born at Portland, Maine, on the 27th February, 1807. His father was a mild, upright and honest lawyer. From his mother Henry inherited his gentle and feminine cast of features. Longfellow's first poem, entitled "The Battle of Lowell's Pond", was published by the Portland Gazette 17th Nov., 1820. In the September of 1822 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in company with his elder brother Stephen, was sent to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, where he graduated in 1825, at the age of 19. His schoolmasters and companions at Bowdoin were the well-known Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. Abbot, Bradbury, Little, and many other celebrated men. At the time of his graduation Longfellow's translation of Horace so highly delighted one of the trustees that the latter recommended the youthful graduate for a proposed chair of Modern Languages. To better fit himself for his position, he left for Europe on 15th May, 1826, where for three years, at his father's expense, he traversed France, Spain, Italy and Germany. In 1829 he took up his new duties as Professor of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College. In 1831 he married Mary Storer Potter, a very beautiful and gentle girl of Portland. In 1834 Longfellow was appointed Smith Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard College, and in company with his wife once more set out for Europe. He first visited Switzerland and Denmark, and thence proceeded to Holland, where his wife, after a protracted illness and much suffering, died on the 29th November, 1835, at Rotterdam. After the loss of his wife Longfellow visited Rhineland and Switzerland. During this tour he met the beautiful Miss Appleton, who in after years succumbed to the attractions of the handsome young poet and became the second wife of the

now well-known Professor of Harvard. When Longfellow, in 1836, took up his duties at Harvard, he began more truly to realize his vocation to poetry. He became an associate of the Five of Clubs and a companion of the many great men of American literature. It was in 1842 that he married Frances Appleton, whose father purchased for the newly wedded pair the former residence of General Washington, well known as Craige House. Those who have read "Hyperion" will perhaps appreciate it better when they can trace the American poet's wooing of Miss Appleton in the fictitious character of Paul Fleming. In 1861, to amuse her younger children, Mrs. Longfellow had been making seals; a lighted drop of wax fell into her lap, and her skirts of gauze at once enveloped her in flames. Hearing his wife scream, the poet rushed from his study in time to snatch a rug and throw it round her ere she fell mortally injured. She was buried on July 12th, and she never looked fairer than on that day—the anniversary of her marriage. Terribly as the fire had burnt her it had spared one side of her beautiful head. The grave that held his beloved in his heart Longfellow hid from his friends. Hardly once was he heard to allude to his wife, after the first shock was over. From that day he aged rapidly. On Friday, March 24, 1882, Henry Longfellow sank peacefully in death, aged 75. Peritonitis had hastened the natural decay. Amid gently falling snow he was buried in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, near Cambridge. To the end he had held to the Unitarian faith, in which he had been bred. As a boy Longfellow was studious, exceedingly patriotic, but wholly averse to sports or any exercise save walking. As a man he was handsome, industrious, regular in his habits, elegant in taste and dress, of extreme simplicity in manners and grace in deportment. It is said that when introduced to Her Majesty he simply shook her by the hand. He was a great admirer and friend of Dickens, whom he visited when in London. His fame rests greatly upon "Hiawatha", that grand tribute to the Red Man of America. "Evangeline", "The Courtship of Miles Standish", "The Building of the Ship", "Footsteps of Angels", "The Hanging of the Crane" "The Psalm of Life", are among his first poems.

**The Bridge.**

I stood on the bridge at midnight,  
As the clocks were striking the hour,  
And the moon rose o'er the city  
Behind the great church tower.

I saw her bright reflection  
In the waters under me,  
Like a golden goblet falling  
And sinking into the sea.

And far in the hazy distance  
Of that lovely night in June,  
The blaze of the flaming furnace  
Gleamed redder than the moon.

Among the long black rafters  
The watering shadows lay,  
And the current that came from the ocean  
Seemed to lift and bear them away.

As sweeping and eddying through them  
Rose the belated tide,  
And, streaming into the moonlight  
The sea weed floated wide.

And like those waters rushing  
Among the wooden piers,  
A flood of thoughts came o'er me  
That filled my eyes with tears.

How often, O how often  
In the days that had gone by,  
I had stood on that bridge at midnight  
And gazed on that wave and sky!

How often, O how often,  
I had wished that the ebbing tide  
Would bear me away on its bosom  
O'er the ocean far and wide!

For my heart was hot and restless  
And my life was full of care,  
And the burden laid upon me  
Seemed greater than I could bear.

But now it has fallen from me,  
It is buried in the sea!  
And only the sorrow of others  
Throws its shadow over me.

Yet whenever I cross that river  
On its bridge with the wooden piers,  
Like the odour of brine from the ocean  
Comes the thought of other years

And I think how many thousands  
Of care-encumbered men,  
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,  
Have crossed the bridge since then.

I see the long procession  
Still passing to and fro,  
The young heart hot and restless  
And the old subdued and slow!

And forever and forever,  
As long as the river flows,  
As long as the heart has passions,  
As long as life has woes:

The moon and its broken reflection  
And its shadow shall appear,  
As the symbol of love in heaven,  
And its wavering image here.

#### Sunrise on the Hills.

I stood upon the hills, when Heaven's wide arch  
Was glorious with the sun's returning march  
And woods were brightening, and soft gales  
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.  
The clouds were far beneath me;—bathed in light,  
They gathered mid-way round the wooded height,  
And, in their fading glory, shone  
Like hosts in battle overthrown,  
As many a pinnacle, with shifting glance,  
Through the gray mist shot up its shattered lance,  
And rocking on the cliff was left  
The dark pine blasted, bare, and cleft.  
The veil of cloud was lifted, and below  
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow  
Was darkened by the forest's shade,  
Or glistened in the white cascade:  
Where upward in the mellow blush of day  
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.

I heard the distant waters dash,  
I saw the current whirl and flash,—  
And richly by the blue lake's silver beach,  
The woods were bending with a silent reach.  
Then o'er the vale with gentle swell,  
The music of the village bell  
Came sweetly to the echo-giving hills;  
And the wild horn whose voice the woodland fills,  
Was ring to the merry shout  
That faint and far the glen sent out,  
Where answering to the sudden shot, thin smoke  
Through thick-leaved branches from the dingle  
broke.

If thou art worn and hard beset  
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,  
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep  
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,  
Go to the woods and hills!—No tears  
Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

#### Second Prize.

ADA ARMAND, PAKENHAM, ONT.

Rev. Abram J. Ryan (of Irish descent, judging by his name) was born in 1834 or 1836, but the exact place of his birth is unknown, some saying Virginia, some Maryland, while others claim it to be Limerick. He was educated at Louisville, Ky., and it was there that in April, 1886, he breathed his last. He took great interest in the war between the North and South, and wrote many poems pertaining thereto. Among the best known of his poems are:—"The Song of the Mystic", "Reunited", "Erin's Flag", and "Rest", which was Sir John Macdonald's favorite poem.

#### Rest.

FATHER A. J. RYAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired,  
My soul oppressed—  
And I desire what I have long desired—  
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain  
In barren ways;  
'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain  
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,  
But God knows best;  
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer,  
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap  
The autumn yield;  
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep  
O'er barren field,

And so I cry, a weak and human cry  
So heart-oppressed;  
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,  
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,  
And cares infest  
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears  
I pine—for rest.

'Twas always so; when but a child I laid  
—On mother's breast  
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed  
As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,  
For down the west  
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I shall rest.

#### A Life Lesson.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

There! little girl; don't cry!  
They have broken your doll, I know;  
And your tea-set blue,  
And your play-house, too,  
Are things of the long ago;  
But childish troubles will soon pass by,  
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!  
They have broken your slate, I know;  
And the glad, wild ways  
Of your school-girl days  
Are things of the long ago;  
But life and love will soon come by,  
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!  
They have broken your heart, I know;  
And the rainbow gleams  
Of your youthful dreams  
Are things of the long ago;  
But heaven holds all for which you sigh,  
There! little girl; don't cry!

#### Third Prize.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN, HANLAN, ONT.

#### Old John Henry.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Old John's jes made o' the commonest stuff—  
Old John Henry—  
He's tough I reckon—but none too tough—  
"Too much though's better than not enough!"  
Says Old John Henry.  
He does his best, and when his best's bad  
He don't fret none, nor don't get sad—  
He simply 'lows it's the best he had,  
Old John Henry.

His doctern's jest o' the plainest brand—  
Old John Henry—  
"A smilin' face and a hearty hand  
Sare religion that all folks understand,"  
Says Old John Henry.  
He's stove up some with the rheumatiz,  
And they han't no shine on them shoes o' his,  
And his hair han't cut, but his eye-teeth is!  
Old John Henry.

He feeds hisself when the stock's all fed,  
Old John Henry.  
And "sleeps like a babe" when he goes to bed,  
"And dreams o' heaven and home-made bread!"  
Says Old John Henry.  
He an't refined as he ort to be  
To fit the statutes of poetry,  
Nor his clothes don't fit him, but he fits me—  
Old John Henry.

#### Said of Lovely Women.

The society of ladies is the school of politeness.—Montfort.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

All I am, or can be, I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Remember woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us still.—Moore.

No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.—Richter.

He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife.—Ben Jonson.

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—Beresford.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

A woman's strength is most potent when robbed in gentleness.—Lamartine.

Every pretty woman should be a flirt, every clever woman a politician.—Quida.

Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties.—Bulwer Lytton.

Yes, woman's love is free from guile and pure as bright Aurora's ray.—Morris.

Eternal joy and everlasting love there's in you, woman, lovely woman.—Otway.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill woman's fond affection glows.—Sand.

#### Love Has Nothing To Do With It.

"Oh, mamma, Jack Longacre proposed to me last night and I accepted him."

"Are you sure you love him, dear?"

"Why, mamma, what an old fogey you are. What in the world has that got to do with it."

—Life.

#### Library Table.

Charming as ever, the "Jenness Miller" for October; and if the styles are copied as given in each number, truly women would be dressed like lovely pictures. N. Y.: \$1 per year.

"The Housekeeper" for October (Minneapolis: \$1 per year,) contains more and better reading matter as a family magazine than any periodical of the same size.

"Table Talk" (Philadelphia: \$1 per year,) is one of the best authorities on the subjects it treats of, and indispensable to housekeepers.

"The Cosmopolitan" (\$3 per year, New York.) This favorite monthly for October contains many an interesting article, and such as the reading public are interested in. The one upon "Munich as an Art Centre" is replete with information.

"Good Housekeeping" for October (Springfield, Mass.) The pride of a housekeeper's heart is this welcome monthly: \$2.40 per year.

The August number of "Our Animal Friends" (N. Y.: 10c.) is full of beneficial reading and should circulate extensively through the country.

"Table Talk" for this month has the usual amount of readable articles contributed by reliable writers on domestic matters. Philadelphia: \$1 per year.

"Herald of Health" for October contains the largest amount of useful information upon sanitary subjects, their causes and cure, of any periodical. \$1 per year: N. Y.

"Vick's Magazine" for this month is replete with useful information to florists. Fifty cents per year.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" is one of the most charming of domestic magazines. \$1: Philadelphia.

"Home Queen" is one of the best of monthlies for miscellaneous reading. Philadelphia: five cents per copy.

"The Domestic Monthly" contains beautiful colored plates of fashions, full instructions for making dresses, domestic recipes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

#### Recipes.

CITRON PRESERVE.

Take the citrons, pare them, cut them into squares; weigh the fruit and allow 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit; put the citrons on to steam until soft. Then take about six lemons to 8 lbs. fruit, peel fine and cut up into thin slices the six lemons; put citrons, lemons and sugar on to boil with some whole ginger—quite six hours or longer. The peel of one lemon is quite enough to put in.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound suet, 1½ lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, ¼ lb. mixed peel, 1 lb. bread crumbs, ¼ nutmeg, 2 blades of mace, 6 cloves, 10 drops essence lemon, 10 drops essence almonds, ¾ lb. moist sugar, 8 eggs, 1 glass brandy, 1 lemon. Steam 8 or 9 hours.

FROSTING WITHOUT EGGS.

Five tablespoonsful milk and one cup of granulated sugar; flavor with lemon or vanilla; boil about five minutes and beat hard until cool and stiff enough to spread on cake.

CHOCOLATE CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Half oz. of gelatine, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, half cup of powdered sugar, half a pound of sponge cake, half a pint of rich cream and four eggs. Soak the gelatine in a very little cold water till tender, heat the cream to boiling point slowly, stirring frequently; add the sugar, chocolate and gelatine, and when these are dissolved, add a spoonful at a time to the beaten yolks; set back upon the fire in a saucepan of boiling water and stir for 5 minutes till very hot, but do not let it boil. Take the cream off the fire and whip or churn to a standing froth, adding the beaten whites of eggs towards the last; line a mould with sponge cake and fill it with the cream, set in on ice until frozen. The freezing is not necessary, but it shows the dish in its perfection. Dip the mould in warm water and turn out.

**Children Need Sleep.**

Children, until they are twelve or thirteen years old, should have at least ten hours sleep, eleven is better; until eighteen or nineteen, nine hours is none to much, writes Mrs. Scovil in her valuable department, "Mothers' Corner," in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. In this country our children inherit nervous temperaments. No hygienic measures soothes, quiets and strengthens the nerves like plenty of sleep. Children should never be wakened in the morning. Yet the demands of household convenience and the claims of school make it necessary that they should be out of bed at a certain hour, usually not later than seven. To make this possible, and give them their fair share of sleep so that they will be ready to waken of their own accord, they must be in bed between eight and ten, according to their ages. If bedtime is made pleasant to them, as mother-love can make it, with a story, a little talk over the events of the day, with loving words and ministrations, the hardship of banishment to bed will be robbed of most of its bitterness.

**Fashion Notes.**

Stick-pins of all sorts are used to keep laces in place on hats or bonnets, or on the corsage.

Black and white is a very fashionable combination. Black dresses have white vests, and if a fine jet girdle is worn with it a most effective result is obtained. On nice black dresses a pretty shirt trimming is a band of white silk covered with fine jet passementerie.

Bonnets are small, jaunty and expensive; but any young lady should be able to make and trim her own, as they are no shape in particular, but any form that is most becoming. Last winter's chapeau can be made fashionable by changing the trimming from the back to the front, where it stands up high and stylish. Strings of medium length and width are worn on all bonnets. Milliners are making another attempt to introduce long back streamers, but without much success. They are ugly and inconvenient; only pretty on a school girl's hat.

The bell skirt is still the favorite, and admits of a diversity of foot trimming, the most recent being a plaiting of the goods around the bottom. Stripes of cotton batting an inch wide are covered with the dress material and braided in three stands, then sewed to the edge. A small puffing looks stylish. The bodices are trimmed on the back as well as the front, and the style of the front is repeated on the back. The shape of sleeves varies as much as ever, but the favorite style does not stand so high above the shoulder as before; the fullness falls all the way to the elbow in soft folds.

**A Story in Two Letters.**

"Dear Hubby: Please send by P. O. order \$50. I want to get a dress. Genevieve. P.S.—I had almost forgot to send my love. Your little wifey, G."

"Dear Genevieve: I send you my undying best love. Your husband, Charles P. S.—I had almost forgot to say that I can't send the \$50. With a kiss, Charles."—Exchange.

**Lunar Twins.**

Somebody is said to have discovered two faces in the moon instead of the one commonly found there. The phenomenon has excited some attention as a curious variation of the habit some people have of occasionally seeing two moons.—Chicago News-Record.

At one of his dinners, Sir Isaac Newton proposed to drink, not to the health of kings and princes, but to all honest persons, to whatever country they belonged. "We are all friends," he added, "because we unanimously aim at the only object worthy of man, which is the knowledge of truth. We are also of the same religion, because leading a simple life we conform ourselves to what is right, and we endeavor sincerely to give to the Supreme Being that worship which, according to our feeble lights, we are persuaded will please Him most."

**Puzzles.**

**1—CHARADE.**

To Ada:

I have long and much admired  
Your puzzles so good and true;  
And often wished to do as well  
Or a half as good as you.  
While reading the *ADVOCATE* last evening,  
In your charade of number two,  
I felt much pleased to see my name  
Appear with the good few.  
You give me great encouragement,  
And while I'm in your sphere,  
I hope that in the future  
And with **LAST** to persevere.  
I feel that I've been honored  
By our good Uncle Tom,  
For my first attempted puzzle  
Was printed in good form.  
'Twas in the month of February **FIRST**  
That I joined your "happy sphere."  
Since then I've tried to do my best—  
'Tis little help, I fear—  
These last two months excepting, as  
Visiting—I had taken flight—  
So I trust that this will suffice to say,  
Why to "Puzzledom" I did not write.  
To work in the circle is a **TOTAL**,  
That gives much pleasure to all;  
Many cousins have delighted in it for years,  
But alas! how great is the fall;  
They have left us their names we still cherish,  
For them we ever shall yearn;  
And hope that ere long, dear cousins,  
They may to us again return. **LILY DAY.**

**2—CHARADE.**

1, 2, 3, is a kind of tree.  
4, 5, is part of the verb "to be";  
6, 7, is just his father's son,  
Whole is to feel mean over something done.  
**CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.**

**3—CHARADE.**

As I was walking down the street,  
I met an **ENTIRE** miss;  
I thought perhaps she would be mine,  
So I proposed, "sweet bliss."  
She gave me then to understand,  
In words both plain and true:  
**SECOND, FIRST, LAST** yet, kind sir, I think,  
To paddle my own canoe. **FAIR BROTHER.**

**4—SQUARE WORD.**

My **FIRST** sounds quite melodious,  
'Tis pleasing to the ear;  
And enjoyed by most young people,  
At this time of the year.  
Away off in distant Turkey,  
You'll find my **SECOND** is  
Composed of the great Imams,  
The Muffis and Cadiz.  
In Egypt and the Holy Land,  
My **THIRD** may oft be seen;  
'Tis carried by the poorer class,  
And contains a queen.  
My **FOURTH**, alas! an idol is,  
A picture in the mind;  
A statue, or a likeness,  
And worshipped by mankind.  
Some men were going down the street,  
One cold and wintry day;  
And as the sidewalk slippery was,  
My **LAST** came into play. **FAIR BROTHER.**

**5—TRANSPOSITION.**

A thousand charms I now recall  
Of maids I once have known;  
For memory make them beauties all  
Since chastening years have flown,  
But one more beautiful than the rest  
In fancy I can see:  
And time has made her doubly blest  
That girl who sat on me!  
It was well deserved, I know it now,  
Puffed up with youth's conceit;  
I gave offence none might allow,  
And never dared repeat.  
Boy **FIRST** needed one lesson more,  
As I must now agree;  
In all this world none stands before  
That girl who sat on me!  
Where is she now I do not know,  
We've never spoken since;  
Her glance and words laid pride so low  
I scarce had **LAST** to wince.  
But whereso'er her path may tend,  
May every blessing be,  
The portion of my truest friend,  
The girl who sat on me! **GEO. W. BLYTH.**

**6—CHARADE.**

To Miss Ada Armand.

Thank you heartily, my cousin,  
**FIRST**, I liked that sad refrain,  
And I read it o'er a dozen  
Times—then read it over again.  
Yet I know that there is no danger  
That your structure down will fall;  
You are far too clever builders,  
Though you rate yourselves so small.

You alone would **LAST** off trouble,  
Even if Fair Brother left;  
And the noble band that aids you  
Shows you're not of hope bereft.

So without me, do not doubt me,  
"U. T. D." will go **COMPLETE**,  
As it has done, as it's doing,  
Yet—I wish I could compete!  
**HARRY A. WOODWORTH**

**Answers to October Puzzles.**

3—ELEVATOR	1—Friend-ship.
LAMINAR	2—Back-ward.
EMETIN	4—Snail, snail.
VITAL	5—It.
ANIL	6—Your, our.
TAN	7—Because.
OR	8—Birthday.

**Names of those who have Sent Correct Answers to October Puzzles:**

Charlie S. Edwards, I. Irvine Devitt, George W. Blyth, A. R. Borrowman, Lily Day, Addison and Oliver Snider, T. L. Simpson, Jessie Cumberland, George Rogers, Frank Milling.

**Only A Baby.**

Something to live for came to the place,  
Something to die for, maybe,  
Something to give even sorrow a grace,  
And yet it was only a baby.

Cooing and laughter and gurgles and cries,  
Dimples for tenderest kisses,  
Chaos of hopes and of raptures and sighs,  
Chaos of fears and of bilises.

Last year like all years, the rose and the thorn,  
This year a wilderness, maybe,  
But Heaven stooped under the roof on the morn  
That it brought there only a baby.

**Dan's Metrical Gratitude.**

I, Dan Whetung, wish to express my thanks  
to all my friends who patronized my excursion,  
especially to our good farmers. You know I  
may have excursions, and I may fish, and I may  
trap muskrats, etc., "but this or that, whate'r  
befall, the farmer he must feed us all."

The king may ride o'er land and sea,  
The lord may live right royally,  
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,  
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide,  
But this or that, whate'r befall,  
The farmer he must feed us all.

The writer thinks, the p'etsings,  
The craftsman fashions wondrous things  
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,  
The miner follows precious leads,  
But this or that, whate'r befall,  
The farmer he must feed us all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,  
The teacher do his duty well;  
And men may toll through busy days,  
Or man may stroll through pleasant ways,  
From king to beggar, whate'r befall,  
The farmer he must feed us all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth,  
He's partner with the sky and earth;  
He's partner with the sun and rain,  
And no man loses for his gain,  
And men may rise and men may fall,  
But the farmer he must feed us all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,  
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat;  
May his pocket be heavy, his heart be light,  
His cattle and corn and all go right;  
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,  
For the farmer he must feed us all.

**Accidents.**

For a slight cut, press the edges together, and  
bind with sticking-plaster.

For choking, give a smart smack with the open  
hand between the shoulders.

To stop bleeding from the nose, stand upright,  
and raise both arms above the head.

Cover slight burns and scalds with a little  
common whitening moistened with water.

Should a child set fire to its clothes, im-  
mediately lay it on the floor, and roll it in the  
hearth-rug or any other heavy woolen article.

To prevent swelling after a blow, rub the part  
immediately with butter, or dip a handkerchief  
in cold water, roll it into a thick pad, press it to  
the part, and tie it on with a bandage until other  
remedies can be obtained.—Selected.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Mrs O Morton, Blue Bonnets; 2, Dawes & Co. Lachine. Stallion, three years old—1, Irving & Brown, Winchester; 2, T S Wetherill, Compton. Yearling Colt—Dawes & Co. Filly, three years old—Dawes & Co. Filly, two years old—Dawes & Co. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, Dawes & Co; 2, Owens, Longueuil. Brood Mare, foal by side—1, Dawes & Co; 2, H Paton, Montreal; 3, McVey, Montreal. Foal of 1892—1, H Paton; 2, J McVey; 3, Dawes & Co. Best Mare of any age—Dawes & Co.

ROADSTERS—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, J J Anderson, Donatville; 2, Haras National, Montreal; 3, L Caratier, St Martin. Stallion, three years old—1, N Lachapelle, St Paul Ermitte; 2, Dawes & Co; 3, L Curran, Bougie. Stallion, two years old—1, D Fraser, Bougie; 2, D F McPherson, Lancaster. Yearling Colt—1, J McVey; 2, P McPherson, Lancaster; 3, D P McPhail & Son, Vernon. Stallion, any age—J J Anderson. Gelding, three years old—1, D F McLennan, Summers-town Station; 2, A Robertson, Howick; 3, W V Henderson, Sault au Recollet. Filly, three years old—1, T W Foster, Montreal; 2, Dawes & Co. Gelding, two years old—1, J McVey; 2, A Robertson; 3, L Curran. Filly, two years old—1, Dawes & Co; 2, H B Hison, St Laurent. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, N Lachapelle; 2, H D Smith; 3, A F Dawes, Lachine. Foal of 1892—N Lachapelle. Pair Matched Horses (Mare or Gelding) in harness—1, T D Buzzell & Co, Montreal; 2, G Campbell, Richmond. Single Horse in harness—1, J R Woodward, Sherbrooke; 2, B Gohier, Montreal; 3, A Clark, Montreal. Best Mare or Gelding any age—T W Foster.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, R Ness, Howick; 2, E A Globensky, St Eustache; 3, Irving & Brown, Winchester, Ont. Stallion, three years old—1, Robt Ness; 2, Irving & Brown; 3, R Ness. Stallion, two years old—1, W M & J Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, Kusabo Savaria, Varennes; 3, D P McPhail & Son. Yearling Colt—1, Irving & Brown; 2, P Therien, St Henri de Mesouche. Stallion, any age—Robt Ness. Pair Matched Carriage Horses—Mares or Geldings—1, T D Buzzell & Co; 2, Hugh Paton, Bord & Plouffe; 3, A A Phillips, Montreal. Pair Matched Light Carriage Horses—David Rae, Cass Bridge. Gelding, three years old—1, Jas Morgan; 2, Norman Oxley, Summers-town, Ont; 3, W Logan, Allan's Corners. Filly, three years old—1, John Newman, Lachine; 2, J G Mail, Howick; 3, R Ness. Gelding, two years old—1, J Roy, Bordeaux; 2, J & M McGee, Lachine; 3, R T McGibbon, Montreal. Filly, two years old—1, J Newman; 2, Jos Turcot, Rivière des Praries. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, P McIntosh, Cass Bridge; 2, J & M McGee; 3, J Roy. Foal of 1892—1, B J Coghlin, Montreal; 2, T D Buzzell & Co; 3, R T McGibbon, Montreal. Ladies' Saddle Horse—1, T D Buzzell & Co; 2, H M Penfold; 3, B J Coghlin. Best Saddle, Hunter or Ladies' Horse—T D Buzzell & Co.

SPECIAL PRIZE—Silver cup given by H J Ashman for the best pair Matched Carriage Horses—T D Buzzell & Co.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES—Saddle Horse—1, T D Buzzell & Co; 2, H M Penfold, Cote St Antoine; 3, M Prudhomme, Coteau St Pierre. Hunter (heavy weight)—1, J McVey; 2, J H Smith, Montreal; 3, R R Ross, Montreal. Hunter (light weight)—1, B J Coghlin, Montreal; 2, T D Buzzell & Co; 3, T Eroyd, Montreal. Ladies' Saddle Horse—1, T D Buzzell & Co; 2, H M Penfold; 3, B J Coghlin. Best Saddle, Hunter or Ladies' Horse—T D Buzzell & Co.

HIGH JUMPERS—Light Weight Hunters—1, Thos Eroyd; 2, Jas Maguire, Mile End. Heavy Weight Hunters—1, J H Smith; 2, Sam Osborne, Montreal. Light Weight Qualified Hunters—1 and 2, B J Coghlin; 3, Samuel Osborne. Heavy Weight Qualified Hunters—1, Samuel Osborne; 2, Jas Maguire; 3, R B Ross. Hunters showing best performance over five successive jumps—1, B J Coghlin; 2, W J Brown, Mile End; 3, Samuel Osborne.

DRUGHT HORSES—Stallion, any age—1, D Basinet, Joliette; 2, Jos Lefebvre, Laprairie; 3, J McClinton, Ormstown. Mare or Gelding, four years old—1, W Grier, Grand Prencire; 2, Jas Morgan, Maisonneuve; 3, Jeffrey Bros, Cote Vastation. Filly or Gelding, three years old—1, W Grier; 2, D P McPhail & Son, Vernon, Ont; 3, O Archambault, St Paul Ermitte. Stallion, two years old—1, A Viau, Boucherville; 2, J B Deland, L'Acadie; 3, J Faucher, St Urbain. Heavy Draft Stallion—1, B Poirier, Filly, three years old—1, F Blondin, B Riviere. Filly, two years old—1, T Irving, Montreal; 2, G Jeannotte, St Marc. Span, Mare or Gelding—1, Boz Bros, St Laurent; 2, John Newman; 3, Dawes & Co. Brood Mare, with foal at side—1 and 2, W Grier, G Frienire; 3, W V Henderson, Sault au Recollet. Single Mare in harness—1, James Morgan; 2 and 3, John Newman.

CLYDESDALES—Clydesdale Stallion, four years old—1, R Ness, Howick; 2, McCorrigan Bros, Ormstown; 3, J B Stewart, Howick. Stallion, three years old—1, R Ness; 2, Hugh McDonald, Cote St Luc; 3, Hugh Paton, Plouffe. Stallion, two years old—1, A Bell, Trout River; 2, D Fraser, Bougie; 3, W Cullens, St Eustache. Yearling Colt—H D Smith, Compton. Clydesdale Stallion, any age—R Ness. Filly, three years old—1, R Ness; 2, D Brim, Atholton. Filly, two years old—1, T Cairns, Atholton; 2, T Irving; 3, H Paton. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, T Irving; 2, H Paton. Brood Mare, with foal at side—1, T Cairns; 2, McCorrigan Bros; 3, R Ness. Foal of 1892—1, T Cairns; 2, R Ness; 3, T Irving. Span Clydesdales—1, R Ness; 2, A Bell; 3, T Irving. Best Mare, any age—A Bell. Best Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion—1, T Irving; 2, T Dupuis, St Idore; 3, A Bell. Mare, with two of her progeny—T Cairns.

SPECIAL SWEETSTAKES FOR CLYDESDALES—Championship for the best Clydesdale Mare, imported or Canadian bred, and recorded in the Canadian Stud Book—Arch Bell, Trout River.

PERCHERON HORSES—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3, Haras National, Montreal; three years old—1, C Robinson, North Gower; 2, F H Black, Amherst; 3, E Burrell, Beloeil. Yearling Colt—F H Black. Stallion, any age—Haras National. Filly, three years old—F H Black. Yearling Filly or Gelding—F H Black. Brood Mare, with foal by side—1 and 2, F H Black; 3, P McIntosh. Foal of 1892—1 and 2, F H Black; 3, P McIntosh. Span Percheron Horses—1, F McIntosh; 2, F H Black. Best Mare, any age—P McIntosh.

KENTON HORSES—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Jos Lefebvre, Laprairie, honorable mention. Filly, three years old—A Oimet, Hor Meloche. Filly, two years old—1, J B Deland; 2, J R Genereux, L'Assomption; 3, T Chaffout, Ste Eglise. Yearling Filly or Gelding—1, Jos Turcot; 2, Wm Grier, Grand Prencire. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1, E Oimet, St Frs de Sales; 2, H Deland; 3, Jos Deland, L'Acadie. Foal, 1892—1, H Deland; 2, O Archambault; 3, Jos Deland. Best Mare any age—J B Deland.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES—Stallion, four years old—1, J Carr, Trout River; 2, Dawes & Co. Agricultural Society, Chambly. Yearling Colt—1, Van; 2, Dawes & Co. Stallion, any age—society of Agriculture. Filly, three years old—Dawes & Co. Filly, two years old—Dawes & Co. Yearling

Filly or Gelding—Dawes & Co. Brood Mare with foal by side—Dawes & Co. Foal, 1892—Dawes & Co. Best Mare, any age—Dawes & Co.

SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES—Stallion, three years old—1, J H Storey & Co, Winchester; 2, R Baker, Riviere de la Riviere; 3, E Trudeau, St Basile. Stallion, any age—1, H Storey & Co.

STANDARD-BRED HORSES—Stallion, four years old—1, J Jackson, Blue Bonnets; 2, J McVey; 3, Dawes & Co. Stallion, three years old—Joly & Frere, St Rose. Stallion, two years old—1, E O'Halloran, Downsview; 2, G B Morris, Montreal; 3, B E McGale, St Lambert. Mare or Gelding, four years old—1, M Mahon, Montreal. Filly, two years old—J O'Rourke, Longue Pointe. Yearling Filly or Colt—1, J Roy, Bordeaux; 2, W H Trauer, Rockburn; 3, J Bain, Montreal. Brood Mare, foal by side—J O'Rourke. Foal of 1892—J O'Rourke. Best Mare, any age—W H Trauer.

HACKNEYS—Stallion, any age—1, D P McPhail & Sons; 2 and 3, Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, P. Q. Filly three old and under—1, Hillhurst Farm; 2, Wm Tees, Montreal; 3, Dawes & Co. Brood Mare with foal by side—1, Hillhurst; 2, N Lachapelle. Best Mare, any age—Farm Hillhurst, medal and diploma.

DOG CART AND COB HORSES—Dog Cart Horse, four years old and under—1, T D Buzzell & Co; 2, L Archambault; 3, H B Meredith, Montreal. Cob in harness, four years old and under—1 and 2, T D Buzzell & Co; 3, Canning Bros. Pair of Cobs—1, C E Gudewill; 2, T D Buzzell & Co; 3, FR Alley, Bougie, P. Q.

PONIES—Best Shetland Pony Stallion—1, R T McGibbon; 2, J Crowe, Montreal. Best Shetland Mare with foal—1, R T McGibbon. Best Welsh or Irish Stallion—1, J Richardson; 2, W A Reburn, St Anne. Best Welsh or Irish Mare with foal—1 and 2, R T McGibbon. Best Shetland Pony—1, R T McGibbon; 2, R C Edwards. Welsh or Irish Pony—1, W Trenholme; 2, W J Smith, Montreal. Best Pony in harness—1, W Trenholme; 2, W J Price. Best Pony and Rider—1, 2, R Ness. Best Pony and Rider. Welsh or Irish—1, Jas McVey; 2, E Strathy, Shetland Pony Race—1 and 2, R Ness. Welsh or Irish Pony Race—1, T Irving; 2, Dr Burgess, Verdun. Open Race for Ponies—1, E Strathy; 2, McVey. Pair Ponies in harness—1, A Greig, Cairnside; 2, H Martin, Allan's Corners. Pair Ponies—1, W J Smith; 2, W McGibbon.

TANDEMS—For best Tandem Horses and Turnout—T Eroyd.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS OR SHORTHORNS—Bull, three years old—1, J Currie, Everett, Ont; 2, W C Edwards, Rockland; 3, J Onkes & Son, Alvinston. Bull, two years old and under—1, W B Cockburn, Aberfoyle; 2, H & W Smith, Hay, Ont; 3, D P McPhail & Son. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 3, J W Russell; 2, D Brim, Brantford. Under one year old—1, H & W Smith; 2, W C Edwards; 3, John Currie. Bull, any age—W B Cockburn. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, H & W Smith; 2, W C Edwards; 3, J & W Russell. Three years old—1, W C Edwards; 2, J & W Russell; 3, W B Cockburn; 4, H & W Smith; 5, J & W Russell; 6, H & W Smith; 7, W B Cockburn; 8, J & W Russell; 9, H J Elliott, Danville. Herd, one Bull and three Females—1, W C Edwards; 2, J & W Russell; 3, W B Cockburn. Female of any age—J & W Russell.

BERKSHIRES—Bull, three years old—1, H D Smith; 2, F A Fleming, Weston, Ont. Bull, two years old—Dawes & Co. Bull, one year old—1, F A Fleming; 2, Dawes & Co; 3, H D Smith. Bull Calf, under one year old—1 and 3, F A Fleming; 2, Dawes & Co. Bull of any age—1, F A Fleming; 2, 3, F A Fleming. Cow, three years old—1, F A Fleming; 2, Dawes & Co. Heifer, two years old—1, H D Smith; 2, and 3, F A Fleming. Heifer Calf, under one year old—1, F A Fleming; 2, H D Smith; 3, Dawes & Co. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1 and 2, F A Fleming; 3, Dawes & Co. Female of any age—F A Fleming.

POLLED-ANGUS OR ABERDEENS—Bull, three years old and upwards—Dr R Craik, Montreal. Bull, one year old—1, Dawes & Co; 2, M H Cochrane, Hillhurst, P. Q. Bull Calf, under one year old—1, M H Cochrane; 2, Dr R Craik; 3, Dawes & Co. Cow, three years old—Dr R Craik. Heifer, two years old—Dr R Craik. Heifer, one year old—1, M H Cochrane; 2, Dr R Craik; 3, Dawes & Co. Heifer Calf, under one year old—1 and 2, M H Cochrane; 3, Dawes & Co. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1, M H Cochrane; 2, Dr R Craik; 3, Dawes & Co. Female of any age—F A Fleming.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, two years old and upwards—1 and 2, D McCrae, Guelph; 3, J A Neilson, Lyn. Bull, one year old—1, D McCrae. Bull Calf, under one year old—1 and 3, D McCrae; 2, J A Neilson. Bull of any age—1, D McCrae. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2, D McCrae; 3, J A Neilson. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, D McCrae; 3, J A Neilson. Heifer, one year old—1, D McCrae; 2, J A Neilson. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1 and 2, D McCrae; 3, J A Neilson. Female, any age—D McCrae.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, D Morton & Son, Hamilton; 2, Reid & Co, Hintonburg; 3, E Grouard, St Victor; 4, R Robertson, Howick; 5, A McCallum, Danville; 6, T Irving. Bull, two years old—1, Jas Drummond, Petite Cote; 2, T Drysdale, Allan's Corners; 3, A Ducharme, St Marc; 4, W C Edwards & Co, North Nation Mills; 5, W M & J Smith, Fairfield. Bull, one year old—1, D McLachlan; 2, Howden; 3, J Newman; 4, Jas Drummond; 5, W C Edwards & Co; 6, R Reid, highly recommended. Bull Calf, under one year old—1, J Johnston; 2, J McFarlane; 3, W M & J C Smith; 4, T Irving; 5, J Newman. Bull, any age—D Morton & Son. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Dan Drummond, jr; 2, Jas Drummond; 3, D McLachlan; 4, D Morton & son; 5 and 6, J Johnston; highly recommended, J Johnston. Cow, three years old—1, D Morton & Son; 2, W M & J C Smith; 3, R Robertson; 4, D McLachlan; 5, J Drummond; highly recommended, D Drummond and W M & J C Smith. Heifer, two years old—1, D Morton & Son; 2, D McLachlan; 3, R Robertson; 4, J Johnston; 5, T Irving; highly recommended, D Drummond; 6, J Johnston; 7, D Drummond; 8, D McLachlan; 9, W M & J C Smith; 10, T Irving; 11, J Johnston; highly recommended, D Drummond and W M & J C Smith. Female of any age—D Drummond, medal and diploma.

JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, E M Jones, Brockville; 2, W A Reburn, St Anne; 3, Mrs Chas Crossen, Hillhurst. Bull, two years old—1, Dawes & Co; 2, W A Reburn; 3, Mrs Chas Crossen. Bull, one year old—1, Dawes & Co; 2, W A Reburn; 3, Mrs Chas Crossen. Bull Calf, under one year old—1 and 2, Dawes & Co; 3, W A Reburn. Bull, any age—Dawes & Co. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Dawes & Co; 2, W A Reburn; 3, Mrs E M Jones. Cow, three years old—1, Mrs E M Jones; 2, W A Reburn; 3, Mrs Chas

Crossen. Heifer, two years old—1, Dawes & Co; 2, Mrs E M Jones; 3, W A Reburn. Heifer, one year old—1, W A Reburn; 2 and 3, Mrs E M Jones. Heifer Calf, under one year old—1, W A Reburn; 2, Dawes & Co; 3, Mrs E M Jones. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1, Mrs E M Jones; 2, Dawes & Co; 3, W A Reburn. Female, any age—Dawes & Co.

GUERNSEYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, G N Greenfields, Danville; 2, S Fisher, Knowlton; 3, S Seymour Salls, Clarenceville. Bull, one year old—G N Greenfields. Bull Calf, under one year old—1, G N Greenfields; 2, S Fisher. Bull, any age—G N Greenfields. Cow, four years old—1, S Fisher; 2 and 3, G N Greenfields; 3, S Fisher. Cow, three years old—1, S Fisher; 2 and 3, G N Greenfields. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, G N Greenfields; 3, S Fisher. Heifer, one year old—1, S Fisher; 2 and 3, G N Greenfields. Heifer Calf under one year old—G N Greenfields. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1 and 2, G N Greenfields; 3, S Fisher.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, J Fletcher, Oxford; 2, J Pickering, Freilighsburg; 3, A & G Rice, Currier's Corners. Bull, two years old—1, McNiven & Son, Winona; 2, W Fletcher. Bull, one year old—A & G Rice. Bull Calf, one year old—1, J Fletcher; 2, McNiven & Sons; 3, Aakes & Sons. Bull, any age—McNiven & Sons. Cow, four years old—1 and 2, Jos Fletcher. Cow, three years old—1, J Fletcher; 2, A & G Rice; 3, McNiven & Sons. Heifer, two years old—1, A & G Rice; 2, McNiven & Sons; 3, W Fletcher. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2, McNiven & Sons; 3, W Fletcher. Heifer Calf, one year old—1, W Fletcher; 2, J Fletcher; 3, McNiven & Sons. Herd, one Bull and four Females—1 and 3, J Fletcher; 2, McNiven & Sons. Female, any age—J Fletcher.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED—Fat Ox or Steer, three years old—1 and 2, Bickerdike & Crowe; 3, J Oke & Son, Alvinston. Fat Steer, two years old—1, W B Cockburn; 2, J Oke & Son; 3, S Lake & Son, Cookshire, Que. Fat Steer, one year old—1, W B Cockburn; 2, J Oke & Son; 3, F Oke & Son. Fat Cow or Heifer, four years old—1, W C Edwards; 2, Jas Oke & Son; 3, P D McPhail. Fat Heifer, under four years old—1, F W Oke & Son; 2, J Oke & Son; 3, Bickerdike & Crowe. Fat Fat Cattle—1, F W Oke & Son; 2, J Oke & Son; 3, W A Tozer, Que. Best Beef Animal—1, Bickerdike & Crowe; 2, F W Oke & Son; 3, W B Cockburn. Best Five Beef Animals—1, Bickerdike & Crowe; 2, J Oke & Son; 3, W A Tozer.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.

HORSES.

BLOOD HORSES—Thoroughbred Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, R Davies, Toronto; 2, Robert Thompson, Ottawa; 3, J McCandlish, Ottawa. Two-year-old Stallion—Irving & Brown, Winchester. Yearling Stallion—1, R Davies; 2, Wm Butler, Ottawa. Thoroughbred Stallion, any age—R Davies. Mare or Gelding, any age—R Davies. Brood Mare, any age—R Davies. Brood Mare, with foal by side—1 and 2, R Davies; 3, T C Bate, Ottawa. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, Chaskan, South March. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—R Davies. One-year-old Gelding or Filly—R Davies. Foal—1 and 2, R Davies; 3, T C Bate, Ottawa. Stallion, with three of his get, Stevensons, Ottawa. Special prize given by the Ontario Agricultural Society for the best Thoroughbred Stallion, two years old and over—R Davies. Special prize by Robert Thompson, for the best pair of Fighting Bull Terriers—1, Berwick, Ottawa. Special prize by Robert Thompson, Esq, for the best Foal of 1892 sired by "Jaubert"—H Cameron, Ottawa.

CARRIAGE HORSES—Carriage Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, B Rothwell, Ottawa; 2, R Ness, Howick; 3, S A Lunn, Ottawa. Three-year-old Stallion, three years old—1 and 2, Irving & Brown; 3, R Ness, Howick. Carriage Stallion, two years old—1, C D Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2, J McCandlish; 3, B Rothwell. Carriage Stallion, any age—B Rothwell. Brood Mare with foal by side—1, J Kennedy, Billings Bridge; 2, A Kennedy, Billings Bridge; 3, E O'Reilly, Ottawa. Foal—1, H Cameron, Ottawa; 2, A Kennedy; 3, S Stewart, Ottawa. Filly—1, G Clarke, Ottawa. Yearling or Filly—1, Wilson, Alexandria. Yearling Gelding or Filly—1, Thos Fairburn, Billings Bridge; 2, F H Chamberlin, Ottawa; 3, H S Perley, Ottawa; 3, J A McGregor, Brimston Corners. Single Carriage Horse ( gelding or mare), in harness, 15-2 hands and over—1, J Hutton, Ottawa; 2, W M Mason, Ottawa. Best Mare, any age—1, J Hutton; 2, Thos Fairburn. Special prize given by O Durocher, Esq, Mayor of Ottawa, for the best pair of Matched Carriage Horses ( geldings or mares) in harness; 15-2 hands and over—E J Chamberlin, Ottawa.

STANDARD-BRED—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; 2, J McCandlish, Ottawa; 3, J H Allen, Ottawa. Stallion, three years old and upwards—1, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; 2, W McKay, Morewood; 3, Dr Preston, Carleton Place. Yearling Stallion—1, R Davies, Toronto; 2, A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 3, J Christien, South March. Stallion, any age—R Davies, Toronto. Three-year-old Filly—A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 2, McKay Milling Co, Ottawa. Two-year-old Filly—1 and 2, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa. Yearling Filly—1, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; 2 and 3, A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 and 2, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa; 3, Dr Preston, Carleton Place. Foal—1, Dr Preston, Carleton Place; 2, Thos McGuire, Ottawa; 3, Jacob Erratt, Ottawa. Mare of any age—1, A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 2, and 3, J Erratt, Ottawa; 4, A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Brood Mare or Gelding, in harness, any age—1, A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Stallion, with three of his get, any age or sex—1, J Hutton, Ottawa. By J W McRae, Esq, President Ottawa Electric Railway Co, for best Standard Bred Stallion—R Davies, Toronto.

NON-STANDARD-BRED—Mare, of any age, in harness—1, Wm McKay, Morewood; 2, Thos McGuire, Ottawa. Filly, three years old—1, T M McKay, Ottawa; 2, Mr McTiernan, Ottawa; 3, A Kennedy, Billings Bridge. Filly, two years old—1, H Cussans, Ottawa; 2, Mr McTiernan, Ottawa. Filly, one year old—1, J Erratt, Ottawa; 2, H Cussans, Ottawa; 3, J Nesbitt, Fallowfield. Brood Mare, with foal by her side—1, Thos McGuire, Ottawa; 2, Erratt, Ottawa. Foal—1, Thos Fairburn, Billings Bridge; 2, J Erratt, Ottawa; 3, J Kennedy, Billings Bridge. Mare, of any age—1, H Cussans, Ottawa.

ROADSTERS—Roadsters, pair mares or geldings, three years or over—1, A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 2, Levi Pelow, Carleton Place. Mare or gelding, three years old and over—1, J Halfpenny, Ottawa; 2, H Spence, Ottawa; 3, McKay Milling Co, Ottawa.

HACKNEYS—Stallion, any age—1 and 2, Graham Bros, Claremont; 3, D McPhail, Vernon. Mare, any age—Graham Bros, Claremont.

SADDLE AND HUNTERS—Saddle Horse, Gelding or Mare—1, A R Selwyn, Ottawa; 2, D Stewart, Aylmer, P. Q. Hunter (heavyweight), up to 210 lbs.—R Browne, Ottawa. Hunter (lightweight), up to 154 lbs.—1, T C Bate, Ottawa; 2, Capt. Gordon, Ottawa; 3, R Gill, Ottawa.

PONIES—Pair Ponies in harness, from 12 to 14 hands—1, R Brock, Aylwin; 2, Q H McKay, Ottawa. Single Pony in harness, from 12 to 14 hands—W A Kavanagh, Ottawa. Single Pony in harness, under 12 hands—Wm Borthwick, Ottawa.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL PURPOSE—Brood Mare, good town, 12 to 14 hands—1, R Richardson, Billings Bridge. Three-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, J Nesbitt, Fallowfield; 2, S Stewart, Aylmer, P. Q; 3, S Langford, Ironside, P. Q. Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1, Wm McLean, Orpound; 2, Wm Allan, Hull, P. Q.; 3, B Slinn, Cummings Bridge. Yearling Gelding or Filly—Wm Allan, Hull, P. Q. Foal of 1892—1, Wm Barber, Gatineau Point. Best Team (Geldings or Mares), in harness—1, Wm Allan, Hull, P. Q.; 2, J S Fenton, LeTrin; 3, J Callander, North Gower. Best Mare of any age—Wm Allan, Hull, P. Q.

HEAVY DRAUGHT—Heavy Draught Stallion, four years old and upwards, Clydesdale—1 R Davies, Toronto; 2 G G Stewart, Howick; 3 Geo. Sparks, Dickinson. Three-year-old Stallion—1 Thos. Good, Richmond; 2 Robt. Ness, Howick; 3 R & W Conroy, Aylmer. Two-year-old Stallion—1 and 3 Graham Bros., Claremont; 2 Thomas Good, Richmond. Thoroughbred Stallion, two years old and over, Gold Medal by Wm. Hutchison, Esq., of Ottawa—R Davies, Toronto. Brood Mare with foal by her side—1 and 2 R Davies; 3 T Carlisle, Chesterville. Three-year-old Filly—1 R Davies; 2 A. H. H. Ridd, Howick. Two-year-old Filly—1 R Davies; 2 A. H. H. Ridd, Howick. Yearling Filly—1 and 2 R Davies. Foal—1 R Davies; 2 T Carlisle, Chesterville; 3 McKay, Milling Co., Ottawa. Heavy Draught Team, Geldings or Mares—1 R Davies; 2 McKay, Milling Co., Ottawa. Best Mare, any age—R Davies. Stallion with three of his get, any age or sex—S Stewart, Aylmer, Q.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (Canadian Bred)—Heavy Draught Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 W Villeneuve, Fallowfield; 2 T Irving, Montreal; 3 A. Sharpley, Templeton. Stallion, three years old—1 D McPhail, Vernon; 2 J Keanan, Merrivale. Stallion, two years old—1 J Ferguson, Wyoming; 2 G N Kidd, Carp, Q.; 3 D Boyd, Kars. Yearling Stallion—1 S Stewart, Aylmer, Q.; 2 R Bowden, Bearbrook, O.; 3 W Russell, Richmond Hill. Heavy Draught Stallion, any age—W Villeneuve, Fallowfield. Special Prize for the best Dominion bred Heavy Draught Stallion, of any age, by G W Monk, Esq., M P P—Thos Good, Richmond. Brood Mare, with foal by her side—1 W Allen, Hull; 2 R Bowden, Bearbrook, O.; 3 T Irving, Montreal. Three-year-old Filly or Gelding—1 Graham Bros., Claremont; 2 D A Cameron, Manotick; 3 D Cummings, Russell. Two-year-old Filly or Gelding—1 F Richardson, Billings Bridge; 2 W Allen, Hull; 3 N Boyd, Manotick. Best Yearling Gelding or Filly—1 Irving, Montreal; 2 Nixon, Manotick, O. Best Foal—1 W Allen, Hull; 2 T Irving, Montreal. Heavy Draught Team, Mares or Geldings—1 and 2 McKay Milling Co., Ottawa. Best Mare, of any age—McKay Milling Co., Ottawa.

PERCHERON—Stallion, any age—1 S Dobbie, Lachute, Q.; 2 Ferguson, M P, Admaston; 3 W & R Bell, Musgrove. Mare, any age—1 and 2 J Ferguson, M P, Admaston; 3 W & R Bell, Musgrove.

CATTLE.

DURHAMS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 J Currie, Everton, O.; 2 J Oke & Sons, Alverton, Q.; 3 W C Edwards, Rockland. Bull, two years old—1 H B Cockburn, Aberfoyle; 2 J N Greenhields, Danville, Que.; 3 D McPhail, Vernon, O. Bull, one year old—1 and 2 J & W Russell, Richmond Hill; 2 J Currie, Everton. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 J & W Russell; 2 J Currie; 3 W C Edwards. Bull, of any age—1 and 2 J & W Russell. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 J & W Russell; 3 W C Edwards. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 J & W Russell; 3 W C Edwards. Heifer, one year old—1 W C Edwards; 2 W B Cockburn; 3 J & W Russell. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 J & W Russell; 3 W C Edwards. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old—Diploma and 1 W C Edwards; 2 J & W Russell.

GALLOWAYS—Bull, two years old and upwards—1 and 2 D McCrae, Guelph; 3 J A Neilson, Lya, O. Bull, one year old—D McCrae. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 D McCrae; 3 J A Neilson. Bull, of any age—D McCrae. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 and 2 D McCrae; 3 J A Neilson. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 D McCrae; 3 J A Neilson. Heifer, one year old—1 D McCrae; 2 J A Neilson. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 D McCrae; 2 J A Neilson. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females, over one year old—D McCrae.

HEREFORDS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 H D Smith, Compton, Q.; 2 F A Flemming, Weston, Q. Bull, one year old—1 F A Flemming; 2 H D Smith. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 F A Flemming; 2 H D Smith. Bull, of any age—H D Smith. Cow, three years old—1 and 2 F A Flemming; 2 H D Smith. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 F A Flemming; 2 H D Smith. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 F A Flemming; 2 H D Smith. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 H D Smith; 2 F A Flemming. Best Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—Diploma, 1 and 2 F A Flemming.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 2 A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing. Bull, two years old—J C McNiven, Winona; 2 Wm Fletcher, Kempville, O. Bull, one year old—A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing. Bull Calf, under one year (age taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3 J C McNiven, Winona. Bull, of any age—J Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 2 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3 J C McNiven, Winona. Cow, three years old—1 J C McNiven, Winona; 2 A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing; 2 Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3 J C McNiven, Winona. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3 J C McNiven, Winona. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 J C McNiven, Winona; 3 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Herd, one bull and four females, over one year—Diploma and 1 J Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 2 J C McNiven, Winona.

POLLED ANGUS—Bull, one year old—1 and 2 M H Cochrane, Hillhurst. Bull, of any age—M H Cochrane, Hillhurst. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 M H Cochrane, Hillhurst. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 M H Cochrane, Hillhurst. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 M H Cochrane, Hillhurst. Best herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—M H Cochrane, Hillhurst.

JERSEYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 2 and 3 Mrs. E M Jones, Brockville. Bull, two years old—1 B Sinn, Cummings Bridge; 2 A C Burgess, Carleton Place; 3 Jacob Erratt, Ottawa. Bull, one year old—1 Mrs. E M Jones, Brockville; 2 and 3 A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 3 Mrs. E M Jones, Brockville; 2 A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Bull, any age—A C Burgess, Carleton Place. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 Mrs. E M Jones. Cow, three years old and upwards—1 Mrs. E M Jones; 2 and 3 A C Burgess. Heifer, two years old—Mrs. E M Jones. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 Mrs. E M Jones; 3 A C Burgess. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 and 2 Mrs. E M Jones; 3 A C Burgess. Best herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—Mrs. E M Jones.

GUYENESSES—Bull, two years old and upwards—J N Greenhields, Danville. Bull, one year old—J N Greenhields. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—J N Greenhields. Bull, any age—J N Greenhields. Cow, three years old and upwards—1, 2 and 3 J N Greenhields. Heifer, two years old—1, 2 and 3 J N Greenhields. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 J N Greenhields. Heifer calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—J N Greenhields. Best herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year old—J N Greenhields.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 D Morton & Sons, Hamilton; 2 R Robertson, Howick; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Bull, two years old—1 J Drummond, Petite Cote; 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 W C Edwards, North Nation Mills. Bull, one year old—1 D Frood, Renfrew; 2 J Drummond, 3 W C Edwards. Bull Calf, under one year (age to be taken into consideration in judging)—1 W C Edwards & Co.; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Bull, of any age—D Morton & Sons. Cow, four years old and upwards—1 J Drummond; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Cow, three years old—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 W C Edwards; 3 R Reid & Co., Hintonburg Mills. Heifer, two years old—1 D Morton & Sons; 2 T Irving, Montreal; 3 W C Edwards & Co. Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 D Morton & Sons; 3 W M & J C Smith. Heifer Calf, under one year (age to be

taken into consideration in judging)—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 and 3 D Morton & Sons. Best Heifer, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year—D Morton & Sons. Special prize, R & W Conroy, Aylmer, for the best herd of Ayrshire Cattle, one bull and four females—D Morton & Sons.

DEVONS—Bull, three years old and upwards—W J Rudd, Edinburg. Bull, two years old—R R Rudd. Bull, one year old—W Rudd. Bull Calf, under one year (age taken into consideration in judging)—1 R R Rudd, Eden Mills; 2 W J Rudd. Bull, any age—W J Rudd. Cow, three years old—1 and 3 W J Rudd; 2 R R Rudd. Heifer, two years old—W J Rudd. Heifer, one year old—W J Rudd. Heifer Calf, under one year (age taken into consideration in judging)—W J Rudd. Herd, consisting of a bull and four females, over one year old—W J Rudd.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS—Ram, two shears and over—J Thompson, Uxbridge. Shearing Ram—3 Main, Milton. Ram Lamb—1 shears and over—1 and 2 J Thompson. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 J Thompson; 2 Main. One Shearing Ewe—1 J Main; 2 and 3 J Thompson. One Ewe Lamb—1 shears and over—1 and 2 J Thompson. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—J Thompson.

LEICESTERS—Ram, two shears and over—1 Kelly, Shakespeare. Shearing Ram—1, 2 and 3 J Kelly. Ram Lamb—1, 2 and 3 J Kelly. One Ewe, two shears and over—1, 2 and 3 J Kelly. One Shearing Ewe—1, 2 and 3 J Kelly. One Ewe Lamb—1, 2 and 3 J Kelly. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—J Kelly.

LINCOLNS—Ram, two shears and over—1 W Walker, Ilderton; 2 J T Gibson, Denfield. Shearing Ram—1 and 3 J W Walker; 2 J T Gibson. Ram Lamb—1 W Walker; 2 J T Gibson. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 3 W Walker; 2 J T Gibson. One Shearing Ewe—1 and 2 W Walker. One Ewe Lamb—1 and 2 W Walker; 2 J T Gibson. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes and two Ewe Lambs—W Walker.

SOUTHDOWNS—Ram, two shears and over—T C Douglas, Galt. One Shearing Ram—T C Douglas. Ram Lamb—1 and 2 T C Douglas. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 T C Douglas. One Shearing Ewe—1 and 2 T C Douglas. One Ewe Lamb—1 and 2 T C Douglas. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—T C Douglas.

SHROPSHIRE—Ram, two shears and over—1 Mr Campbell; 2 R Davies, Toronto; 3 J N Greenhields, Danville. Shearing Ram—1 Mr Campbell; 2 and 3 R Davies, Toronto. Ram Lamb—1 and 2 R Davies, Toronto; 3 J N Greenhields, Danville. One Shearing Ewe—1 and 2 R Davies, Toronto; 3 Mr Campbell; 2 R Davies, Toronto. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—Mr Campbell.

OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE DOWN—Ram, two shears and over—1 H Arkell, Arkell, O.; 2 J A Neilson, Lya, O. Shearing Ram—H Arkell, Arkell, O. Ram Lamb—1 and 2 H Arkell, Arkell, O.; 3 J A Neilson, Lya, O. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 H Arkell, Arkell, O.; 3 J A Neilson, Lya, O. One Shearing Ewe—1, 2 and 3 H Arkell, Arkell, O. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—H Arkell, Arkell, O.

DORSET HORNED—Ram, two shears and over—1 J McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 T W Hector, Springfield. Shearing Ram—1 and 3 J McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 T W Hector, Springfield. Ram Lamb—1 J McGillivray, Uxbridge; 2 and 3 T W Hector, Springfield. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2 T W Hector, Springfield; 3 J McGillivray, Uxbridge. One Shearing Ewe—1, 2 and 3 J McGillivray, Uxbridge. One Ewe Lamb—1 and 2 J McGillivray, Uxbridge; 3 T W Hector, Springfield. One Ram, two aged Ewes, two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—J McGillivray, Uxbridge.

MERINOS—Ram, two shears and over—1 G & B Deo, New Sarum, O.; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Shearing Ram—1 and 3 G & B Deo, New Sarum; 2 W M & J C Smith. Ram Lamb—1 G & B Deo; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. One Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 3 G & B Deo; 2 W M & J C Smith. One Shearing Ewe—1 and 3 G & B Deo; 2 W M & J C Smith. One Ewe Lamb—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 G & B Deo. Pen of Merinos—One Ram, any age; two Ewes, two shears and over; two Shearing Ewes, and two Ewe Lambs—G & B Deo.

SWINE.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE—Boar, two years and over—1 S Coxworth, Claremont; 2 Geo Green, Fenwick. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2 Geo Green; 2 S Coxworth. Boar, one year old and under two—1 and 2 Geo Green. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2 Geo Green. Sow, under six months and under one year—1 and 2 Geo Green. Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 Geo Green; 2 and 3 S Coxworth. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 S Coxworth; 2 and 3 Geo Green. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 S Coxworth; 2 Geo Green. Herd—Geo Green.

SUFFOLK SMALL BREEDS—Boar, one year old and over—1 and 3 R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; 2 J Featherstone, Streetsville. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 R Dorsey; 2 and 3 J Featherstone. Boar, under six months—1 R Dorsey; 2 and 3 J Featherstone. Breeding Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2 R Dorsey; 3 J Featherstone. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 R Dorsey; 2 R Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe. Herd—Dorsey.

CHESTER WHITES—Boar, one year old and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons, Crampton. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Breeding Sow, one year and over—1, 2 and 3 H George & Sons. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 H George & Sons; 2 B Bliner, Ottawa. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 H George & Sons. Herd—H George & Sons.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE—Boar, two years and over—1 J Featherstone, Streetsville; 2 J N Greenhields, Danville, Q.; 3 J G Clark, Ottawa. Sow, two years and over—1 J Featherstone; 2 R Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe; 3 J G Clark. Boar, one year old and under two—1 W Allan, Hull, P. Q.; 2 and 3 J Featherstone. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 J N Greenhields; 2 J Featherstone; 3 J G Clark. Boar, under six months—1 and 2 J N Greenhields; 3 J Featherstone. Sow, over six months—1 and 2 J N Greenhields; 3 J Featherstone. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 J N Greenhields; 3 J Featherstone. Litter of Pigs (not less than 5), under three months old—1 W Allan; 2 J N Greenhields. Herd—J Featherstone.

POLAND CHINA—Boar, one year and over—1 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2 J Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 J Smith; 3 H George & Sons, Crampton. Boar, under six months—1 H George & Sons; 2 W M & J C Smith. Breeding Sow, one year and over—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 2 J Smith. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 W M & J C Smith; 2 H George & Sons. Sow, under six months—1 and 2 W M & J C Smith. Herd—W M & J C Smith.

At this season of the year farmers should consider which will be the most valuable papers to subscribe to for next year, the most important of which is an agricultural journal—obtain the best you can. A few dollars invested each year in this manner will be more profitable than any other investment made from the proceeds of the farm.

A Voice from Colorado.

SIR.—I feel such a degree of confidence in the future of Phillips county, Colorado, that I do not hesitate to write you about the present condition of affairs in this part of the country, feeling sure that there are many persons in the east who will be interested. I have been a resident of Phillips county for the past six years, being one of the very first settlers in this region, and feel that anyone who will read this letter will have a degree of confidence in me that they could not have in the flash advertisements so often sent out by interested parties. The facts given below are actual, and are not exaggerated. On first coming here I took a homestead and have lived on it, and last fall proved out, having lived out the four years required by law. I have never failed to get a fair crop of small grain and corn in any year except that of 1890, when drouth was severe, not only in this state, but in Nebraska. I know that many did fail that year, but am confident that they need not have done so if they had more thoughtfully cultivated the soil. As is generally the case in settling a new country, many of the pioneers were of that easy-going, slipshod sort who never stayed long in any place, and who have a slipshod way of doing everything. Last year, off seventy acres of spring wheat I threshed out 1,700 bushels; from twenty acres of barley got 1,500 bushels; from twenty acres of corn harvested 2,500 bushels; my oats went 75 bushels per acre; from three acres of potatoes we got about 400 bushels. We had as fine a garden as I ever saw in any country; cabbages that weighed 25 pounds, turnips weighing 15 pounds each, and beets tipping the scales at 9 pounds. I sowed one pint of oats received from the Agricultural Department, and got one bushel of very fine oats. Wheat throughout the country went from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. I was sent to the Nebraska State Fair, and also the Illinois State Fair, with the products of this county last fall, and the people there were astonished at the quantity and quality of our products. Now I will tell you about my experience in sheep raising. One year ago last fall I bought 300 sheep, at a cost of \$600; the next spring our wool brought \$218, and our two hundred lambs would sell at weaning time for \$400. The whole cost of feeding and herding was \$35. They wintered nicely on Buffalo grass. Now we have 500 sheep, and they are worth \$1,500 at the lowest figures. I ask you who are living on rented farms in the country east of Colorado, Can you do anything that will pay as well in your vicinity? Holyoke is the county seat, containing about 1,000 population. It is a division on the Burlington Route. There is a large depot, a fine eating house, a round-house and machine shops; about 100 men are employed. Water of excellent quality and in abundance can be had anywhere at a depth of from 50 to 140 feet. Lumber of fair quality is worth about \$20 to \$25 per thousand. Land which is all good soil and no waste on it can be bought at from four to six dollars per acre, part cash and balance on time. Immigrants are beginning to come in quite freely. Land is advancing in price. If any families in the east are intending to go west, I would earnestly advise them to come and see this beautiful, healthy and productive country before locating. H. W. WAKEMAN, Holyoke, Colorado.

The Babcock Milk Tester does not show how much butter a sample of milk will make. It indicates the amount of pure contained in that sample of milk. Good well made butter contains about 6.7 of pure fat—the most or 1.7 being water, salt and curd. When the per cent. of fat is known, as shown by the Babcock tester, the following rate is sufficiently accurate: Increase the butter fats by 1/2 and the same will be the number of pounds of butter in 100 pounds of milk. Thus if the milk showed six per cent. of fat, add 1/2 to that which makes seven the number of pounds of butter 100 pounds of milk would make.

**A Friend.**

There is ne'er a virtue half so grand,  
Not a virtue half so good and true  
As to be like rocks and hills, and stand  
By those who are faithful unto you.

With a friendship pure, and truth sublime  
Imbedded deep in a faithful breast,  
I'll bid defiance to clan and clime,  
Will gladly surrender all the rest.

A faith and friendship that is broad and wide  
As the waters of the mighty deep;  
A friendship pulsating like the tide,  
Knowing no forgetfulness in sleep.

A friend that's constant as the riv'let  
That comes from the mountain to the sea;  
Soul as pure as the sparkling wavelet;  
Such a friend my ideal is to be.

Friends like these have a potent power  
To sway and soothe the pulse of men;  
A budding promise, a priceless dower,  
Weaving in the now hopes of the then.

The leaves of autumn wither and fall,  
The tints of the rose will surely fade;  
But a constant friend surpasses all  
That God in his image ever made.

WILLIS GEORGE EMERSON.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Holstein-Friesians—H. Bollert, Cassel.  
Shorthorn Bull—S. J. Pearson, Meadowdale.  
Organs—Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock.  
Auction Sale—A. A. G. Guelph.  
Farms for Sale—D. Honeywell, Carman, Man.  
Shorthorns—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth.  
Horse & Cattle Medicines—Dick & Co., Montreal.  
Gloves and Mitts—Stanley, Mills & Co., Hamilton.  
Sawing Machine—Folding Sawing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Percheron, Clydesdales—La Compagnie du Haras National, Montreal.  
Wire Fence—Page Wire Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont.  
Fat Stock Show—Henry Wade, Sec., Toronto, Ont.  
Poultry for Sale—Bartlett & George, London, Ont.  
Auction Sale—Elias Mott, Norwich, Ont.  
Dairy Farm for Sale—A. J. Mitchell, Stockton, N. Y.  
Roofing—Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto.  
Agent Wanted—Box 399, London.  
Feed Cutter—M. Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, Que.  
Shorthorns—J. Racey, Jr., Lennoxville, Que.  
Shorthorns—W. J. Higgins, Clinton, Ont.  
Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires—A. J. C. Shaw & Sons, Thamesville, Ont.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

**480 ACRES** situated two miles from main line C. P. R. Assinaboia, and five miles from town of Wolsley Station. 320 acres, 55 acres under cultivation, frame house and well. 160 acres, log house and well; 60 acres broken. Easy terms. Apply to  
S. V. BRAY, Wolsley, Assa.  
323-a-o

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!**

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York wants a responsible farmer in every township to act as Agent and introduce the following new plan of investment. This Company has recently placed on the market a 7% Consol. This Consol, issued only by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, combines more advantages with fewer restrictions than any investment insurance contract offered by any other financial institution in the world. It consolidates investment, endowment and annual income. It is a revelation and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. This Consol is acknowledged by financiers to be the greatest achievement of modern financial science. The Mutual Life is the oldest Life Insurance Company on American soil, and the largest financial institution in the world. Its assets now amount to \$159,507,138.68, with a surplus over and above all liabilities of \$12,009,967.16. This Company also writes all other desirable forms of insurance, and is prepared to issue Policies on all the popular plans. For all information as to Agencies and Terms of Insurance call on or address, **W. T. McNEIL, District Manager, Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ont.** 317-y-o

**GRAND'S REPOSITORY**

Absolute sale of registered Holstein Cattle.—We are instructed to sell by auction, on

Thursday, 1st December, 1892,

at 11 o'clock, without any reserve whatever, the entire herd of

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

—OF THE—

**OAKDALE FARM COMPANY,**

consisting of forty-one animals, of which seventeen are cows. Eight of these were imported from Holland, and were the best that money could buy. Nine cows have lately dropped calves; two are due to calve in December, two in January, four in early spring. This is the great prize winning herd of the Dominion, having swept the show rings from Ottawa to London, winning more money prizes, more gold and silver medals and more diplomas than were ever won by any herd of any breed of cattle at the same number of exhibitions in this Province. Cattle will arrive at the Repository, Adelaide St., Toronto, on Monday preceding sale. Terms:—All sums under \$20, cash; over that, six months' credit will be given on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Catalogues can be had on and after 10th November by addressing JOHN LEYS, Freehold Building, Toronto, or W. D. GRAND, Auctioneer. P.S.—All the brood mares and colts belonging to the farm, about 30 in number, will be sold at the Repository in January. 323-a-om

**GREAT UNRESERVED****DISPERSION SALE**

—OF ABOUT—

**60** Head of Choice Prize-Winning (Imported and Home-bred) Hereford Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves.

**22** Head of Polled-Angus Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves; all of the choicest and best strains.

**18** Heavy Draught Stallions, Mares, and Colts, including Shires and Clydes.

**70** Prize-bred Berkshire and Improved Yorkshire Swine.

I am instructed by Messrs. Davies & Co., the well-known importers and breeders, to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

—ON THEIR PREMISES AT—

**MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM,**

Lachine, near Montreal,

**THURSDAY, DEC. 1st, 1892,**

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The above-mentioned grand herds, full descriptive catalogues of which are being prepared, and will be mailed on application.

Messrs. Davies & Co.'s herds are well-known with breeders as the premier herds, and as prize winners they have never been beaten, either at home or abroad. Intending purchasers should not miss this opportunity, as the sale will be a positive one, not one animal entered in the sale being reserved. Terms: 10 per cent. deposit at time of sale, and approved notes at six and twelve months will be taken for balance for purchases of \$100 and over, with the usual interest added; under \$100, cash. Lachine is about seven miles from Montreal. There is a good train service, for which special arrangements will be made. Luncheon will be served at 10 o'clock. Sale will commence promptly at 11 o'clock. For further particulars and catalogues apply to

**H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer,**

323-a-om Imperial Building, MONTREAL, QUE.

**Announcement of Sale**

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

**PURE-BRED--STOCK!**

The Property of the Ontario Government,  
will be held at GUELPH, on

**THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER,**

When there will be sold by

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

A number of Pure-bred

**CATTLE AND SWINE**

of various breeds.

The Sale will be held on the second day of the  
Fat Stock Show, which this year again will be held  
at Guelph.

Additional particulars will be given in next issue.  
Catalogues furnished after 20th November.

**THOS. SHAW,**

323-a-om

Prof. of Agriculture.

**Postponement**

—OF—

**AUCTION SALE**

On account of having made such a large number of private sales of Holsteins and Horses, I have decided to postpone the sale advertised in the last issue.

**F. A. FOLGER,**

315-y-om

Box 579, Kingston, Ont.

**NINTH ANNUAL**

Ontario Provincial

**FAT--STOCK--SHOW**

—TO BE HELD IN THE—

**CITY OF GUELPH,**

—ON—

**December 14th & 15th, '92**

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—

Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,  
the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and the Sheep  
and Swine Breeders' Association.

Cattle to be in the building by 10 a. m. of Dec. 14.  
Prize Lists can be obtained from the Secretary.

**HENRY WADE,**

323-b-om

Toronto.

**JERSEY--HEIFER**

Registered, first-class, solid fawn, two years old,  
due to calve in November, rich butter stock.

**J. C. SNELL,**

323-a-om

Edmonton, Ont.

**UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF  
IMPORTED PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE  
THE GORE FARM, NORWICH, ONT.**

**40 HEAD** of Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, lately imported, comprising cows, heifers and young bulls, the property of MR. ELIAS MOTT, will be sold by public auction, without reserve, at the Gore Farm, Norwich, on

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1892.**

The farm is situated three miles north-east of Norwich. New Durham Station, on the B. & P. R. R., is situated on the corner of the farm. Trains from the east arrive at New Durham at 12 noon and from the west at 9 a.m. Catalogues may be had on application after November 1st to Mr. Mott.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

**E. R. ELMAS, AUCTIONEER,**

- (323-a-om) -

**NORWICH.**



OUR  
SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES  
FOR 1893

According to our usual custom at this time of the year, we have decided to give the remainder of this year and ALL OF 1893 To all new prepaid subscribers for \$1.

Agents Instructed to Take Subscriptions on these Terms

During the past year the ADVOCATE has steadily and surely grown in public favor. Our Subscription List is larger than ever before, and is constantly increasing. We ask each of our old subscribers to send at least

ONE - NEW - NAME

To all who wish to get up clubs of new subscribers we offer the following terms:—For from 1 to 25 new names sent us at any one time, 25c. each. For from 25 to 100 new names sent us within any year, 35c. each. In no case will more than 10c. be allowed on renewals. Special terms to permanent agents. To those who desire to work for Stock Prizes we offer the following:—To the Canvasser sending in 100 new names at \$1 each, a young Bull or Heifer of any of the following breeds: Short-horn, Ayrshire, Devon, Holstein, Jersey, Polled-Angus or Galloway. For 30 new names we will send a Ram or Ewe Lamb of any of the following breeds: Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Southdown or Horned Dorset, or a young pair of any of the following breeds of swine for the same number of names: Berkshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Poland-Chinas, Chester White or Tamworth.

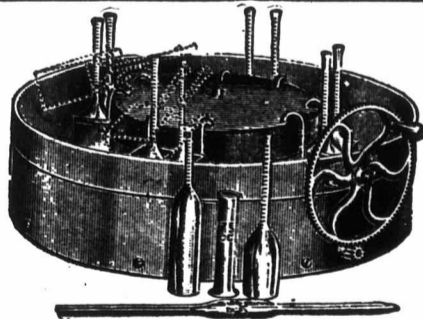
Older animals of any description on equally favorable terms. All stock sent out by us will be registered in their respective records, and be of good quality. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. We want good, honest agents in every county in Canada, and will give permanent employment and good wages to suitable persons. Our regular agents are earning from \$600 to \$1,200 and expenses per annum.

IMPLEMENTS

In implements we can give the best possible value. For 20 new prepaid subscribers we will ship a celebrated Campbell Fanning Mill and Bagger, or one of the Monarch Fanning Mills and Baggers. These are two of the best Mills made in America. The sieves and screws are numerous and complete, the bagging attachments perfect. They are by far the lightest running mills manufactured. For 30 new prepaid subscribers we will ship one of The Dale Pivoted Land Rollers, fully described in the September issue.

To those desiring Windmills, either steel or wooden wheels or derricks, we can offer special inducements. We have made arrangements with the best manufacturers, and can supply the Improved Halliday Windmill, manufactured by J. F. Walsley, Woodstock, or the well-known mill made by The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co. of London, or a mill manufactured by the Toronto Pump Company. Terms and outfit furnished on application.

In sending subscribers for subscription prizes, send in your names and cash weekly. In all the larger prizes we will give from three to six months in which to send us the required amount of cash and names. When you commence to canvass, let us know for what prize you are working. As soon as any reliable canvasser sends us one-half the number of names required to win the prize for which he or she is working, we will ship the prize if desired, and allow the canvasser a suitable time in which to send us the number of names specified, but we must be furnished with suitable evidence that such parties are reliable.



ALEXANDRA HAND CREAM SEPARATOR.

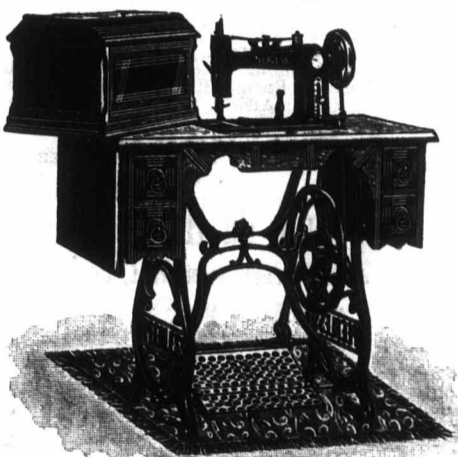
For 210 new subscribers we will give a No. 8 Alexandra Cream Separator; price, \$110. A lady can work it. Capacity, 25 gallons per hour. Or a Babcock Milk Tester, four-bottle machine, price \$9, for 14 subscribers; eight-bottle machine, price \$12, for 21 subscribers; twelve-bottle machine, price \$14, for 25 subscribers. Bottles, measure, pipette and half gal. of acid will be shipped with each tester.

The Best Bargain Ever Offered in Sewing Machines.

A \$55.00

SEWING MACHINE!

will be given for sending us 60 new subscribers, or for 10 names and \$25 cash extra. In all premiums \$1.00 must accompany each new name.



The "Peerless" High-Arm

is the name of a Strictly High Grade Sewing Machine that we are now prepared to offer to all who want a First-Class Machine with all Modern Improvements at unheard-of Low Prices. Its Mechanism is Superb, the Design Graceful, and the Finish all that could be desired. It is Light Running and Noiseless.

ALL OF THE DESIRABLE features contained in other well-known modern style machines are to be found in the PEERLESS, improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent, until it stands, as the name implies, the peer of any machine in the market.

All wearing parts are of the best quality of case-hardened steel, possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw, all lost motion, caused by wear, can be taken up. Every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Every Machine is furnished with an Improved Automatic Bobbin Winder, which is so simple that a child can operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. A self-setting Needle and self-threading Cylinder Shuttle are used on the Peerless High-Arm Sewing Machine. The self-threading Shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand, backward and forward, the shuttle is threaded. The woodwork is the best that can be procured, of either Antique Oak or black Walnut. The PEERLESS is so simple that any one can easily operate it in a few minutes' time, as the Instruction Book, which is sent with each Machine, is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher. It shows how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments.

Complete Set of Latest Improved Attachments.

Each PEERLESS Machine is furnished with a complete set of Johnson's celebrated steel nickle-plated Attachments in a velvet lined case. Following is the outfit:—1 Tucker, 1 Kuffer, with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Side), 1 Thread Cutter, 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece), 10 Needles, 5 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screw Driver, Oil Can (filled with oil), Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw.

A registered Certificate of Warranty is furnished by the manufacturers agreeing therein to furnish any parts that may prove defective within five years, free of charge (except Needles, Bobbins and Shuttles), so great is their confidence in the excellence of the PEERLESS.

We cannot speak too highly of this machine, having used one ourselves; we are, therefore, in a position to recommend it to our subscribers.



STOCKMAN'S KNIFE.

We will give one of the above Knives, two Blades best forged steel, Lance, Punch, pair Nippers, Brad Awl, Cork-screw and Claw Hook, for three new names.



We have made arrangements with a large jewelry house where by we can offer extra good inducements in watches for getting up clubs of new subscribers. One dollar must accompany the name of each subscriber. For twenty new names, or ten new names and \$5.00 cash extra, we will give a three-ounce Sterling Silver Stem-winder and Stemsetter, screw back and front, open face, dust-proof and water-tight, Waltham, Elgin or Columbus Movement.



For thirty new subscribers and \$30, or five new subscribers and \$10 cash extra, a Gold Filled Watch, Solid Gold Joints and Thumb-piece, Hunting or Open Face, Stem-winder, Waltham, Elgin or Hampden Movement. Or a Ladies' Watch, similar to above, for twenty-seven new subscribers and \$27, or four new subscribers and \$10 cash extra. The above watches are all warranted for five years.

RINGS.

A Ladies' Solid Gold 10-Carat Ring with Diamond in centre for five new names and \$5, or two new names and \$1 in cash. Gents' Solid Gold 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-Carat Ring, handsomely engraved, for four new names and \$4, or one new name and \$1 in cash.

THE AUTOMATIC KNIFE.

We are always on the lookout for something useful and novel for our subscribers, and now give the boys and girls an opportunity of getting an excellent knife for very little effort. The blades are all warranted hand-forged of the very finest Sheffield silver steel. The handle is beautifully chased and nickel-plated. Opening device is curious and unique. It is done by pushing a button at the end of the handle, and the blade springs up as shown in the cut. These knives sell for \$1 each. We will give one to any of our subscribers who send us \$2 and the names of two new subscribers.



In forwarding your order with names and remittances, state if you wish both blades smooth or one smooth and the other with nail-cleaner.

This cut only shows one blade, the other is large and smooth.

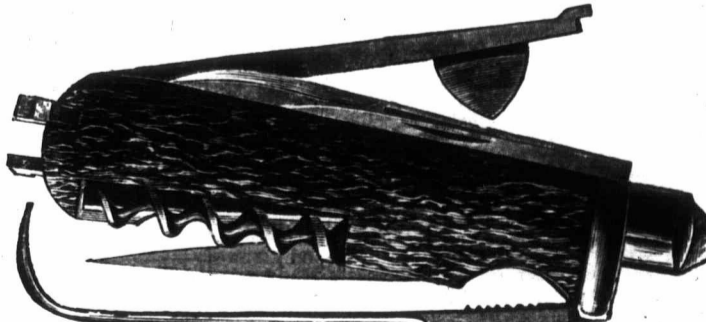
DAIRYING for PROFIT

OR THE

POOR MAN'S COW.

By Mrs. E. M. Jones.

We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book. In order to stimulate its circulation we will give two copies to each old subscriber who will send us one new subscriber and one dollar. Price, 30c. each.



**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

Mr. F. A. Folger, proprietor of Rideau Stock Farm, Kingston, Ont., writes us that he has made so many sales recently the auction sale advertised in last issue will not take place this fall.

Messrs. Jones & Hadcock, Mt. Elgin, report that they have been exceedingly successful with their Poland Chinas at the fall shows, having swept everything at Simcoe, Woodstock, Ingersoll and other places.

A. J. C. Shaw & Sons, Camden Farm, Thamesville, breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, Coach horses and Berkshires, change their advertisement this month, and report a very successful season, having won the silver medal given for best herd in the counties of Kent and Essex at the Chatham Exhibition. They carried off most of the prizes at Thamesville and Dresden. The above firm are breeding Coach horses, and have a number of useful mares on hand.

Mr. Hawkshaw, Ganworth, Ont., writes us that he is more than satisfied with Little's Sheep Dip that he has been purchasing from Mr. Robert Wightman, Owen Sound, Ont. As mentioned in the review of this gentleman's Shropshires in another column, he has dipped his flock three times through the past season, and that the dip leaves no bad effect, even if it gets into the sheep's eyes. It not only cleanses the skin from ticks and lice, but also promotes the growth of the wool.

**MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The above committee met on Oct. 4th, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. Present—Richard Gibson, Delaware, President, in the chair; Jas. I. Davidson, John I. Hobson, John Isaac, Jas. Russell, F. I. Patten, W. J. Higgins, J. C. Snell, and the Secretary, H. Wade.

The minutes of meeting of Executive for Feb. 3rd, 1892, were read and adopted, and signed by the President.

A telegram was read from Arthur Johnston, saying he was unable, on account of sickness, to attend the meeting.

The Secretary explained that the 8th volume was now being printed, containing all the pedigrees up to the end of 1891; that there were already 2,317 registrations for volume 9; also, that at the end of September he had received \$643 75 more for registration fees than in the same time in 1891.

Your Committee beg leave to report that they personally have examined about three months of the accounts of this Association. They then thought it would be advisable, on account of expense to this Association, to engage a chartered accountant to audit the books. We accordingly employed Mr. Geo. A. Savage, of London, in that capacity, who has audited the accounts for six months, and this Committee, from their own observations, and from the report of their auditor, feel compelled to compliment Mr. Wade on the satisfactory way the books and records of this Association have been kept.

(Signed), F. I. PATTEN,  
JAS. RUSSELL.

It was then moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by John I. Hobson, that the report of the Finance Committee as above marked A. be accepted. Carried.

**NOTICES.**

We have received the circular of Gombault's Caustic Balm which has been used extensively in Europe, and is now being introduced into the United States and Canada by the Lawrence Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Besides their own directions the circular contains a useful list of drugs used in veterinary practice. Farmers should have a safe and convenient remedy on hand for use in emergencies. This want the proprietors of Gombault's Caustic Balm claim to be able to supply.

**MONTHLY PRIZES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**—The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16 residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott street, Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winner's names will be published in the Toronto Mail first Saturday in each month.

**FOR INVESTMENT.**

The advantages of the markets of New York State from an agricultural standpoint are often applied to the Ontario farmer, and more especially those that apply to the ready sale of butter and other so-called small productions. A farm on which a business of this description has already been successfully established is offered in our advertising columns. This locality embraces the most desirable essentials, such as railway communications and proximity of markets, while the social advantages appear to be all that could be desired. Mr. A. J. Mitchell, the proprietor, appears to be making the most of his opportunities, and is enabled to make money off the milk of his neighbors, which he purchases at a low price and manufactures into butter, for which he has a ready sale at Buffalo at 28c. per pound. See advertisement.

**STOCK FOR SALE.****Standard - Bred Stallions**

AT OTTER PARK, NORWICH, ONT.

Premier Stallion, Lexington Boy 2.23, by Egbert 1136, sire of Exthorne 2.124; Temple Bar 2.174, and forty-three others in thirty list. Other standard-bred Stallions in stud. For particulars send for announcement.

315-y-OM CORNWELL & COOKE, Proprietors.

**MANITOBA HORSEMEN, LOOK HERE**

I can sell you an imported Clydesdale Stallion for less money than any other dealer. I handle none but sound, first-class stock, and sell at a small profit. I number among my customers such well-known horsemen as Enright Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and Dundas, Ont. Also a few choice Shetland Ponies.

A. K. TEGART,  
IMPORTER AND BREEDER,  
TOTTENHAM, ONT.

313-y-OM

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30 St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

65 Prizes & Diplomas

in 1891 and 1892,

for our French Coach (Anglo-Norman), Percheron, and Clydesdale stallions and mares.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

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**SHIRE HORSES.**—A grand young imp. stallion for sale at a low figure.

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Correspondence solicited. Prices on application. 318-y-om WM. MULLEN, Hillsburg, Ont.

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ROSEDALE FARM, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

Have on hand and for sale at low figures, Draught Colts and Fillies, both from imported and Canadian bred mares, and mostly sired by their sweepstakes horse "King of the Castle." These are all good ones, and will make very heavy mares and horses. Also Shorthorns and Leicesters of the choicest strains of blood. Write for prices or come and see us. Station and Telegrams: MALTON on G. T. R. 313-y-OM

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—IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF—

Yorkshire Coaches, French Coaches, Clydesdales, Clydesdale Mares, Shetlands, and Ayrshire Cattle.

The stock has

taken more prizes

than all importers

and breeders com-

bined in the provin-

ce. I am prepared

to sell at prices

to suit the times.

Give me a

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T. R. on the farm.

ROBERT NESS,

Woodside Farm,

Howick P.O., P.Q.

315-y-OM

**HILLHURST -- HACKNEYS**

Oldest Stud in America and largest in the Dominion.

All stock full registered and bred from the most fashionable and purest blood, direct from breeders in the heart of the Yorkshire Hackney breeding district.

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Fordham (287) 28, by Denmark (177); Maxwell (3143) 76, by Prince Alfred (325), and Danesfort (3535) 77, by Danegelt (174). MARES by Matchless of Lonsborough (1517), Danegelt (174), Wildfire (1224), Fordham (287), etc. Young stock for sale. Twelve fine Yearling Shropshire Rams, registered, and Aberdeen-Angus Bulls fit for service, for sale at moderate prices. For catalogues address

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**FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES**

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Imported Prince Royal and cows bred by S. Campbell, Kinnellar, and James Bruce, of Burnside, together with their descendants by imp. bulls. Seventy head to choose from; also Cotswold sheep. Farm close to station. J. & G. Taylor, Rockwood, Ont. 317yom

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The Imported Kinellar Bull Tofthills, and cows of similar breeding.

Young Stock from the above For Sale.

S. J. PIERSON & SON,

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**Improved Large Yorkshires**

at prices to suit the times.

SEVERAL choice spring litters to select from; also a few sows fit for service.

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The Briars Herd, the

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bald, Sutton, Ont., is one

of the largest in Canada

—over 80 head of regis-

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Young bulls always for

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The Briars,

Sutton West, Ont.

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WM. GRAINGER, Lonsborough, Ontario, offers for sale, a yearling bull and a three-year-old heifer in calf, of the best milking strain of Shorthorns in Canada; both registered and good colors; dams made 30 lbs. of butter in seven days on grass.

COME and SEE THEM. THEY are GOOD ONES. 319-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 the times.

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SHORE BROS., White Oak.

**Shorthorns, Coach Horses & Berkshires.**

Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief =13674=, he by the famous Indian Chief =1108=, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. We have for sale 3 young bulls, 6 heifers, and a Cleveland Bay mare and gelding, at reasonable figures. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. **A. J. C. SEAW,** Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 318-y-om

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**PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS**—Pilgrim strain; choice cockerels and pullets at moderate prices. Also registered Berkshires. **W. T. WARD,** 321-y-om Birchton Farm, Birchton P. O., P. Q.

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Maple Leaf Farm, Oriel, Ontario, offers for sale at reasonable figures and on liberal terms, 30 head of well-bred Shorthorn bulls and heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, also a three-year-old shire stallion from imported sire and dam (2nd prize Toronto), and a grand lot of Cotswold sheep. **STATION: Woodstock, on C. P. R. and G. T. R.** 318-y-om

**BOW PARK HERD**

—OF—  
**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.**

Have always on hand and for Sale young Bulls and Females, which we offer at reasonable prices.

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**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, IMP. YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE FIGS.** Herd of Yorkshires headed by Favorite (Imp.) and Royal Duke, both prize winners; also registered Berkshires of Snell's stock. Pairs supplied not akin, and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Address, 322-y-OM **J. G. MAIR,** HOWICK, P. Q.

**SCOTCH-BRED : SHORTHORN : BULLS,**

**Scotch-Bred Heifers,**  
Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes,  
Home-Bred Rams, Home-Bred Ewes,  
**FOR SALE,**

in any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want 500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited.

**John Miller & Sons,**  
Brougham, Ont.  
Claremont Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 306-y

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I have for sale six females, ages from eight months to two years, color red and rich roan. Also three bull calves of extra merit. Also some young cows. All choice animals from choice imported stock at reasonable prices.  
**D. ALEXANDER**  
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**H. I. ELLIOTT,**  
RIVERVIEW FARM,  
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BREEDER OF  
**Scotch Shorthorns**  
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WARMINGSTER AT HEAD OF HERD

**SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES.**

A choice lot of Fall Pigs on hand, also a few fine Spring Sows. Write for prices. No trouble to correspond.  
**Jno. Racey, Jr.,**  
321-y-om Glenburn Stock Farm, Lennoxville.

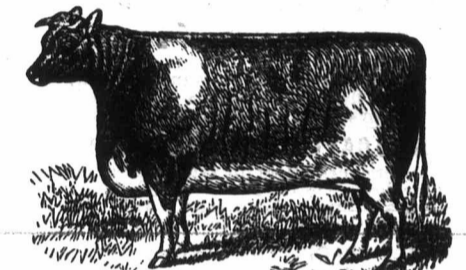
A few Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls for sale, of first class quality and breeding.  
Address—  
**W. J. Biggins,**  
Elmhurst Farm, CLINTON, ONT.  
One mile south of G. T. R. station. 319-y-om

**IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL**  
**"TOFTHILLS."**

First prize Toronto Exhibition, 1892. Bred at Kinellar. Reasons for selling, his heifers coming in to breed. Come and see, or address—  
**S. J. PEARSON & SON,**  
MEADOWVALE, ONT.  
One mile from station. 323-b-om

**NEW IMPORTATION!**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,**  
Greenwood, Ont.,



Announces that on the first of December next (1892), he will have home from quarantine **SEVEN YOUNG BULLS AND SIX FEMALES,** all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

I have also seven exceedingly good young bulls of my own breeding for sale. 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. 311-y-OM

**BELVEDERE JERSEYS SERVICE BULLS ARE**  
Canada's Sir George, (pure St. Lambert), 2094 lbs. butter a week; 56 lbs. milk daily.  
Hugo Chief of St. Ames, Pure St. Lambert.

**Masenna's Son**—Masenna, over 20 lbs. a week; 9,099 lbs. milk, estimated to have made 92 lbs. 2 oz. butter in 1 yr., 11 days. (Sir Signal).

**Signal of Belvedere**—Miss Satanelia (Signal cow), 20 lbs. 6 oz. butter a week, on 2nd calf.

Believed to be the three greatest living bulls. Silver cup at the Kellogg Combination Sale; Silver Tea Set (Farmer's Advocate) for milk test; over 20 medals, gold, silver and bronze; over 300 prizes in money, also numerous diplomas, commendations and special prizes.

**Special Offering Now.**  
3 sons of Canada's Sir George, (pure St. Lambert).  
2 sons of Masenna's Son, from tested cows.  
Registered and express paid to any reasonable distance.—**MRS. E. M. JONES,** Brockville, Ont., Canada. 313-y-OM

**JERSEYS AND TROTTERS.**  
Herd headed by Carlo of Glen Duart (1837), the champion bull of 1891, and Pussy's John Bull (21260), a son of Canada John Bull.  
STUD headed by Arklan (10331), a son of the world-renowned Guy Wilkes, 2,154.  
**I breed none but the best and keep no culls.**  
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**Ingledeale Farm, Winona, Ont.**

**JONATHAN CARPENTER** offers for sale at very reasonable figures a number of very fashionably bred Jerseys, bulls and heifers, of all ages; also standard-bred colts and fillies from such sires as Gen. Stanton, sire of thirteen in the 30 list, and Almont Wilkes, trial in 2,16. "Good individuals with gilt-edged pedigrees." Come and see them. 319-y-om

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**ROBT. REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Heller bull Otollie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 320-y-OM

**PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES**  
**FOR SALE.**

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



**JAS. McCORMICK & SON,**

323-y-OM Rookton, Ont.  
Ayrshire Cattle & Poland China Hogs,  
MERINO SHEEP AND FANCY FOWL.

We have the largest herd of Poland Chinas in Ontario. At the last Industrial Fair we carried off 17 prizes out of 26, including both prizes for pens. We breed from none but the best, and our aim is to supply first-class stock at living prices. We mean business. Write, or come and see us.

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**DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES**

This herd has taken all the first prizes wherever shown in Quebec and Ontario since 1887 to 1891. From imported stock. Young stock for sale at liberal prices.

**JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,**  
315-y-OM PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

**Prize-Winning Ayrshires for Sale**



**GURTA 4th**  
(1181)  
Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

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Importers & Breeders of Registered Three yearling bulls for sale at reasonable figures. 320-y-om Danville, P. Q.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.** Herefords, Standard-Breds and Yorkshires. Headquarters for the famous Tushingham blood. Tushingham (19450) sold for \$5,000. Also standard-bred colts and fillies and pedigreed Yorkshires. 321-y-om **J. W. M. VERNON,** Waterville, P. Q.

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The home of pure-bred Hereford Cattle. Heifers and bulls (get of Cecll, Commodore and others) for sale. 322-y-om **T. A. BONISTIEL,** Trenton, Ont.

**The Sweepstakes Herd of Herefords.**

My herd won both the 1st and 2nd herd prizes at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1891, in competition with the largest herds in Canada. An unequalled record. Over forty head of the choicest breeding. Write me for prices, and mention this paper, if you want a bull of the grandest beef breed on earth. **F. A. FLEMING,** The Park, Weston, Ont., or 51 Wellington street, Toronto. 319-f-om

Herefords, Leicesters, Imp. Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas.

Send in your orders now for Ham Lambs for fall delivery. Three really good Yorkshires Boars and one Sow, 7 months old, registered pedigrees, \$15 each if taken soon. **DAN, REED, The Spruces,** Glanford P. O., Ont. 318-y-om

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Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (32388). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of

**HORACE, ANXIETY, THE GROVE 3rd, BRADWARDINE.**

Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

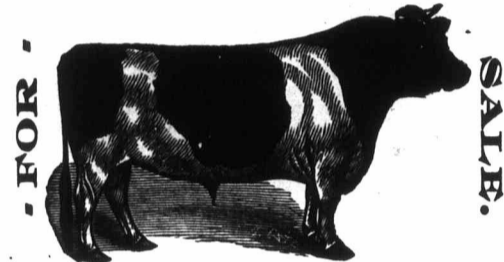
**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.**

Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale.

Station, **H. D. SMITH,** Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que. two miles, G.T.R. 321-y-om

**HOLSTEINS at WALNUT HILL FARM**

Messrs. H. McCAUGHERY & SON, Streetsville, Ont., offer for sale, at low figures, choice young Bulls and Heifers of the best dairy strains. Write for prices, or, better still, come and see us. Visitors welcome. No trouble to show stock. Streetsville Station 1/4 mile. 318-y-om



A choice lot of thorough-bred Holsteins. We have on hand a large number of choice bull and heifer calves which we offer for sale at reasonable prices. They can be seen at Wyton, which is on the St. Mary's Branch of the Grand Trunk R.R. Before buying, give us a call. For further information apply to **W. B. SCATCHERD, Secretary,** 312-y-OM Wyton, Ont.

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Lansdowne Farm, - Winona, Ont.

To avoid inbreeding we offer for sale our two-year-old prize-winning bull "Slepkje's Mink's Mercedes Baron." A grand individual and a rare stock getter. Also a nice bull calf and a few extra good heifers; all registered and from tested dams. No culls. Write for prices, or meet us at Toronto Fair. **J. C. McNIVEN & SON,** 320-f-om

**ONLY-HOLSTEINS-ONLY**

We are making a specialty of breeding Holsteins of the following strains - Aagies, Barringtons and Mercedes. Our last importation comprised nineteen head from one of the leading herds in the United States. Our herd now numbers close to 30 head. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Prices right and terms reasonable. **E. M. S. & C. S. MOTT, The Gore Farm, Box 95, Norwich, Ont.** 318-y-om

**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. 316-y-OM

**Holstein-Friesians**  
OF THE CHOICEST MILKING STRAINS.  
Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.  
**J. W. JOHNSON,** 3-OM SYLVAN P. O.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.**

I have several choice young Bulls of the Aagie and Barrington strains, which I will sell cheap to quick purchasers. Also several choice Cows and Heifers, of Bonnie Queen and Aagie breeding, will be sold at greatly reduced prices, if taken soon. Write for prices & breeding. **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.** 318-y-om

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Still the Choicest and Leading Herd in Canada. Will again exhibit at Toronto. Parties wishing choice stock should meet us there to see our stock and get our prices. Stock of highest excellence & most noted families of the breed. Prices right. Railway Station, Petersburg on G. T. R.; New Dundee P. O., Waterloo Co., Ont. Send for catalogue. **A. C. HALLMAN & CO.** 318-y-OM

**HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES.**

None but the best are kept at **BROCKHOLME FARM, - Ancaster, Ont.** **E. S. STEVENSON, Proprietor.**

Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry; Yorkshires all recorded. 319-v-om

**HEREFORD CATTLE & CHESTER WHITE HOGS.**

The undersigned offers for sale three grand bulls and a few heifers of the above breed. Also pigs of both sexes. Prices dead right. **JOS. CAIRNS, CAMLACHIE, ONT.,** 14 miles from Sarnia. 318-y-OM

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Messrs. A. Telfer & Sons, Springfield Farm, Paris, Ont., have been breeding Southdowns for thirty years. A fresh importation just arrived. Stock for sale. 321-v-OM

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Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties.

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**LINCOLN SHEEP.**

LAMBS AND SHEARINGS of both sexes always for sale. Our last importation was made direct from the flock of Hy. Dudding, Esq., of Great Grimby, and comprises the pick of a flock numbering 1700 head. If you want a ram, or a few ewes send along your orders. **J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.** **W. WALKER, Ilderton, Ont.** on London, Huron and Bruce Rys. 319-y-om

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Two imp. stallions, one yearling bull and eighty choice Shropshire rams and ewes of all ages. Prices reasonable. Write quick. All registered. **JAS. McFARLANE & SON, Clinton, Ont.** G. T. R. Station 1/4 mile. 319-y-om

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My flock is one of the oldest in Canada, my first importation being made in 1881. My present stock of ewes were imported direct from the flocks of Bradburne Bros. and H. Parker. Write for prices. **JAS. COOPER, KIPPEN, ONT.** 319-y-om

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HAVE - Continental Notoriety. ORDERS WILL NOW BE TAKEN FOR CHOICE -:- LAMBS

Of both sexes. Over one hundred to select from. Address, **JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.** 314-y-OM

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Clydesdales, Shropshires and Berkshires. - Choice young registered stock for sale. Telegraph office, Innerkip. Farm, 3/4 miles from Innerkip Station on C.P.R. and 6 miles from Woodstock G. T. R. **WHITESIDE BROS.,** Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ont. 316-y-om

**IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE!**

Having sold all my ram and ewe lambs, I now offer to intending purchasers their choice of SEVENTY 1 and 2-SHEAR EWES in lamb to my imported stock rams. The ewes, for quality and size combined, cannot be excelled.

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For sale at reasonable prices. A choice lot of ram lambs & yearlings sired by my imp. Thomas ram from imp. and home-bred ewes; also five young bulls from 6 to 18 months old **W. G. PETTIT, Freeman P. O., Ont.,** Burlington Stn., G. T. R. 318-v-om

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I offer for sale at right prices, a very choice lot of imported ewes and rams; also Scotch Shorthorns from the very best strain in Scotland. Write, or come and see them. **W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT.,** Corwhin, C. P. R., 7 miles east of Guelph. 320-j-om

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Imported and Home-bred **EWES, LAMBS - AND - SHEARLING EWES** of best quality and lowest prices. ALSO **YOUNG YORKSHIRE PIGS.** Come and see me before buying elsewhere. **T. H. MEDCRAFT, Sparta P. O., Ont.,** 321-y-OM Eight miles south-east of St. Thomas.

**Cotswold Sheep!**

Wm. Thompson, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Importer and Breeder, takes pleasure in intimating to the public that he is importing a large number of show sheep, which are expected to arrive early in August. Call and inspect personally. Visitors always welcome, and met at Uxbridge Station, Mid. Div. G. T. R. 315-y-om

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**T. W. HECTOR, IMPORTER AND BREEDER.** The oldest and largest flock of Dorset in Canada. First Prize Toronto and Montreal Exhibitions, 1891, for flock. Sheep of all ages for sale, ewes and rams not akin **T. W. HECTOR, The Cottage, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont.** Stations, Springfield and Port Credit on G. T. R. 314-y-OM

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Jerseydale Farm, Uxbridge, Ont., Midland Division G. T. R., Importer and breeder of **DORSET HORN SHEEP.** 314-y-OM

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Pine Grove Stock Farm  
ROCKLAND, ONT.

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The imported Cruickshank bull **GRANDEUR** is at the head of this herd of imported and Home-bred Cows and Heifers of the most approved Scotch families.

ALEX. NORRIE, Manager.



Laurentian Stock  
AND  
Dairy Farm.  
North Nation  
Mills, P. Q.

## Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

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## ELMHURST STOCK & DAIRY FARM

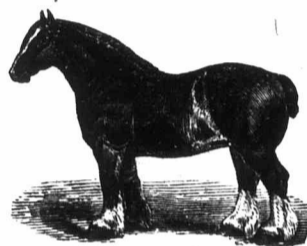
CLARENCE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

# THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM!



I have on hand the best young **CLYDESDALE** Horses & Mares on this continent Bred from the well-known sires Prince of Wales, Darnley, Macgregor, Energy, Lord Montrose, The Ruler, Caruchan Stamp, Knight Errant & other celebrities.

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

322-y-om

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It will pay Canadian buyers to visit the above flock, which is founded on the best strains in England. Rams and Ewes always for sale.

ALSO IMPROVED YORKSHIRE PIGS.  
H. PARKER,  
The Park Farm, Alcester, Warwickshire, Eng.  
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The Loughorew flock has been very successful in England and Ireland wherever exhibited. It consists of 300 breeding ewes of the most fashionable appearance & blood. Eavens, Beach, Barrs, Coxon and Mansell. The Annual Sale 31st of August.



### EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE.

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Loughorew, Oldcastle,  
Co. Meath, Ireland.  
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### SHROPSHIRE.

**John W. Edwards,**  
"The Hollies," West Felton, Shropshire, Eng.  
Invites all American and Canadian buyers to visit his flock, which has sent more than one winner across the Atlantic. A choice lot always on hand to select from. Visitors always welcome. No trouble to show sheep. Address as above. 322-y-om

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We handle none but the best. We sell at living prices. We have one of the most successful flocks in the show yard in England. We import direct from our English to our American flocks. Write for prices. We can suit you.

**JOHN THONGER,**  
Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Salop, Eng.  
322-y-OM

### J. N. GREENSHIELDS, "ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM." J. Y. ORMSBY, V.S., Manager.

#### IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Our last importation, just landed, includes 1st prize winners at the Royal and other leading shows in England, and we are now prepared to show against any herd in the world, bar none.

Send in your orders for young pigs.  
N.B.—Our prices will be found most reasonable, and we offer special inducements to buyers from a distance. Visitors most welcome and met by appointment. Address all communications to the Manager, **J. Y. ORMSBY,** Station, telegrams and letters, Danville, P.Q. 322-y-om

#### GUERNSEYS.

The Sweepstakes Herd of the Dominion, with the gold medal bull, "Ontario's Pride," at its head.

We have no helpers for sale, but can spare one or two bull calves by this famous sire.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

We have just landed nearly 100 head of Shearling Rams and Ewes from the flocks of R. Thomas, R. Brown, T. Meares, G. Thomson and J. Thonger, including several noted winners. We offer for sale an extra choice lot of shearlings of both sexes and a few lambs.

#### GLENHYRST.

50 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

**JAMES MAXWELL, SUPT.**  
Shropshire Sheep.

Shetland Ponies.

Apples—(in quantity)—Plums.

Registered Stock, all ages, for sale.

**JOSEPH STRATFORD, PROP.,** [321-y-OM]

#### OAKWOOD FARM.

100 acres, bordering on the City of Brantford.

**GEORGE WALTER, SUPT.**

Have on the farm a modern wooden Silo. Capacity 250 tons.

Dorset-Horned Sheep. Jerseys, A.J.C.C. Holsteins (Royal Aag-gie family). Advance Register. Chester White Pigs.

Three grand modernized stock farms under one management.

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#### CEDARS FARM.

175 acres, eleven miles from City of Brantford.

**ROBERT WALKER, SUPT.**

Oxford-down Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Medium Yorkshire Pigs.

BRANTFORD P. O., CANADA.

## —IMPORTED AND REGISTERED— CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY

STALLIONS AND MARES  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES



Our last importations comprise a large number of one, two, three and four-year-old registered stallions and mares, the gets of such sires as Macgregor (1487), Darnley (222), and Prince of Wales (673). Also a few choice **SHETLAND PONIES.** Correspondence solicited, and visitors always welcome.

## GRAHAM BROTHERS

Twenty-five miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. R. 314-y-OM CLAREMONT ONT.

### BEAM : HOUSE : SHROPSHIRE.

**WM. THOMAS**

offers for sale

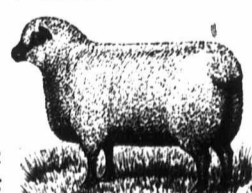
**RAMS AND EWES**

from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to the leading shows. Address—

**WM. THOMAS,**

Beam House Farm, Montford Bridge, Salop,

316-y-om England, 7 miles from Shrewsbury.



### SHROPSHIRE, -:- SHORTHORN

and Yorkshires.

My Shropshire flock is founded on the best blood in England. My Shorthorns are of the deepest milking strains. American and Canadian visitors always welcome.

Young Stock always for sale at reasonable figures.

**GEO. THOMPSON,** Wroxall, Warwick,

England. Station and Telegraph—Hatton. Trains met by appointment. 316-y-om





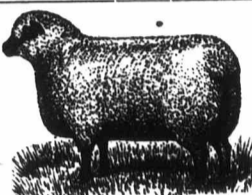
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

**DAVID BUTTAR,**

Corston, Couper-Angus, N.B., Scotland

Has taken all the principal prizes in Scotland for several years. His sheep are of the purest blood, and carefully bred; every sheep eligible for registration. Pedigrees and prices on application. 318-v-OM

**Astwood Hill Shropshires,** the most famous flock in England. We led in the show ring at the Royal and the Bath and West of England in 1891.



**I. & S. BRADBURN,** Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. 316-y-om

**Shropshires Shorthorns, Shire Horses and Yorkshires.**

The Ruyton-11-Towers Flock always winning at R. A. S. E. and other shows. Last win—The Champion Cup at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester & North Lancashire Show for the best ram, all ages and all breeds. Shorthorns:—Winning at R. A. S. E., etc., etc. Herd established over fifty years. Yorkshire Pigs of good pedigrees. Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Barchurch, G.W.R., by appointment. Address—**RICHARD BROWN,** Ruyton-Eleven-Towers, Shropshire. 322-y-om



**DORSET HORN SHEEP!**

**CULVERWELL BROS.,** Durligh Farm, Bridgewater, Somerset, Eng. Breeders and Exporters of Improved Dorset Horn Sheep. Sheep and wool from this flock have won many first prizes at all the leading shows in England and Canada. Flock registered in English record. For price, etc., in Canada and U.S.A., apply to—**JOHN CAZEWELL,** Uxbridge, Ont., G.T.R. 315-y-OM

**LINCOLN -- SHEEP**



I always have for inspection and sale a large flock of pure Lincoln Longwool Sheep, including many prize-winners, having taken eighty prizes the last two years at the Royal and other shows, for both rams and ewes, also the first for the best collection of Lincoln fleeces of wool at the Royal Windsor show last year, which proves the character of this flock, which is most famous for their great size and 120 years' good breeding. Also breeder of

**WHITE -- YORKSHIRE -- PIGS**

Address—**HENRY DUDDING,** Riby Grove, Gt. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. 319-v-OM

**BLAIRTUMMOCK -- CLYDESDALES**

Prof. McCall invites inspection of his Stud of Clydesdales, by American and Canadian buyers. Among the many good ones bred at Blairtummock may be mentioned Col. Holloway's renowned Cedric, acknowledged the greatest breeding horse in America. Address—

**PROF. McCALL,** The Veterinary College, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. 317-y-om

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Walter Park, Halton, Bishopton, Scotland, the breeder of the world-renowned "Lord Erskine," has always for sale a choice lot of Clydesdale Colts and Fillies; also pure-bred Ayrshires of the best milking strains. Visitors welcome. 317-y-om

**HACKNEYS!**

Duncan Jenkins, The Cross, Govan, Scotland, offers for sale Stallions and Fillies, the get of such sires as Danegelt, Anconeus, Sir Gibbie, etc.; all registered, and of the very choicest quality. All American and Canadian buyers should visit this stud. 317-y-om

**THE HOME OF SPRINGHILL DARNLEY.** Clydesdale dealers when in Scotland should not fail to visit Messrs. R. & J. Findlay's Stud, Breeders and owners, amongst others, of the famous H. A. S. winner, Chrystal 587. Address—**Springhill, Baillieston, Glasgow.** 317-y-om

**THE HOME OF SIR EVERARD!**

Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Paisley, Scotland, calls the attention of American and Canadian buyers to the fact that his stud of Clydesdales and Hackneys is one of the best in Scotland. Inspection solicited. No trouble to show horses. 317-y-om

**W. G. BUTCHER,**

The Chestnuts, Needingworth, Hunts, England offers for sale a grand selection of **HACKNEY AND SHIRE-BRED COLTS AND FILLIES** of the choicest breeding, and good individually. All registered. Visitors welcome. Station: St. Ives, Hunts. 317-y-om

**CLYDESDALES AND AYRSHIRES.**

Parties visiting Scotland to purchase the above should call on the undersigned, who always has a choice selection bred from the best strains of blood. **ROBT. WILSON,** Manswraes, Bridge o' Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. 317-y-om

**2250 SHROPSHIRE**

Including most of the greatest winners, also **Horses, Ponies, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep** Of other breeds, exported during 1891, by

**E. GOODWIN PREECE,**

Live Stock Exporter, - SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Who has personal knowledge of the best flocks, herds and studs, experience in shipping, and the privilege of selecting the choicest specimens of any breed, either for exhibition or breeding. American buyers supplied at lowest rates, and those visiting England conducted round the best stocks, so as to compare merits and prices before buying, and assisted in buying and shipping, FREE OF CHARGE. All necessary documents furnished. Highest references. Information free. All importers should communicate. 318-y-om

**TO STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID**  
NON-POISONOUS  
**SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.** Sole Agent for the Dominion. 315-v-OM

**BERKSHIRES AND SOUTHDOWNS.**

Choice lot of young boars and sows (registered) for sale at reasonable prices.

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**FOR SALE**

A choice lot of young Berkshire pigs, from two to three months old, from imp. and prize-winning stock; also a few choice boars fit for service. I have also some Yorkshire pigs fit for show purposes, boars and sows from six weeks to six months old. Prices reasonable. Address **H. J. DAVIS, Breeder of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Shorthorns, box 290, Woodstock.** 318-y-OM

**S. COXWORTH,**

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Breeder and Importer of Improved Berkshires of the choicest strains. Two fine litters, two months old, from imported sows and by imp. boars, Royal Standard and Enterprise. See Stock at Toronto. R. R. Station, Claremont C.P.R. 316-y-om

**FOR SALE**

**COTSWOLDS**

**AND BERKSHIRES.**

We have for sale forty head of yearling Cotswold Rams; thirty head of yearling Cotswold Ewes, and a number of young Berkshire Sows, in farrow to imported boars. We are now getting young pigs, which will be ready to ship in April and May. Write us for prices.

**J. G. SNELL & BRO.,**

EDMONTON, - - ONTARIO.

Brampton and Edmonton Stations. 321-y-OM

**Large White Improved Yorkshires**

The undersigned has for sale a number of pigs of the above breed, ranging in age from four weeks old up to eight months. A few young sows in pig to first-class boars. The above stock are bred from imported stock selected from the noted herds of Sanders Spencer, F. Walker Jones and George Charnock, England. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Apply to **WM. GOODGER & SON,** Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 318-y-OM



**FIRST SWEEPSTAKES HERD**

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES**

**IN CANADA,**

selected from the well-known herds of the Earl of Ellesmere, Prescott Union, and C. E. Duckering, England, by James Main, who is considered one of the best judges of pigs in America; also one imported sow and several other Canadian-bred sows and boars of the well-known herds of Sanders Spencer and F. Walker-Jones, England.

Registered Sows and Boars mated not akin.

**JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE,**

P. O. and Telegraph. PINE GROVE FARM, 321-i-om STREETSVILLE.

**THE MARKHAM HERD, Locust Hill, Ont.**

(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C. P. R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Autumn Pigs.—**LEVI PIKE,** Locust Hill, Ont. 320-y-OM

**Improved Large (White) Yorkshire Pigs and Sooty Shorthorns.**

Sweepstakes herd of Yorkshires wherever shown in 1891. The largest herd in Canada. Breeding stock selected from the most noted English breeders. All stock registered. Shipped to order and guaranteed to be as described.

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**J. M. HURLEY & SON,**

Offer for sale pedigree Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes.

Kingston Road Stock Farm, 321-y-om Our aim is to make our Belleville, - Ont. pigs advertise us.

**FARMERS, READ THIS!**

We will pay extra for fat pigs bred from Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire boars, as they are worth more money to us. We have imported a large stock of these pigs, and have on hand a choice selection of imported and home-bred boars and sows. Write us for prices, which are as low as they can be made, this being a business entirely of a secondary consideration with us, our first object being to supply the trade with an A1 article in bacon, and we are satisfied that these are the breeds that pay both the feeder and the packer. Send in your orders quick and get a good in-pig sow, or a boar to use on grade sows.

**JAS. L. GRANT & CO.,**

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**Gotswold Sheep.** The gold medal flock; established in 1854. All bred straight from imported stock. Three imported Rams in use. Young stock for sale.

**Berkshires.** Herd established in 1865. Imported and bred from imp. stock. Sows in far row

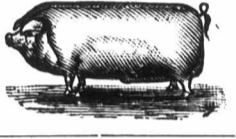
and young stock for sale at all times. Spring Pigs now ready to ship. We ship to order, guarantee satisfaction. Come and see, or write.

**Jersey Cows.** Heifers and Calves; registered; pure-bred unregistered, and high grades, bred from rich butter stock. 315-y-om

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**IMPROVED PEDIGREED LARGE YORKSHIRES!** A few very choice young boars, between 3 and 4 months old, at \$10 each.—**J. H. S. Barbour, KING P. O., Ont.** 318-y om

**R. H. HARDING,** THORNDAL, ONT.  
Mapleview Farm,  
Importer and breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine and Dorset Horned Sheep. Breeding stock recorded; young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write for particulars. 322-v-om

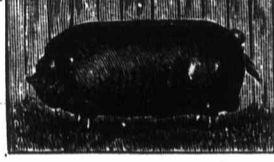


**E. D. GEORGE** PUTNAM - - ONT.,  
Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 317-v



Registered Poland-Chinas - Canadian Black Bess Herd.—Stock strictly of the Corwin, King, Butler and Black Bess blood. Choice stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. Imported Nominie at head of herd, assisted by Imported Boars Condit, Luck and Moorish King. Farm two miles south of G. T. R., C. P. R. and E. & H. R. stations. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited. Reduced rates on shipment by express.—**J. J. PAYNE, CHATHAM, ONT.** 314-v-OM



**PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS AND CLYDESDALES**  
**JOHN BELL,**  
Clydesdale Farm, Amber P. O., Ontario.  
Young Boars and Sows bred from registered stock, imported from the best herds in England. This famous breed of bacon pigs is recommended by the largest bacon curers in the world. Try them, it will pay you. I have several pair unrelated. Some A1 Clydesdale Stallions kept for service. Imported and home-bred Colts and Fillies. 317-y-om

**25 CENTS PER POUND!**

Grand opportunity to buy  
**A Dairy Farm of 200 Acres,**  
AT \$35.00 PER ACRE.

Well watered and timbered; Maple Sugar Grove of 1,500 trees; Buildings and Fences in good repair. Terms Easy. Present owner has contract for sale of all his Butter at 25c. per pound the season through each year with Boarding Houses and Private Families in Buffalo, taken at his door.

This Farm is only 1/2 mile from Village, containing Churches, Schools, Stores and Mills, one mile from R. R. Station, and forty-five miles from Buffalo, N. Y.

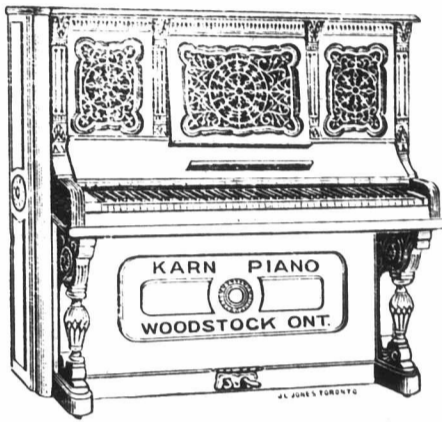
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**A. J. MITCHELL,** STOCKTON,  
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**POULTRY FOR SALE.** Buff and Partridge Cochins, Langshans, Brown Leghorns and Black Spanish Fowls and Chicks, singly, in pairs or trios. Stock first class. Honest prices. Address—**BARTLETT & GEORGE, 52** Clarence street, London. 323-b-o

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Farms and town property bought, sold or exchanged, rents collected, money to loan, money invested, land inspected and appraised, letters of enquiry promptly attended to in every detail. Portage Plains Farms—Good water, convenient to wood, no failures. Improved farms for sale from \$10 to \$27 per acre; unimproved from \$2.50 to \$12. Easy terms of payment. Information cheerfully given by calling on or writing **W. H. Treleaven.** 34-v-om

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Warranted for 7 Years. Strictly First-Class.  
**UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.**  
USED IN TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.  
Cannot be Excelled. Superior to all other Canadian Pianos.  
**KARN:-:ORGAN**  
Still the Favorite.  
Send for Catalogues and Prices.  
**D. W. KARN & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.  
321-y-om **WOODSTOCK, ONT**

**The High Speed Family Knitter**  
Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory. Coarse or fine yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address **Cardon & Gearhart, Dundas, Ont., Canada.** Please mention name of paper. 321-y-om

**MAPLEVILLE STOCK FARM offered for SALE**  
This finely situated farm, comprising 540 acres, one mile from the thriving town of Gladstone, on the M. & N. W. Railway, is offered for sale.

**IMPROVEMENTS:**  
Good frame 9-roomed lath and plastered house, nearly new; good painted frame barn, 30x60, with accommodation for 32 horses, and good hay loft; two good cow stables, to hold 25 head; large covered shed, to hold 125 cattle; two painted frame granaries, to store 10,000 bushels; milk house, two good wells and cistern.  
400 acres of cultivated land, all in good condition with 75 acres of summerfallow and breaking. The whole place is fenced in, in 80 acre lots, three wires and oak posts. 108 head of cattle and 40 horses were wintered on the farm last winter. Plenty of hay within easy access. Bushlot of 25 acres will be given in. First-class stock and implements, including McCormick, Frost and Wood Binders, "Monitor" Press Drills, and all other machinery can be bought cheaply from the owner if required.  
The celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Campsie Lad (imp.) [344] (4277), sire Old Times (579), dam Rosie (4301), and other well bred stock will be sold cheap.  
Four and grist mill to be built in the town.  
The owner will do all the fall plowing required and leave the place in first-class condition.  
The worst grain sold off the farm realized 55c. per bushel, the price got last fall being 83c. per bushel. The grain is drawn straight from the threshing machine to the cars every fall, thus procuring the highest market price. Fine grove of maple trees fronting the house and partly round the farm. **PRICE, \$14,000** (\$25 per acre), including the buildings. **TERMS:**—Half down; balance to remain on mortgage. Apply to **CHRISTOPHER FAHRNI, Gladstone, Man.** 320 c-o

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

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

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Pickell, Secretary of American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, we are in receipt of the 37th vol. of A. S. H. Herd Book, which is now ready for delivery.

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes under date of Oct. 19th:—Since coming home from the fair my cattle are doing finely, in fact, better than all summer. With the abundance of pasture the young stock are fleshing up rapidly. The heifers are making grand under development; they look as if they could even surpass their famous dams. Not having fitted my stock for exhibition, I am well pleased with their record there.

At a late executive meeting of Shorthorn breeders, it was moved by John I. Hobson, seconded by W. J. Higgins, that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the various cattle breeders' associations, with the view of taking joint action in the matter of organizing a Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and that it be suggested that a meeting be held for that purpose during the holding of the Christmas Fat Stock Show, at Guelph, on the 14th day of December next. Further, that this Committee would appoint the following members to represent the Shorthorn Association at that meeting:—Richard Gibson, President; John I. Hobson and J. C. Snell. Carried.

**DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
The Executive of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association met in Mr. secretary Hill's office recently. The following gentlemen were recommended as expert judges, to act at the fat show to be held in Guelph, Ont., December next:—Swine, all classes—Judge, Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont.; Reserve Judge, James Main, Milton, Ont.

The Secretary was instructed to request the following gentlemen to read papers or give addresses at the next meeting:—Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; C. C. James, B. A., Toronto, Ont.; Dr. James Mills, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.; J. C. Snell, President, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Ont.; Mr. Todd, Waheman, Ohio, U. S.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; S. Barfoot, Chatham, Ont.; J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.; Joseph Featherstone, M. P., Streetsville, Ont.; John Bell, Amber, Ont.; Richard Snell, Edmonton, Ont., and E. D. George, Putnam, Ont.

Messrs J. C. Snell and D. DeCoursey were appointed a committee to draft instructions to govern delegates elected by this Association as representatives to the Fair Boards.

The Secretary was instructed to offer a first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 for the best essays on Swine Breeding. Messrs J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., and the Secretary were appointed a committee to choose the subject and award the prizes. The subject chosen was, "Most profitable food for swine and the best manner of preparing it."

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in Guelph, Ont., on the evening of Dec. 13th.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary,  
London, Ont.

**DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
The Executive of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association met in Mr. Secretary Hill's office recently. The following gentlemen were recommended as expert judges to act at the coming exhibition of fat stock, to be held in Guelph next December:—

Long Wools and Grades—Judge, John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; Reserve Judge, James Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.  
Short and Medium Wools—Judge, Simeon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; Reserve Judge, Arthur Simeon, Blackheath, Ont. The sweepstakes to be awarded by the acting judges.

The next annual meeting of the Association will convene in Guelph, at one o'clock, December 13th. The Secretary was instructed to request the following gentlemen to read papers or give addresses:—Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. James Mills, President O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.; Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.; Prof. James Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.; James Russell, President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Richmond Hill, Ont.; John Jackson, Vice-President Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Abingdon, Ont.; J. C. Snell, President Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Edmonton, Ont.; John I. Hobson, Mossboro', Ont.; Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.; James Graham, Port Perry, Ont.; Simeon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont.; John A. McGillivray, Q. C., Uxbridge, Ont.; Henry Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., and Richard Gibson, Delaware P. O., Ont.

The Secretary was instructed to offer a first prize of \$10 and a second of \$5 for the best essays on sheep breeding. Messrs James Russell, J. C. Snell, John Jackson and the Secretary to be a committee to choose the subject and award the prizes.

Messrs. John Jackson and James Russell were appointed a committee to draft instructions to govern delegates elected by this Association as representatives to Fair Boards.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary,  
London, Ont.

**STOCK GOSSIP.**

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

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., writes as follows:—"One of my Dorset ewes that was at Toronto and London exhibitions dropped three fine lively lambs on the 14th October; the same ewe dropped a pair January 24th, 1892, and raised them, being in all five lambs in less than nine months. Cheaters are in good demand now. I have made several sales within the last month."

The following interesting account of the work that is being performed by that now well known breeding establishment, the Haras National, in the Province of Quebec and in the Experimental Farms, will be interesting to our readers:—

**HARAS NATIONAL SEASON OF 1892.**

County of Napierville—Percheron, Brilliant Blue (18862) 7; left April 23, returned August 1. Number of services, 70.  
 County of Gaspé—Percheron, Eventail (32195) 6; left June 1, returned September 6. Number of services, 107.  
 County of Missisquoi—Norman, Marquis de Puisse; left April 26, returned August 11. Number of services, 79.  
 County of Yaudreuil—Percheron, Joly (15168) 2; left April 26, returned July 30. Number of services, 37.  
 County of Chicoutimi—Clyde, 7726, Galant Modele; left May 16, returned July 30. Number of services, 37.  
 County of Three Rivers—Percheron, Bontemps (20828) 3; left April 29, returned August 17. Number of services, 55.  
 County of Bellechasse—Percheron, Boston (18863) 8; left June 1, returned September 4. Number of services, 59. This stallion was sent by way of encouragement to horse breeding.  
 Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras National, Province of Quebec, 61.62.  
 Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras of France, 54.  
 Percentage of colts born in 1892, Haras of Germany, 53.30.  
 The Haras National has offered special prizes to the best colts in the following counties:—Terrebonne, Bellechasse, Brome and Lake St. John. Several enquiries have been received from the States for the purchase of Percheron-Canadian colts.  
 The number of services in 1892 exceed by 91 the number of services in 1891.

**EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, SEASON OF 1892.**

Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—Percheron, Bonne Chance (32170) 5; left Montreal April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 32.  
 Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—Norman, Holopherne; left April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 74.  
 Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S.—Norman, General Frette; left April 19, returned August 26. Number of services, 96.  
 Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man.—Percheron, Clement (32172) 4; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 50.  
 Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Assa.—Clyde, James Arthur (1874), 5888; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 63.  
 Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C.—Clyde, Barocio (1667) 7461; left April 16, returned August 9. Number of services, 27.  
 The number of services in 1892 exceed by 52 the number of services in 1891.  
 Percentage of colts born in 1892 from these stallions, 73.20.  
 The every day exercise of the stallions, and perhaps the climate, may account for the uncommon percentage of living colts.

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Information will be sent to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the advantages to be gained by locating on

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QUININE WINE**  
**CURES—Dyspepsia,  
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gives tone and vigour  
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 - - 1st FEBRUARY TO END OF MARCH. - -

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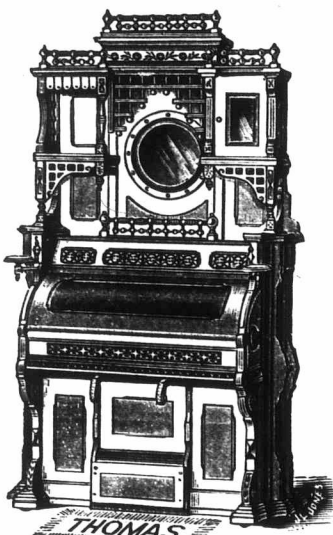
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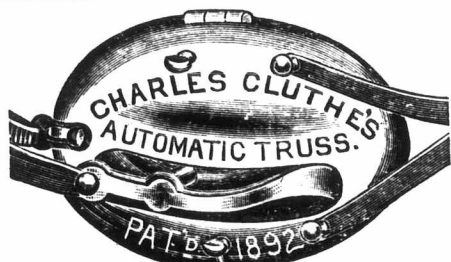
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The very instant you cause expansion of body by sneezing, motion of legs, etc., the little Pad (not visible on the cut), enters deeper into the cavity, automatically holding Hernia, Club Feet straightened, Instruments Patented, Deformity Instruments made for all needs, Abdominal Supporter, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery. Particulars free. Sent by Mail cheap.

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**MAKE** your poultry pay more than your wheat. Incubator does not hatch as well as any one made. Send 4c. stamp for No. 42-catalog. **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge stock farm, writes that his Shorthorn herd now numbers about fifty animals, and that it never was in such fine shape or so uniformly good. He also has a number of grand rams and ram lambs on hand.

F. Birdsall & Son, Bellevue Farm, Birdsall P. O., informs us that on his extensive farm, besides the Oxford-down sheep, he breeds Shorthorn cattle and A. J. C. Jerseys of the St. Lambert blood, while horses of the carriage and saddle type are also bred.

J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont., reports business to be exceedingly brisk, and he credits a large share of his success to his advertisement in the Advocate. The fact that pigs bred by him have taken 700 prizes in different parts of the country speaks volumes for the quality of his stock.

Mr. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, Ont., writes that his Lincolns won all first prizes (excepting two) offered, as well as four second prizes, at Peoria, Ill., and won all the first premiums offered in the same class at St. Louis, Mo. He further writes that he has sold all the sheep he took with him of his own breeding.

W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, informs us that he has a number of shearling rams and both ram and ewe lambs to dispose of, both home-bred and imported. Last year Shorthorns were started at Greenhouse, the aim being quality and pedigree combined. This herd numbers fifteen head, and it was very successful at the Industrial and other shows.

In a business letter under date of October 7, T. H. Medcraft includes the following list of sales made by him since last report:—W. E. Wright, Glanworth, 1 ram lamb, 2 ewe lambs; A. Pollard, Burford, 2 ewe lambs; Joseph Phillips, Maldstone Cross, 1 shearling ewe; Sherman Miller, New York, 1 ram lamb; James Campbell, Fingal, 1 ram lamb; Thomas Meek, Port Stanley.

S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont., change their advertisement this month. They now offer for sale their imported Shorthorn bull, Twelfth, first prize winner at Toronto Exhibition. They further state that he has been used with good satisfaction in the herd for three years, and has left a lot of good heifers now coming into breeding, which accounts for the bull being offered for sale at this time.

The first volume of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of Canada is now in the printers' hands, and will soon be ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the Association, Mr. D. E. Smith, of Churchville, Ont. The Herd Book contains the constitution, by-laws, etc., a short history of the breed, a "scale of points," the exports of butter, cheese and calves from Holland to England for five years, the registration of more than 1,000 animals, the transfers, and other points of interest to breeders and owners of good stock.

Mr. A. E. Archer, of Warwick, reports the following sales of Leicesters:—One ram lamb to Dugald McKenzie, Yale, Michigan; 2 ram lambs, Patrick Seal, Memphis, Mich.; 1 ram lamb to Mr. Porter, Petrolia; 1 ram lamb to Enoch Thomas, Arkona; 1 yearling ram to David Metcalfe, Tilbury; 1 yearling ram to Francis Whaven, Tilbury; 1 two-shear ram to Henry Arnold, Tecumseh; 1 yearling ram to John Coulter, Belgrave; 1 yearling ram to Mr. Beattie, Westminster; 2 ewe lambs to H. V. Langford, Granton; 1 two-shear ewe, Mr. Newton, Pontiac, Mich. He still has a number of ram and ewe lambs for sale.

John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont., writes:—The Woodside flock of Southdown sheep never looked better after making the usual round of the shows, where they have fully maintained their success of former years, having been awarded at eight shows no less than sixty first prizes, out of a possible sixty-one, besides a large majority of the seconds. Sales have been made to the following parties:—Imported shearling ram, D. W. Evans, Venedocia, Ohio; A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont., 1 ram and 2 ewe lambs, imported; Wm. Martin, Binbrook, Ont., 2 imported shearling ewes; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1 imported two-shear ram; Dr. E. D. Morton, Barrie, Ont., 3 shearling ewes; D. T. Strathearn, Orillia, Ont., 1 pair aged ewes; Norris H. Black, Rockwood, Ont., 1 aged ram; T. M. Caton, Thorpe, Ont., 1 shearling ram; J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwick, B. C., 1 ram lamb; T. M. Hutchison, New Wilmington, Pa., 1 shearling ram. I find the demand for first-class Southdowns constantly increasing as the years go by, & c. for first-class recorded sheep.

John Hacey, Jr., of Lennoxville, Que., writes:—Our Shorthorns and Berkshires are doing well. We have a fine lot of young pigs of different ages on hand. We have lately made the following sales:—Boar and sow to Capt. Macy, Melbourne, Que.; boar to James Addle, Huntingville, Que.; boar to James Mastin, Sanchill, Que.; boar to John A. Dean, Huntingville, Que. We have also sold to Jno. Nutbrown, Danville, Que., the fine young bull "Glenburn Prince," dam Duchess of Hatton 4th; he is a smooth, stylish, well-made animal, and goes into good hands. Our stock bull Stratbrooy - 9305 - is proving a most successful getter. His calves, with but few exceptions, are large and growthy, yet smooth, thick fleshed and handsome, and are in good demand.

## STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. O. D. Hitchcock, Char.otte, Eaton Co., Mich., who has been a reader of the ADVOCATE for a number of years, during a call at this office informs us that he has just purchased a lot of superior Lincoln sheep from a number of well-known breeders that this district is noted for. Among the breeders from which he has selected them are: Mr. John T. Gibson, Denfield, two superior imported shearing rams; Mr. Wm. Walker, Ilderton, five shearing ewes; Mr. E. Humphrey, Thamesford, eight ewes; Mr. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, seven ewes.

Since June last Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, has sold 42 Oxford-downs to J. G. Campbell, Ohio, U. S.; 42 to George McKenzie, Wis., U. S.; 23 to W. B. Harvey, Indiana; 34 to A. Dorsey & Sons, Illinois; 6 to W. E. Carlin, Wyoming, U. S.; 63 to Centre Valley Stock Farm, N. Y.; 2 to W. Hamel Que., 3 to P. Warey, Ontario. He still has one of the finest flocks in America, and won a large share of the prizes at Detroit, Toronto and other shows.

Mr. John Isaac, Markham, Ont., writes us that he has lately purchased from the referees of the late Mr. Campbell, Kinellar, a few choice Shorthorns, which are now in quarantine, and will be home about the 1st December. Amongst them is the (Maid of Promise 6th); in 1890 she was awarded the challenge cup for the best Shorthorn in the yard at Aberdeen, and was called by competent judges the best Shorthorn cow in Scotland this season. There is also in the lot three young bulls, one of them of the Golden Drop family; two of the heifers are of the same family.

In another column will be found the notice of a public sale announcing that the widely-known Kinnoul Park herd of Polled Angus-cattle will be sold without reserve on Nov. 9th, 1892, at Grand's Repository, Toronto. The sale is imperative, as the closing up of the estate of the late Robt. Hay demands this course. This event will afford a rare opportunity for purchasing the most popular tribes of this valuable breed of cattle contained in this herd, specimens from which were so successfully shown during Mr. Hay's lifetime.

J. & J. Smith, Pa.'s breeders of Shropshire sheep, write as follows under date Sept. 17:—The demand for well-bred Shropshire sheep is steadily on the increase, and sales this summer have been very satisfactory. We have lately sent out fifty-one head of shearing rams and ewes, principally to the States; also a number of lambs for exhibition and breeding purposes. Have secured from Mr. Robert Miller the fine two-shear Bradburne ram that you mentioned last month in your notes of Mr. Miller's flock. He was used last season in the splendid flock of Messrs. Bradburne.

IMPORTATION OF 1892.—Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, whose change of advertisement we wish to call attention to, writes this office to say that his importation of Shorthorns, for the present year, will reach Greenwood on or about the first of December. Advices from Halifax, where they are now in quarantine, state that they are all doing well—growing fast and gaining flesh. The importation consists of seven extra good bull calves, mostly reds and dark roans; three first-class, young cows, one high class show yearling heifer, and two beautiful red heifer calves. Mr. Johnston also states that the herd was never in finer form, nor in more profitable shape. The young bulls at home are a capital lot, and in fine order. Cattle in this section are in fine form. The little foreign flies did comparatively no harm; they are all gone.

F. C. Sibbald, M. D., writes under date Sept. 24:—Owing to the favorable season for pasture lands the stock have thriven well; in consequence the calves have made great growth. The bull calves are so precocious that the heifers are in great danger, but such accidents will and have happened in my herd before, although not altogether desirable; still, it is not always possible to divide the breeding stock, otherwise the best plan would be to separate the cows with bull calves from these with heifers. This has been a good season for stock farms, but not so good for grain; in fact, taking one year with another, this Province, like the States to the south, is getting rather worn out for wheat growing. No land can stand the perpetual strain of grain growing without keeping a fair amount of stock to consume most of the produce of the farm, and thereby keep up the productivity of the land; therefore it is unwise to commence farming on old land without sufficient capital to purchase stock to help to restore the land to its original fertility. How often farmers in Ontario think from the appearance of their crops in June and the earlier part of July that they are going to have a fine crop of grain, but unfortunately, before the end of the latter month, growth seems to languish, and probably when harvest time comes his promised 25 bushels to the acre amounts to about 5, evidently showing that there is not sufficient strength left in the soil to produce anything like a paying crop? Fortunately there is a large area of virgin soil in the Dominion, and consequently, plenty of scope for both grain and stock raisers. But care will have to be taken to limit the size of the holdings in our Northwest, otherwise our great country will soon reach the same exhausted condition which every traveller must have observed in the formerly apparent exhaustless fertility of the newer States of the Union. But no land will stand perpetual grain-growing without what is called mixed farming.

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**FOR SALE.**  
A valuable stock farm of 560 acres, six miles from Winnipeg. This property has a river frontage, and adjoins "Marchmont," the large stock farm of Mr. W. S. Lister, in the Parish of St. Paul's. For particulars apply to  
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435 Main St., WINNIPEG. **CHEAP LANDS.**

## WINNIPEG. CITY PROPERTY!

**YOU HAVE STOCK TO FEED**

THEN DO IT ECONOMICALLY

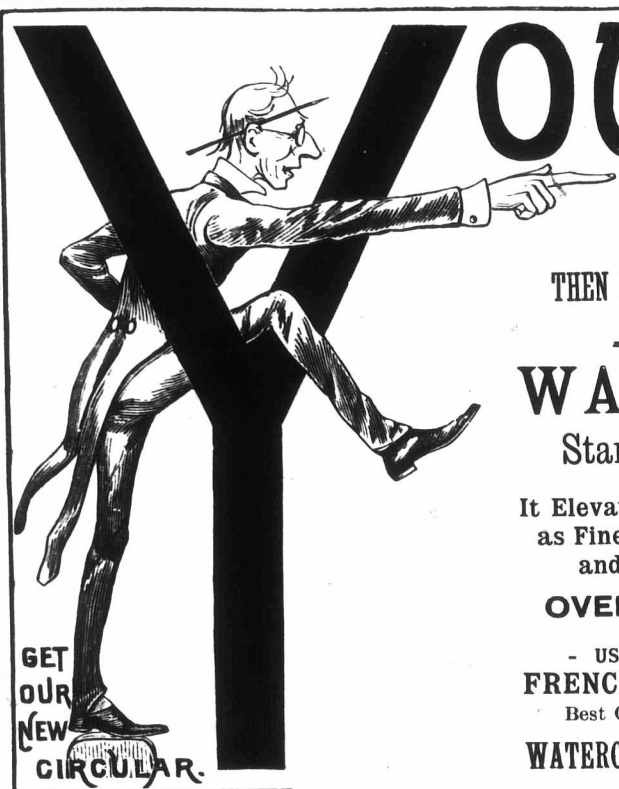
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**WATEROUS**  
Standard Chopper.

It Elevates the Grain; Chops it as Fine and Fast as Desired, and BAGS THE CHOP.

OVER 1,000 IN USE.

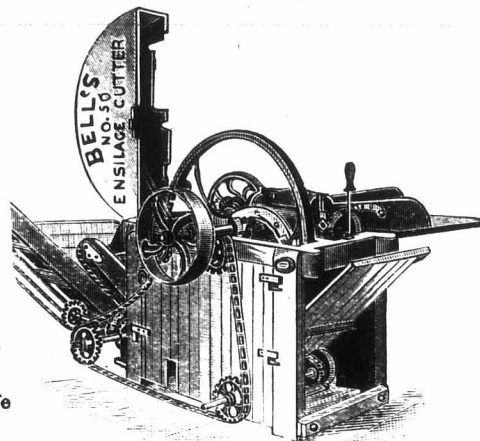
USES BEST OLD STOCK -  
FRENCH : BUHR : STONES  
Best Grinding Medium Known.

WATEROUS, Brantford, Canada,  
321-y-o



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Bell's No. 50  
ENSILAGE CUTTER  
is the  
popular cutter,  
and  
deservedly so.  
Our sales  
at  
Toronto and London  
Fairs  
were unprecedented.  
Enquire about our  
Patent Concave Knife  
and our handy  
Reverse Gear Lever.



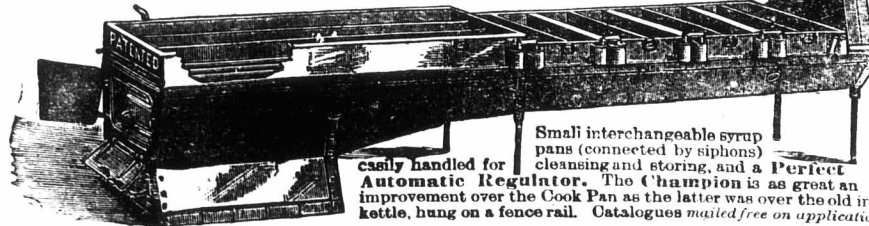
Guaranteed to  
cut the  
finest grasses and  
longest corn  
equally well.  
We are also in the  
lead with  
Root Pulpers & Slicers.  
And our  
Two-Horse Tread Power  
run the whole outfit  
to perfection.  
Write us  
before purchasing.

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For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES.

Corrugated Pan over Firebox, doubling boiling capacity.



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pans (connected by siphons)  
easily handled for  
Automatic Regulator. The Champion is as great an  
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kettle, hung on a fence rail. Catalogues mailed free on application.

**THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que., Hudson, Ohio, and Rutland, Vt.**  
Champion Evaporator. Catalogue FREE by address.  
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In 1887 there was under crop 663,764 acres.  
In 1891 there was under crop 1,349,781 acres.

Increase, - - - - 686,017 acres.

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Thrive wonderfully on the nutritious grasses of the prairie, and MIXED FARMING is now engaged in all over the Province. There are still

**FREE HOMESTEADS** in some parts of Manitoba.

**CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS**—\$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre. Ten years to pay for them.

**IMPROVED FARMS** for sale or leasing, from private individuals and corporations, at low prices, and on easy terms.

**NOW IS THE TIME** to obtain a home in this wonderfully fertile Province. Population is moving in rapidly, and land is annually increasing in value. In all parts of Manitoba there are now

**GOOD MARKETS, RAILROADS, CHURCHES & SCHOOLS,**  
AND MOST OF THE COMFORTS OF AN OLD SETTLED COUNTRY.

**Investment of Capital.** There are very good openings in many parts for the investment of capital in manufactories and other commercial enterprises.

For the latest information, new books, maps, etc., (all free) write to

**HON. THOS. GREENWAY,**

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Or to

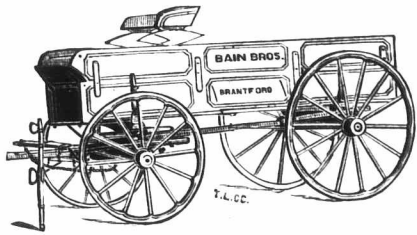
**THE MANITOBA IMMIGRATION AGENCY,**  
No. 30 York Street, TORONTO.

35-f-o

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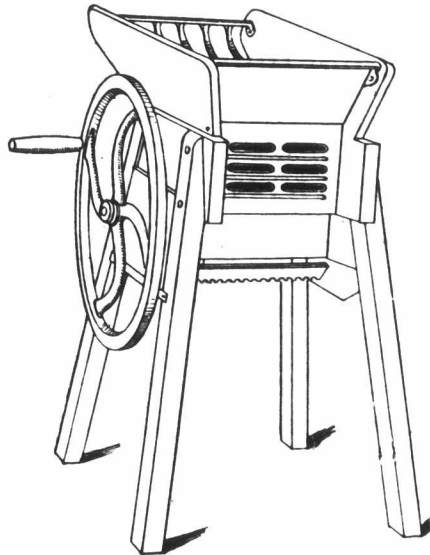
### THE CELEBRATED BAIN BROS.' WAGON



Farmers wanting an easy running & serviceable wagon should be sure and purchase the BAIN BROS. All timber and material used is carefully inspected by ourselves before it is put together.

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WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF  
**ROOT PULPERS AND SLICERS**  
(Single or Combined, and for Hand or Power)

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION  
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Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 322-d-o

made easy Manufacturing Rubber Stamps. Send for Price List of Outfits, to J. F. W. Dorman & Co., 217 East German Street, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.  
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Our terms are CASH WITH THE ORDER in every instance. Send money by registered letter, post office order, or bank draft, payable at par in Hamilton.

**STANLEY MILLS & Co.**  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,  
HAMILTON, - - ONT.  
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## \$500 A YEAR FOR 20 YEARS.

FOR  
23  
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A  
WEEK.

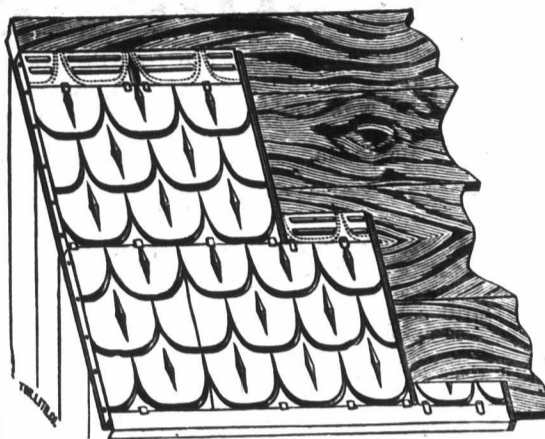
The plans of insurance operated by the Manufacturers' Life are universally admitted to be not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. For a premium not very much larger than is charged for a \$5,000 policy, where the entire insurance is to be paid in one sum down, this Company will give a policy of \$10,000, payable in twenty annual instalments of \$500 each. That's the instalment plan. By insuring on the ten-twenty plan a man may carry \$1,000 for the insignificant sum of twenty three cents a week!

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**THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**  
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C. C. SCOTT, Strathroy, Ontario,  
District Manager of the Manufacturers' Life and Accident Co.  
307-35-OM

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**FIRE PROOF,**  
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Nearly as Cheap as Wooden Shingles.

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It is Cheaper than Shingles.  
Water Proof and Fire Proof.

**USE**  
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To Repair Leaky Roofs.  
Shingle, Iron or Tin Roofs painted with it will last twice as long.

**RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.**

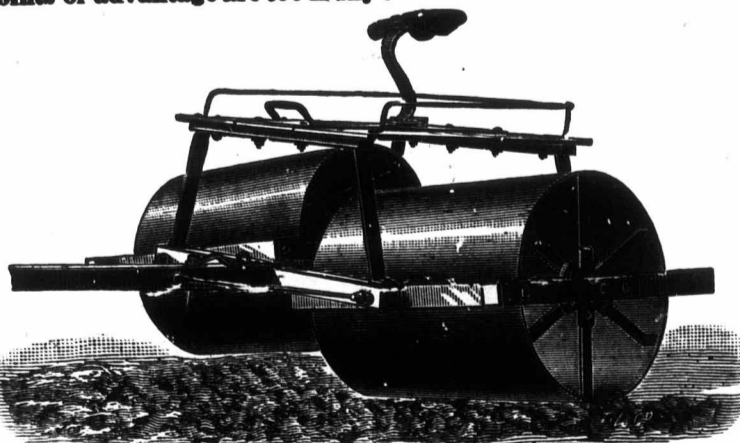
Is put up in rolls of 108 square feet each, 36 feet long by 3 feet wide, and costs 24c. per square foot, thus affording a light, durable and inexpensive roofing suitable for buildings of every description, and can be laid by ordinary workmen. One man will lay ten square in a day, which brings the cost of Mica Roofing about 75c. per square cheaper than shingles. Special terms to dealers who buy our Mica Roofing to sell again. Orders and correspondence answered promptly.

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**A STEEL ROLLER, THE DRUMS OF WHICH OSCILLATE ON PIVOTS AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO THE UNEVENNESS OF THE GROUND.**

Its points of advantage are too many to enumerate. Some of them are:



The bearings are the only wearing parts and are guaranteed to last from Ten to Fifteen Years, and can be replaced at a nominal cost.

It rolls all the ground, no matter how rough. There is no axle shaft, no strain, and consequently no wear. It is easily guided between the drums.

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