

Library of Parliament Jan. 97

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL 1, 1896.

No. 403.



MIKADO, THE GREAT PRIZE-WINNING THOROUGHBRED STALLION,
THE PROPERTY OF MR. ROBT. DAVIES, "THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM," TORONTO, ONT.

EDITORIAL.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

One of the largest breeding establishments in Canada is Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Todmorden, Ont., situated within a pleasant half-hour's drive to the north-east of the City of Toronto. The proprietor, Mr. Robert Davies, who has done so much to promote the breeding interests of the country, has spared neither effort nor expense to fit up and stock the establishment, with perhaps the finest barn and stables in the Dominion and the richest obtainable blood in the various lines of stock to which attention has been devoted. Herein is to be noted a keen discernment of what, as the old Scotch lady once remarked, constitutes the "fundamentals" of success in farming, viz., live stock rearing. The farm is divided by a small branch of the Don River, which affords along its flats the finest sort of pasture land. The uplands of the farm are in a high state of cultivation, capable of carrying a large stock. The main barn, where the breeding stock is kept, occupies a most desirable position, being snugly nestled beneath a lofty wooded steep to the north-west, while the east and north-east winds are stayed by rising pasture lands. The horses in training are comfortably housed in a range of roomy box stalls some quarter of a mile distant to the west, upon the elevated plain over the Don branch, where a first-class half-mile track is situated. The stock (comprising over one hundred head of horses, about two hundred and sixty Shropshire sheep, and twenty head of cattle—Shorthorns and Jerseys) are all of the best strains procurable. Over each class is a competent herdsman well versed in his calling.

HORSES.

Thoroughbred.—At the head of this stud is the noted prize winner, Mikado (by imported King Ernest, dam Mimi), illustrated on the frontispiece of this issue. He is a rich brown in color, stands 16½ hands high, and weighs in stud condition about 1,300 pounds. Added to this he has well-nigh ideal conformation, as the illustration shows. His sloping shoulders and long quarters make him very short on top and long underneath, while his head and neck are a study for an artist, embodying the *beau ideal* of a pure blood horse. As a prize winner Mikado has a wonderful record. Besides numerous victories, he has won the first prize and diploma at the Toronto Industrial, at the Provincial Exhibition, at the Toronto Spring Show (twice), and at Grand's Horse Show, Toronto, 1892; as well as the first prize (value, \$750) given at New York over all comers, and, to crown all, a sweeping victory at the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893. As a race winner he captured, as a three-year-old, the great Omnibus stakes at Monmouth Park (1½ miles), beating all the best horses of his year. In his race at four years old he won the Harlem stakes at Jerome Park (one mile and a furlong), carrying 118 lbs., and defeating Duchess, Himalaya, Richmond, and St. Louis. He belongs to a family famous for the transmission of speed and power to stay. He was bred by the late D. D. Withers, Brookdale stud, New Jersey. Other stock horses in the stud are Parisian and Admiral. The former is an imported Irish horse, while the latter is a fashionably-bred English horse, the get of St. Blaze. Among the numerous brood mares are: Queen Bee, out of Bee Hive, in foal to Mikado; Thistle, in foal to Parisian, the dam of Thorncliffe, The Chicken, Dandie Dinmont, and herself a sweep-stake winner; Andauty (imp.), a great turf mare and the dam of a Derby winner, has a beautiful foal at foot by Admiral; Bee Hive, near the foaling to Admiral; Phadalia, by Parisian, in foal to Admiral; and others equally meritorious which lack of space prevents mentioning. The young stock from these mares show their good breeding. They all have great roomy box stalls, in which they can get as much exercise as is necessary for their best development.

Among the twelve horses in training is Garter King, a three-year-old chestnut gelding by Regent, dam Buckle. He is entered for the Queen's Plate contest and promises to train into a very speedy horse. He is agile, full of snap, and strong. The imported mare, Lotis, by Trapeze, out of Toarmina, has already made herself a name by winning races before leaving England and at the Woodbine and Detroit. She is a strong, handsome weight-carrier. Kilrona, a beautiful three-year-old black mare, won last year at Hamilton, Saratoga, and the Woodbine. She is by Kilwarlin (a St. Ledger winner) and out of Curona. Others deserving mention specially are: Zeal, by Enthusiast (winner of 2,000

guineas, Eng.), dam West Riding; Par Buckle, by Parisian, dam Buckle; Bristles, by Dandie Dinmont, out of Thistle; Music (imp.), by Autocrat, dam Discord; Chester, Thorncliffe, Fair Flora, Device, and Phaeton, all of which are bred from the best English stock.

Clydesdales.—The well-known stock horse, Prince of Quality, who won second prize in very keen competition at last spring's horse show, is one of the heads of the stud. He will be remembered as a short-legged, very compact, black horse, possessing a deal of substance and quality. The stallion Energy, whose portrait has adorned these pages, is still in the stud, in beautiful, fresh and showy condition. He is as gay as a peacock, and as active and clean as a colt. His breeding brings him so nearly related to Mr. Davies' mares, through Darnley, that he could be spared from the farm. He is a big horse, of desirable conformation, and a sure foal getter. King's Own by Queen's Own, out of Candor, is a beautiful colt coming two years old. He is already a handsome, well-finished horse, weighing, in nice growing condition, over 1,600 pounds.

The farm teams are made up of such mares as Lady Dunmore, Candor, Young Lily, Bar Bell, Gilmore's Sally, Rose of Thorncliffe, Pride of Thorncliffe, Bessy Bell, and others, all of which are imported or out of imported dams. Most of these are heavy with foal to Prince of Quality. Those who have followed the Toronto winners for the last few years will recognize many of these mares at once. These mares have been regular breeders; there are, therefore, an excellent lot of colts and fillies coming one and two years old.

Mr. Davies also has on the farm a beautiful pair of Standard-bred mares, Prairie Bell and Ida Brock, as well as three imported German Coach mares, winners at the World's Fair, now in foal; also eight Shetland pony mares, some in foal, and the very fast half-bred Shetland by the Thoroughbred Parisian.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—The Shorthorn sale held last year left only a few of the best cows on the farm, such as Adaliza 28th, Young Maggie Blythe, Evenlode and daughter, and a few of their progeny. That grand old bull, Northern Light, by Vice-Consul, still stands as head of the herd. The yearling heifers and bulls are very choice, and in fine shape. We would specially mention an exceptionally fine six months old red bull calf out of Isabella's Mina, and by Lord Outhwaite.

SHEEP.

Shropshires.—At the time of our visit, on March 19th, the 110 breeding ewes gave every evidence of keeping the shepherd hustling, as there were at that time 35 fine strong lambs, which number will be augmented daily. The flock is of exceptionally fine breeding, having been bred in the English flocks of Bradburn, Minton, Mansell, Barr, and Thomas. The yearling flock, consisting of 46 rams and 52 ewes, are well grown and well wooled throughout.

Visitors to Toronto who enjoy seeing really good stock, kept in presentable condition at all times, would find a hearty welcome and enjoy a treat by paying a visit to Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

Lucern or Alfalfa Culture.

(Continued from page 110.)



[Lucern seedling—six weeks old.]

Lucern Hay.—It is claimed that there is no better hay plant than lucern in regions where it will grow well. The making of hay requires considerable skill, on account of the nature of the plant. If the hay is put into stacks or into barns before the stems are cured it is liable to heat and mold, and if it is allowed to lie on the ground too long before stacking the leaves get dry and brittle and will drop off, causing serious loss. To make the best hay, the field should be cut just when the first blossoms commence to appear; if left till in full bloom the stems become very hard and woody. It is well to let it lie in the swath until the leaves are thoroughly wilted, but not dry and brittle; then rake in windrows, and leave until moderately dry; then

remove directly to the stack or barn; if possible to the place of feeding it, as the less handling it receives the less leaves will be lost. The art of making good lucern hay is acquired by practice rather than by following directions. Avoid, as far as possible, getting it rained upon after it has commenced to cure. A hard, soaking rain will decrease its value one-half.

The number of cuttings will vary from two to three in New York or Pennsylvania, to seven or eight in California. When grown on the most suitable soils, namely, those which are rich and well drained, and which abound in lime, potash, phosphoric acid, and magnesium, and with stimulus of heat and moisture, lucern yields, with ordinary good care, from one to two tons of rich, nutritious hay every four or five weeks. It, however, deteriorates rapidly after the third year unless taken care of. It is recommended that the field be harrowed every spring, and if after a number of years the crop shows signs of ill-nourishment, an occasional dressing of composted stable manure or commercial fertilizer be applied.

Cutting for Seed.—When lucern is grown for seed the second crop is the one usually saved. The yield is usually heavier, and what is of more importance, the crop ripens uniformly. Cut for seed when the pods are dark brown. Rake at once into heaps and allow to cure through; then place where it can be threshed without further hauling. An average crop is probably from five to ten bushels per acre.

Feeding Value.—Lucern hay properly cured is worth as much, weight for weight, as other clover, and is eaten by all kinds of farm animals. It is not in itself a perfect ration, being largely nitrogenous, thus particularly valuable on most farms, especially where corn fodder, straw, and roots are largely used. It contains a high percentage of protein—the most valuable constituent of stock food. It is a good substitute for wheat bran, cotton cake, and oil cake.

As a **Soiling Crop** it ranks high. It is even better for this purpose than for pasturing. Cattle and sheep cannot be safely pastured upon it when the plants are very young, or soon after a heavy dew or rain, as there is great danger of "bloating" in such instances.

For Hogs.—One acre is said to furnish forage for from ten to twenty hogs per season. At a conservative estimate, ten pigs per acre will gain 100 pounds each during the season from May to September, and 1,000 pounds cannot be produced so cheaply on any other feed. The pigs will come out of the field in the fall in capital condition to fatten with grain, etc. The lucern in a hog-pasture should be mowed once or twice during the summer, or whenever it commences to get hard and woody.

A Soil Renovator.—Lucern, being a leguminous plant, is a great collector of nitrogen from the air. The roots of the plant, if examined, will be found

to be covered with a great many small swellings or tubercles, in which, if examined under a high-power microscope, the tissues will be found to contain great numbers of bacteria. It is through the action of these that the plant is able to appropriate the free nitrogen of the air. Not only is nitrogen gathered by this plant, but by means of its very deep-rooting qualities a great deal of fertilizing material is brought up from the subsoil and placed within man's reach.

By raising lucern not only is an excellent quantity and quality of forage provided for stock, but at the same time the fields are becoming enriched by a great fertilizer that if purchased would cost a great deal of money.

To rid land of lucern is sometimes difficult. As a result of poor cultivation or other causes, the yield per acre may cease to reach a profitable amount. The best method is to plow the field in midsummer, turning the roots up to the sun. (The cut of the three-year-old plant shows the roots to be very strong, therefore a sharp share and good horse power is necessary.) When the leaves begin to show above the sod, cross-plow. This, with good tillage, will usually suffice. A catch crop should be put in at once, so as not to allow the land to remain bare, and to prevent the leaching out of the most valuable fertilizing elements.

"The Best."

H. P. HEMING, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I feel that it is my duty, as a subscriber, to wish the ADVOCATE success. I consider it the best medium for information printed in the Dominion, on farming, feeding stock, implements, pure-bred stock, and other points too numerous to mention."



[Lucern—three years old.]

Freight Rates on Breeding Stock.

In addition to what has been published on the above subject in the last two issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we might say that the Dominion Minister of Railways has made an official statement to Parliament that the Government had not sanctioned the 4,000-lb. classification as required by law; therefore the railways were not entitled to so classify, and if they have been charging more than the old rates, the excess could be recovered. Of course shippers prefer not to have any unpleasantness with the railways, but rather to have the rates made reasonable. However, as we stated in last issue, the railway companies are not entitled to collect any freight rates not previously approved by Order-in-Council, nor can they classify so as to defeat this provision except by sanction of the Governor-in-Council,—a very important safeguard if the interests of breeders and farmers are closely looked after. Mr. John Earls, chairman of the Canadian Joint Freight Classification Committee, writes that the present management of the G. T. R. was not responsible for the 4,000-lb. classification, as it was arranged last November by an "almost unanimous" vote of the different roads concerned. As intimated in our last issue, he also states that a modification has been made which he thinks will be more satisfactory to shippers. A letter from Mr. Arthur White, Toronto, District Freight Agent, states that Mr. Hays, the present General Manager of the G. T. R., was not aware of the 4,000-pound classification, which does not meet with the approval of the new management of that road. It has already been modified, and Mr. White states he would not be surprised if still greater modifications are yet made. That we did not overstate the case on behalf of the breeders of the Dominion is already apparent. Among others, a leading Ontario breeder just writes us that he had to lose the sale of several valuable young bulls, destined for the Maritime Provinces, owing to the exorbitant rates. The railways would, therefore, lose a good deal of carrying trade directly, but the most serious result would be in the future deterioration, numerically and otherwise, of the cattle stock of this country.

Agriculture in New Brunswick.

The report on agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for 1895 shows that all branches of farming are in a flourishing condition. The yield of grain last year was bountiful, but, because of the drouth, hay and grass were below the average. Most of the farmers follow mixed agriculture, raising a portion of all the common grains and roots, with as much hay as possible. These, as a rule, are fed to horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, which are kept in sufficient numbers to consume all the products of the farm, thereby providing manure to maintain the fertility of the soil.

As a rule the New Brunswick farmer owns all the land he tills; this is so generally the case that a rented farm is the exception.

Apples are becoming an important crop over the larger portion of the Province, and it is now generally conceded that a very large and profitable business could be done in growing them.

Regarding the stock of the Province, it is recommended in the report that owing to the advance in dairying a better lot of cows than they now have is necessary. It is, therefore, considered wise that the Government import stock of the most suitable breed, to be disposed of to suitable persons on terms that would best fulfil the object intended. Without some such aid it would be a long time before the particular breeds of cattle desired would exist in such numbers as to satisfy the people engaged in the dairy business. It is also recommended that pure-bred sheep and hogs be introduced in the same manner.

A great number of agricultural society reports show that the agricultural interests are being looked closely after. Upon several occasions males of different breeds of cattle and horses have been placed in the hands of those societies by the Government, and in this way the quality of the stock has made rapid advance. It is evident from the report that the value of co-operation is well understood among the agricultural population of New Brunswick.

Our Collie Dog Premium.

Our readers will notice that we have withdrawn from our premium announcement, in this issue, the offer of young Collie dogs; Mr. Robt. McEwen, the breeder, of Byron, Ont., being desirous of discontinuing the arrangement of supplying them for the present—the supply, as a matter of fact, being just about exhausted. We might say, however, for the benefit of those who are working for Collies, but whose lists are not yet completed, that they will be supplied; but beyond that we positively cannot go. These valuable young dogs have given great satisfaction to the parties fortunate enough to secure them under such unusually favorable conditions; and those who have delayed beginning the canvass for the requisite number of new subscribers to the ADVOCATE until now have themselves to blame that they find the door closed.

The Canadian Horse Show.

As the time for holding the Canadian Horse Show approaches, everything in connection therewith is progressing favorably towards this being the finest exhibition ever held in Canada. At the recent meeting of the Committee a resolution was passed making Thursday, the 16th of April, Farmers' Day, when the admission for morning and afternoon will be 50 cents, and for an all-day ticket \$1; also that when preparing the catalogue special regard will be paid to bringing on classes of special interest to farmers. We draw attention to the fact that upon Wednesday, the 15th, railways will carry passengers to Toronto and return them at any time during the week for one fare; but if they go to the city on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, the railway fare will be one and one-third.

It is understood that the Governor-General will open the Exhibition on Wednesday, April 15th, at 2 p. m.

Since the prize list was issued several important prizes have been added to the announced large amount of premiums.

A Prominent Horse Breeder.

Our readers will appreciate the accompanying portrait of Mr. Robt. Davies, of Toronto, proprietor of the famous Thorncliffe Stock Farm, a brief description of which we give elsewhere. Horse breeding interests particularly owe much to the enterprising co-operation of Mr. Davies, in recognition of which he has been accorded and now occupies several positions of eminence in connection with our breeding organizations; among the more prominent being President of the Dominion Clydesdale Breeders' Association, President of the Canadian



MR. ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO, ONT.

Horse Breeders' Association, and Chairman of the Joint Committee of Management in charge of the Canadian Horse Show to be held in the Armory building, Toronto, during the present month.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Meeting.

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association has arranged to hold its fifth annual meeting in Shaftsbury Hall, Toronto, on the afternoon of Friday, April 17th, which is the third day of the Canadian Horse Show. The meeting is to commence at 1 o'clock, when an important programme will be carried out. An address upon Transportation of Live Stock will be given by A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., the discussion upon which will be opened by Robert Miller, Brougham. An address upon the Present Quarantine Regulations will be given by John I. Hobson, Mosborne, discussion to be opened by J. C. Snell, Snelgrove. The effect of quarantine regulations and railway rates upon the sheep and swine industry will be dealt with by D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon. We understand that a number of the most prominent and influential agriculturists of Canada have been invited to be present and take part in these important national questions. Secretary F. W. Hodson advises us that reduced passenger rates will be given on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways.

A Progressive Organization.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia set an example that other such bodies might imitate with great advantage to themselves and the country, viz., adjourned for a day to attend the Provincial Fruit Growers' Convention, thus keeping themselves informed and in direct touch with those engaged in that prosperous Maritime industry. It affords the ADVOCATE great pleasure to note the effective work being accomplished and the splendid progress made by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. Its record is most creditable alike to members and officers, and we congratulate them.

STOCK.

Two British Horse Shows.

Shires.—The seventeenth annual show of the Shire Horse Society was held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, Eng., Feb. 25th-28th. The entries exceeded those of the two previous annual shows, the total being 503, of which 263 were stallions, 223 mares, and 17 geldings. In 1895 the total number was 489, and in 1894, 475. The quality of the exhibit is claimed to have been a good average. The weight and massiveness of the younger stallion sections have upon some occasions been more marked, but, on the other hand, the mare and filly sections were never better than upon this occasion.

Among the visitors to the show were a goodly number of Scotchmen, who could find no serious fault with many of the mares, although they claimed that many of the prize-winning stallions moved badly behind, and had something about them, in spite of numerous excellencies, that would keep them from securing first-class recognition in the North. The Clydesdale fancier values a fore leg when it tapers to the fetlock joint (the prize-winning Shires did not all have this); with him it is more a question of quality than quantity. The *Scottish Farmer*, we notice, observes that while the Clydesdale breed is pressing its way to the South, yet there is no danger that either draught breed will extinguish the other any more than that the Shorthorn will entirely route the Aberdeen-Angus, or vice versa.

Last year a section was introduced into this show for stallions ten years old and upwards, when ten entries appeared; this year the same number of entries were in evidence. The first place was worthily filled by Hitchin Conqueror, now in his thirteenth year. He possesses remarkable freshness of limb, while his conformation has always enabled him to be a winner. He was lately sold by his exhibitor, Mr. Freeman-Mitford, Batsford Park, to Messrs. Thompson, of Barron's Park, Leicester, for 725 guineas. Next him came Mr. Sutton-Nelthorpe's Fear None, a younger horse than his superior rival by one year.

In the class for stallions 16 hands 2 inches, over 4 and under 10 years, 39 entries were present. It is needless to say that among them were a number of ideal horses. It is to be regretted that more of those massive Shires, with superior quality, do not come to our country to aid in producing the much sought draught horse. Stallions under 16.2, between 4 and 10 years, were out 29 strong. It is claimed that this section has been better filled on former occasions. The four-year-old stallions were generally considered to be the best male section at the show. Thirty-four entries gave the judges a task not easily disposed of. In three-year-olds, 41 entries appeared. The 63 two-year-olds will stand a deal of culling before they arrive at maturity. It speaks well for the prospects of the Shire breed when such a turn-out as this can be mustered in the face of the "horseless age" cry, which, however, we have no faith in. Many of the 49 yearlings were wanting in condition.

The mare and filly sections were well filled, and of a uniformly high character. In the section for mares 16 hands and over, five years old and upwards, twenty-six entries were present. The old winner, Rokeby Fuchsia, was again forward in fine bloom, taking first in her class. She is 9 years old and has followed the shows successfully during her career.

Eighteen mares under 16 hands, five years old and over, were as a class a good lot. The four-year-old mares furnished from among their 22 entries the champion female of the show in the mare, Catthorpe Naxos, owned by Mr. J. P. Cross, and bred by Mr. T. S. Hewer. She has risen since last year from the highly commended position, and it was the general opinion that she deserved her laurels. She is spoken of by the *London Live Stock Journal* as "having hind legs such as one seldom sees—indeed they are well nigh perfection, while her feet and joints are of most excellent quality. She is of fair height, has great width, length, and yet is not leggy." Nearly all of the 39 three-year-old mares met with commendable recognition by the judges. Two-year-olds and yearlings numbered respectively 65 and 53, most of which were well brought out and well received by the judges.

The gelding class might easily have been better filled numerically, but the almost entire absence of the common-looking sort gave the exhibit a substantial finish.

The championships were placed in the presence of the Prince of Wales and Duchess of York. The best mare over three years old was found in Mr. Cross's Catthorpe Naxos, and best mare, three years and under, was found in Mr. Grange's Queen of the Shires. The cup for best stallion, three years old and under, was awarded to Messrs. Thompson's Stonewall, and for stallion over that age, Lord Belper's four-year-old, Rokeby Harold, was selected as the winner, who also won the 100 guinea challenge cup for best stallion any age. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented the cups and medals to their winners.

THE LONDON HACKNEY SHOW.

Following the Shire Show came the twelfth annual show of the Hackney Horse Society on March 3rd. The display on this occasion was the best ever seen. The following table of entries will prove the advance has been as consistent as it has

been obvious, and invariably has been attended by improvement in the quality and soundness of the competitors:—

Year	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Stallions...	95	84	92	123	145	159	177	214	235	225	222	229
Mares.....	35	42	65	40	62	86	127	130	149	161	185	190
Geldings...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	24	33
Total....	133	126	157	163	207	245	304	334	384	407	431	442

The aged stallions were divided into three sections—the first for horses over 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, the second for horses over 15 hands and not over 15.2, and the third for horses over 15.2. In all three were a lot of first-class horses. In the smallest section Lord Lonsborough's Polonius (4931), a son of Ophelia, stood at the top, followed by Clifton II. by Danegelt. Polonius is a grand horse, a good goer, and full of quality. Clifton II. is a smooth, snappy horse and a goer all round. Other winners in this section were sons of Old Fireaway (249)—Danegelt, Connaught, and Rufus. In the larger section Sir Walter Gilbey's Hedon Squire (4908) by Rufus, out of a Fireaway mare, was awarded the first award. He is said to possess perfect formation and superb all-round action. Whittick & Usher's Gentleman John (3624) came second. Sons of Garton Duke of Connaught and Danegelt won third and fourth awards. In the large section, a former champion, the veteran Connaught (1453) by Denmark, now twelve years old, made a splendid show and was a popular winner. Rosador (4964), last year's winner in the three-year-olds, stood second on this occasion. Cannymen (2882), a uterine brother of Ganymede, stood third, while a son of Rufus and uterine brother to Polonius followed next in order.

In each of the younger stallion sections a keen competition was experienced. Noticeable among the winners were sons of Ganymede, Danegelt, Garton Duke of Connaught, Fireaway by Caxton, Lord Melton, General Gordon, and others.

Good mares were strong in evidence, and many fine ones were left out of the awards in almost every section.

The gelding classes contained some of the best movers in the show. Sons of Rufus won first and second for horses over 15 hands. In the smaller class, sons of Pioneer and Danegelt tied for first place, when a referee decided in favor of the former.

The champion and challenge cup awards resulted in a great victory for Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart. For the junior champion cup the victor was the two-year-old Royal Danegelt, with the three-year-old May Royal, also by Danegelt, as reserve. For the senior cup the contest lay between Connaught and Hedon Squire—a magnificent pair of horses. The latter never before appeared so well as now and he received the glory, as also did he in the final challenge competition, with Royal Danegelt reserve. The junior mare championship was awarded to Mr. C. E. Galbraith's Lady Helmsley; reserve, Mr. David Mitchell's Sabina. The former is a three-year-old daughter of Garton Duke of Connaught, while the latter, a mare of great "snap" and "dash," is by North Star (1317). The senior cup competition, restricted to the classes for breeding mares, brought out six great individuals. The winner was found in Mr. Waterhouse's Stella (7431), winner in the section between 15 and 15.2 hands. She is also by North Star (1317). Danish Lady by Danegelt followed her next in order. The mare Stella settled the tussle for the challenge cup and gold medal by bearing away the much-coveted premium.

"Blue-Grays"—Is a New Breed Needed?

SIR,—I have read with a good deal of interest, the correspondence that has been going on in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, regarding a proposed new breed of cattle to be called "Blue-Grays," to be founded by crossing Galloways with White Shorthorns. Having the pleasure of personal acquaintance with Mr. Wm. Kough, one of the writers, and having often gazed with satisfaction upon the comely herds of Galloways which he sent into our leading show-rings for years past, finally doing honor to himself and Canada by his World's Fair exhibit, I was certainly surprised to read his cordial endorsement of "Onlooker's" proposition. Though anonymous, the phraseology of some of the other letters indicated a Shorthorn source. If correct in my surmise, does it not imply that in the minds of these gentlemen there is a "long-felt want" yet to be filled in cattle breeding? Mr. Kough lead into the ring many an ideal beast, from a beefing standpoint, and some of his matrons carried udders that would do no discredit to a special dairy herd. The Shorthorn is steadily vaunted as the general purpose animal *par excellence*—the *ne plus ultra* of cattle breeding. Are we to discredit these high-sounding claims? I am free to admit that it is idle to set limits to the possibilities of human achievements. Many of the world's greatest advances stand to the credit of bold, progressive spirits, and the creative genius of a Bakewell may yet be abroad in the land. I have no objection to the Agricultural College, the Experimental Farm, or a private breeder—if he be so disposed and circumstanced—undertaking this experiment, but for the rank and file I would commend the Cruickshank policy of improvement within an existing breed as safer and more certain. The Old Country "Blue-Gray" heaves are a popular sort for the fat stock show and the butcher, but they

are, I believe, usually "first crosses," which is a long remove, with countless obstacles between, from the established "new breed" proposed by "Onlooker," friend Kough, *et al.* If the experiment goes on and is successful in evolving something superior to what at present exist, I, with other breeders, will join in crowning the experimentalist as a benefactor of the race. "STOCKMAN."

The "Hock" in Horse Breeding.

In the eyes of a good judge there is perhaps no defect that will condemn a horse quicker than bad hocks, no matter what the horse's destination may be—the dog cart, or the brewer's dray, the hunting stud, or the cab stable—it is most important that he have a sound, well-shaped pair of hocks, and it is well to note here that a well-shaped hock is generally a sound one, and *vice versa*. To be able to examine a hock properly, nothing can help one more than a knowledge of the different bones entering into its structure, and we propose, therefore, to give here a short description of the structure of the hock, and the conformation to be most desired. To begin with, the hock joint consists of six bones (vide fig. 1); of these, five—the astragalus, the cuneiform magnum, the cuneiform medium, the cuneiform parvum, and the cuboid—may be described as weight-bearing bones, while the sixth, the os calcis, acts as a lever for the tendons of the leg; but, although all these bones enter into the structure of the joint, and possess a certain amount of motion between each other, the true hock joint is formed by the junction of the upper bone, the astragalus, with the tibia, the bone extending from the stifle joint to the hock.

The bones of the hock should always be large and prominent, the outlines of the joint being clean and well defined. Small hocks are almost always weak, as they do not afford sufficient leverage and attachment to the various tendons and ligaments of the leg. The tibia, which we have mentioned as forming the true hock joint with the astragalus, should run well down into the hock, and the os calcis should be well developed and prominent; this will give all the necessary leverage to the muscles of the thigh, and produce what is known as a "well let down" hock (vide fig. 2); the opposite condition being shown in fig. 3.

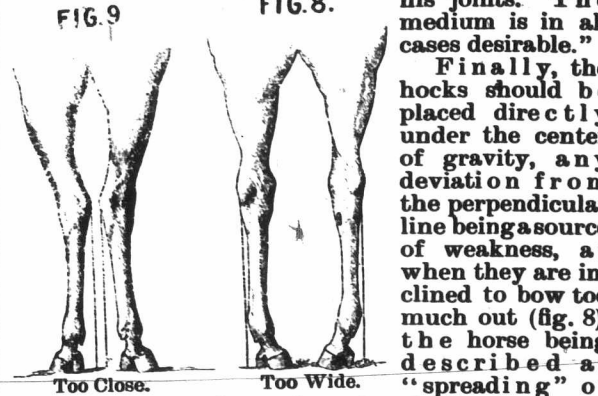
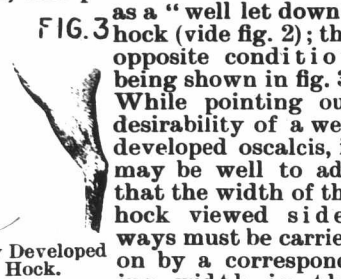
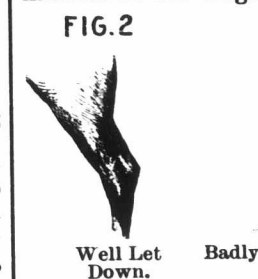
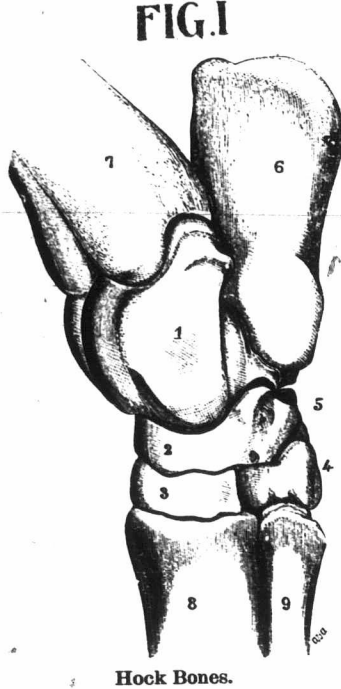
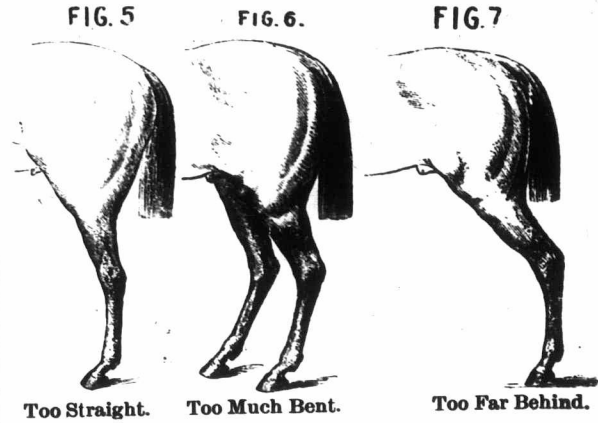
While pointing out desirability of a well developed os calcis, it may be well to add that the width of the hock viewed sideways must be carried on by a corresponding width in the metatarsal or shank bone, as if this latter is lacking in this particular there is much more liability to curb, owing to the extra strain thrown on the ligaments passing from the point of the os calcis downwards, the animal being what is known as "tied in below the hocks." That excellent authority, the late Geo. Sexton, claimed that in draught horses the measurement below the hock should be one inch at least greater than below the knee, according to the size and weight of the animal.

Briefly, then, the hock should be broad in front, deep behind, and wide both above and below when viewed sideways. It should also be absolutely free from all puffiness or meatiness, sure signs of weakness or disease.

According to General Sir F. Fitzwygram, from whose excellent work on "Horses and Stables" the accompanying plates are reproduced, the leg, from the point of the hock downwards, should incline slightly under the body, as in fig. 4, forming neither too small nor too great an angle at the joint. As in the first case, if we have hocks that are too straight (fig. 5), we find excessive concussion, and frequently spavin, bogspavin, and thoroughpin, while if over much bent (fig. 6) the hock is weak and very subject to curb.

If the leg inclines backward (fig. 7) there will be a decided lack of propelling power, as well as a predisposition to sprain, and the resulting bogspavin and thoroughpin. The conformation pointed out here will be found best adapted for jumping and speed,

as it allows the hind legs to be brought well forward, while in the draught horse it affords the leverage necessary for starting and moving heavy loads.



In this connection we may quote the following from an article by the manager of one of the largest draught horse studs in London, Eng.:—"The 'sweep' and bend of the hock is a matter of great importance. We find many with hind legs too straight, and we find others with their hind legs too far under them. The straight form of hind legs is the worst of these faults, for unless there is leverage there can be no power, no matter how heavy the horse, or how thick his fore legs, or how strong his joints. The medium is in all cases desirable." Finally, the hocks should be placed directly under the center of gravity, any deviation from the perpendicular line being a source of weakness, as when they are inclined to bow too much out (fig. 8), the horse being described as "spreading" or going wide behind, or when they incline too much towards each other (fig. 9), when the horse is said to be "cow hocked."

Treatment of Lambs.

The management of lambs from birth to weaning is a subject of great importance. If we go to the sheep counties of England we find many systems practiced, varying with conditions and custom. Wrightson, in his "Sheep Breeds and Management," says in Northumberland and Lincolnshire, so far as food is concerned, that almost all that is required is abundance. Lambs are dropped about March and April. After the usual care bestowed during the first three or four days after birth, lambs and dams are placed on fresh young "seeds" or permanent pasture. Our conditions will necessitate a later housing, but as soon as a "bite" can be secured about the fence corners of grain fields, etc., the ewe and lamb flock should have access to it. It is not good practice, however, to run the flock upon the "sheep pasture" before the grass gets a good start, or the close biting is apt to give the field a backset that will make it a poor field all summer. In the counties mentioned, and, indeed, anywhere that experienced shepherds have an opportunity of exercising their judgment, flocks are changed from pasture to pasture, according to the supply of food. It is better to have three small sheep pastures than one four times the size, as no other stock enjoys a change so much. A little grain fed with bran answers a good purpose while the grass is soft and scarce.

When the flock is finally turned out, a good shepherd will visit it from time to time, say once a day. The duty of the visitor is first to count the sheep, and this he does rapidly in twos and threes, as they dot the field singly, in pairs, and in triplets. The lambs are more difficult to count, as they are often hidden by the bulkier forms of their mothers and other obstructions. To notice if all are "full," to attend to any individual requiring a drop of cow's milk, a bottle of which, nicely warmed, the visitor carries with him; to see if the tails are all free and not stuck down with hard dung,—these are the principal objects of the inspector, who, having satisfied himself on these points, and seeing that no ewe is lying awkwardly in a furrow, and, in a word, that all is right, walks or rides away. These visits are made by the wise shepherd from day to day while the weeks pass by and the green foliage of May and June gives place to the browner pastures of the following months. If such care as is thus practiced in the large flocks of England were given by many Canadian farmers, we would have less mortgaged farms, better condition of land, and happier men and women than the much-talked-of hard times leads many to think will ever exist again in the pursuit of agriculture.

Old ewes that are seen to be losing flesh, or young ewes with two lambs, should be separated from the main portion of the flock, so that they may be better fed and cared for.

APRIL 1, 1896
THE F...
1. T...
fifteen...
It is...
handson...
the mo...
farmers...
in Cana...
2. Term...
in ar...
or \$1...
3. Adv...
tract...
4. Disc...
notifi...
pape...
your...
find...
is gi...
5. The...
is rec...
must...
6. The...
resp...
orde...
7. Remi...
Regi...
fist...
8. Alwa...
pape...
unle...
9. The...
tion...
10. Subs...
regu...
11. We...
We...
such...
print...
to in...
Root...
Exp...
are...
be fu...
our...
post...
12. Repl...
offic...
13. No...
atter...
14. Lett...
side...
15. All...
with...
any...
Addr...
EDITOR...
133—
Alfalfa...
ing Sto...
Premi...
Breeder...
ive Org...
STOCK...
135—
New Br...
ment of...
New P...
the C...
Glasgow...
Sheep F...
FARM...
138—
Meal...
Corn an...
THE...
139—
Grab-H...
DAIRY...
139—
Cheesen...
VETERI...
139—
GARDEN...
140—
ticultur...
POULTR...
141—
Hens Pa...
APIARY...
142—
QUESTI...
142—
LIVE ST...
143—
Montre...
FAMILY...
THE QU...
CHILD...
MINNIE...
UNCLE...
NOTICE...
STOCK...
BOOK T...
ADVERT...
AL...
well p...
withou...
matior...
Ow...
and an...
depart...
and le...
standi...
pages...
gies an...

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:— 133—Illustration, 134—Thorncliffe Stock Farm; Lucern or Alfalfa Culture; "The Best," 135—Freight Rates on Breeding Stock; Agriculture in New Brunswick; Our Collie Dog Premium; The Canadian Horse Show; A Prominent Horse Breeder; The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Meeting; A Progressive Organization. STOCK:— 135—Two British Horse Shows. 136—"Blue-Grays"—Is a New Breed Needed? The "Hock" in Horse Breeding; Treatment of Lambs. 137—Has No Equal; Articles Held Over; Our New Picture; A Permanent Embargo; Joint Secretaries of the Canadian Horse Show; A Manitoban's Opinion of the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. 138—Practical Queries in Sheep Farming; Sow Killing Pigs. FARM:— 138—Farmers' Institutes—Division No. 6; Corn and Cob Meal. 139—A Visit to a Silo; A Michigan Farmer Endorses Corn and Cob Meal. THE HELPING HAND:— 139—Portable Wire Fence; Truss for a Cow; A Handy Grab-Hook; A Brother Farmer Helped. DAIRY:— 139—Diversified Dairying; Handling Over-Ripe Milk in Cheesemaking. VETERINARY:— 139—Scour in Calves. GARDEN AND ORCHARD:— 140—Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Meeting; Manitoba Horticultural Society. POULTRY:— 141—Pine Grove Stock Farm; "Poultry on the Farm"; Do Hens Pay? APHARY:— 142—Preparation of the Colony for Work. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:— 142—Veterinary; Miscellaneous. LIVE STOCK MARKETS:— 143—Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago; Toronto Markets; Montreal Market; Toronto Horse Market. FAMILY CIRCLE:—143. THE QUIET HOUR:—144. CHILDREN'S CORNER:—144. MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT:—145. UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT:—146. NOTICES:—146, 150. STOCK GOSSIP:—151, 152, 153, 154, 155. BOOK TABLE:—151. ADVERTISEMENTS:—146 to 156.

Our New Picture.

Ere this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE reaches its readers our staff will begin mailing copies of "Canada's Glory" to the large number of our readers who have been fortunate enough to become entitled to a copy by sending us the name of one new paid-up subscriber. Speaking for ourselves, we must say that the more we study this engraving the more highly do we appreciate the work which our artists and engravers have accomplished. As an expert in live stock portraiture, Mr. Brigden is unquestionably to-day without a peer in the world, and we believe he has made this great engraving of lighthorses a supreme effort. We must congratulate him and the Toronto Engraving Company upon the work. As soon as its merits become properly known we look for thousands of new subscribers, coming from all parts of the Continent. There is hardly a farming neighborhood in Canada or the adjoining States but where half an hour's time will secure some new subscribers, and, as announced on our premium page elsewhere, one new name earns the picture. Those now receiving it will confer a favor by acknowledging same. In the event of its non-arrival within a few days, or in case of its being broken in transmission through the mails, we desire to be notified.

A Permanent Embargo.

The British House of Commons defeated by a vote of 244 to 95 an amendment to reject the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Long, chairman of the Board of Agriculture, which then passed its second

that only the choicest article should go forward, so that a reputation corresponding to that of Canadian cheese be built up.

But what we regard as a still more important consideration is that the best possible shipping facilities for live beeves, sheep, etc., be preserved, and that reasonable transportation charges be secured, so that the Canadian shipper can stand upon as favorable a footing as his U.S. competitor, who ships such immense numbers of prime beeves to Britain for slaughter at the ports of landing. Also, let every breeder and feeder in Canada determine that nothing but thoroughly finished cattle of the very highest beef type shall leave our shores.

So far as this season's trade in export cattle from Canada and prices are concerned the permanent embargo bill has no bearing, as the conditions are precisely what they have been since Nov., 1892, when the embargo was first imposed. It settles the point definitely that cattle must be finished in Canada.

One other point: The Canadian cattle quarantine, with its vexatious delays and expense, both to the breeder and the country generally, was imposed to preserve our right to enter the British markets freely; but once this new British bill becomes law, steps may be taken to arrange with the U. S. authorities for a discontinuance of the cattle quarantine on both sides of the line. That this would widen and improve the markets for breeders there is no reasonable doubt, but it must be entirely reciprocal—no jug-handled arrangement. This subject, together with that of the quarantine between Great Britain and Canada, we notice, is to be discussed in all its bearings at the approaching meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association in Toronto.

Joint Secretaries of the Canadian Horse Show.



MR. HY. WADE.



MR. STEWART HOUSTON.

reading without a division. This virtually means, we presume, that the bill will become law, and that slaughter at ports of landing will hereafter, under this Act, be the fixed rule. That this has been contemplated for a couple of years past was quite apparent to any one closely reading the British cattle-breeding organs. So far as the cable dispatches indicate, Mr. Long had very little to say respecting the case of Canada or the health of Canadian herds. He is reported as pointing out that the symptoms of "pleuro" were "very obscure and difficult to find." Most assuredly so in the cattle of Canada, where the disease does not exist! The Board of Agriculture felt that they could not adequately perform their duties under present conditions and asked Parliament to relieve them of a part of their task through this bill. That the British veterinary experts will feel gratified at being relieved of the search for "marbled" or "suspicious" lungs, we have no doubt.

We have more than once expressed our belief that the next step would be a move against meat products from abroad, which have begun to crowd the English markets hard, as did our cattle. That this surmise was well warranted is proved by "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Foreign and Colonial Meats" now up for consideration in the English Parliament. It is designed to discriminate in favor of the home producer, and is based upon the assumed prejudice in favor of the home-raised article as being superior. It provides that any dealer who keeps or has for sale any meats imported, either alive or dead, from colonial or foreign markets, shall expose a sign, readable by night or day, bearing the words "Dealer in foreign and colonial meats." He is also compelled to register as such in a local registry office. Severe penalties are provided, and in case of any omission the presumption of proof is against the defendant. In the event of trying any experimental shipment of Canadian dressed meat, it is therefore obvious

A Manitoban's Opinion of the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show.

We recently received the following extract in a letter from Mr. Henry Taylor, Bird's Hill, Man., who is now taking a veterinary course at Edinburgh, Scotland. As it will be of interest to many we reproduce it: "On Friday I went with a Scotchman friend to the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. It was a high-class show, but I was disappointed in not finding many good light horses there; in fact, there were only eight there altogether—seven Hackneys and one Thoroughbred. In my opinion, the three-year-olds were very good, but two-year-olds were only moderate. In the aged class, Royal Gartley, owned by P. Crawford, was first, beating Moneycorn. Royal Gartley won rightly, I think. He is a grand horse, with very few faults, but he is too small. In fact, the Clyde breeders are, in my estimation, paying too much attention to quality and not enough to size, which I think is almost the thing in draft horses. They should get them with bigger barrels and more substance. Gartley, it was rumored on the show ground after he had also won the Cawdor Cup, was sold for £1,500 (\$7,500)."

The Canadian Bee Journal, of which Mr. R. F. Holterman, President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, is editor, quotes in full our observations on the proceedings of that body, and adds the following: "The above comes from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of Feb. 1st, 1896. We may try to hide the facts about our meetings, and try and condemn those in our own ranks who have the courage to express their views about our conventions, and in that way try and better things, but the country at large has a right to pass criticism, and we are pleased that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London, has had a representative at the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association meetings for two years, and that in its criticism it has done no more than its duty."

Has No Equal.

ALVIN C. WELLS, Wentworth Co., Ont.:—"I am well pleased with the ADVOCATE, and would be lost without it. I consider it has more valuable information than any other farm paper that is printed."

Articles Held Over.

Owing to the increasing pressure of advertising and an extra amount of seasonable matter in other departments, several excellent contributed articles and letters are crowded out of this issue, notwithstanding the fact that we have added four extra pages. But they will appear later on. Our apologies are due the writers for the unavoidable delay.

Practical Queries in Sheep Farming.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Allow me space to reply through your columns to the enclosed letter:—

DEAR SIR,—Knowing you to be one of the best-posted men on sheep husbandry, I venture to ask a few questions, and should you favor me with a reply, you will greatly oblige, as I am devoting 100 acres of land to this work. I see that you grew some early rape last year. What is the earliest date that it would be advisable to sow it? Would the turnip louse not destroy the leaves of that sown early? I sowed 12½ acres last year, on June 25th, and all that came up soon after sowing was literally covered with lice, while that which came up six or eight weeks later escaped. Would not the stalks of those large plants of yours be too large and woody for lamb feed? Which is the more valuable, the leaves or the stalks for lamb feed? I sowed 1½ pounds to the acre in drills 28 inches apart, and found that much too thick. About ½ pound I should think would be better. My lambs were confined on it, and without grain averaged \$1.40 each some two or three weeks before Christmas. I have 25 acres that I want to devote to rape this year, and I have just been wondering if it would be wise to sow it about May 1st. All the seedmen seem to think that the hot weather affects the early sown adversely. Have you ever known sheep to be pastured on white mustard, and if so what do you think of it? Is fall rye good for sheep pasture during spring months? Which do you prefer for sheep in winter, turnips or mangolds? What is the best time of the year to dip sheep? Some advise dipping the lambs two or three days after shearing. Will this do, or should both be dipped at shearing time and again in the fall? Would it pay to dip the lambs that I buy to fatten on rape? Did you see an article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE telling how Prof. Shaw succeeded in feeding sixteen sheep off one acre of land by growing a series of green crops, and if so, do you think it practicable on a larger scale?

Huron Co., Ont.

JOHN H. MALLOWH.

REPLY.—In the first place, I want to express keen sympathy with our correspondent in his venture. I have urged such enterprises again and again, and I feel sure there are thousands of acres now totally unprofitable that can be made to bear their share of governmental tribute and Provincial taxation, as well as yielding a handsome revenue to the enterprising shepherd. To be carried out successfully, brain work, enterprise, patience, and observation will be necessary. As a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so this system will be successful or not according as the connecting links are maintained in steady progression by close observation and natural aptitude for the business.

I don't wish it to be understood that I have been advocating any profound scheme, but simply point out what has been accomplished in England, and ask whether a modified system, as there adopted, might be successfully carried on here. With the knowledge firmly impressed upon my mind that without sheep husbandry many of their now most prosperous and the best farmed districts must go out of cultivation—that our climate is suitable, that even our thin, rocky soils resembling those alluded to, are naturally quite the equal in fertility to the Norfolk sands—I do hope to see this industry so established in our midst that our mutton may attain the same popularity and good name in Europe that it bears in the neighboring Republic; and that the same skill and intelligence may be brought to bear as has been done in other branches of agriculture.

Replying to the questions as in order asked:—First: As to date of sowing rape.—My experience with early rape has not been satisfactory, except last year, when it came so opportunely. I shall try about four acres this year, early enough so that if it looks like a failure I can plow and re-sow. I would advise our correspondent to do the same.

Large rape.—The stalks are the most valuable part of the plant, and these thick ones were scooped out below the surface of the soil. I like sowing plenty of seed; it can be harrowed out; but I am satisfied we all leave our plants too thick. I hope to get some seed in by 1st May, and earlier if possible. If I were feeding for market I don't think I should care to have it so early, but where one is doing a ram trade it answers a great purpose.

White mustard was grown largely in Lincolnshire when I was a boy, as sheep feed, and especially as a preparation for wheat; it followed oats and vetches, or some other green crop; about 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre was used. It was thought to have the peculiar property of causing ewes to come in season, hence it was often used by ram breeders or those wanting early lambs. The ewes were turned upon it about ten days or two weeks before the ram was put with them.

I place but little value upon rye; it will blow out a lamb; it will put the ewes off their appetite for dry food, and just about when it gets to be sound feed it at once becomes woody. A few extra bushels of mangolds at that season are worth so much more there is no comparison. As between turnips (swedes) and mangolds I prefer the former, except for ewes after lambing.

The best time to dip is whenever you find ticks. But if both lambs and ewes are dipped a week after shearing, there will be but little need to dip in fall; still, I would do so if necessary. I dipped my show lambs in December on coming from Guelph, and then concluded to put the whole flock through.

We did so with no bad results; so I would advise dipping at any season rather than feed ticks. I would certainly dip every lamb I bought to put on rape.

I don't remember Prof. Shaw's article to which you refer, but I do believe that it is not only possible, but in the near future a system of sheep husbandry will be established that may be carried out on the same (though modified) lines as in England, and with equal success. And I am sanguine enough to hope that Mr. Mallowh may be one of the pioneers. He is on the right scent; work it out foot by foot as a hound on the trail. If one year you overrun the scent, "hark back" and work the ground over again. You will meet with "checks," but regard them as breathing spells, wherein one may cogitate upon the mistakes and thoroughly learn to avoid them in the future; they are often of more value to the student than even success.

Allow me to continue the simile a little further, and hope our friend may at last run from scent to view, and pull him down in the open, with the glorious "whoop whoop" ringing in his ears. In other words, may he be as successful as I hope and wish he may, and not be dismayed at first with small discouragements, but persevere, and the result is certain.

RICHARD GIBSON.

Sow Killing Pigs.

SIR,—In your issue of March 2nd, "Breeder" asked a remedy for sow killing pigs. I may say that I have learned from experience a lesson that may be of use to other breeders. When my imported sow farrowed a short time ago, I, being very anxious about her litter, watched her carefully. When the little fellows were a day old the sow would lie down, but as soon as the pigs commenced to suckle she would jump up as if in pain. This she would repeat as often as they commenced to suck. After a few attempts to satisfy their hunger, the sow jumped up in a rage and grabbed one in her mouth, and would have killed it had I not been there to save its life. I at once surmised the cause, and on examining their mouths, found a number of very sharp, black teeth. These I removed with the pinchers, which put an end to the trouble, as she from that time allowed her family to satisfy themselves with apparent pleasure to herself.

Jarvis, Ont.

GIDEON SNYDER, JR.

FARM.

Farmers' Institutes--Division No. 6.

Our Stock Foods.—G. E. Day, Agriculturist of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, dealt with the composition of foods, the utility of the different food constituents, and methods of combining fodder to produce a balanced ration. The amount of digestible nutrients in the different fodders was illustrated by means of a colored chart. The value of a fodder depends upon its composition and its digestibility, as the animal is able to make use of only the digested portion. Some knowledge of the composition of foods cannot fail to be of benefit to the intelligent feeder, as it enables him to combine the foods at his disposal to the best advantage. It is impossible to say which is the best possible ration for any given purpose, for a short study of the composition of foods shows that the fodders might be combined in a great many ways and give practically the same result. The feeder must be guided by what he has at his disposal, and it will be to his advantage to use to the greatest possible extent the article of food of which he has the largest quantity. But, at the same time, he can frequently improve the ration by adding to it some fodder that is rich in those substances in which his principal fodder may be poor. Thus barley, wheat, oats, and corn may be profitably mixed with bran, peas, oil cake or cotton-seed meal, depending upon those it may be most convenient for him to procure. This subject always brought out a lively and profitable discussion.

In the neighborhood of Meaford and Thornbury there was a great scarcity of coarse fodder; straw is \$9 per ton and hay \$16 per ton, while grain is comparatively cheap. In a case of this kind it would be advisable to use a heavier grain ration, and use as little hay and straw as is consistent with the health of the animals. The farmers who possess silos are certainly the fortunate ones this year.

The manurial value of fodders is also an important consideration, and something which is too apt to be overlooked by many farmers. In purchasing concentrated food stuffs we are also purchasing valuable fertilizers, and if the manure is properly cared for this will prove the most satisfactory and economical method of buying fertilizers.

The Dairy Industry.—L. Patton, Oxford Mills (N. Grenville), is an expert in the cheese business, and his talks on the management of dairy cattle and on the advantages of dairying were much appreciated. In the section of country from which he comes nearly every farmer sends his milk to the cheese factory, and the effect is to very much lessen the cost of drawing. In the Grenville cheese factories private enterprise has, on the whole, been more successful than the co-operative system. One cause of failure in the latter plan has been the lack of confidence in the business managers, which has resulted in a change of manager almost every year; and as it takes several years for a man to become acquainted with the details of managing the business, the injurious effects of these frequent changes may be easily seen.

In one of Mr. Patton's factories the proceeds are divided as advocated by Prof. Dean, viz., by adding two to the fat reading and dividing the proceeds in the resulting proportion; but in his other factories the per cent. of fat alone is made the basis of division. He believes that either method is immensely superior to the old system of pooling the milk.

In some districts the people seem discouraged at the low prices for cheese which prevailed during the past summer. The reason offered for the low prices was as follows: In the fall of 1894 cheese was purchased by the buyers at a much higher price than the market would warrant. In the hope of avoiding loss the buyers held over the cheese until the spring of 1895, when it was sold at a sacrifice and came into competition with the spring cheese. Of course spring cheese could not compete with cheese of this quality, and as a result it had to be sold at a very low price. More than that, the buyers who had lost so heavily in 1894 were not particularly keen bidders during 1895. The prospects, therefore, for 1896 are much brighter than for the past year, and a man would be foolish to drop out of the business just because he had happened to commence during an unfavorable season. In the older cheese districts there is little danger of the patrons quitting the factory, but it is the new patron of the new factory whose faith is sorely tried and who requires words of cheer and encouragement.

Country Roads.—Capt. Jas. Sheppard, Queenston, is a very successful fruit grower, and, as we all should be, he is also deeply interested in the question of better roads. Among the points made may be mentioned the following: The road-machine is an economical implement for grading, as it not only does better work but does it more cheaply than can be accomplished by the ordinary methods. A heavy roller should follow the grader, otherwise the teams will drive on each side of the freshly-graded portion, eventually cutting ruts on each side of the road. When these ruts become too deep in the wet weather, the teams will then be driven on the center of the road, which has not previously been packed, and which, consequently, will not bear the traffic. As a result the road receives three sets of ruts, and is practically ruined. On the other hand, had the road been rolled immediately after grading, the traffic from the beginning would have been on the center of the road, and by the time the fall rains came it would have possessed a much better bearing surface.

Large tile make very satisfactory culverts, being much less likely to get out of repair than the ordinary wooden culvert.

Stone walls for supporting embankments should "batter" from each side, and have the side next to the embankment just as well finished and as smooth as the face of the wall. The reason for this is very clear. Everyone knows that when water freezes it must expand, no matter what pressure may be applied to it. Consequently, when the water in the soil freezes it expands and lifts the soil which contains it. Therefore, if we have an upright wall, especially if it has a rough surface next the bank, the rising soil will exert such pressure that the wall must yield—no strength can withstand the force of freezing water. But if the wall "batters" from the bank, then when the soil is lifted by the frost it rises away from the wall and the pressure is lessened rather than increased.

G. E. DAY.

Corn and Cob Meal.

SIR,—In the last issue of your valuable paper you ask for correspondence on the subject of corn and cob meal. As a farmer, living in the south-western part of Ontario, where corn is the leading grain crop grown for feeding stock, I may say that in this section the practice of grinding corn, cob and all as a food for stock has long since passed the experimental stage, having been thoroughly tried. The unanimous opinion of those who have used it is: (1st) That corn and cob meal for cattle is much superior to corn meal, being more bulky, thus suiting the requirements of the bovine stomach; (2nd) that it is not a desirable food for horses or swine, being not as good as corn on the ear.

I am now feeding cattle on the corn and cob meal; they put on flesh faster and gain more according to the amount of corn fed than any other way I know of feeding it. I consider it pays to feed corn in this way, when the cost of grinding does not exceed six or seven cents per bag, even at the present low price of beef cattle.

C. J. M.

Kent Co., Ont.

Mr. David Lawrence, of Oxford Co., Ont., whose excellent plan and description of hog pen appeared in the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, writes, in addition, that he would recommend plastering the inside of the walls, at least as high as the pigs could reach, with cement—the same as the finishing coat of the floor. An occasional coat of whitewash adds to the appearance and healthfulness of the pens. Pigs will remove ordinary plaster off with their teeth. Through a typographical error, the diameter of the water tank was given as "5½ inches," when it obviously should have been 5½ feet.

SIR,

FARMER

visited

prietor

three y

stacked

color o

were e

giving

the thr

barn w

corn, fr

began

where,

the ord

the silo

require

cattle e

little c

with co

allowed

weeks

cutting,

the rea

ensiled.

fall tha

near ro

of these

and all

ripper

corn is

and lea

the ensi

stacked

vined,

shocked

absolute

and tha

can be

less exp

box. O

son has

build on

by stac

shape, I

and is, I

Essex.

Lamb

A Mic

SIR,—

ing corn

cobs (as

so for f

each wi

Cattle, h

on clear

can forc

not clog

water to

meal fro

when sc

feeding

before, a

Several

with thr

well. S

not. I

Lapeer

A Visit to a Silo.

SIR,—After reading several articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, on the silo and ensilage, I visited a neighboring cattle farm where the proprietor is carrying over 51 head of steers, two and three years old, and has both a silo and cornstalks stacked. The smell was pretty strong and the color of the ensilage pretty dark, but the cattle were exceedingly fond of it. The silo, without giving dimensions, occupies the half of one side of the threshing floor, say 20 x 18, put up after the barn was constructed, but satisfies the owner. The corn, from different varieties, was cut as the grain began to glaze, and drawn right into the barn, where, without any more cutting, it was raised by the ordinary sheaf-carrier slings and dumped into the silo, where it was spread and levelled by hand as required. It is turning out in fine condition. The cattle eat it greedily and are making beef, but a little chop is added. Last winter this silo was filled with corn of the white flint variety, which had been allowed to ripen in the field and stand for some weeks in the shock; it was put in the silo without cutting, but was very much spoiled when fed out; the reason given was that it was too dry when ensiled. This proprietor, having more corn in the fall than his silo would hold, built the rest of it in neat round stacks with a pole in the center. Some of these have been drawn in and cut during winter, and all have kept well, and when run through the ripper nothing is left. To my taste, the stacked corn is the nicest; but the cattle prefer the ensilage and leave the dry straw and the best timothy for the ensiled corn. My visit paid me, and I left convinced that either of the two ways, the silo or the stack, is infinitely better than leaving it all winter shocked in the field. I learned, too, that it is not absolutely necessary to cut corn in filling the silo, and that by drawing it from the field in slings, it can be disposed of with no more trouble and at less expense than by running it through a cutting-box. One other pointer I got is, that where a person has not got a silo and doesn't feel quite able to build one, corn can be kept in excellent condition by stacking, either round or oblong; the latter shape, I think, would be preferable in feeding out, and is, I believe, the practice followed in Kent and Essex.

JOS. OSBORNE.

Lambton Co., Ont.

A Michigan Farmer Endorses Corn and Cob Meal.

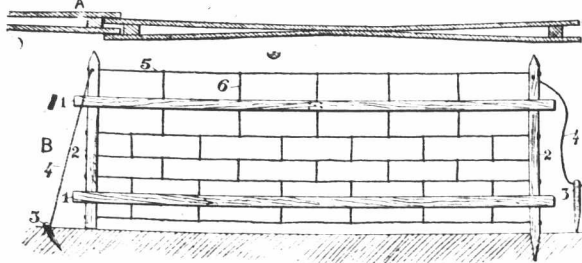
SIR,—I saw in your last issue an inquiry regarding corn and cob meal. I grind my own corn and cobs (as every other farmer ought), and have done so for four years, using several hundred bushels each winter, also mixing with it other grain. Cattle, horses, and sheep like it, and do better than on clear meal—especially fattening cattle, as you can force them more. It prevents scouring, does not clog in their stomachs, allows the air and water to pass through the manifolds, keeps the meal from baking, and is a saving on coarse fodder when scarce, as it is this year. More farmers are feeding corn and cob meal this winter than ever before, as they are now finding out its advantages. Several mills are running all through this county, with threshing engines for power, and are paying well. Some advocate grinding very fine, others not. I do not think very fine grinding the best.

E. HATHERLY.

Lapeer, Mich.

THE HELPING HAND.

Portable Wire Fence.



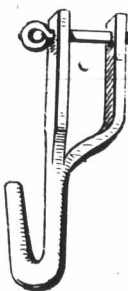
A. H. CHRISTIAN, B. S. A., Wellington Co.:—The accompanying illustration represents the hurdle fence now in use upon the Ontario Agricultural College Farm at Guelph. It is made of the same wire as is used in the Lock Grip Section wire fence, of which there are some miles in use upon the Guelph Farm. The figure at A represents the connection or junction of the hurdles viewed from above downwards. They are the side bars marked 1 upon the hurdle. They project beyond the head-pieces, fitting into each other without any fastening except the wire brace and peg as shown at 3 and 4. B shows the hurdle complete. 1 shows side bar, 12 feet long, 3 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, nailed to head-pieces, one each side at top and bottom. They are also nailed together at the center of the hurdle to give strength. 2 shows the head-pieces, 4 feet 3 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick. It will be noticed that the right hand end piece has an extension to enter the ground a few inches. This may be a part of the head-piece or simply nailed on after being driven into the ground. 3 and 4 show wire braces and anchors or pegs. The pegs are 16 inches long by 2 x 1 1/2 inches, one at either end of each hurdle. The wire braces are about 4 feet 8 inches long. 5 and 6 show No. 12 wire twisted the same as for fences.

Truss for a Cow.

J. H. ESDON, Glengarry Co.:—"In cases of inversion of the womb, after having properly replaced the parts, a repetition of the trouble can be prevented by the following method: Take a smooth, round, three-half-pint bottle, fill it with warm water, and insert it into the vagina with the neck protruding. To the neck of the bottle securely fasten a strong cord (a clothesline will do), spreading out to four strands as it leaves the bottle. Pass two of the ends up over the back, where they should cross, then forward to a surcingle; pass the other two strands between the legs, one each side of the udder, also forward to the surcingle. The warm water will remove the inflammation, and the bottle can soon be safely removed."

"Will some reader of the ADVOCATE furnish us with the description of a machine or implement which may be used in thinning roots sown in level drills? Surely something can be invented to at least do a portion of the work."

A Handy Grab-Hook.



JOHN PICKERING, Missisquoi Co., Quebec:—"The iron grab-hook and clevis combined, illustrated herewith, answers a good purpose in hauling logs and stones by means of a logging-chain. It may be attached directly to the doubletree, or there may be a clevis and ring between the hook and the doubletree. The hook is made flat, and close enough to catch and hold any link of an ordinary logging-chain."

A Brother Farmer Helped.

D. C. BLACK, Middlesex Co., Ont.:—"I must thank you for inserting the cut of attachment to increase the speed on a cutting-box or circular saw; also the contributor, Mr. Cowie. I attached it to my cutting box and it is a grand success, as I can cut just about twice as much as before with very little more power." The cut appeared in February 1st issue.

DAIRY.

Diversified Dairying.

There has been a steady demand for butter during the past winter at fairly remunerative prices. Some of the "winter creameries," started a few years ago, report the season to have been the best they have yet had, both as to quantity of output and prices realized. We hear that several cheese factories having a buttermaking outfit will turn their attention to butter during April instead of cheese; and six or seven in Western Ontario are putting in buttermaking plants for that very purpose. This will tend to restore the balance between butter and cheese, and will certainly mean an increased butter business next winter. Factories equipped for both butter and cheese making can, if they have taken the precaution to put up a supply of ice, change from one product to another on short notice even in summer, providing also that the maker understands, as he should nowadays, both branches of the dairy business. Dairy Commissioner Robertson, of Ottawa, has been enquiring for several buttermakers to go to the Northwest and British Columbia.

Handling Over-Ripe Milk in Cheesemaking.

[Paper read by T. B. Millar, before the Cheese and Butter Makers' Convention, at Guelph Dairy School, March 6th.]

At certain seasons of the year almost every cheesemaker has to deal with over-ripe or partially soured milk. In view of this fact, I offer a few suggestions that may be helpful to those who have milk of this kind to make up. But as in all cases "prevention is better than cure," I would first advise cheesemakers to try to educate their patrons to take better care of the milk by strict attention to cleanliness, airing and cooling. By doing so the amount of over-ripe milk will at least be lessened. In the meantime, however, we must be prepared to meet and, as far as possible, overcome this difficulty. To do this successfully, I would suggest the following method: When the milk arrives at the factory, and you find that it is going to work quickly, do not stir the milk after it is in the vat, or apply any steam until sufficient milk is on the stand to fill the vat, then heat quickly. If colored cheese is desired, add the coloring as soon as you have the weight of the milk in the vat, and be sure that it is thoroughly mixed before the rennet is added.

Set the milk at a lower temperature than usual, about 82 degrees or 84 degrees, as the acid develops more slowly at a low temperature. Curd will form faster. Make a rennet test as soon as the desired temperature has been reached, and if it shows that the milk is going to work very fast, use more rennet, say 1/2 oz. extra per 1,000 pounds milk.

Commence cutting the curd early. Cut finer than usual, so as to enable you to get the curd cooked before the development of too much acid takes place. Cook quickly, and draw off part of the whey as soon as possible, keeping the curd well stirred so as to obtain a uniform cooking. When possible dip the curd with less acid and stir well in the sink before allowing to mat. As soon as the curd is matted sufficiently for handling, cut in narrow strips and turn frequently, never allowing the whey to gather in pools on the curd. A curd-sink with racks is preferable, especially for a curd of

this kind, as it allows the whey to escape more readily. Mill or grind early, or when the curd will show from 3/4 to 1 inch of acid, by the hot-iron test, and endeavor to have the curd in a flaky condition at this stage. Stir the curd well immediately after milling, and every few minutes afterwards until ready for the salt. Air and mature well before salting. On the part of some makers there is a tendency to salt the curd too soon, before the color is even or the curd mellow. This is a mistake. If the curd has been milled at the proper time there is no danger of its getting too much acid in the sink. By following this method I have had from over-ripe milk very good results.

VETERINARY.

Scour in Calves.

BY WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

Gastroenteritis (white scour, skit, or diarrhoea of young calves) is, perhaps, one of the most common, widely-distributed, and troublesome diseases of young stock. Perhaps there are few diseases the cause of which is so little understood, judging from the many letters for advice that we receive monthly. The usual inquiry is: "What must I do to prevent my calves dying from diarrhoea, white flux, scours, etc.?" To the farmer who sells his milk in towns and who buys his cows, the loss may not seem so serious, but to the breeder of thoroughbred or high-class grade stock it causes the greatest disappointment.

It is usually spoken of as indigestion, arising from some abnormal condition of the mother's milk, irregular feeding, or an acid condition of the calf's stomach. The diarrhoea may be nothing more than an effort of nature to relieve the stomach and bowels of the irritating contents. For all practical purposes it is important to realize that "white scour" may be contagious and should be treated as a contagious disease. In the disease of the newly born, the diarrhoea is noticed shortly after birth, usually about twelve to twenty-four hours. It often has the appearance of muddy water, not very fetid or evil-smelling. Sometimes there are indications of lameness in one or more legs; its course is rapid, and, despite all efforts, terminates fatally in a few hours. There is no doubt that in some cases the disease may start in a stable, and then become epizootic, attacking every young animal, persisting for years. Usually removal of the in-calf cows to a fresh situation, with a new attendant, arrests the progress of the disease, especially if this is carried out early.

There is still another very common cause of this complaint. There are quite a number of diseases in which the milk becomes poisonous to the offspring long before any external manifestations of their existence in the system of the mother are observed. Lambs, young pigs, and even calves, die suddenly when sucking on dams in whose system such diseases as foot and mouth disease, and swine fever, are incubating without the dams themselves showing any indications externally. In this condition it is an interesting fact that in the case of parturient animals it is only the milk of the first one or two meals that possesses injurious properties.

This disease usually occurs in rearing calves by hand, by depriving them of their natural food, the first milk of the newly calved cow, and artificially feeding them with milk from cows long in milk, deficient in colostrum, or that creamy, oily substance called beasting in the Old Country, which acts as a natural purgative. At birth the bowels of the calf contain a very tenacious brownish-yellow material termed meconium, a material largely derived from the liver during early foetal life, which must be expelled before the fuctions can be started healthy. This colostrum, or first milk, is rich in albumen and salts of the blood, and acts as a natural purgative. For lack of this the calf is constive, straining without passage, lying down as if with colic, and refuses to suckle her dam; this state is followed by an acid secretion from the lining membrane, which coagulates the milk and separates it into its component parts, curds and whey. The curds, or cheesy part, remain a foreign agent in the intestines, and the fluid, or whey part, coming away in the form of white semi-fluid faeces or diarrhoea. The first symptoms are dullness, indisposition to move, a peculiar, sour, cheesy smell from the eructations of gas from the stomach, fullness of the abdomen (hoven or blown), which gives out a drum-like sound on percussion. The costiveness may be marked at first, but soon gives way to diarrhoea, which is nature's method to be rid of the offensive material and perform a natural cure.

Treatment: From what has been stated, it must be evident that prevention is better than cure; but the trouble being in existence, our efforts must be to restore, if possible, the natural secretion of the intestinal canal and first of all remove the existing cause or offending agent by means of a gentle oily purgative. For this purpose, one or two ounces of castor oil, with 20 or 30 drops of tincture opium, should be given until the bowels act more naturally, and a wineglassful of lime water twice a day will be found beneficial, and should the constipation return again an injection of warm water or starch gruel may be given. The food must be regulated, and as in many cases the milk is and must be used from old cows, which in winter feeding is less nutritious, half the quantity may be replaced by linseed or flax-seed gruel, which, acting as a gentler laxative, will prevent the accumulation of the coagulated milk.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Meeting.

[Specially reported.]

The thirty-third annual meeting of the N. S. F. G. Association convened in Wolfville, continuing three days. The meetings were the largest ever attended in the history of the Association, every county in the Province being represented by individual fruit growers or delegates from various agricultural societies. The membership roll has been rapidly increasing during the past three years, and now numbers over one thousand, showing an increasing interest each year in the fruit industry. Meetings were held in Assembly Hall, seating over eight hundred at each session. President Bigelow presided. In addition to the regular programme, a fine exhibit was prepared. Over one hundred plates of apples were exhibited, comprising the well-known reliable sorts, as well as a large number of newly-introduced varieties. On either side of the platform were two enormous pyramids of Kings apples, which added to the beauty of the general display. Canned fruits from the Earnscliffe Gardens, Wolfville, demonstrated that success has been attained in that direction. The Horticultural School exhibit comprised two enormous squashes, weighing between 125 and 200 lbs., together with other vegetables; preserved small fruits; injurious insects; charts showing models of nursery and orchard grafting, budding, and pruning; spraying apparatus, etc.; all of which added to the practical side of the exhibit. In addition, horticultural implements, apple packers, cases, etc., were shown by Chas. E. Stair & Son, Wolfville. Fruits from California, shipped by the new wrapper system, could be seen on the tables, presenting a practical idea to shippers of fine brands of fruit. Pears, tomatoes, etc., might thus be shipped to London (Eng.) markets. Floriculture was not forgotten, and a large collection was in the display. The feature was a new and taking one.

President Bigelow's Annual Address was a most cheerful one. In reviewing the past year he noted the increased interest throughout the Province, estimating an export of over 300,000 barrels of apples to foreign markets, in addition to home supply. In spite of the adverse tariff of 20 per cent., over 50,000 barrels of apples, together with a large number of small fruits, had been marketed profitably in the United States. Nova Scotia fruit had received, in every instance where it was properly packed, an advance in prices in the English trade in competition with other countries. "We have the world for a market and do not fear competition." Congratulating the Association upon its extension of the fruit development, he urged, with candor, the necessity of the establishing of local fruit growers' associations in every county of the Province, concluding his address with the following recommendations: "1. The establishment of a chemical cold storage warehouse for the preservation of fruits and all perishable food products, and the same for transportation by rail or steamboat. 2. The necessity of having all railway freight from all the western counties for Halifax delivered at Halifax by rail, instead of at Richmond. 3. The most desirable package for fruit for shipment. 4. The importance of combining fruit culture and dairying, as the most profitable system of farming throughout the Province. 5. The necessity for an experiment fruit station supported by the Dominion Government in connection with the School of Horticulture. All of which will, I hope, have your serious consideration and vigorous support."

"Notes of the Year," by W. C. Archibald, proprietor of Earnscliffe Gardens. He observed that apples and small fruits have had a steady increase during the past year. The canning and evaporating industries were taking their places in Nova Scotia, giving each year more employment to the laboring classes, tending to keep the young men at home. It was possible in the Annapolis Valley to have a continuous orchard from Windsor to Annapolis. The unfavorable influences of the drouth during 1895 had been overcome largely by proper soil culture. The speaker advised cultivation as early in the year as the soil would permit. In Nova Scotia subsoiling was of more importance than irrigation. The excessive pruning of trees was not necessary if they are watched carefully during development. During the past ten years in his orchard only one wagon load of limbs had been removed, and not a diseased tree could be found. It was imperative to use judgment in fertilizing the soil, using such commercial fertilizers as would be a balanced ration tending to the production of fruit buds, increasing the dose as the tree developed. Fruit growers should remember in putting up fruit for market that the reputation of themselves and neighbors were at stake.

"Cold Storage and Trade" was opened up by Wm. Rand, Canning, who said a system of cold storage, both in the fruit warehouse and on the transportation steamers, had become a necessity. Cold storage was the "missing link" of Provincial trade. It would place on the British market our best productions in the best condition. The location of Nova Scotia by the sea made the scheme a most feasible one. Intelligence in all the lines of commerce was the chief factor. A one-sided development in any industry could not succeed.

Prof. John Craig, Dominion Horticulturist, followed with an intelligent address on

"Experimental Cold Storage," treating of the technical parts of refrigeration, explaining the different systems. No cold storage would be a success unless constructed upon correct principles. The aim was to prolong the market season of fruits of all kinds. A number of observations of conducted experiments were cited by the Professor. At a temperature of from 34° to 35° Fahr. poultry may be kept from two to three weeks. Beef is improved by storage the same length of time. Butter will keep from three to four months; eggs, three to eight months; apples, from five to ten months; pears, two to three months; blackberries, cherries, and strawberries, nearly the same period; potatoes, almost indefinitely; squashes, from four to eight months; green corn, oranges, and bananas, two to three months. The principle of the new system was the circulation of pure, cold, dry air. He further advised the construction of fruit cellars in side-hill, being simply caves and constructed with but little expense.

J. H. Huggill, manager of the Furness Line of steamers, assured the Association of their intention to put proper cold storage in their steamers.

A resolution was passed by the Association endorsing the request being made to the Provincial Legislature asking for assistance to construct a cold storage warehouse in Halifax.

"Plums and Plum Culture," was introduced by Prof. Craig. Among the different varieties, he was of the opinion that for favored portions of Nova Scotia the Japan varieties would prove of great value. There were now between 30 and 40 distinct kinds which had come by way of California. He recommended the Burbank, Abundance, and Willard, and was of the opinion that all Japan plums were self-fertile. These plums are marked with vigorous growth, and not as susceptible to fungous attacks as other kinds.

Mr. R. S. Eaton, a prominent fruit grower in Cornwallis, spoke in favor of Japan plums. In 100 plum stocks two years from bud had bloomed and set fruit, picking from one tree 26 plums. This variety has made from six to seven feet of growth in a single season.

In the discussion that followed, early and late fruiting plums were decided to be the best suited for Nova Scotia.

A committee was appointed to prepare a law preventing spread of Black Knot, Peach Yellows, and Pear Blight.

The second day's session was honored with the presence of Honorable Lieutenant-Governor Daly and the members of the Provincial Government—the Legislature having adjourned to attend the Association meeting. The forenoon was taken in visiting the buildings and grounds of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture. The afternoon session opened with an address by Prof. E. E. Faville, Director of School of Horticulture, on

"Fruit Culture in Nova Scotia." The speaker reviewed carefully his observations during his lecture tour through the Province the past season; noting an increased interest and growth of the fruit industry, especially in districts where fruit growing has been a secondary consideration in the past. A carefully prepared estimate shows over 7,500 acres of apple and plum orchard in full bearing, and 5,000 acres of young orchard. The Professor emphasized the necessity of more thorough cultivation, pruning, and planting in orchards. There was not a county in the Province but what fruits of some description could be grown. In Cape Breton, vegetable culture should be understood and engaged in more extensively. It had become the great tourist resort during the summer, and vegetables could always find a demand in local markets. The cranberry industry was rapidly growing, and thousands of acres were in waiting for capital to develop them. In King's County over 200 acres were under cultivation. He urged upon the fruit growers the necessity of understanding soils adapted to different fruits and proper application of commercial fertilizer. In bearing orchards, potash should be the chief ingredient to supply. In spraying, prevention should be the rule in all instances. The establishing of sub-fruit stations in different counties was recommended, receiving stock from nursery grounds of the School of Horticulture.

The "Address of Welcome" to the distinguished visitors was eloquently given by Dr. Kierstead, Professor of English in Acadia University, welcoming the visiting Legislature on behalf of the town and Association. The response was made by Governor Daly, in which he expressed his appreciation of the good work the School of Horticulture and the Fruit Growers' Association were doing, and would do all in his power to aid the work. He was followed by numerous addresses of various members of the House.

"The Relation of Science to Practical Horticulture," by Edgar F. Higgins, student at the School, set forth the great good science has done for horticulture along the line of fertilizing, hybridizing, grafting, crossing, etc. In the school of experience the tuition is high and the course a long one. The Horticultural School has come as the great educator of fruit culture.

"Our Daughters' Dower" was presented by Mrs. A. N. Johnson, being the only paper given by a lady during the sessions. The paper laid great stress on woman's place in horticulture—not only among the flowers, but fruits as well—pointing out instances of those women who had been factors in building up the fruit industry of the world. It was an intelligent production.

"Relation of Stock Husbandry to Fruit Growing" was ably treated by W. W. Hubbard, Sussex, N. B., Secretary of N. B. Farmers' Association. He was in hopes that the farmers of N. B. would cooperate with the work of the Association, and thus encourage fruit growing in the Province. Sheep were valuable in old orchards in eating fruits dropped on account of codling moth, also to kill couch grass. It was very evident that to the practical farmer there existed a very close relationship between stock husbandry and fruit growing. Soil fertility could be maintained best by stock raising, piecing out with commercial fertilizer.

"Cranberries in Nova Scotia," by Henry Shaw, Waterville, was taken up in a practical way, Mr. Shaw being the pioneer grower of cranberries. The best location was a deep black muck swamp. Some swamps have a surface depth of muck about seven or eight inches, beneath which is sand; in this case all that is necessary is to plow the muck under and turn sand on top. In other cases, sand must be hauled to the bog and placed on top of the muck. It takes four years for a bog to come into bearing. Vines from the wild bogs are best. The best time to get the vines and plant them is in June. An average crop was about fifty barrels per acre. The ordinary cranberry worm can be combated by flooding. Mr. Shaw was of the opinion that cranberry growing could not be overdone. In 1894, King's County shipped over 2,000 barrels. Irrigation was often needed in times of drouth.

"Culls—What shall we do with them?" by Dr. A. P. Reid, Halifax. In the orchard and garden the farmer has any amount of culls not salable. He advised evaporating and drying fruit. His experience had proven the idea as practical. He exhibited samples of evaporated fruits and vegetables. The machinery utilized was portable and cheap.

"The Nova Scotia Apple Barrel" was a topic opened for general discussion. The general opinion was that the barrel should be larger, and of hard wood instead of soft; uniform hoops were preferred. A committee was appointed to report at the spring meeting on size and build of barrels.

"Some Flowers Worthy of General Culture" was set forth in a paper by M. G. De Wolfe, Kentville, in which a plea was made for more flowers in the home and garden. Adapted varieties were enumerated.

Dr. D. E. Witt followed with a paper on "Some Reminiscences fifty, seventy-five, and two hundred years ago, compared with the present," in which it was shown that as early as the 16th century the improved ideas of to-day were advocated and ridiculed. France was the first country to make any decided advance in the early horticulture.

"Our Competitors in the Market," by Col. B. Starrett, emphasized more and more the need of meeting the competitors with better packed fruit and improved barrels and cases.

The last evening was devoted almost entirely to a lecture by Prof. Faville, on "European Horticulture." The speaker gave an idea of the way fruit growing, farming, etc., is carried on in Great Britain and the Continent. The lecture was full of suggestions and ideas concerning proper and best methods of marketing produce from the farm. A description was given of the International Fruit Exhibit in Berlin, where the Association, under direction of the speaker, placed a large exhibit of apples, intending to introduce Nova Scotia fruits into the German market.

Those in attendance at the session pronounced it enthusiastic and instructive, though music was interspersed through the programme.

The following officers were elected:—President, J. W. Bigelow, Wolfville; Vice-President, Dr. Henry Chipman, Grand Pre; Secretary, S. C. Parker, Berwick; Treasurer, G. W. Munroe, Wolfville. Lieutenant-Governor Frazar, New Brunswick, and Lieutenant-Governor Howlan, Prince Edward Island, were made honorary members.

The spring meeting will be held in Middleton, in March.

Manitoba Horticultural Society.

A year ago a number of the professional florists and gardeners living in the Winnipeg district organized under the above title. Experience, however, soon showed that such a society run exclusively in the interests of the professionals could not be very successful. It has now been reorganized, and opened to all interested, and we can now predict for it a most successful and useful career. Richard Alston is President; G. W. Scott, Treasurer, and D. D. England, Secretary. The membership fee is \$1.00 per annum.

HOW TO GROW HOUSE PLANTS.

At a recent meeting held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, the President, Mr. Alston, the well-known florist, of Winnipeg, read a very instructive paper on "How to grow house plants," which was made particularly interesting to those present by object lessons presented during the lecture on various important points in caring for house plants.

The most essential features in the successful cultivation of window plants were shown to be sunlight, moisture, proper ventilation, and freedom from dust and insects. A window on the south side of the house would be found most suitable, sunshine being necessary for flowering plants, although such plants as begonias, ferns, etc., would do very well without sunshine. The high temperature of most dwelling houses in this country causes the moisture to evaporate very rapidly from plants, and as the air is so dry it is essential that plenty of moisture be supplied, although it is quite possible to

overdo the gested as deep, mad to rest of the water earthenware moisture pots from of the sm great a m No set ru as it dep Experienc can tell needed on Draughts against, a better to the midd dow in or foliage. A washed w a little sc week to several ki some on h shown; of tobacco sn green fly, the smok Some val transplant planting i ture of on and the l would suit too wet no crockery a pot for dra should be around th repotting, change pla to a larg the roots l around th ball of ea inner side dislodge a pot it is o reverse th one or tw the edge o and the co out like mould.

PO

Pine C

Our pou represents males now yards of Young, Pi Farm, Tu The Dorki of the gr mense bir some and Minorca (bent forwa show his The yar only matu fall and wi dottes, H White W Leghorns. number of ment: Ba P. Rocks, Silver Gra horns (two Hamburgs Capt. Y trade, erec feet, last s labor. It ter, and a the health Upon th flocks of stock dra Island. Capt. Y ers as an e of which l headed by Blain—S prize-winn ing start w sheep. Be sive bran tor has c catalogue the fifteen

overdo the watering. A very good plan was suggested as follows: A shallow pan, about an inch deep, made the size of the window sill, the plants to rest on an inverted flower-pot saucer so that the water would percolate up through the porous earthenware, thus furnishing a regular supply of moisture and at the same time keeping the flower-pots from becoming dry and hot, to the destruction of the small root fibers on the inside. It is just as great a mistake to water too often as too seldom. No set rule can be laid down as to "how often," as it depends upon other conditions so largely. Experience will soon teach this matter, and one can tell by tapping on the pot whether water is needed or not. Ventilation is also important. Draughts of cold air should be carefully guarded against, and when the temperature permits, it is better to raise the sash only an inch or two in the middle of the day or to open another window in order to avoid strong draughts on the foliage. All house plants should have their foliage washed with water, to which may be added a little soap, or better, fir-tree oil, about once a week to free them from dust and insects. The several kinds of insects which are most troublesome on house plants were described and specimens shown; of the different methods of treating them, tobacco smoke was recommended for the aphid or green fly, it being necessary, however, to confine the smoke around the plant for some little time. Some valuable suggestions were also given on transplanting and repotting of plants. In transplanting it is necessary to have good earth: a mixture of one-half old sods, one-quarter leaf mould, and the balance well-decayed manure and sand, would suit most plants. The soil should neither be too wet nor too dry, and after placing some broken crockery or similar substance in the bottom of the pot for drainage, the earth should be firmly pressed around the roots. As to repotting, the time to change plants from a small to a larger pot is shown by the roots beginning to mat around the outside of the ball of earth against the inner side of the pot. To dislodge a plant from the pot it is only necessary to reverse the pot and give it one or two smart raps on the edge of table or bench and the contents will come out like jelly out of a mould.

POULTRY.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Our poultry illustration represents a few of the males now mated in the yards of Capt. A. W. Young, Pine Grove Stock Farm, Tupperville, Ont. The Dorking in the center of the group is an immense bird, very handsome and vigorous. The Minorca (Duff's stock) is bent forward and does not show his really fine form.

The yards comprise sixteen varieties, of which only matured stock will be disposed of during the fall and winter of 1896-97. They are Golden Wyandottes, Houdans, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Wyandottes (Forsyth's strain), and White Leghorns. From the following varieties a limited number of eggs will be disposed of as per advertisement: Barred P. Rocks (Lenton's stock), White P. Rocks, Derbyshire Red Caps, Black Spanish, Silver Gray Dorkings (two strains), Brown Leghorns (two pens), Black Minorcas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and Light Brahmas.

Capt. Young, being desirous of pushing a winter trade, erected a commodious poultry house, 12 x 60 feet, last summer, at a cost of \$135.00, exclusive of labor. It is furnished with a warm room for winter, and a cool shed for summer, which conduces to the health of the fowls.

Upon the Pine Grove Farm are also kept nice flocks of Pekin ducks and Toulouse geese. The stock drake was purchased from Hallock, Long Island.

Capt. Young may be better known to our readers as an extensive breeder of Poland-China hogs, of which he has a large herd of good individuals, headed by Canada's Wilkes—277—and James Blain—811—, noted alike for their breeding and prize-winning careers. He has also made a promising start with a small consignment of Dorset Horn sheep. Bees and honey, too, form quite an extensive branch of the Captain's business. The proprietor has decided to issue a complete illustrated catalogue of Pine Grove stock. It will be ready by the fifteenth of the present month.

"Poultry on the Farm."

BY D. F. WILSON, DAUPHIN.
(Continued from page 121.)

If hens are allowed to hatch in the nest-boxes it causes a good deal of trouble, as other hens want to lay in the nests that they have been used to, and consequently lay in the nests that the hens are hatching in. I have found it a good plan, in setting hens, to scrape a hollow in the ground and make a nest in it with a little straw, then take a common barrel, saw it in half, and cover the nest with a half barrel. The eggs are put in the nest and a hatching hen slipped under the barrel at night. It is better to put china eggs in the nest till the hen settles down to business, although if she really wants to hatch she will give no trouble, being in darkness. The hen should be let off to feed and water as it is getting dusk in the evening; she will then be easily caught to put back, and in a few days will go back of her own accord, when she may be let off in the middle of the day. By this plan hens can be set anywhere after the weather gets fine, and are very little trouble to look after, as all the hatches can be turned off and let on at the same time. It also makes the conditions as near those of the stolen nest as possible. A little sulphur or insect-powder shaken in the nest and among the hen's feathers when hatching begins and again just before the chicks are hatched will prevent lice, which are so destructive among young chicks. A dipper of warm water poured over the eggs two or three times at intervals will dampen the earth under the nest and supply the necessary moisture in the best way. The young chicks should be fed for a few days on bread crumbs steeped in milk, followed by chopped wheat, also soaked in milk, and this may be their

that they had never been able to get eggs in winter until they got them, but evidently thought she had been very extravagant when she paid a dollar for the setting of eggs from which those fowls had sprung.

As to the best breed for the farmer—and it is generally better that he keep but one breed, as it will save much trouble—one of the general purpose breeds will probably be the best. Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes are both suitable, and are both good layers; the Rocks are the largest and the best built, having a better breast, and their neat, close rose comb is an advantage in this climate. In both these breeds the White varieties will be the most suitable for the farm, as the Barred Rocks and Laced Wyandottes, unless carefully bred, lose much of their beauty, while the Whites will be more likely to retain that uniformity which is so pleasing to the eye. The Light Brahma is another useful farm bird, and is the largest breed. They generally get the credit of being great hatching, and so they are when they go at it; but they are not always hatching, as some people imagine. When they do hatch, it is after laying all winter, for they are great winter layers, and there is no harder breed. I have now some two-year-old L. B. hens which have not yet wanted to hatch. If a farmer keeps any of the non-sitting breeds he will have to keep some other hens to do the hatching. There are lots of breeds to choose from, each having different characteristics. These should be studied by the farmer, and then the breed chosen which comes nearest to his requirements.

Turkeys, geese, and ducks should be kept separate from the hens; they should have a comfortable building, get plenty to eat and drink, and be turned out of doors for a time every day. As they do not lay till spring, they do not require the special care that hens do, and they are also much harder.

The farmer who thinks that the poultry is too small a branch of the farm stock for him to bother with had better get the statistics regarding the value of Canada's products, and he will find that though the hen herself is small, her product is by no means a small one.

Do Hens Pay?

SIR,—On the subject of the keeping of fowls in the city, I herewith send a statement which might be of interest to some. Especially those situated like myself, whose premises are limited, and also having to pay the highest prices for food, consider that it would not pay.

On December the 1st, 1894, I had three hens, four pullets, and one cock, of mixed breeds. On that day one of the pullets laid. I then thought it would not be a bad idea to

keep an account of the cost and returns for one year, which, with the help of my young son, I have done.

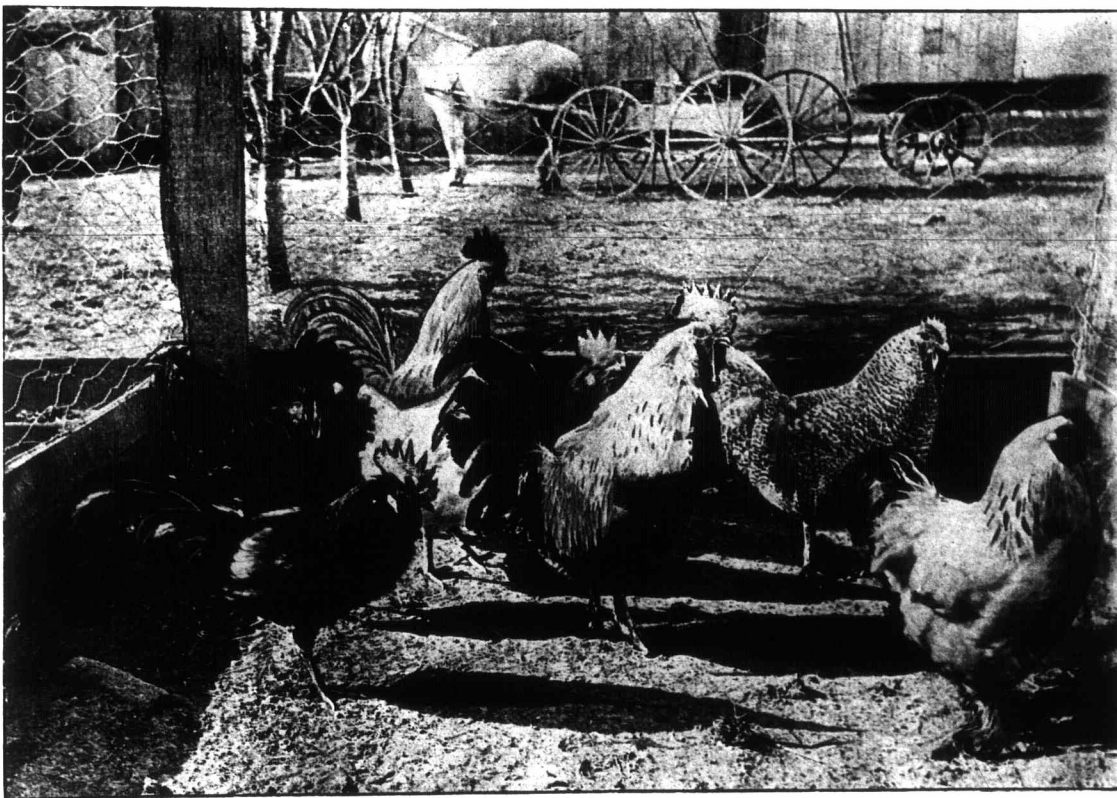
In addition to the bought food, of course they got the waste from the kitchen; but, being an economical household and small family, the amount therefrom was not extensive.

The enclosure is 10 x 30 feet and separated from the lawn by a two-inch meshed wire fence. The house is 7 feet square, of boards, battened and lined with tar paper, with one window two feet square. A wide board is placed underneath the roost, about a foot lower, to catch the droppings. On this I always spread a good layer of fresh dry earth after every cleaning. Occasionally I pour a little coal oil along the roost, etc., and have never seen a sign of vermin. Their yard I dig up about once a week and throw the dirt up in heaps, which they pitch into with the greatest delight. The young chickens have always the privilege of the lawn as long as they can force themselves through, and all hands have an outing for about an hour each day. I have put the prices of the eggs and young chickens under the advice of a friend who is extensively engaged in the business.

The total number of eggs for the year for the 7 hens was 1,104; and chickens, 32.

March 28, 1895. Eggs to date—16 dozen at 25c. \$ 4 00
Nov. 30, 1895. Bal. Eggs to date—76 dozen at 15c. 11 40
Nov. 30, 1895. 32 Chickens at 20c. each. 6 40
Total Returns..... 21 80
Feed (mixture of corn, wheat, and buckwheat) at 80c. per bushel..... \$ 11 40
Net Profit..... \$ 10 40

Toronto. C. W. COLEMAN.



POULTRY AT PINE GROVE FARM.

staple food for some time, supplemented with what the hen finds for them. Skim milk to drink is also a great advantage to them; in fact, if a trough can be kept supplied with milk for all the fowls it is one of the finest things they can get. If the milk is not abundant, a slatted coop should be made, in which the milk-mixed food can be put so that the chicks can get to it, but prevents the old birds from doing so.

There are many opinions as to the best kind of hens to keep. It is often recommended that farmers should get pure-bred roosters and use them on their common stock; and this is no doubt good advice, though if followed for a few years, and each new rooster is of a different breed, the progeny will be a very nondescript lot and their qualities very much varied. I have at present a few very fine young hens bred from common black hens and a Light Brahma cock; they are large and heavy but active hens, and are excellent layers; black in color, with more or less gray in hackle and breast, and with very small combs. If I wanted to raise chickens from them, I think I would make a mistake if I used any other than the Light Brahma rooster. It is generally acknowledged that a cross of two pure breeds makes the most serviceable fowls. I. K. Felch says that the most useful hen is a cross of Light Brahma and White Leghorn. I have one of the best hens I ever owned in a bird which was a chance cross of Light Brahma and Wyandotte. The trouble is, however, that the first cross is as far as it should go; in more crossing deterioration takes place. All things considered, pure-bred poultry are the best, and the cost of starting a flock of pure-bred fowl is so small that there is no reason why farmers should not keep them. I called at a farm not long ago and saw some very nice Brown Leghorns, and on inquiring about them was told by the farmer's wife

APIARY.

Preparation of the Colony for Work.

When the weather has become sufficiently settled to render safe the inspection of the brood-combs, or, in general, when the bees fly the greater part of each clear day, the work of the queen may be inspected. Should the comb having the largest area of brood in it be towards one side of the hive, it is best to locate it as near the center as may be, placing successively those combs having smaller circles of brood, and on each side of these the combs having no brood but well stored with pollen, while those having honey only will come still outside of these. The brood-nest will then have an opportunity to develop in all directions. Empty combs are of little use at this time outside of the brood-nest as thus arranged, and should be replaced by combs of honey, if the latter is needed, or removed altogether. Warm covering above and outer protection are necessary, if the best results are to be attained. With favorable weather for the development of brood, it is certain that stimulative feeding, if made necessary by the fact that the natural honey resources of the country will not alone bring the strength of the colony fairly up to the desired standard by the opening of the harvest, is to be begun six or seven weeks before the opening of the honey flow from which surplus is to be expected.

If, however, this honey flow comes so early that it is likely to be preceded by weather unfavorable to the development of brood, as occurred last year, it will be necessary to allow for this by beginning the stimulation even earlier, so that it may be done more gradually, and the greatest care will have to be taken to retain all the heat of the brood-nest. Should the main flow be preceded by a lighter one, especially if the latter one comes some weeks before the chief harvest, it may be important to watch the brood-nest closely lest it become clogged with honey, to the exclusion of brood, inclining the bees not to enter surplus receptacles placed above, and causing the colony to be weak in numbers later in the season. This state of affairs can be easily avoided, says Frank Benton, M. S., in his Manual on Apiculture, by the timely use of the honey extractor, since the brood-combs emptied of the honey which the workers in an emergency have stored wherever they found vacant cells are made available for the queen. Before the main harvest opens, it may even be necessary, in order to keep the combs filled with brood, to feed back gradually this extracted honey or its equivalent; but by taking it away and returning it gradually, the object sought will have been accomplished, namely, keeping the combs stocked with brood until the harvest is well under way, or as long as the larger population thus gained in the hive can be made available.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

CATARRH IN SHEEP.

"BREEDER," Ontario Co.:—"There is a disease among our sheep which I do not understand. Their eyes run water, and in a few days the pupils become pinkish in color. There does not appear to be any scum on the eye. Some of them are almost blind. What is the disease, cause, and remedy?"

[The symptoms more nearly resemble catarrh than any other sheep disease, although it is impossible to say definitely from the few symptoms given that it is catarrh. In view of the seriousness and uncertainty of the nature of the trouble, we would recommend that a competent veterinary surgeon examine the flock. The following is the cause, symptoms, and treatment of catarrh: Catarrh or cold is a very common disease among sheep during the winter months, especially if they are badly nourished when housed and then brought into condition by means of food too abundant or administered without judgment. Their confinement in sheep cotes (hot and ill-ventilated; the emanations from the dung and urine allowed to accumulate) causes them to be readily attacked by disease of the air passages on very slight exposure to inclement weather. The prominent symptoms are an accelerated pulse (which may be taken between the thighs); laborious breathing; the muzzle of the sheep rests on the side; the animal sneezes and makes frequent attempts to get rid of a yellow mucous discharge with which the nostrils are clogged. The eyes become of a pinkish hue, and water freely at the corners in consequence of being a continuation of membrane that lines the throat and nose. This membrane, known as the conjunctiva, is peculiarly liable to degenerative changes in cases of malnutrition, leading to opacity of the cornea. As the animal recovers its normal health it rapidly assumes its natural character without treatment. There is one symptom that is remarkable in sheep—any affection of the air passages causes great tenderness of the loins; when pressed upon the animal suddenly falls to the ground. The unfavorable signs are the pulse increasing in frequency, losing of strength, the membrane of the nose becomes of a leaden hue, the ears lop, and legs become deathly cold, the eyes

bloodless, sunken, and death quickly closes the scene. *Treatment.*—First of all it is of great importance to place the animal in a warm, comfortable atmosphere, where you have security from draughts, but plenty of air. The general assumption is that the fleece ought to be sufficient protection to the patient; but no matter what medicine and remedies you employ, if you do not obey the ordinary rules of protection and comfort for sick animals all your efforts will be in vain. Pure water, good ventilation, and keeping the animals warm, in a pure, dry atmosphere, ought to be the motto of every sheep breeder. If the animals are inclined to eat, you must feed sparingly on easily-digested food—chopped oats, boiled flax-seed gruel, warm milk, with a rack of hay. The application of some good stimulating liniment to the sides and chest, and the following medicine: Nitrate of potash, 1 dram; powdered digitalis, 1 dram; tartar emetic, 1 dram, which is a dose for a sheep, to be given in half a pint of linseed tea every day, or a handful of moistened meal if feeding.

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

PARALYSIS IN COW.

W. E. STREATFIELD, Muskoka:—"I have a cow six years old, due to calve on the 25th of Feb. last; on that day she was unable to get up without assistance. She calved on the 29th a fine, healthy bull calf. The afterbirth came away all right, and milk appeared to be all right. However, she could not get up, nor could we get her up until to-day (March 10), when she made an effort, and, with assistance, got up. The cow eats and drinks well, and I find that there is a hole about two inches in diameter just at one side of the vulva, which looks raw—as if a gathering had broken; there was considerable matter discharge. I should like your veterinary's advice in this case?"

[We must certainly thank our correspondent for the very accurate account of the symptoms and condition of this cow, and there is no difficulty in giving a diagnosis of this disease. There are several kinds of paralysis: Partial paralysis (when only one muscle or set of muscles are affected), hemiplegia (when one side of the body is affected), paraplegia (when the hind quarters only lose their power). The latter is the most common in our domesticated animals, so that we shall confine our remarks on treatment to this form, paraplegia. Paralysis is loss of motive power and sensibility of the body and limbs. It may proceed from injury or disease, either of the brain or spinal cord. This disease is not uncommon in cattle, and requires, at times, a good deal of practical skill in diagnosing, the cause being more often a symptom (as in this case) than a disease. A fruitful cause of paralysis in cattle, is blows with the milking-stool or other handy weapons, strains, beasts romping each other, exposure to wet or cold conditions. It is very often seen in cows which are low in condition, or poorly fed and heavy in calf; the enlarged condition of the womb (the weight of the calf) will cause pressure of the blood vessels and nerves supplying the hind extremities, this causing the paralysis and loss of power prior to or immediately after calving. As a rule, the animal recovers after calving and requires only such care as will minister to her general comfort. Good bedding; a large loose box; turning over once or twice a day; soft, sloppy diet; and a good purgative: Epsom salts, 16 ounces; powdered ginger, one ounce; also some tonic powders to act on the nerve center: powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; bicarb. of soda, 12 ounces; mix, and divide into 24 powders; give one night and morning in a quart of flax-seed gruel. Strychnine is a very powerful medicine for this complaint, but we are always afraid to give it, unless under our own immediate supervision. The abscess and discharge that you mention, at one side of the vulva, has been probably the cause of all the mischief. Well foment twice a day and dress with a solution of carbolic acid: Pure carbolic acid, two drams; glycerine, one ounce; water, ten ounces; inject into the wound one ounce night and morning with a glass syringe. Report progress in two weeks. DR. WM. MOLE.]

LUMPY-THROATED CALVES.—RETENTION OF AFTER-BIRTH.—DEHORNING.

PERCY, P. Q.:—"I have had nine cows calve within the last ten days. Eight of the calves have lumps about the size of a tennis ball on the throat. What is the cause, and is there any remedy? Is it anything serious in a pure-bred calf? (2) Please tell me what to do where a valuable cow does not cleanse within four days? Now she has no appetite, does not chew the cud, and the udder is much inflamed. Is there any danger of blood poison? What is the best thing to give cows directly after calving to help them to cleanse? (3) Please report on dehorning cattle?"

[With respect to the calves, without inspection it is most difficult to say what is the cause of the swelling on all their throats. The most important fact is not disclosed. Are they all by the same bull, and is he suffering from goiter or bronchocele (enlargement of the thyroid gland)? It is likely due to some congenital imperfection or local cause. If a local cause, will be infectious, such as aphthae or thrush of the mouth. This is one of the troubles of the suckling calf. It shows itself as a white curdy elevation on the tongue and throat, but without some better history we are unable to advise treatment. (2) We have frequently answered this question of late in various ways, all tending towards the same result. From certain causes, such as abortion, premature calving, difficult calv-

ing, fast or retained cleansings, the generative organs become much deranged, and require careful and special treatment. Let me here say all such cases should be isolated at once. In cases where the cleansings (that is, the foetal membranes) are fast, we advise that they be taken away at once. Their retention is owing to one or two causes: debility is often a cause, from the animal's system not possessing vital power enough to cause such contraction of the uterus as shall throw off the membranes; and also too energetic contraction of the uterus may be a cause, from it becoming entangled by the cotyledons, by contact and adhesion between the uterus and mouth of the womb. Should the placenta have remained for any time after calving, no period should be lost in removing it, which should be effected by introducing the hand into the uterus and carefully separating it from its connection with that organ, bearing in mind that any rough handling is likely to cause considerable hemorrhage or bleeding. Ergot of rye is often useful in causing the uterus to throw off the placenta, but it should only be used under the direction of a veterinary surgeon. There is always great danger from these cases; the vital powers appear to sink very rapidly, and blood poisoning soon sets in from absorption. The loss of appetite and inability to chew the cud are symptoms of septic poisoning, and we much fear that before you see this report your cow will be numbered with the past. The best medicine that we find is a good laxative immediately after calving: Epsom salts, 12 ounces; powdered ginger, 1 ounce; nitrate of potash, 1 ounce. In some cases a little ergot of rye is added, or juniper berries; this is useful in obstinate cases, but special cases require special treatment. (3) Dehorning is steadily growing in favor, and is becoming very general both with dairymen and feeders of beef cattle. For mature cattle, clippers and saw are both successfully used, the former being most rapid; and for calves, Haaff's dehorning tools (which we offer as a premium), and also caustic potash. Write Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, for report of Dehorning Commission. DR. WM. MOLE.]

RINGBONE.

GEORGE MEEK, Ontario Co.:—"Could you tell me what to do to cure ringbone on my horse's foot? It is swollen hard above the hoof in the near hind leg."

[A ringbone, when in front of the coronet, assumes the form of a convex swelling; may be the result from severe labor in early life before the process of ossification has been fully completed, or the cause may be a severe contusion resulting from caulking during the winter. More often they possess the character of a legacy from sire or dam. We claim that a disposition to contract this particular form of disease is the direct result of breeding from unsound parents possessing this defect. The importance of considering this point is too little understood in the selection of breeding stock. We might say a great deal on this point and not exhaust the subject. The size of the ringbone does not indicate the degree of lameness. While a large ringbone will cause very little interference, a smaller growth, if situated under the tendon, may become the cause of considerable pain and consequent lameness. If there is not any lameness, non-interference is much the best course to pursue; if lame, the application of a blister composed of biniodide of mercury, 1 part; lard, 8 parts, should be rubbed on; if these fail, firing with the hot iron may be a last resort. In the earlier stages of the disease, if any inflammation is present, hot fomentation and a liniment of iodine well rubbed in every day will often remove the urgent symptoms, but a disease of this nature ultimately gives rise to incurable lameness. DR. WM. MOLE.]

Miscellaneous.

THE COLOR OF BRONZE TURKEYS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Elva, Man.:—"Please tell us how pure-bred Bronze turkeys should be marked? Have they any white on them?"

[Pure white feathers in any part of the plumage will disqualify, but I have seen young birds from apparently pure-bred Bronze come white. I remember a few years ago Mr. Dayton, then of Kildonan, now of Virden, had a magnificent Bronze gobbler imported from one of the leading breeders in the States; he also had as fine a lot of hens as I ever saw; and several of the chicks were pure white, but I never saw a bronze and white hatched from pure stock. Some of the feathers in the wings and tail are occasionally fringed with white, especially in old hens. This fringe should be gray. M. MAW.]

NUT TREES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

FARMER, N. D.:—"Would nut trees thrive in North Dakota? What kinds would do best? What precautions would have to be taken against the intense cold of this country?"

[The only nut tree or bush known to thrive at present in North Dakota is the improved hazel nut. I understand that a few walnut trees are growing and bearing seed in Southern Minnesota; the growth of these trees could in all probability be extended still further north by using seed from these Minnesota trees. S. A. BEDFORD, Exp. Farm, Brandon, Man.]

English country, and very lovely it was, especially after dried-up Australia. Although it was the end of the summer, the grass was beautifully green. I think this is the thing that strikes an Australian, viz. the greenness of the grass and the beautiful trees, so different from our eucalypti. From Liverpool we went to Chester, and had a look at that picturesque old cathedral town.

The river Dee runs through Chester, the town where the "Jolly Miller" lived, and the remains of the mill are still to be seen. It is one of the oldest towns in England, and can date back to 300 A. D., and is supposed to have been built on a Roman encampment. From Liverpool to London by express takes a little over four hours. Wonderful Old London, with its narrow, winding streets; curious old "busses, and cabbies with their coarse wit; gray fogs and mists; and yet the one place in the world to so many people.

We spent six weeks there sight-seeing, going over the beaten track, viz. the National Gallery, British Museum, South Kensington Museum, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, Madame Tussaud's, and other places equally entertaining but too numerous to mention. I must not forget to say we went to Canterbury and enjoyed a day in the beautiful cathedral, saw the Don John, St. Augustine's College, and St. Martin's, the mother Church of England, where Queen Bertha, the first Christian woman, had an altar. The font in the church is supposed to be the one in which Ethelbert was christened. We also saw Oxford and Cambridge, with their beautiful colleges. I think I must give the palm to Cambridge, with its fine old gateways and lovely banks of the Cam; the Isis at Oxford is also very beautiful.

In Kent we spent a week, and although rather late for the hops, for which this county is noted, there were a few gardens still ungathered, and we saw them in their full beauty; the vast houses in which the hops are dried struck us as being very peculiar.

England would be very delightful if it only had a different climate: a little of the sun of which we have so much would be good for it. Towards the end of October it began to get so cold and foggy, and those cold east winds, which almost freeze one's marrow, to blow so hard that we thought it advisable to be once more on the move for home.

We left Southampton in the "Fring Regent Luitpold," on October 28th, and after 34 days we passed the historical rock of Gibraltar in the night; it was very foggy, and we only saw a dim outline of the rock.

Genoa was reached in seven days from our start, and we stayed there 24 hours to take on cargo—500 tons of marble,—and the Captain thought it advisable to coal; the usual coaling station in Naples, as the coals are cheaper there.

Genoa is a filthy, dirty but picturesque town, with its white and pink houses on the hillsides. It was evidently washing-day in the town, as clothes were hanging from all the windows on poles, making the place very unsightly.

Campo Santo, the burial ground of Genoa, is well worth a visit. Here is to be seen the finest statuary in the world; and as the monuments are placed in corridors, the marble retains its whiteness; the designs are very beautiful and artistic.

There are some exquisitely painted churches in the town, and the roof of one is almost perfect; it has rather a history. It seems an artist had a very clever pupil who in time bid fair to eclipse the teacher, so the latter, in a passion, slew his pupil, and to atone for the crime he painted the ceiling of this church. The place abounds in beggars, who stick to you like burrs, and it is almost impossible to be rid of them. We arrived at Naples the next day, but only stayed a few hours; we visited a few churches with lovely paintings and beautiful marble columns.

Vesuvius was smoldering quietly, and at night we could see the lava running down the sides of the mountain. The much-talked-of Bay of Naples is decidedly disappointing, but a fine view is to be had from the hills. Unfortunately, time would not permit a visit to the famous ruins of Pompeii.

Port Said is flat and uninteresting, and intensely hot; the bazaars were all open, although it was Sunday, and the owners made a desperate dive at the new arrivals, and begged them to "just have a look at their wares, and that they need not buy." Everyone knows what this means. Some very good Maltese lace can be got there at not an outrageous figure.

The weather was perfect going through the canal, but as we approached the Red Sea it began to remind us that the tropics were near at hand. On the whole, though, we had a delightfully cool passage. The sunsets in the Red Sea are remarkable for their brilliancy of color—red, green and mauve intermixed. I believe these sunsets are peculiar to this part of the world.

Of Aden we saw nothing, as we arrived after dark, and merely replenished the bunkers and were off again.

Colombo, with its tropical vegetation and its varied life, is most picturesque and interesting. We were going up to Kandy, where the scenery is very fine, but we were too late for the train. We had a jolly day in the town instead; some of us went out to the Cinnamon Gardens in a bullock cart, but the more staid members of the party preferred a carriage.

We went out to Mt. Lavinia, where we breakfasted and made some purchases; moonstones, sapphires, silk, and cat's eyes being the principal things they have on view. A visit to Colombo must include a ride in a rickshaw, which is very enjoyable, the Cingalese trotting along at the rate of six miles an hour.

The passage down the Indian Ocean was very pleasant; one usually expects a tossing up going around the Lemoin, but we were favored with most calm weather. The good "Fring Regent" dropped anchor at Largs on Sunday, December 7th, being exactly six weeks out; and having made our adieux to the Captain, we wended our way home, much delighted with our six months' pleasuring.

"Tommy Toddler's Dream."

I had a fearful dream one night—
I dreamt I was a man.
My face was an awful sight,
Because a beard of tan
Did cover up my cheeks so white,
And down my chin it ran.

I wore a shiny beaver hat,
Just like my father wears;
I had a great big silk cravat,
And, oh, such lots of cares.
So heavy were my troubles that
I'd two or three gray hairs.

The queerest thing about it, though,
I'd still my toddling walk,
No matter where I'd wish to go,
My feet my step would balk;
And when I'd try to speak, d'you know,
I spoke a baby-talk!

Then everybody laughed at me,
And I—I up and cried;
And then their horrid mean old glee
Made me so horrified
I rushed up in the nursery
And locked myself inside.

I slammed the door—"twas made of oak—
With all my might and main;
So hard I slammed it that it broke
A part of it in twain,
And then I howled till I awoke
And changed to me again.

That's why now days I always cry
As loudly as I can,
Why tears flow from my great blue eyes
Like gravy from a pan,
When anybody says that I
'M a pretty little man!

THE QUIET HOUR.

Through Death to Life.

Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime,
By humble growth of an hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks into a thousand flowers;
This floral queen, in its blooming seen,
Is the pride of the tropical bowers.
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and it blooming dies.

Have you further heard of this Aloe plant,
That grows in the sunny clime,
How every one of its thousand flowers,
As they drop in the blooming time,
Is an infant plant that fastens its roots
In the place where it falls on the ground;
And fast as they drop from the dying stem,
Grow lively and lovely around!
By dying it liveth a thousand-fold
In the young that spring from the death of the old.

Have you heard the tale of the Pelican,
The Arabs' Gimel el Bahr,
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live lonely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender young,
And cares and toils for their good?
It brings them water from fountains afar,
And fishes the seas for their food.
In famine it gives them—what love can devise!
The blood of its bosom, and, feeding them, dies.

You have heard these tales: shall I tell you one,
A greater and better than all?
Have you heard of Him, whom the heavens adore,
Before whom the hosts of them fall?
How he left the choir and anthems above,
For earth, in its wallings and woes,
To suffer the shame and the pain of the Cross,
And die for the life of His foes?
O Prince of the noble! O Sufferer divine!
What sorrow and sacrifice equal to thine!

Have you heard of this tale—the best of them all—
The tale of the Holy and True;
He died, but His life, in untold souls,
Lives on in the world anew.
His seed prevails, and is filling the earth
As the stars fill the skies above;
He taught us to yield up the love of life,
For the sake of the life of love.
His death is our life, His loss is our gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

Now hear these tales, ye weary and worn,
Who for others do give up your all;
Our Saviour hath told you, the seed that would grow,
Into earth's dark bosom must fall—
Must pass from the view, and die away,
And then will the fruit appear:
The grain that seems lost in the earth below,
Will return many fold in the ear.
By death comes life, by loss comes gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

—Henry Harbaugh.

"The Measure of the Cross."

There stands the Cross, teaching us by its very shape, as it points upwards and downwards and to either side, "what is the breadth and length and depth and height" of the "love of Christ which passeth knowledge." And there hangs the Redeemer, stretching wide His holy Arms, as though to gather the whole world in His all-embracing love. Christ upon the Cross stands forth as the all-comprehensive symbol of Christianity. The hands are nailed to the wood. The feet are pierced. The side is rent asunder. Every power of the body is restrained; all except the soul within, and that which makes up the thinking, feeling man. These are free; but it is that they may be more keenly aware of the great restraint of the Cross; that they may note the hands which move not, and the feet which are pierced. All is a symbol of what Christianity must effect in every life, for it is only through such death, experienced in the believer's own life, that he can truly live. Man must be crucified with Christ in order to live with Him. Until his own will is really dead, he cannot really live. What is known as individual freedom is no part of true Christianity. "Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price;" hence, man is not at liberty to use body, soul or spirit for his own pleasure or for his own ends. He is to "crucify the flesh," and hold all under subjection to that higher law which is revealed in Christ. Then does man indeed truly live. The hands and feet may stand for the symbol of all personal energy and human intelligence. Great is the temptation to use their powers for purely selfish ends. But let the nails of the Cross pierce through such hands and feet, and restrain them from selfish movement. Let the higher life of self-sacrifice be daily practiced; then we may, in some faint degree, follow the example of Christ upon His Cross, and follow Him through the gate which we call *Death*, but which is only the beautiful portal leading to *Life*.

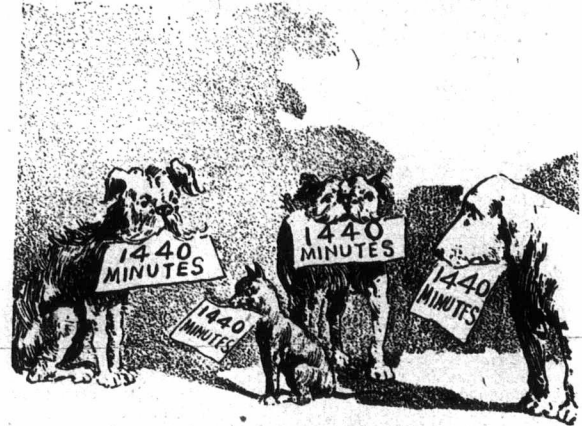
The Bright Side.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them;
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to hunt for a star,
Than the spots of the sun abiding.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whims to the letter;
Something must go wrong your whole life long,
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle;
The wiser man shapes himself into God's plan
As the water shapes into a vessel.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A "Proverb-Hunt" will now begin this column. A prize is offered for correct solutions of the first three pictures. Only children of subscribers may compete, and competitors must be under sixteen years of age. Answers should be sent in for each group, e. g., 1-3, 4-6, 7-9, etc. A prize is offered for each group of three pictures, and a better one at the end of the year for the largest number of correct answers. Letters marked "Proverb-Hunt" will not be opened until ten days after the third picture of each group is issued. The first letter opened, containing correct answers, will be prize winner; all others will receive honorable mention. Address your letters to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont., and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB—NO. 12.

Three MSS. have been sent in already for the historical competition, but one of the writers has overlooked the fact that the prize is offered for the best account of the death of a Christian martyr before the year 305 A. D., and dates hers 1792. Will "Lila" please send me her full name and address, as I am not quite sure of it?

One of my young "paper relatives" writes:—"I just think the ADVOCATE is grand—the Children's Corner is the best." Possibly your parents will not agree with you, Lizzie; but I don't think the old folks grudge us our little "Corner," do you?

G. B. Rothwell writes:—"Many thanks for the book you so kindly sent me. I anticipate great fun reading it. I intend to try all the Proverbs." I hope you will always be as successful as you have been so far, George—is that your name? You and John Sheehan still run "neck-and-neck"—isn't that the correct racing language? I ask the boys, of course. We of the weaker sex are not supposed to know anything about such things.

There are now 13 boys and 17 girls competing in the Proverb-Hunt. Add those two figures together, you clever children who talk so learnedly about "mathematics" and "problems"—*are* used to say "arithmetic" and "sums," but that was long ago, and, of course, we were very ignorant—add them up—quickly, now! Don't you think our "Corner" is getting quite crowded? Still, it is elastic—like a bobsleigh—and there is always room for one more. I particularly want to hear from you. I speak now especially to the young person who is reading this paper; no names mentioned, of course—that would be too personal. Letters from old friends and from you, the "young person" mentioned above, will always be welcomed by—
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Little Things.

It was only a little thing for Nell
To brighten the kitchen fire,
To spread the cloth, to draw the tea,
As her mother might desire—
A little thing; but her mother smiled,
And banished all her care.
And a day that was sad
Closed bright and glad,
With a song of praise and prayer.

'Twas only a little thing to do,
For a sturdy lad like Ned,
To groom the horse, to milk the cow,
And bring the wood from the shed;
But his father was glad to find at night
The chores were all well done.
"I am thankful," said he,
"As I can be,
For the gift of such a son."

Only small things, but they brighten life
Or shadow it with care;
But little things, yet they mould a life
For joy or sad despair;
But little things, yet life's best prize,
The reward which labor brings,
Comes to him who uses,
And not abuses,
The power of little things.

A Brave Christian Soldier.

At the close of the first day's fight at Fredericksburg, America (on December 13th, 1862), hundreds of wounded were left dying on the field. Their agonizing cries went up for "Water! water!" but none could help them, and the roar of the guns mocked their distress. Many who heard the poor soldiers' piteous appeals felt the pangs of human compassion, but stifled them under necessity. But at length one brave fellow behind the stone rampart, where the Southern forces lay, gave way to his sympathy, and rose superior to the love of life. He was a sergeant in a South Carolina regiment, and his name was Richard Kirkland. In the afternoon he hurried to General Kershaw's headquarters, and finding the commanding officer, said to him, excitedly:

"General, I can't stand this any longer!"
"What's the matter, sergeant?" asked the general.
"Those poor souls out there have been praying and crying all night and all day, and it's more than

I can bear.
them water.
"But do
soon as you
shot?"

"Yes, sir,
fort to those
the risk. If
The gener
with emotion
death; but I
as yours. F
fect you. G
Furnished
sergeant im
applied him
Wondering
est sufferer,
cooling cup
service of lo
lines underst
gray, and no
its rage in a

Execution
Quee
The follo
ration of the
with the la
tragedy, and
of the strik
Gilbert h
trated—
On Tuesd
ruary, 1887,
and Shrewst
Sheriff of
and their at
Fotheringay
the warrant
Beale, the c
Council, had
executioner,
suit of black
settled with
one of Mary
liminary ar
execution.
arrived and
ence, Mary
was retiring
name of G
bowing her
herself, whe
been read,
welcome, an
Him that th
ter suffering
not think t
would ever
my death;
done." . . .
answer to h
death was
following n
o'clock, she
might be p
her to make
for her serv
the offices o
this was ref
request that
to see her
though he w
Having the
of the little
and clothes
she wrote t
him to recom
and portion
considered h
condition, d
pray with h
that in this
was permit
her confessio
absolution.
letter to the
clarifying h
mending her
care, occup
and then, h
she desired t
of the penit
this she lay
ants, who st
that, though
settled in th
move as if i
and then pas
At six o
told her ladi
bade them d
will to them,
them, and to
and giving h
then repaired
knelt down
prayer. Ab
the oratory.
one hand an
Proceeding
great hall, s
and Kent, t
divers Knigh

I can bear. I ask your permission to go and give them water."

"But do you know," said the general, "that as soon as you show yourself to the enemy you will be shot?"

"Yes, sir, I know it; but to carry a little comfort to those poor fellows dying I'm willing to run the risk. If you say I may, I'll try it."

The general hesitated a moment, but finally said, with emotion: "Kirkland, it's sending you to your death; but I can oppose nothing to such a motive as yours. For the sake of it I hope God will protect you. Go!"

Furnished with a supply of water, the brave sergeant immediately stepped over the wall and applied himself to his work of Christ-like mercy. Wondering eyes looked on as he knelt by the nearest sufferer, and, tenderly raising his head, held the cooling cup to his parched lips. Before his first service of love was finished every one in the Union lines understood the mission of the noble soldier in gray, and not a man fired a shot. Hatred forbore its rage in a tribute to a deed of pity.

Execution of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

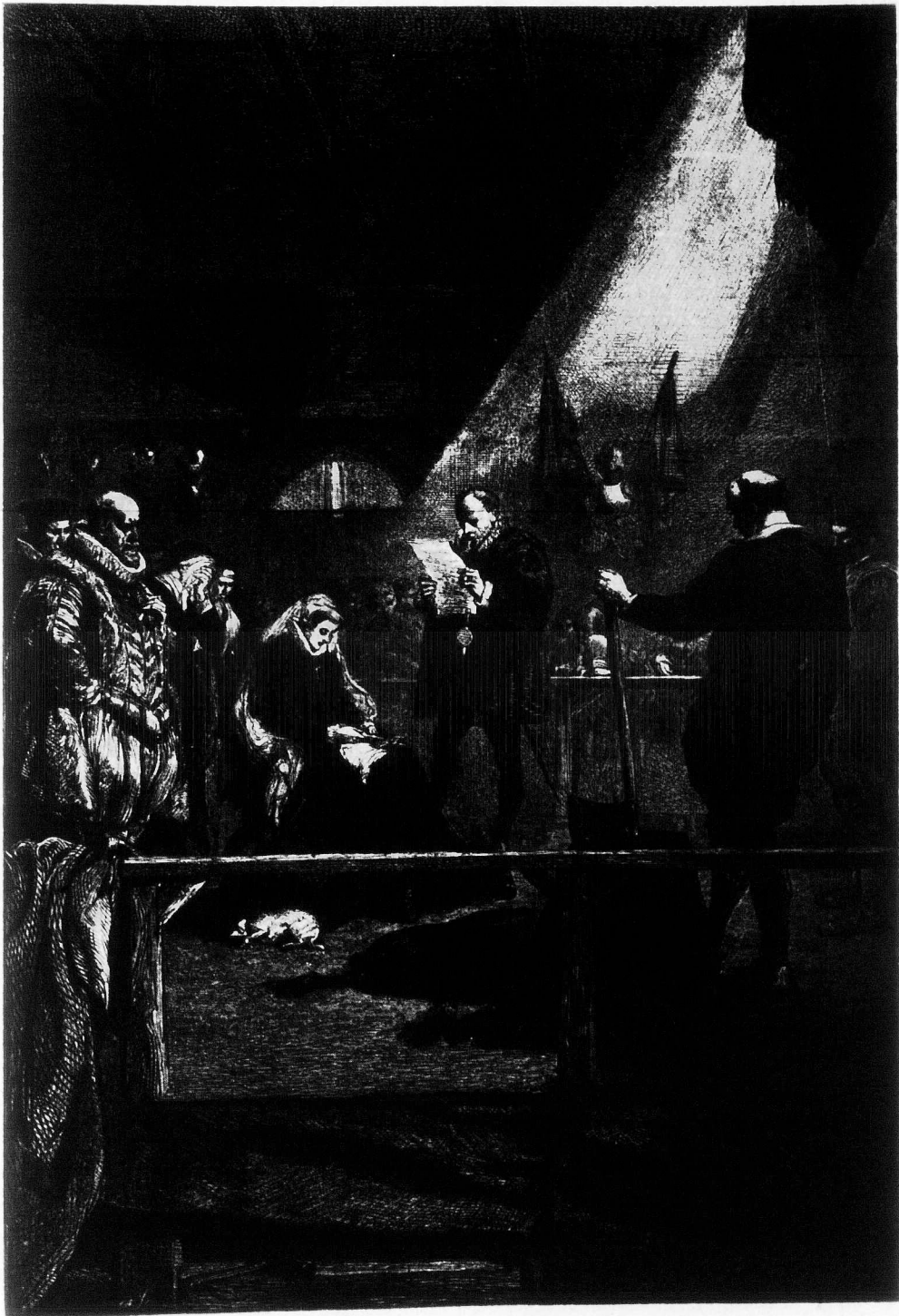
The following is a brief narration of the incidents connected with the last act of this Royal tragedy, and more particularly of the striking scene which Mr. Gilbert has so happily illustrated.

On Tuesday, the 7th of February, 1587, the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, with the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, and their attendants, arrived at Fotheringay Castle to execute the warrant for Mary's death. Beale, the clerk of Elizabeth's Council, had brought down the executioner, clad in a complete suit of black, on the 5th, and had settled with Sir Amias Paulet, one of Mary's keepers, the preliminary arrangements for her execution. When the Earls arrived and demanded an audience, Mary, being indisposed, was retiring to bed. "In the name of God," she exclaimed, bowing her head and crossing herself, when the warrant had been read, "these tidings are welcome, and I bless and praise Him that the end of all my bitter sufferings is at hand! I did not think the Queen my sister would ever have consented to my death; but God's will be done." . . . Being told, in answer to her question, that her death was appointed for the following morning at eight o'clock, she asked that the time might be prolonged to enable her to make her will, to provide for her servants, and to perform the offices of her religion. But this was refused, as also was her request that she might be allowed to see her Almoner, De Preau, though he was within the castle. Having then made a disposition of the little money and trinkets and clothes which she possessed, she wrote to De Preau, asking him to recommend such prayers and portions of Scripture as he considered best adapted to her condition, desiring him also to pray with her during the night, that in this way, as no other was permitted, she might make her confession to him and receive absolution. Her will, and a letter to the King of France declaring her innocence and recommending her servants to his care, occupied her till two in the morning; and then, her attendants having washed her feet, she desired that the gospel relating the conversion of the penitent thief might be read to her. After this she lay down, but not to sleep, for her attendants, who stood weeping around her, had observed that, though her eyes were closed and her features settled in the repose of sleep, her lips continued to move as if in prayer, and that a smile every now and then passed over her countenance.

At six o'clock she assembled her household, told her ladies she had but two hours to live, and bade them dress her as for a festival. She read her will to them, distributed her clothes and money among them, and took leave of them, kissing the women, and giving her hand to be kissed by the men. She then repaired with them to her oratory, where they knelt down behind her and spent some time in prayer. About eight o'clock the Sheriff entered the oratory, and Mary arose, taking her crucifix in one hand and carrying her prayer-book in the other. Proceeding with the Sheriff to an entry next to the great hall, she was met by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent, the two governors of her person, and divers Knights and gentlemen.

A scaffold had been erected in the midst of the great hall of the castle, in which, in the previous October, her trial, so to call it, had taken place. At seven o'clock the doors of the hall had been thrown open, and there were now assembled therein the gentlemen of the county who had been summoned by the Sheriff, though for what object they were not apprised, and Paulet's guard—in all nearly two hundred spectators. Preceded by the Sheriff, supported by two of Paulet's gentlemen, and accompanied by the Lords, Knights, and gentlemen by whom she had been met in the entry, Mary now proceeded to the hall, and willingly stepped up to the scaffold which was prepared for her. The stool being brought to her, she sat down, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent on her right hand, the Sheriff standing on her left; before her stood her executioners, and round about the rails the Knights, gentlemen, and others. Neither the gaze of the spectators as she entered the hall nor the sight of the terrible preparations for her death disturbed the serenity and majesty of her demeanor. As she mounted the scaffold Paulet offered her his arm. "I thank you, Sir," she said; "it is the last

She then began to prepare herself for the block. Her executioners, kneeling before her, desired her to forgive them her death. "I forgive you," she answered, "with all my heart; for now I hope you shall make an end of all my troubles." She then suffered them, with her two women, to disrobe her, observing, with a smile, "that she never had such grooms to make her unready, and that she never put off her clothes before such a company." Bereft of her outer garments, she remained in her petticoat of crimson velvet, and camisole, which laced behind, and covered her arms with a pair of crimson velvet sleeves. One act more was necessary to complete her preparations. She had given her woman, Jane Kennedy, a gold-bordered handkerchief to bind her eyes. With this Kennedy placed a *corpus Christi* cloth, folded it cornerwise, and tied it over the face of her mistress. Then both women descended from the scaffold, and the Queen, kneeling down upon the cushion "without any token or feare of death," said aloud the psalm in Latin, "In te Domine speravi, non confundar in aeternum." Here, groping for the block, she laid her head down quietly, and, stretching out her arms, she cried, "In manus tuas, Domine," &c. The Earl of Shrewsbury, as Earl Marshal, then gave the signal by raising his baton; but the executioner was so unnerved by the sobs and groans of the spectators that he trembled, missed his aim, and inflicted a frightful wound in the lower part of the skull. At this awful moment the Queen remained motionless; but when, after the third blow, the head was severed from the body, and the executioner held it up, the muscles of the face were so contorted that the features were no longer recognizable.



EXECUTION OF MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

trouble I shall give you, and the most acceptable service you have ever rendered me."

The warrant was now read, and Mary, addressing the assembly, protested that she was a Sovereign Princess, not amenable to the laws of England, but about to suffer by injustice and violence. She declared that she had never compassed nor consented to the death of the Queen of England; that after her death, many things then buried in darkness would come to light, but that she pardoned her enemies with all her heart. On the previous day she had asked to have the service of her Almoner; the Earl of Kent had refused this favor, but offered those of the Dean of Peterborough. She now repeated her request with no better success. The Dean of Peterborough, however, whose services she had the day before declined, was resolved that she should have them with or against her will. Placing himself opposite to her, he launched into a bitter polemical composition of his own, strikingly illustrative, considering the occasion, of the asperity of religious feeling in that age. During his discourse the Queen commenced, with tears, to pray in Latin, and, at the end, she fell upon her knees and prayed in English.

"Forgettin'."

The night when last I saw my lad,
His eyes were bright an' wet;
He took my two hands in his own,
"Tis well," says he, "we're met.
Ashore machree! the likes o' me
I bid ye now forget."

Ah! sure the same's a triffin' thing,
Tis more I'd do for him!
I mind the night I promised, well,
Away on Ballindim,
An' every little while or two
I thry forgettin' Jim.

It shouldn't take that long to do,
An' him not very tall,
Tis quare the way I'll hear him spake,
A boy that's out o' call;
An' whiles I'll see him stand as plain
As e'er a six-foot wall.

Och, never fear, my jewel!
I'd forget ye now, this minute,
If I only had a notion
O' the way I should begin it;
But, first an' last, it isn't known
The heap o' trouble's in it.

Myself began the night ye went,
An' hasn't done it yet,
I'm nearly fit to give it up,
For where's the use to fret?
An' the memory's fairly spoilt on me
With mindin' to forget!
MOIRA O'NEILL.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Library Table.

No less than seven colored plates appear in the current number of *L'Art de la Mode* in addition to the seventy-five other original illustrations. A series of articles especially interesting to dressmakers is begun, making it a most desirable acquisition to any house whose inmates want to know what to wear and how to make fashionable costumes.

Massey's Magazine for March contains a most interesting article by Professor Coleman, of Toronto University, on the Significance of Low Water Levels, explaining the causes for the fluctuations of the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. The Cathode Rays receive their fair share of attention from J. C. McLennan. A panegyric on Lord Leighton, a dissertation on "Curling," and two pathetic little stories by Canadian writers are well worthy of notice. We must not omit to mention "University Life at Cambridge," and "The Encouragement of the Fine Arts, and the Embellishment of Canadian Cities," by Hamilton MacCarthy, both of which tend to make the current number of *Massey's* the success that it is.

Good Housekeeping is always a most welcome visitor, with its numerous recipes, aids to domestic economy, and hints as to the fulfilling of the requirements of social life. In the March number, specially deserving of notice are: "Domestic Economy," "Fitness and Unfitness in Dress," and "Everyday Etiquette." M. M.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—
Although March is included in the list of spring months, spring itself seems as far away as it did when I prated to you about it a month ago.

Have any of you ever tried taking off a branch of apple, pear, lilac, or any other flowering tree, and putting it in a jar of water and keeping it in a rather warm room?

Your affectionate—
UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

1-CHARADE.
I took a trip the other day,
And that was not the worst,
For for that trip I had to pay,
As it was on a FIRST.

A. P. HAMPTON.

2-METAGRAM.
We were seated 'round the table;
In the yard we heard a one;
Outside all was two. The stable
Boy came in and seized the gun.



3-ILLUSTRATED REBUS.



4-CHARADE (partly phonetic).
Many were FIRST that stormy night,
Yet none were lost at sea,
For the hatches were fastened snug and tight,
And the Captain, SECOND sailor was he.

LILY DAY.

5-CHARADE.
Dear Uncle Tom—excuse me FIRST
Intruding on your space.
The Dom once more I'd like to join,
If you'll LAST me a place.

I fear I don't deserve it now,
For being away so long,
But I hope you will admit me,
And COMPLETE me FIRST my wrong.

Answers to March 2nd Puzzles.
1.—Surname.
2.—A to H—Arone.

SOLVERS.
Clara Robinson, Maggie Kastner, T. W. Banks, Charlie S. Edwards.

Other People's Convenience.
We ought to think of other people's convenience more than some of us do. The home is the place where this thoughtfulness ought to begin and be cultivated.

A. B. HOLBERT
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Shires, Clydes, Percheron, Royal Belgian, Carman Coach, French Coach, Hackney, Cleveland Bay, Yorkshire Coach, and Thoroughbred Stallions and Mares, and Shetland Ponies for sale.

SECOND ANNUAL
Canadian Horse Show
UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF
The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association AND The Country and Hunt Club of Toronto.

HILLHURST HACKNEYS
AT AUCTION!
TORONTO HORSE SHOW SALE,
APRIL 18TH.
Two Danegelt stallions (3 and 4 years), out of Champion Princess Dagmar.

STOCK GOSSIP.
Jas. H. Shaw, Simcoe, Ont., makes a rare offering of Berkshire and Chester White swine in this issue. Read and then take prompt advantage of it.

THE Wall Paper King OF CANADA.
IF YOU THINK OF PAPERING
a Residence, Church, Office, Lodge Room, Public Hall, Hotel or Store
WRITE A POSTAL TO
C. B. Scantlebury, Belleville, Ont.

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

Belvoir Stock Farm
SPECIAL OFFERING FOR APRIL.
Shorthorn Yearling Bull
Jersey Yearling Bull
Butler County Dent Corn
Richard Gibson, DELAWARE, ONT.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND A FEW CHOICE Heifers
(got by the grand young sire Abbotsford—19446—) for sale at hard times prices. Drop a card for particulars to
H. & W. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Exeter Stn., G. T. R., 1/2 mile. 23-1-f-om

James I. Davidson & Sons
3-a-o BALSAM, ONT.
THOS. PUGH & SONS,
Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep of No. 1 quality. Young stock for sale at moderate prices.

James I. Davidson & Sons
3-a-o BALSAM, ONT.
THOS. PUGH & SONS,
Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep of No. 1 quality. Young stock for sale at moderate prices.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE
F. BIRDSALL & SON, Birdsall, Ont.
Would like to exchange Chester White boar "UNCLE GEORGE" —386— (bred by H. George & Sons), two years old, and quiet, for one EQUALLY AS GOOD. 11-1-y-o

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Crescent, Seedling and Michael's.
Early; price moderate. J. E. JOB, Freeman, Ont.

Spring Work Will Pay

A HIGH CLASS BICYCLE.



THE HYSLOP REGENT NO. 1.
(Designed for road use.)

Manufactured by HYSLOP, SON & McBURNEY, Toronto.

Latest model frame; highest grade English weldless steel tubing of large diameter; steel connections; re-inforced at each joint; 28-inch wheels; barrel hubs; wood rims; best quality swaged tangent hubs, tied at crossing; dust-proof bearings; detachable front and rear sprockets; square cranks, 6 1/2 inch throw; tread, 5 inches; L seat-post; Perry's block chain; rat-trap or combination rubber pedals; Brook's or Hunt's saddle; New York tires, unless otherwise specified. Height of frame, 22, 23, 24 or 25 inches; wheel base, 43 1/2 inches; gear, 64, 68 or 72. Weight, 24 to 25 lbs. Finish—Black enamel, highly polished; nickeled spokes and fittings. Price, \$35.00.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

150 new subscribers to the ADVOCATE at \$1 each; or, 100 new subscribers at \$1 each and \$25 cash; or, 50 new subscribers at \$1 each and \$50 cash.

"Window and Parlor Gardening." A beautiful little work of 164 pages, embellished with over fifty illustrations. Note the list of contents:—

PART I.—PROPAGATION AND CARE OF HOUSE-PLANTS.

The Plant—Appliances—Soils and Manures—Propagation—Potting—Forcing—Watering—Cleaning—Special Windows and Terrariums—Frames and Pits—Light—Temperature and Moisture—Insects and Diseases—Decorations—Baskets, Vases, and Window-Boxes—The Veranda and How to Adorn It.

We can furnish a copy to any one sending us the names of three new subscribers, accompanied by \$3.00.

PART II.—THE SELECTION OF HOUSE-PLANTS.

On Plant Names—Roses, Carnations, and Chrysanthemums—Popular Florist Flowers—Cacti—Other Succulents—The Lily and Amaryllis Families—Orchids—The Calla Family—The Pine-Apple Family—Palms, Dracaenas, Screw-Pines, and Sago-Palms—Ferns and Mosses—Miscellaneous Flowering Plants—Miscellaneous Foliage Plants—Climbing and Trailing Plants—Plants with Ornamental Fruit—Bulbs and Hardy Plants for Forcing.

The Book on Silage. How to build, fill, and feed from a Silo. See contents in previous issues. Supt. Bedford, of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, pronounces it "right up to date, and very practical." Mr. Bedford has had several years' actual experience with ensilage.

To secure a copy, paper bound, send us one new subscription and \$1.00; or, for two new subscriptions and \$2.00, a copy well bound in cloth. Price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Beautiful Rings. For children, misses, ladies; also solid gold keepers. Cash prices from \$1.25 to \$6.50.

For obtaining from two to ten new subscribers. Everybody delighted with them. For particulars, see previous issues of the ADVOCATE.

BEGIN YOUR CANVASS TO-DAY, AND SECURE SOME OF THE ABOVE USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

Closing Words.—Any of the above premiums, except animals, will be sent by mail or express, as most convenient, charges prepaid by us. New subscribers may yet be got in every neighborhood to America's best Agricultural Paper, "The Farmer's Advocate."

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, FREE SAMPLE COPIES, ETC., APPLY AT ONCE.

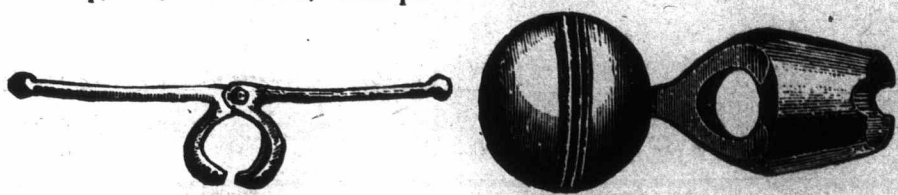
THE WM. WELD COMPANY (LTD.), London, Ont., Canada.

"Canada's Glory." The new Premium Picture on which our artists were engaged for six months is now completed. A beautiful engraving representing eleven of the grandest light horses in Canada. Should adorn the drawing-room of every lover of the horse. Is a life-like and popular work of art, unequalled in live stock portraiture. Any subscriber may secure a copy by sending us one new paid-up subscription to the "Advocate." Cash price, 50c. Copies of "Canada's Pride" or "Canada's Columbian Victors" may still be obtained by sending us the name of one new yearly subscriber for each. Price, 25 cents.

Saccharometer for Maple Syrup makers. Secures proper and uniform density. Once tried will never be done without. Easy to use as a Thermometer.

Any subscriber sending us two (2) new subscribers to FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and \$1.00 each, will secure this Maple Syrup Tester. Cash price, 75 cents.

The Horns Must Go. Begin right. Use Haaff's Dehorning Tools for calves a month or six weeks old. Easy, quick, effective, cheap.



GOUGE.

OUT-CUTTER.

One set of these tools will be given any subscriber sending us the names of four new yearly paid-up subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50 per set.

A Reliable Watch. A thoroughly reliable 18 size watch with a Genuine American lever movement. Runs over 30 hours. Plain or ornamental case. Total weight, only 4 1/2 ounces. They are perfect time-keepers. Hundreds of our subscribers have carried them for years.

The watch, with chain and charm, will be given to any subscriber sending us the names of three new yearly paid-up subscribers.

A. J. C. Jersey Bull Calf. Six months old.

For sixty new yearly paid-up subscribers, or thirty new subscribers and \$20 additional cash. Sire, Carlo of Glen Duart 15037; dam, Mina of Arklan 69224. A great opportunity to get a choice animal easy.

Live Stock. To those desiring pure-bred stock of any breed as a subscription prize, we are prepared to supply same on most favorable terms.

To Get the "Advocate" Free.

For sending us the names of three new yearly paid-up subscribers, we will give free, twelve months' subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Shorthorns.

Four Bull Calves of finest Booth breeding. The dams are imp. Lady Ann, daughter and g. daughter Lady Ann, sired by Mr. Booth's renowned Paul Potter; her daughter by a Waraby bull, her g. daughter by Booth bull. The sire of those calves is of finest Polwarth and Waraby blood. Two roans, two red and little white. Price, \$100 each. Also several Heifers. D. ALEXANDER, Brigden, Ont.

A. & D. BROWN, BREEDERS OF Scotch Shorthorns

IONA, ONTARIO. Three very choice young roan bulls, and also a number of good heifers for sale at very reasonable prices; bred from the noted stock bull Warfare (imp.). 21-1-y-o

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

Six young Bulls from 10 to 14 months old; 25 Shropshire Ewes, one, two and three years old, due to lamb in March; 15 ram and 20 ewe lambs. Twenty Berkshire Sows, from 5 to 12 months old, several of them due to farrow in March, April, and May. The above choice stock are all registered, and FOR SALE at GREAT BARGAINS. 15-y-om W.C. Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Have some good show material in Heifer Calves, also some grand Canadian-bred Cows and Heifers for sale. Write for catalogue. N. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. 11-y-om

THE SPRINGBURN HERD OF SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Five good yearling bulls, a few good cows and heifers, bull and heifer calves, all of the choicest breeding and descended from the best Scotch families; can supply a carload. Rock-bottom prices. Correspondence solicited. R. R. LANGASTER, 4-f-om Lancaster, Ontario.

SIMMONS & QUIRIE.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine—Money-making Sorts. The matchless bull, ROYAL SAXON = 10537 = (by Imp. Excelsior), 1st at Toronto, 1894, heads the herd, with BARMPTON M. = 18240 =, 1st, Toronto, 1895, by Barmpton Hero = 324 =, in reserve. Female representatives of the celebrated Mina, Strathallan, Golden Drop and Mysie families. The Berkshires are choice prize-winning stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell. Stock for Sale. C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. 1-1-y-om JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM

Our stock comprises Clydesdales, Ayrshires, and Shropshires. High-class Ayrshires a specialty. We are making a special offering of ten very promising young bulls, and a number of very choice cows and heifers of the heaviest and richest milking strains, any of which will be sold at very moderate prices. We also have Rough-coated Scotch Collies for sale, eligible for registry. 7-y-om WHITESIDE BROS., INNERKIP, ONT.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM,

Founded in 1855 by the late Wm. Douglas, has for sale a number of grand young Shorthorns, of both sexes; also the old stock bull, Baron Evenlode = 16705 =. Prices to suit the times. Write for particulars. Address—JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont. 24-d-om

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS,

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT., Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Young Bulls, Heifers, and other young stock for sale at lowest living prices. 11-1-y-om

Arthur Johnston



SHORT-LEGGED, DEEP-BODIED, THICK-SET YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

ALSO A VERY CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS.

We are breeding registered BERKSHIRES of the best English strains. Shorthorns or Berkshires shipped to order. Send for our 1895 catalogue.

GREENWOOD P. O. AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Claremont Stn. C.P.R. or Pickering Stn. G.T.R. Parties met on shortest notice at either station. 5-1-y-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE! TWO EXTRA GOOD BULLS OF GILT EDGE BREEDING. Both red. Calved December, 1894. Will make show bulls. E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helen's, Ont. Lucknow Station, G.T.R., 3 miles from farm. 13-1-y-om

Choice Shorthorn

COWS, HEIFERS, and HEIFER CALVES of good milking strain, for sale at very moderate prices. Also BERKSHIRE Pigs, of October and January litters; both sex. Wm. Rivers, 13-1-y-om Springhill Farm, WALKERTON, ONT.

Glenburn Stock Farm.

Three young Shorthorn bulls and several Berkshire boars and sows for sale at very low figures; also one yearling sow. John Racey, Jr., LENNOXVILLE, QUE. 17-1-y-om

4 GRAND BULLS and 20 HEIFERS

(Sired by the greatest living Cruickshank bull, Sittyton Stamp, and from pure Scotch cows) For Sale. We never offered such good animals at such low prices before. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Two young Shorthorn registered Bulls for sale; color, red; one 24 months old and one 10 1/2 months old. First-class animals; principally Both blood. Prices reasonable. Reg. Oxford-Down Sheep of both sexes always for sale. The oldest established flock in Canada! HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL P.O., ONT. Telephone and Railway, Arkell. Telegraph and R. R. Stn, Guelph. 9-1-y-om

For Sale. Shorthorns

A fine 18-months old Bull; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Fifty acres of land, good houses and outbuildings, 425 apple trees, 500 pear trees and other fruit. Possession immediately. Apply to C. G. Davis, FREEMAN P. O., ONTARIO. 17-1-y-om

HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Several Heifers, got by the Golden Drop bull, Golden Nugget—17548—, by imported General Booth, and from A1 dairy cows. WILLIAM GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont. 13-y-om

CRAIGIEBURN Stock Farm.

BETHESDA P. O. G. A. BRODIE, breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. A few good young bulls for sale. Write me for prices and particulars. All orders and correspondence promptly attended to. Mention ADVOCATE. 21-1-y-om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.

We have for sale now, one very handsome young bull and a few choice heifers, all of the best breeding. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ontario. 9-1-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

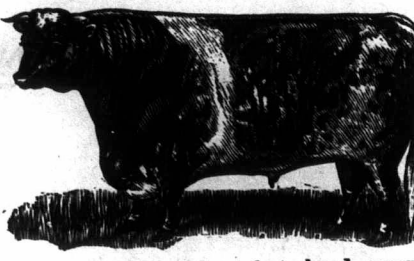
On account of scarcity of feed I will make very low prices on several fine heifers, some of them prize winners and bred to the great bulls Netherland Consul and Sir Pietertje Josephine Mechthilde. Remember that at the last Toronto Industrial I won every first on heifers and both silver medals, in hot competition and under the expert judgment of Mr. C. R. Payne, of New York. G. W. CLEMENS, St. George, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE!

Four good two-year-olds, four yearlings, and a few good bull calves. The above stock are descended from imported cows, and will be sold at a bargain. Write for prices. 5-1-y-om JNO. McCULLOUGH, Deseronto, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FOR SALE—A few good young Bulls and Heifers of choicest breeding, being from imp. Cows from the famous herd of B. B. Lord & Son, N. Y., or directly descended therefrom. Address JNO. TREMAIN, Forest, Ont. 3-1-y-om

Dispersion Sale



April 15, '96 AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

OF THE Valley Home Herd OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Our entire herd of Shorthorns, consisting of about forty head, comprising such well-known Scotch families as: Nonpareils, Minas, Cecilians, Jills, Clarets, and Bessies, topped out with the best imported Cruickshank and Campbell bulls. Among the lot are some of the best show animals offered at public sale for a number of years, as well as cows that have proved themselves heavy milkers. The heifers are a choice lot, sired by such imported bulls as British Statesman, Tofthills, and Village Boy 6th. In all 10 bulls will be offered, among which is the imported British Statesman, who is a first-class show bull in any country and is bred from one of the best milking strains in Scotland. For further information see catalogue, which will be sent on application. S. J. PEARSON & SON, JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, BRAMPTON, ONT. 5-c-om MEADOWVALE, ONT.

ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

A CHOICE assortment of the following pure-bred stock always on hand: Ayrshire and Guernsey Cattle of the choicest breeding and most fashionable type and color. High-class Improved Large Yorkshires of all ages, "Sanders Spencer stock." Shropshires of the finest quality. Our breeding stock has been selected, at great cost, from the choicest herds and flocks of both England and Canada, and have been very successful winners in all leading show rings. Young stock supplied, either individually or in car lots, at the lowest prices. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor. T. D. McCALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que. 9-y-om

A Great Bargain

IN THE REALLY HIGH CLASS Holstein-Friesians! I now offer for sale every animal in my herd, than which there are none better in America, at prices to suit the hard times. The herd consists of mature cows with large milk and butter records, and their descendants; heifers in calf, others ready to breed, and heifer calves; bulls fit for service. Also several very choice bull calves; if taken at once will go at \$12. Write for particulars and breeding to H. BOLLERT, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Cassel, Ont.

Alex. Hume & Co., Importers and Breeders of

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. Why not buy a BULL CALF a month old? We have them—good ones. Also BULLS from 6 to 18 months old, to suit anyone. Then buy HEIFER CALVES from well-bred, deep-milking grade cows, and start a first-class dairy herd cheap. Orders booked for pigs. SEE STOCK NOTES. Telephone and Station—Hoard's, G.T.R. Burnbrae P.O. 5-1-y-om

BARGAINS FOR NEXT 30 DAYS!

Ayrshire bulls and heifer calves, Holstein bulls and heifers, at \$12 each, crated and put on board cars, and registered in purchaser's name if taken before two weeks old. Am forced to sell at low price as my prospects for hay crop next season are poor. Visitors welcome; correspondence solicited. ALEXANDER WOOLLEY, Box 148, Springfield, Ont. Putnam Sta., C.P.R.; Aylmer Sta., G.T.R.; Springfield, M.C.R.

HOLSTEINS!

WE now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best). A. & G. RICE, Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSSING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

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

Springbrook Stock Farm—FRIESIAN CATTLE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

A very select lot of young bulls ready for service. Tamworths of all ages. Write or visit A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Ont. 7-1-y-om

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

The bull TOM BROWN and the heifer White Floss, winners of sweepstakes at World's Fair, were bred from this herd. Young stock for sale. Also Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 5-1-y-om

DAVID BENNING, Glenhurst Farm, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.



HAVE NOW 3 Young Ayrshire Bulls, ON HAND

1, 2 and 3 years old, respectively; all prize-winners; the 3-year-old having won 1st at leading exhibitions. Write: 19-y-om MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick, Que.

WM. WYLIE, 228 Bleury St., MONTREAL, or Howick, P.Q.

Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock always for sale; bred from the choicest strains procurable. Breeding stock selected from the most fashionable strains and prize-winning stock of the day. Farm located at Howick, Que. 5-1-y-om

Maple Cliff Stock Dairy Farm

Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Swine. FOR SALE—Four Ayrshire bulls of different ages, sons of such noted animals as Nellie Osborne 5358, and Gold King 1882. They are good ones. Write for prices. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. One mile from Ottawa. 6-L-om

Dana's Ear Labels for sheep, cattle, etc.

Stamped with any name or address and consecutive numbers. This is the genuine label, used by all the leading record associations and breeders. Samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. Hamp. 6-L-om

FOR SALE!

HALF THE FAMOUS BELVEDERE HERD OF JERSEYS, owing to most of my farm being sold. Not a Culling Out; but purchasers given their choice at Lowest Prices I ever offered. For many years I have taken everywhere

FIRST HERD PRIZE,

and some of these animals, with their descendants, are for sale. There is seldom such an opportunity to get together a superb Dairy Herd, that will also SWEEP THE SHOW RINGS.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

"Dairying for Profit," By Mrs. E. M. Jones. Best book ever written. 50 cents by mail. ROBT. BROWN, Box 107, Brockville, Ont., Can. 17-y-om

JERSEYS FOR SALE—Young Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves and Bull Calves, richly bred, best testing strains, and good color.

Also first-class Berkshire Boars and Sows, bred straight from imported stock. Come and see or write for prices. J. C. SNELL, - Snelgrove P.O., Ont. R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P. R. 8-y-om

MAPLE CITY HERD OF JERSEYS.

For Sale.—Two choice Bulls: Massena's Son 17608, A. J. C. C., whose dam gave 9,000 lbs. 6 ozs. milk in one year and 15 days, yielding 902 lbs. 3 ozs. of butter; also a yearling son of Massena's Son. A few Bronze Turkeys also for sale. 3-1-y-om WM. W. EVERETT, Chatham, Ont.

W. F. BACON, Orillia, - Ontario, - BREEDER OF - CHOICE REGISTERED JERSEYS

Young bulls and heifers of the best blood for sale. Write me for prices and particulars. 19-1-y-om

JERSEYS FOR SALE

At the head of the herd is the grand young St. Lambert bull, Nabob, son of Nell's John Bull. Stock of both sexes and different ages, and of choice breeding, now on hand. JONATHAN CARPENTER, 13-1-y-om WINONA, ONT.

Jersey Sale!

The entire herd of A. J. C. C. H. R. Lee Farm Jerseys. Forty head of reg. bulls, cows, heifers, and calves; same number of high grade cows and heifers. Excellent chance to start a herd cheap, as they must be sold within the next 90 days. Come and see, or write. E. PHELPS BALL, Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. 17-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

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

J. YULL & SONS, MEADOWSIDE FARM, Carleton Place, Ont.

Breeders of high class Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock always for sale, at reasonable prices. Our Ayrshire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada. Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's Hotel, Carleton. 20-y-om

Dominion Prize Ayrshires

We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, 82-y-0 PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

John Newman & Sons, Box 221, Lachine, Que., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle and Carriage Horses.

We have a choice young two-year-old bull and a yearling, bred from imp. cows and from our grand stock bull Glencoe, fit to top any herd; also yearlings, bull calves, and heifers of all ages. Prices to suit the times. Write or call. 15-1-y-om

Ayrshires!

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex No inferior animals. Write for particulars. A. McCallum & Son, Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-0

WM. STEWART & SON, MENIE, ONT.

Breeders of high-class Ayrshire cattle; always young stock of either sex and any age always on hand. Our herd contains a number of Columbian winners. 21-1-y-0

MEAD

ET Breeder of couple of 3 uals, nine of Oak Meadow

Ingle

UP OF

Bu

I

H

17-y-om

WM. J

Eden Mill Stock Farm Choice D Cows, B and Plym Young above, and quality, al I can also load of Cot ling rams the choicest Shipping-

GU

This is t Large, vig rich milk calves for heifers cal

17-y-0

"Best Q

MA

OUR Sh but t We still h home-bred character. Shortho acrotistic Cruicksha you doubt Address

(30 miles ea

To St

L

PAT

SH

AN

For the all Insect Dogs, etc. Wounds, f Remove the Skin, healthy. The Dryden, I read and ed in L "MAPLE

DEAR S "Little's S merely us a wash for destroyer stables ar also an ef Cattle. I farmers ar

Seve Medals ha Fluid Dip large tins Ranchmen ties. Ask you; or w ROBERT W Sole

SHEEP

Americ the larges Hon. John Address c ERING, S

MEADOWBROOK JERSEYS.

EDGAR SILCOX, Shedden, Ont.,
Breeder of high-class St. Lambert Jerseys. A couple of young Bulls for sale, grand individuals, nine and fourteen months old, from Rose of Oak Grove and Edna Hugo, sire Robin of Meadowbrook. 21-1-y-o

A J.C.C. FOR SALE—Bull Calf, solid fawn, eight months; grandson of 100%, who was own brother to sire of Mary Anne of St. Lambert. One Heifer, 10 months, sire Baron Hugo of St. Anne's. Price, \$100 for pair, express prepaid. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm. 17-1-y-o KNOWLTON, P.Q.

Ingleside Herefords.

UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!

Bull Calves

OF THE RIGHT SORT

For Sale.

Address—

H. D. Smith,

INGLESIDE FARM,

17-y-om

Compton, Que.

WM. J. RUDD,

Eden Mills, Fairview Stock Farm, breeder of Choice Devon Cattle, Cotswolds and Suffolk Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, and Plymouth Fowl. Young stock of the above, and of the best quality, always on hand. I can also furnish a carload of Cotswolds, shearing rams and ewes of the choicest quality. Write me for particulars. Shipping—G.T.R. and C.P.R., Guelph 13-1-y-o



GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine yearling bulls and bull calves for sale at farmers' prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address: SYDNEY FISHER,

17-y-o

Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

"Best Quality with Greatest Quantity"

STILL THE MOTTO AT

MAPLE SHADE.

OUR Shropshire lambs are not numerous, but they are of good quality and good size. We still have left also a few strong, smooth, home-bred yearlings of good breeding and character. Our Shorthorn Calves are developing finely, and present the characteristic quality and thick flesh of the typical Cruickshank Shorthorn. Prices moderate; if you doubt it, write and believe.

Address—**JOHN DRYDEN,**

Brooklin.

(30 miles east of Toronto.)

16-2-g-om

To Stockmen & Breeders.

LITTLE'S

PATENT: FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders. JOHN DRYDEN.

Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV-ERRING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 3-1-y-om



CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

NEW BRANDS FOR 1896:

Red Crown and Blue Crown

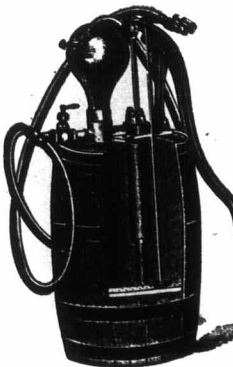
THESE TWINES ARE BEING MANUFACTURED WITH SPECIAL CARE, AND WE GUARANTEE THEM EQUAL TO ANY WE HAVE EVER MADE. BINDER WILL RUN ALL DAY WITHOUT ANY STOPPAGE EXCEPT TO CHANGE BALL.

FARMERS WILL DO WELL TO USE THESE BRANDS FOR 1896.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ENQUIRE FOR PRICES.

7-j-om



Spray Pumps and Nozzles

Don't wait until the trees are in blossom, but order now one of our

"LITTLE GIANT" or "GEM" SPRAYING OUTFITS.

IN HAYING TOOLS, OUR HAYMAKER CARRIER and PATENTED STEEL TRACK are unexcelled. It won't pay you to harvest without them.

Don't forget we are the pioneers in Canada in the manufacture of WINDMILLS and WOOD AND IRON PUMPS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, stating your requirements, and get our prices.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY (Ltd.),

GEM SPRAYING OUTFIT. 367 SPADINA AVE. 10-y-om TORONTO, ONT.

THE BOTTOM'S OUT

of farming in the old ways. Low prices can't be met by harder work,—you've got to change your methods. Raise double the crops on the same land, with less work. Can't be done? It is done! The PLANET JR. Book for 1896 will tell you all about these famous labor-saving Farm Tools, that apply modern business methods to farming. The "Wheel Hoe" alone does six men's work. 20 other tools as good. The book is sent free if you write to S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

GLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

A FEW FIRST-CLASS GLYDES-DALE Stallions, Mares & Fillies for sale. Prices to suit the times. Come and see them, or write for prices.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont, Ontario.

25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 4-1f-om

For Sale Cheap,

That grand Ayrshire "HEATHER JOCK" — 1212 — Stock Bull,

Bred by D. Morton & Son, Hamilton; Sire Royal Chief (Imp.) — 75 — (1647), dam Primrose (Imp.) — 1205 — (5507). This bull has proven a sure stock getter and can be purchased at a bargain if taken at once. Having a number of his progeny at breeding age, we cannot use him. Speak quick if you want a bargain. We have also some choice young York-shire Sows of breeding age from the stock of J. E. Brethour. Correspondence a pleasure.



1-1-y-o

A. & H. FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont.

Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshires



I have now on hand a choice lot of young boars fit for immediate use. Prices very moderate. Orders for spring will receive careful attention. Pigs of the most desirable type and at reasonable prices.

3-y-om J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of young pigs from four weeks to six months old, including boars fit for service and sows ready to mate. Prices to suit times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to



WM. GOODGER & SON, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont. 11-y-o

J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm, OTTAWA,

BREEDER OF GLYDESDALE HORSES, AYRSHIRE CATTLE, and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

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

YORKSHIRE PIGS

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

J. M. HURLEY & SON

Bellefleur, Ont. Box 424

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

My herd won 246 prizes, 10 diplomas, 5 medals; also Prince of Wales prize, and sweepstakes over all breeds since 1888 at the leading fairs in the Dominion. Choice stock of all ages for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Geo. GREEN, Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, SHORTHORN CATTLE, AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A choice lot of Boars of either breed, fit for service, for sale. Young Sows in pig, and a lot of very fine Boars and Sows three months old.

Herd won 65 firsts and 45 second prizes at leading fairs, 1895. Inspection invited. Address, M. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. 8-y-om

ENTERPRISE STOCK FARM.

E. CAVERLEY, Sine P. O., Ont.

Breeder of large English Berkshire and Poland-China Swine. Orders booked for spring pigs from February litters. Can supply pairs not akin. Prices lower than the lowest. 11-1-y-o

D. A. GRAHAM, PARKHILL, ONT.

Importer and breeder of large English Berkshires. I am prepared to book orders for spring pigs. Pairs and trios furnished not akin; dams weighing 300 to 600 lbs.; sires, 400 to 800 lbs. Prices right. FOWLRY.—Choice breeding pens of B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, and Pekin ducks. Eggs in season, 13 for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 15c. each. 21-1-om

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspection invited. Write for prices.

THOMAS WATSON, Springvale, Ont.

Large English Berkshires!

Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, including 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of boar and two sows, boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce. We now have a fine lot of young pigs for sale from two to three months, also boars and sows about five months old. Write for prices. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Snelgrove, Ont. Brampton and Snelgrove Sts. 2-y-om

Elmdale Herd of Tamworths

The first-prize boar under six months at the Western (London, Ont.) and other fairs; fit to head any herd; also September pigs from prize-winning stock.

JOHN C. NICHOL, Hubrey, Ont.

NOTICES.

The Ontario Pump Co., of 369 Spadina Ave., Toronto, offer in this issue spraying pumps. No farmer who has fruit trees or bushes can afford to be without a sprayer. Write this firm at once and get their prices.

We are advised by fruit growers who have used the Ideal Spray Pump that it gives excellent satisfaction, especially with the McGowan Nozzle. This pump is made by the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

Our readers who have been interested in the discussion that has been carried on in the last few issues of the ADVOCATE in regard to Hydraulic Engines will observe, in this issue, a new advertisement of Rife Hydraulic Engine Mfg. Co., 126 Liberty St. New York.

We direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Z. Breed Weeder Co., of Boston, Mass., which appears in another column. This Company sent out a useful circular containing an article on potato growing, by Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts; also, "Weeds and Tillage," by Prof. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College; and "Shallow vs. Deep Cultivation," by Prof. Hunt, of the Ohio Agricultural College. Drop the Company a post card (mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE) and you will be sent a copy free.

HYDRAULIC RAMS.

For several months past, articles have been running through the ADVOCATE discussing the simple, efficient and economical system of raising water by hydraulic rams, which might with advantage be adopted on thousands of farms in America. It can be used for supplying dwellings, factories, villages, stock yards, etc., with running water, and keeps steadily going, day and night, regardless of wind and weather. R. McDougall & Co., of Galt, Ont., the well-known manufacturers, are turning out an excellent ram, the price of which is from \$9 to \$22, according to capacity. We would heartily recommend our readers to write them for information on the subject and other particulars. This firm also make a specialty of Spray Pumps.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged to run a series of four home-seekers' excursions to various points in the West, North-west, and South-west, on the following dates: March 10, April 7 and 21, and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains, and further details, apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

W. P. HUFF, CHATHAM, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF

CHOICE TAMWORTHS

Descended from the stock of John Bell, of Amber, and the Grant & Co's importation. Young stock of No. 1 quality always on hand. Some choice sows now ready to breed. Rock-bottom prices. 21-1-y-o



NORMAN BLAIN,

COLD SPRING FARM, ST. GEORGE, BREEDER OF CHOICE

TAMWORTHS

Young boars fit for service, and sows ready to mate. Orders booked for April and May pigs. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited. 5-1-e-o



BARTON HERD OF TAMWORTHS

Choice stock of all ages and either sex, descended from imp. stock. Pairs and trios not akin. Write for prices. 19-1-y-om

W. T. ELLIOTT, Hamilton Market.

Woodlands Herd

of TAMWORTH SWINE.

Choice young stock from imp. and home-bred stock. Pairs not akin. Write for prices.

H. REVELL, Proprietor, Ingersoll, Ontario.

HERRON & DAFOE, AVON P. O.

Importers and Breeders of

Poland-China, Chester White and Tamworth Swine

Young stock of the above, any age and either sex, imp. and descended from imp. stock, for sale at hard-time prices. All stock registered. Mention ADVOCATE.

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our herd made a clean sweep of all the first prizes (30) at the late Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions. DARKNESS QUALITY, the unbeaten winner at the World's Fair, heads the herd. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

W. H. JONES, 15-y-om

Mount Elgin, Ont.

IMPROVED Farms

FOR SALE in most of the best districts in Manitoba.

Cheaper than ever in the following districts:

Baldur, Belmont, Birtle, Russell, Brandon, Carberry, Deloraine, Emerson, Gladstone, Hamiota, Holland, Treherne, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Morris, McGregor, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Neepawa, Pilot Mound, Plum Coulee, Steinbach, Souris, Virden, Winnipeg, East Winnipeg, Northwest. NO LAND SOLD ON COMMISSION. ALL OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Apply to H. H. BECK, 208 Main St., Winnipeg.

Manitoba!

POPULATION, - - 200,000.

NUMBER OF FARMERS, 25,000.

Look up Its Advantages

BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

CROP OF 1895:

	Area Under Crop.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Total Yield.
WHEAT.....	1,140,276	27.86 bushels.	31,775,088 bushels.
OATS.....	482,668	46.73 "	22,555,733 "
BARLEY.....	153,839	36.66 "	5,645,036 "
FLAX.....	82,668	16.8 "	1,381,664 "

OVER 10,000,000 ACRES IN MANITOBA

— HAVE NEVER BEEN CULTIVATED —

Price of Land from \$2.50 to \$6 per Acre On Easy Terms

Settlers coming to Manitoba should always drop off at WINNIPEG for a few days and secure reliable information about settlements, free homesteads and lands for sale from the heads of Departments located in Winnipeg. For latest information and maps, all free, address

THOMAS GREENWAY, or W. D. SCOTT, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Man. Gov't Immigration Agent, 3-f-o Winnipeg, Manitoba. Toronto, Ontario.

Do You Keep Cows?

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE THE DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR.

- (1) It takes from 10 to 25 per cent. more cream from milk than any other system.
- (2) It makes more butter from the same amount of cream, as it churns more completely and quickly.
- (3) It enables you to make 25c. butter instead of 10c. to 12c. butter.
- (4) It enables eight cows to make as much butter as ten would under the old system.
- (5) It means warm, sweet milk for the calves in place of cold or sour milk.
- (6) It saves from 20 to 50 per cent. of the labor in handling the milk.
- (7) It saves the building of an ice-house.
- (8) It saves the expense of putting up large quantities of ice every year.
- (9) It takes the great burden of caring for the milk from the house.
- (10) It avoids the effect of feeding cold or sour milk to young calves.

The above results can be obtained by the use of either the Davis Hand International or Combination Cream Separator.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. Sole Manufacturers for Canada.

THE JOHN ABELL ENG. & MACH. WORKS CO. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario.

USE Queenston Cement

FOR BUILDING... STABLE, SILO, AND OTHER WALLS, CISTERNS, STABLE FLOORS, HOG TROUGHS, ETC.

Haul your gravel and field stone during the winter, then you can build your structures with very little labor and expense during spring and summer.

Isaac Usher & Son, Cement Manufacturers, Thorold, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—In 1893, I constructed a barn 112 x 44 feet. The walls and half the floor are of Queenston cement, the other half of floor is of Portland cement. I may say that I cannot see but the floor made from Queenston cement is equally as good as that constructed of Portland, which is much more expensive. Yours truly CHAS. BEATTIE.

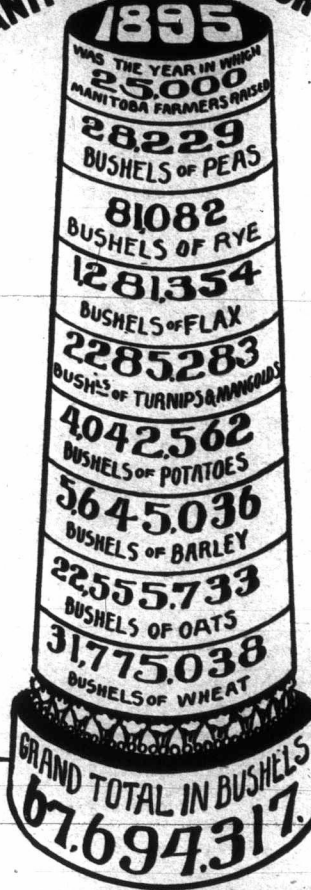
SEND FOR OUR NEW PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS, FREE.

For prices of Cement and other particulars, apply,

ISAAC USHER & SON, Thorold, Ont. 13-y-o

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MANITOBA FARMS FOR SALE



R. J. SHRIMPTON 228 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

SEND FOR LISTS FARMS FOR SALE

12 good, improved 100-acre Farms for sale cheap, in the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, and Perth.

Apply to WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., 5-d-o LONDON, ONT.

CANADA: WILKES

Boars fit for service. Sows of all ages, at lowest prices consistent with the times and quality of stock. Orders for spring pigs taken; trios and pairs not akin. Eggs for hatching: 13 for \$1.00, 30 for \$2.00. Any assortment of the following, except Pekin Ducks (Hallow strain), which are \$1.50 for 11 eggs, 25 eggs for \$3.00. Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish, and Silver-Gray Dorkings. Send for new illustrated catalogue of stock, free. Address, 17-y-om CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont.

ESSEX HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

R. B. McMULLIN, Goldsmith, Ontario, Importer & Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Registered pedigrees furnished. Also eggs for hatching.—B. P. Rock and Black Minorca varieties. 3-1-y-om

THE FARGO HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Are of the choicest quality and breeding. I have young stock for sale from an imp. boar and imp. and home-bred sows, also a few choice sows in farrow to the imp. boar Black Joe. Those desiring a first-class article at the right price, should write at once or come and see my stock. OLIVER DRURY, 13-1-y-o FARGO, ONT.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

We have the best and greatest prize-winning herd in Canada. Write for what you want. We have everything. TAPE BROS., Ridgeway, Ont. 20-y-om

Summit Farm Duroc-Jersey Swine

I have a few choice young sows still for sale, which I am offering cheap. Orders taken for spring pigs. Write for particulars to 31-y-o F. W. TERHUNE, Brantford, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER

Four fine ready for sows fit for fall pigs.

Peter Lan

Duroc

Orders for three sows and two young pigs.

BERDAN

21-1-y-o H...

IMP. CHESTER

Having won stakes for the and two sows at Industrial (Toronto) 1895 for sale 40 lb and sows from six months away down nished. Res card for price tion, Ont., M

GIDE

Jar

Breeder & of Ohio Imp & Berkshire Also Erick manufacture Junction of and Ham North-west

O. I. C

Stock for louse Geese eggs \$1.50 per Plymouth R Silver, and White Leg Dominiques and Indian Will mix sit Wild Turkey Charing Cr

CHES

From prize strains. Qu the lowest. 19-1-y-om

SPECIAL OFFER

A large quantity of \$4.00 each. Only lasts 3-1-y-o

Breed

FARMERS horns—best freeze. Also Wyandotte Leghorns, scorers. E o-

Eggs

(winners of \$1.25 per 13 prize drake

EGGS

And horns, Sing Brahmas, per setting 1-y-om W

EGGS

B. P. Leghorns, Spanish, a o-

GEORGE

of the Leghorns, correct con \$1.50 per 13

SPECIAL OFFERING in DUROC-JERSEYS.



Four fine young boars (2 extra good) ready for service; five very fine young sows fit to breed, and choice lot young fall pigs. Very low prices to sell quick.

Peter Lamarsh, "Pioneer Herd," 51-7-0 Wheatley, Ont.

Duroc-Jerseys FOR SALE

Orders booked now for spring delivery. Three sows now due to farrow. Your choice of young pigs, \$5.00 each.

BERDAN & McNEIL, STRATHBURN, ONTARIO. 21-1-7-0

DUROC-JERSEYS of the best type and breeding. Choice young sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger pigs (both sex) now on hand.

21-1-7-0 HUGH McCUTCHEON, Glencoe, Ont.

IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

Having won the sweepstakes for the best boar and two sows of any age at Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) 1895, we offer for sale 40 choice boars and sows from four to six months old. Prices away down for next 60 days. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for prices. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County. 7-1-0m

GIDEON SNYDER, Jr.

Jarvis, Ontario.

Breeder & Importer of Ohio Imp. Chester & Berkshire Swine. Also Brick and Tile manufacturer. Junction of Air Line and Hamilton & North-western Ry.

O. I. CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

Stock for sale. All stock registered. Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, eggs \$1.50 per 11. Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Golden, Silver, and White Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, American Dominiques, Black Red and Black Summatras, and Indian and Pit Games, eggs, \$1 per 13. Will mix sittings if desired; also a few pair of Wild Turkeys for sale. G. BENNETT & PARDO, Charing Cross, Ont. 7-1-0m

E. D. GEORGE

PUTNAM, ONT.

Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

The largest and oldest established registered herd in Canada. I make this breed a specialty, and furnish a good pig at a fair price. Write for prices. 15-1-7-0m

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

From prize-winning stock of the choicest strains. Quality the best. Prices as low as the lowest. 19-1-7-0m J. H. CHALK, Calton P. O.

SPECIAL OFFERING of Chester Whites.

A large quantity to dispose of to make room. \$1.00 each. Male or female. Remember, this only lasts during April. JOS. CAIRNS, 3-1-7-0 CAMLACHIE, ONT.

Breed for Eggs and Meat

FARMERS, breed Rose-combed White Leghorns—best layers, dress well, and combs never freeze. Also eggs from Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Single-combed Brown and White Leghorns. All selected prize winners and high scorers. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. H. W. LAIRD, Cobourg, Ont. 0-

Eggs for Hatching

FROM SILVER WYANDOTTES

(winners of silver medal at Toronto last fall) at \$1.25 per 13, and Pekin ducks, headed by 2nd prize drake at Toronto, \$1 per 11. 7-0-0m J. B. MEYER, Kossuth, Ont.

EGGS from prize-winning pens: Black Minorcas, Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, Andalusians, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

7-0-0m W. L. BROWN, London West, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE from pure-bred stock—

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, W. and B. Leghorns, B. Minorcas, S. S. Hamburgs, B. Spanish, and Houdans. Write for circular. J. E. McCOMBS, Ridgeville, Ont. 0-

GEORGE E. LEE, Highgate, Ont., breeder of the old reliable "Royal strain" of White Leghorns. Large size, large lobes, red faces, correct combs, and pure white plumage. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. A choice lot of cockerels for sale. 3-1-0-0

103 COOK BOOK 106

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE E. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington & Ann Sts., Montreal.

Hydraulic Rams and Spray Pumps

OF BEST DESIGN AND WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE OUR GOODS GET PARTICULARS FROM THE MAKERS. FREE FOR A REQUEST.

R. McDougall & Co., GALT, ONT.

Get the Best!

FREEMAN BONE FERTILIZERS.

Wide-awake farmers and fruit growers make money by using Fertilizer.

It is a complete plant food. It is soluble in water and feeds the plant from start to finish. It will increase the yield of your crops and improve their quality. Ask for and use only Freeman's High Grade Bone Fertilizers.

The W. A. Freeman Co., Limited,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

(Send for Catalogue.) 3-n-0

Jacob B. Snider, German Mills, Ont., Breeder of choice Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Red Cap and Indian Game. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13. Correspondence solicited. 7-1-7-0

100 Choice Barred Rock Pullets

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

My youngsters are coming on so fast that I must have more room. Prices exceedingly low. Eggs from strong, vigorous stock, \$1 per 13. Eggs from Pekin Ducks, \$1 per 11. Also a few Drakes for sale.

W. R. CRANAM, Bayside, Ontario.

Feathers! We Buy Them!

WE BUY ALL KINDS, AND WE PAY CASH. Write for Shipping Instructions.

THE ALASKA FEATHER and DOWN COMPANY, Ltd.,
10 St. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.
Manufacturers of Down Comforters and Down Cushions.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM—
With the MODEL Excelsior Incubator.

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 9th St., Quincy, Ill.

Circulars free. Send 5c. for illus. Catalogue.

Incubators & Brooders

Best in the world, hot water, pipe system. Will hatch chicks when others fail. Catalogue Free. Shoemaker Incubator Co., Freeport, Ill. T. S. A.



Thomas A. Johns, CURED BY TAKING **AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. H. A. Mullins returned to Toronto from the Assiniboine Valley, where he has been to see how his cattle have wintered. He was all along the Manitoba and North western railway, and reports that on the ranches in that vicinity the cattle have wintered well and are looking fine. His cattle are in the Yorkton district, and are in splendid condition, although they wintered in the open.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ontario, in writing this office, says:—"Enquiries for young Shorthorn bulls have never been more numerous during the past twenty years, though sales have not been made in proportion to the enquiries, as very many intending purchasers have been holding back on account of the great scarcity of feed all over the Province of Ontario. In spite of this, however, a considerable number of sales have been effected, though at somewhat lower prices than were obtained last year. We are now able to say that our cattle are fully up to their usual March condition, excepting the milking cows. The young bulls, of which we have still eleven (11) capital, big, sappy fellows for sale, are in the very nicest form, not fat, but in the finest bloom. "Indian Brave," the Toronto prize winner of last September, now just past two years old, is in beautiful shape—big, gay, and the handsomest bull we have ever owned. The two white ones are simply beautiful—big, sappy, and mellow as ripe peaches. Any breeder having all, or nearly all, red cows ought to use a white bull and get roan calves.

MAPLE LODGE SALE.
The Shorthorn cattle sale made by Messrs. Jas. and H. W. Smith may be said to have been a decided success, which we anticipated, judging from the quality of the offerings. We quote a few of the sales to indicate about the average prices realized. Lovely Queen 11th sold to Thos. Sweet, Exeter, for \$72; Village Girl to T. E. Robson, Iderton, at \$133; Lord Loxie 10th to Wm. Cullen, Owen Sound, at \$110; Comedian to Alma Bloomfield, Brimsley, at \$83; Nineteenth Prince to Thos. to Henry Plumstead, Clinton, at \$85; Princess Ninetzn 11th to Robt. McCulloch, Science Hill, at \$81; Merlin to Sydney Snell, Exeter, for \$60. Among other sales were the following: Princess Constance Ninetzn 2nd to James Spier, Brussels; Money Maker to D. Sinclair, Andover; Character to John Copeland, Woodham; Larkspur to C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Lovely Queen 18th to A. Stewart, Alisa Craig; Merlin to Sydney Snell, Exeter; Gynarchy to Jas. Smith, Innerkip; Lily Strathallen to Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton; at prices ranging from \$40 to \$80. While these are not very high prices they indicate a fairly good feeling in Shorthorn circles. Had it not been for a great scarcity of feed no doubt bidding would have been much more spirited.

BOOK TABLE.

Vol. XI of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has been sent us by the Secretary and Editor, Henry Wade, Toronto. The bull pedigrees appearing in it number from 18983 to 20840, inclusive, and cows Nos. 24822 to 26357. It also contains, besides the usual information found in herd books, a record of the premiums awarded to Shorthorns at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, during the years 1890 to 1894, with the names and addresses of exhibitors and breeders; together with color, date of birth, and award of the animals. Like former volumes, the present one is well printed and bound, and shows that Shorthorn interests are prospering.

THREE USEFUL WORKS.
Live Stock Handbook No. 1, a treatise on Sheep Breeds and Management, is a work deserving of much worthy comment. It takes up all the British breeds of sheep, going into their origin, characteristics, etc. Each breed is represented by a full-page illustration. More than half of the work, which is devoted to a discussion of the management of sheep, shows the writer to be a practical and successful shepherd, familiar with the details of the flockmaster's daily duties. The book is written by John Wrightson, M.R.A.S., President of the College of Agriculture, Dawson, and published by Vinton & Co., 9 New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.

Vinton's Live Stock Handbook No. 2 is a readily written illustrated work upon "Light Horses—Breeds and Management." The work, written by W. C. A. Elwe, M.A.; W. S. Dixon; Dr. Geo. Fleming, F.R.C.V.S.; Vera Shaw, B.A., and others, deals with all the recognized pure breeds of light horses, each of which is splendidly illustrated. The management and veterinary departments are practical and explicit. In a discussion of the Thoroughbred the writer says: "If it were proposed in Parliament to-morrow to make racing illegal, a thousand tongues would make answer that one of the objects of racing is to improve the breed of horses. This is perfectly true; and by having a good stamp of blood horse we improve, in nearly every particular, hunter, hack, and harness horse, in their several types, whatever may be the case on the turf." The work deals with all the questions taken up in a fearless and broad-minded manner. It would be a desirable acquisition to every light horseman's library.

Vinton & Co.'s Practical Veterinary Advice for Stockowners is a concise little work dealing with the more common ailments of farm stock. It gives treatment for galls or shoulder and wither sores as follows: Alter or clean the harness, rest the patient, and apply the following lotion three or four times a day: Subacetate of lead, 1 ounce; solution of sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; water, 1 1/2 pints; glycerine, 3 ounces. A valuable department of the work is that given to doses of various drugs and other medicines, together with rules for regulating the doses for various animals and at different ages. It is written by A. H. Archer, M.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

"BEST WHEEL ON EARTH."
So reads the new advertisement, on page 153, of Hyslop, Son & McBurney, the celebrated bicycle manufacturers of Toronto, Ont. A member of the ADVOCATE staff had the pleasure of visiting their works, which are certainly splendidly equipped. We were not surprised, therefore, on careful examination of several of their wheels, to note their strength, general excellence in construction, and beauty of finish. Our readers desiring bicycles would do well to enquire for the Hyslop Wheel.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. Edward Brien, Ridgetown, in writing us says:—My advertisement in your valuable paper is bringing me numerous inquiries for young bulls and young pigs, and through it I have made many important sales, among which are the following: Four yearling Shorthorn bulls to W. E. Stewart, Fort McLeod, Alberta, N. W. T. Berkshires—Boars to the following persons: A. Shaw, Kent's Bridge, Ont.; R. Watt, Selton, Ont.; C. Switzer, Abernethy, Ont. Boar and sow to F. Barret, Ridgetown, Ont. Sows to Alex. Morrison, Carman, Man.; W. Sommerville, Harwich, Ont.; and two sows to G. W. Dawson, Port Alma, Ont.

William Rivers, of Springhill Farm, Walkerton, Ont., writes:—Please change my ad in the columns of your valuable paper for April 1st issue, as I have sold all my young Shorthorn bulls of last season's crop—six in all, and one heifer—at fair prices; showing that if a man has the right kind of females and breeds young bulls of good quality, they are wanted even if times are dull and feed scarce. I had several enquiries from Nova Scotia and Quebec, but owing to the now extortionate rates charged by the R. R. companies for shipping single animals was unable to make sales at such long distances as we have done heretofore. I now offer a few good young cows, heifers in calf, and heifer calves at very moderate figures, as the herd is still large and feed very scarce. Also several choice young Berkshires of October and January litters. See advertisement in another column.

K. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helen's, Ont., write:—We have recently sold a very fine young bull to head the herd of Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; also a young bull to John Danakin, of Tiverton. They will both doubtless be heard from in the show rings of the future. We have yet for sale two exceedingly promising young red bulls, fifteen months old, of which we invite inspection by intending purchasers, being satisfied that in good hands they will give a good account of themselves. Earl of Moray, their sire, looks even better than when he appeared in show form at Toronto and London last fall, and our present crop of calves from him are, perhaps, the most promising lot we have had. To follow Earl of Moray, we have purchased from Thos. Russell, Exeter, the first prize calf at last Western Fair, and since that time he has developed in a wonderful degree. He now weighs seven feet and weighs 1,600 pounds at fifteen months. His breeding is of the best—got by Rantin Robin (imp.), dam Medora 12th by Sultan Selim (imp.), g. dam imported Medora. We expect in following Earl of Moray and Lord Lovell to secure the best results from him.

Alex. Hume & Co., Burnbrae, Ont.,—Inquiries are coming in almost daily, which indicates a good season's trade. Our milking cows, which have not been out of their stalls but once since last November, are milking exceptionally well. We have not had a single case of chills, consequently no fear from milk fever. At time of writing we are sending to the creamery about 500 lbs. of milk daily, testing 3.8; besides a lot of milk fed to calves on hand. We have several fashionably-marked Ayrshire bull calves from a week to a month old, and some nicely-colored grade heifer calves of several grades from heavy milkers. We can supply bulls, either to the dairyman in need of a bull to breed up a good herd from his grade cows, or to the 'fancy breeder,' from six to eighteen months old. Among them are some very choice ones, bred from imported dams and sires, and fit to head a herd. Among our calves is a heifer from Nell of Park Hill, dropped March 1st, which we trust will again bring to our herd the first honors won last year at Toronto and elsewhere for heifer calf under six months. We have added to our herd Princess Beatrice, sired by White Prince II, which we fondly hope will, with proper fitting, make the best 'hustler' for the red ticks for calf under one year. We have the pleasure of again recording an important sale, viz.: bull calf, 100 Per Cent., out of Eva of Barcheskie (imp.), to head the famous herd of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie Stock Yards. It is well known that what suits Mr. Stewart has to be the best. Another sale of the grade heifer calves to a neighbor, Wm. Pollock, who is ambitious to be at the top as a dairyman and milk producer. In pigs, we had two fine litters of fourteen and eight, farrowed March 4th and 8th respectively.

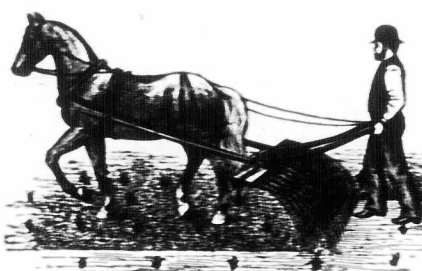
JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT. "When we state in our advertisement that Sittytton Stamp = 1263 = 6336 is the greatest living Cruickshank bull, we do so for the following reasons: He is a great bull himself; is a typical Shorthorn of great size and quality; his calves are all alike and all good; he has a great constitution, and imparts it to his offspring. The young bulls and heifers we are offering are really the best lot we have ever had; many from imported cows. We have seventeen calves and more to come. We have saved our feed and now have plenty. Cattle are in good condition. We have a great crop of good lambs.

NEWLY IMPORTED CLYDESDALES. "There were recently shipped from Scotland two useful well-bred Clydesdale stallions for Western Ontario. One is the noted breeding and prize horse Craigie Stamp 6513, bred by the late Mr. Picken, Laigh Langside, Craigie, and was got by Royal McGregor (4624), a son of the celebrated Macgregor (1457). The dam of Craigie Stamp was Gaiety of Langside (3284), a well-known prize mare. Craigie Stamp, as a three-year-old, won the Cupar and North of Fife premium at the Glasgow show, and as a four-year-old he won the Brampton premium, and for four successive seasons he travelled in the Carlisle and Brampton district. His produce won in both the two-year-old and yearling classes at Brampton last year. He goes to Mr. James Horton, Lumley, Ont. The other colt shipped was The Britannia, a two-year-old, bought from Messrs. D. L. & James Picken by Messrs. Colquhoun Bros., Mitchell, Ont. He was got by Montgomerie's famous horse Macgregor (1457), and his dam Rosie of Leathes. The colt is spoken of as being a thick, short-legged, blocky fellow with good feet and legs."—Scottish Farmer.



PAGE FENCE THROUGH THE BUSH. THE PAGE IS AN ALL-ROUND FARM FENCE, NOT ONLY THE BEST FOR TOWN LOT AND HIGHWAY, BUT FOR THE BUSH LOT AND BARNYARD. IT IS LIKED BEST WHERE IT IS USED MOST. FOR INSTANCE, WE HAVE SO FAR THIS YEAR SHIPPED NEARLY THIRTY (30) MILES TO THE FARMERS OF ESSEX AND KENT COUNTIES, WHERE THERE WAS ALREADY OVER 200 MILES OF PAGE IN USE. SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PAPER.

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.



THE... Zephaniah Breed Weeder & Cultivator.

THE most valuable farm tool now made. Its use weeds fields clean of weeds without hand hoeing or hand weeding. For all crops on the farm, in the garden or nursery. Indispensable to all who once use it. Saves 50 to 75 per cent. of the cost of ordinary cultivation. Its timely use increases crops, and is their salvation in times of drought. Perfect satisfaction or we refund the money.

ONTARIO.

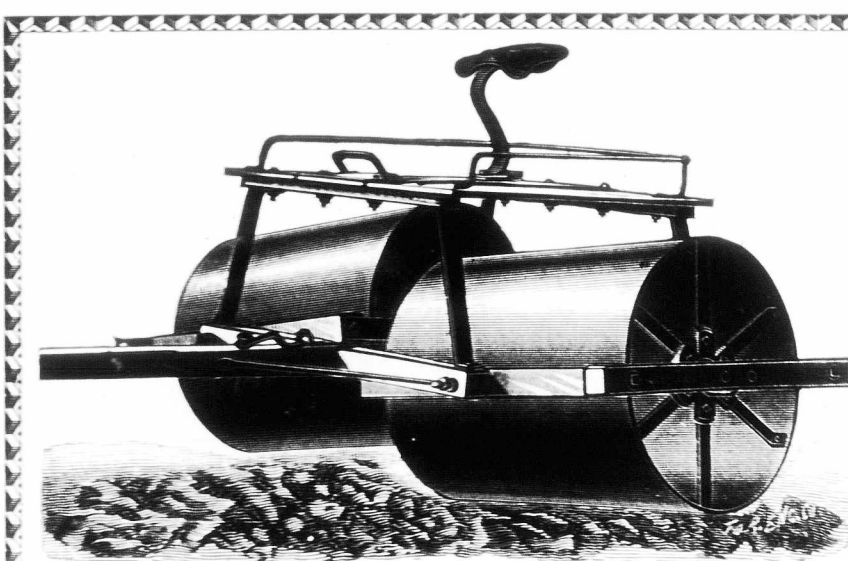
The Weeder I bought of you last spring has been used in cultivating thirty acres of ensilage and three acres of potatoes planted on clover sod plowed under in the spring. After planting the corn we had a three weeks' rain, every day except one, so that the Weeder did not have a fair trial; yet it did its work so well that we were required to use the hand hoe but once, and that was merely to cut out a few large scattering weeds that got a start of us during the wet weather. The land is now perfectly clean of all weeds, and it has not cost me half so much to cultivate my corn and potatoes as it has heretofore.

E. D. TILSON, Tilsonburg, Ont. We have tried your Weeder and found it to be the most useful implement we know of, especially in the cultivation of corn. To prevent weeds from once getting a start is by far the cheaper and better plan of cultivation. It means less labor and a much larger production. No implement that we have tried enables us to prevent the growth of weeds so easily or so cheaply as does the Zephaniah Breed Weeder. THE BOW PARK COMPANY (Ltd.), Brantford, Ont. J. M. Shuttleworth, President.

Send To-Day for circular illustrating eight styles and sizes of Sulky, Walking, and Hand Weeders, and "How I Grow 300 to 400 Bushels Potatoes per Acre in Massachusetts," by C. W. Russell, Esq., Upton, Mass.

THE Z. BREED WEEDER CO.,

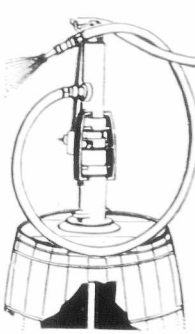
Please mention this paper. 23 Merchants Row, BOSTON, MASS.



"The Dale Steel Land Roller is the strongest, heaviest, most durable and most economical roller for farming purposes at present made in the world."

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

THE WONDERFUL Ideal Spray Pump



DASH AGITATOR. FOR TOP OR SIDE OF BARREL. Thousands in Use.

Always guaranteed. Trial given.



Manufacturers of Steel Wind Mills, Iron Pumps, Tanks, Grain Grinders, Beekeepers' Supplies, and Maple Leaf Grinder. Mention this paper. 47-08

Peeling

rapid increase of these factories makes a great demand for boxes at a paying price. Place your order early and prepare for next season. Nearly every kind of wood is suitable. Write us to-day.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA, 8

WM. WILKINSON, BRAMPTON, ONT., FAVORITE Manufacturer of the NOISELESS Steel Land Roller and SMALL TREAD POWERS. The best and cheapest made. Write for prices. 22-1-3-0

NOXALL INCUBATOR.

Are used in every State in the Union. GEO. W. MURPHY & CO., Quincy, Ill. Incubator and Brooder. Thousands in operation. Catalogue free. Circulars free.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK

32 pages, printed in 6 colors. Birds-eye view of latest Poultry Farm. Tells all about Chickens. Prices of same, their Diseases, remedies, poultry buildings, etc., finely illustrated. Price only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

HO... APRIL 1, 1906... Nebraska St... Alabama State A... Chattahoochee V... St. Louis Agricult... SIX H... World's Colum... HIC... Western Fair A... SIX... Midwinter FA... SI... Toronto Expo... ABOVE HON... 70 t... Washington

REG... WH... SEC... ONL... HYS... HY



HOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE GOLD
And **ONE SILVER** Medal
World's Industrial and Cotton
Centennial Exposition, New Orleans
1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.

DIPLOMA
Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1888.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Ass'n, 1889.

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

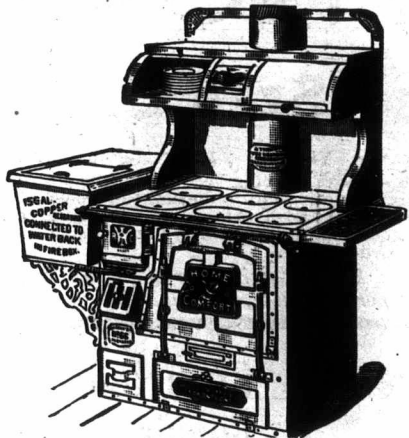
SIX GOLD MEDALS
Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.

ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,

70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and
Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.



STEEL, HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

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

Made of Malleable Iron and Wrought Steel,
and will last a lifetime with ordinary care.
Over 321,597 Sold to January 1st, 1896.



Don't Fail

To send for the Illustrated Circular
of the Safety Incubators and Brood-
ers before placing your order. They
bear com arison with the best in the
land.
Address **J. E. Meyer, ONT.**



Patented in Canada and U. S., Sept. 21, 1893;
July 17, 1894, and Dec. 3, 1895.

PATENT SPRAYING APPARATUS AND ALL-BRASS SAND PUMPING CYLINDERS.

Office of McNeil Bros., Vineyardists,
Windsor, December 21st, 1895.

SPRAMOTOR CO., LONDON:
Gentlemen.—Five acres of good winter apples,
on almost every farm in Ontario, properly cul-
tivated, pruned, and sprayed, will yield a
larger net profit to the owner than five acres
of orange grove in Florida or California. I can
offer no suggestions to improve your Spramotor
Apparatus. The more I use it the better I like
it. The agitation is quite sufficient. There is
no leather about the pump to harden, and the
valves and the plunger work almost air tight
and yet without friction, and are perfectly
indestructible. Yours truly,
A. McNEIL.

Send three-cent stamp for 48-page Treatise on
Spraying. Agents wanted.

THE NEW FODDER PLANT Japanese Millet

The Famous Joannette Black
and Siberian White Oats.
Prussian Blue Peas.
Salzer's North Dakota
and Cloud's Early
Yellow Dent
Ensilage Corn.
Peruvian Black and
Mammoth Rus-
sian Sunflowers.
Canadian White
Cluster Field
Bean.

5-d-o

Seed Oats.

TEXAS RUST-PROOF OATS,
Grown on clean clay loam soil; a white oat,
open head, large yielder; has a large, plump
grain, with very thin hull; straw is stiff, bright,
and free from rust or smut, making excellent
fodder. Price, for two bush., with bag, \$1.25;
10 bush. lots or over, 50c. per bush.; bags free.
6-b-om **W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.**

SEED OATS AND CLOVER SEED

Siberian, Poland White and Improved Best-
horn Oats at 50c. per bushel. Crown and
Canadian Beauty Peas at 75c. per bushel.
Red Clover Seed at \$6 per bushel. All f. o. b.
at Stouffville.. Bags extra.
om **C. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, York Co., Ont.**

World's Fair Potato.

The most promising of 200 varieties at the
Mich. Exp. Station in '93. Has since proven to
be the best eating potato grown. Heavy
yielder, even size, shallow eyes, blight-proof,
and free from scab. \$1 per bush.; \$2.50 per bbl.
Rural New Yorker No. 2 and Summit, \$1.50
per bbl. **R. J. Coryell, WALKERVILLE,
6-b-o ONTARIO.**

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

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

Fine FRUIT and GRAIN FARMS FOR SALE
In the Grimsby and Niagara Districts.
4 f-o Address—**G. F. BELL, Grimsby, Ont.**

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

S. J. Pearson & Sons' catalogue of Short-
horn cattle to be sold on April 15 is now ready
for distribution. It contains pedigrees of the
entire herd of 30 animals. An examination of
the catalogue shows that the herd contains
representatives of many of the best families
of Scotch Shorthorns.

BRITISH CATTLE PROSPECTS.

A Scottish correspondent writes us as fol-
lows:—"Shorthorn bulls are sharing in the
improved tone of the cattle market. There
were splendid sales at Perth and Carlisle, and
prices indicated a decided advance on those
ruling twelve months ago. At Perth many
bulls were purchased for exportation to South
America, and at Carlisle, as usual, white bulls
were in active demand for crossing with Gal-
loway cows. The produce in this case are
almost invariably Blue-Grays—a kind of cattle
greatly in favor with feeders. The average
price of 149 bulls at Perth was £26 15s. 6d., and
137 Shorthorns of all ages and both sexes made
the average of £24 18s. 0d. The bulls showed
an advance of £5 3s. each, and all ages, an
advance of about £4 apiece. The top figure of
the sale was 103 gs. paid for the first of the
bulls. He was bred by Lord Lovat, at Beaufort
Castle, and was got by the celebrated bull,
Frood Duke. Lord Rosebery was owner of
the first prize winner in the calf class, which
was sold for 87 gs. This again was a Cruick-
shank bull got by the well-known Sittytton Seal.
The Cattle Diseases Bill, which has now been
read a first time, will in all likelihood be passed
into law forthwith. [NOTE.—Since the fore-
going was written a great deal of opposition to
the Bill has developed, both by feeders and by
parliamentarians, who regard it as a departure
from the traditional fiscal policy of Great
Britain.—Ed.] This will make it statutory
that all foreign cattle be slaughtered at the
port of debarkation, and it is highly probable
that to this fact is due the sustained market
prices for breeding stock. Store cattle raising
has always been one of the sheet-anchors of
the smaller farmers, and the exclusion of
foreign stores will undoubtedly tend to steady
the demand for home-bred cattle."

SPRUCEDALE DAIRY FARM.

Any lover of a well-ordered dairy would feel
well repaid by a visit to the above dairy farm,
owned by W. C. Shearer, and located a
couple of miles west of Bright. In the dairy
house everything was found as neat and
clean as a new dollar. An Alexandra separ-
ator is in use, the separator and churn being
operated by a shaft driven by a tread-power
in an adjoining compartment. Some twenty
milking cows are kept, and Mr. Shearer claims
that his herd averaged 33 lbs. each of butter
last year. All butter is shipped to Hamilton
and Toronto, where custom has been secured
and top prices are commanded. His estimates
for the year '95 is \$92 each from his cows, in-
cluding butter, value of skim milk for hogs,
and the selling price of calves at six to eight
weeks old. The herd of Jerseys and Jersey
grades are headed by Canada's Hero, purchased
from Geo. Smith & Son, Grimsby, and a grand-
son of Canada's John Bull, a world-renowned
stock bull. Among the cows may be seen
Bessie Scarlet, a cow now giving 14 lbs. of
butter per week, and at her best has produced
18 lbs. of butter. Bessie's daughter, a five-year-old, has
already bred four calves
of capital quality, showing her to be a good
and true breeder. As a milker she is a pail-
fulder of the right quality, her milk testing six per
cent. butter-fat. The five-year-old Rosalie is
considered one of the best and richest milkers
in the herd; her milk tests 6.8 per cent. butter-
fat, and she also has produced four calves,
at the age of five. Diana, a three-year-old, tests
5.7, and is the dam of a beautiful heifer
calf. A very nice yearling heifer and a
fine heifer calf were noticed from Bessie,
one of the good cows of the herd, and a
nice three months old bull calf from
Rosalie. A number of good high grades are
kept, whose stock are readily disposed of at
paying prices. Mr. Shearer informed us that
he has always had a good demand and a ready
sale for anything offered in the Jersey line,
either pure-bred or high grades.

J. H. SMITH & SON'S JERSEYS.

A few hours were spent recently by a repre-
sentative of the Advocate at the home of J.
H. Smith & Son, of Highfield, Ont., looking
over their herd of beautiful and highly-bred
Jerseys. Hugo Alpha of Oaklawn is still in
the herd, and has proved himself a valuable
sire. He is a grand individual, and has to
his credit the winning of sweepstakes for two
years in succession at all fairs where shown.
King of Highfield, a grand young two-year-
old of almost perfect conformation, is also in
use as a stock bull, and should produce stock
of exceptional merit. He is by Hugo Alpha,
and out of Signal Rosa May, a sweepstakes
cow for three years. He has been a winner of
first honors every time shown, with one ex-
ception; last year winning diploma at London
for best cull any age. Signal Rosa May is still
to be seen in the herd; a sweepstakes winner
every year until last year, when she was
placed second at Toronto and first at London.
She is a model Jersey in every respect, and
has proved herself one of the most valuable
individuals of the Highfield herd, both as a
breeder and in the show ring; her record as a
butter producer is 22 lbs. 6 ozs. in seven days,
her milk testing six per cent. butter-fat.
Elean, a three year-old, has also proved a
capital breeder. She was placed first last
year at London, and second every year shown at
Toronto—as a yearling, two-year-old, and three-
year-old; as a two-year-old she produced 16
lbs. 4 ozs. of butter per week. Maggie of High-
field is a beautiful yearling that gives promise
of some good things; she was awarded second
premium at London last year, in close com-
petition, as a yearling, an acquisition had
been made to the herd since our last visit, in
Catholine (a St. Lambert), a well-formed,
typical cow. A number of good young bulls
and heifers were seen, some of the choicer
ones being from such cows as Eunice, Eva,
Pearl, Eurnora, May, and other grand cows,
and by the above mentioned stock bulls. The
calves from the above cows were all winners
at Toronto and London, and give promise of
maturing into cows of the right stamp. Quite
a large number of high grades are also in-
cluded in the stock, so as to supply first-class
dairy stock at prices within the reach of all.

THE HYSLOP WHEEL
BEST ON EARTH

**REGENT
WHEELS
SECOND
ONLY TO
HYSLOP**

**FLEET
WHEELS
BEST \$75
WHEELIN
CANADA**

THE SPARTAN WHEEL
\$50. COMPARE IT WITH
OTHERS AT \$75

HYSLOP, SON & McBURNEY.
THE
WHEELMEN OF CANADA.

FARMERS!

Buy the "Waterloo"
Cream Separator

IT IS SIMPLE, SAFE, AND DURABLE.
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ANY
FOREIGN-MADE MACHINES.

IT WILL PAY FOR ITSELF
IN ONE SEASON.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. AGENTS WANTED.

Manufactured by
THE WATERLOO MFG. CO., Ltd.,
WATERLOO, ONT.

(The only Cream Separator manufac-
tured in Canada.)

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Mr. J. C. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont., writes:—The demand for Berkshires, which was somewhat slow the early part of the winter, has much improved in the last two months, and we have made numerous sales lately. Our orders have come from the Southern and Eastern States, and from Manitoba and Quebec, with quite a number from Eastern and Western Ontario. Our fall pigs have come through the winter unusually well, and our early spring litters have come strong and are going on well. The prospect is that first-class pigs older than spring litters will be scarce, as they have been sold pretty closely, but we have some really good ones yet for sale. We look for a good demand this summer, as Berkshires are fast growing in favor in the U.S., as well as in Canada. The demand for Jerseys has been quite in excess of our expectations in view of the scarcity of feed. We have had a great many enquiries and have made a number of sales at fair prices. Our cattle are in nice condition, though not as blooming as we usually have them at this season. We have a very promising lot of heifers in calf and heifer calves coming on.

Mortimer Levering, Secretary, LaFayette, Ind., writes:—At the last annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club it was decided to give a solid gold medal to each of the State Fairs, and the Horse Shows, Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, and Kansas City, provided a classification was made for pure-bred Shetlands under our rules. It is requested that such Fair Associations and Horse Shows adopt in their Premium List the following classifications, viz.: money to be divided in first, second, and third prizes, registered Shetland ponies, not exceeding 46 inches in height: Stallion 4 years old or over; stallion 3 years old and under 4; stallion 2 years old and under 3; stallion 1 year old and under 2; stallion under 1 year old; mares 4 years old or over; mares 3 years old and under 4; mares 2 years old and under 3; mares 1 year old and under 2; mares under 1 year old; best Shetland pony in harness; best pair Shetland ponies in harness; best tandem of Shetlands; best Shetland pony under saddle; best four-in-hand of Shetland ponies, or four abreast to chariot; best Shetland stallion and four of his get. The American Club will give a solid gold medal to the best Shetland stallion in the show.

MR. HENRY ARKELL'S OXFORD DOWNS. Mr. Arkell's fine property lies about four miles south of Guelph, Ont., and comprises some four hundred acres of choice farming land. Mr. Arkell is an enthusiastic and successful sheep man, and is pushing the cause of his chosen breed with unceasing energy. He is undoubtedly the largest breeder and dealer in Oxford Downs in Canada, having succeeded in establishing a very large trade in the West for show-fitted stock, and rams for ranching purposes. At the time of our visit the flock comprised some three or four hundred head, and the lambs were coming "thick and fast," averaging nearly two per ewe of smart, living lambs. Everything about the establishment, which is all under his personal supervision, bore strong testimony to Mr. Arkell's ability as a flockmaster. Of late years he has not shown at the Canadian exhibitions, as he has Western custom for several fitted flocks each year, and Canadian winners are also often bred at this farm, all of which stands in evidence to the general good quality of the flock.

A good herd of Shorthorns are also kept, and young stock of choice quality can always be had at the lowest prices.

MR. ALEX. HUME'S AYRSHIRES. Near Burnbrae, County of Northumberland, Ont., is the home of Mr. Hume, who has been getting together and breeding up for the past eight years a select herd of Ayrshires. It is gratifying to observe among them many very handsome individuals, full of quality and character. First we note Sir Colin, by Monarch (imp.), and from Sprightly 3rd (imp), winner of first at all the leading fairs the year Sir Colin was dropped. Sprightly 3rd was sired by Royal Chief, a sweepstakes bull at all the leading fairs in '92. Sir Colin has won eighteen first prizes, and is the sire of the first prize heifer calf at Toronto last year, and also of the herd of four calves that won third. A good yearling was seen, sired by the above bull, the making of a very useful animal. Dominion Lad, a beautiful yearling, promises at present to mature into an animal of rare merits. For style, conformation, and color, we think he would be hard to improve. He was purchased from Mr. Douglas of Parkworth, and was sired by Dominion Chief, and out of Amy, a sweepstakes cow at Toronto in '93. Dominion Lad won first premium last year at Toronto as a calf, in a warmly-contested ring. Among the matrons we noticed the imported cow, Eva of Barocheskie, a five-year-old, imported in '95, and now in calf to Dominion Lad, and due to calve in August. She was sired by Craig of Kyle (of Mr. Gilmour's herd), a bull hired by Sir Mark Stewart at a high figure, and considered an exceptionally good stock animal. We find in looking up her breeding that Eva traces back to the great stock bull, Prince of Lessnessock. The five-year-old cow, Nell of Park Hill, bred by Jas. Drummond & Sons, is also a very fine cow. The honors to her credit are third at Chicago as a three-year-old, sweepstakes and five firsts at all local shows as a four-year-old in good company, first as a calf at Toronto, and third at Montreal as a two-year-old. She was sired by Rob Roy, a sweepstakes bull for several years, and is due to calve soon by Sir Colin. Annie Lyle is a very fine cow and an excellent breeder, the prize calf above mentioned being a daughter of hers. She was sired by Golden Guinea, a bull owned by Mr. Robertson, of Howick, and is now in calf to Prince of Barocheskie. Lady McNeil is a four-year-old of the right sort; she is out of one of Mr. Nichols' best females, and sired by McNeil, out of Viola (imp.), owned by Jas. Drummond & Sons, and a sweepstakes cow for a number of years. A couple of good yearling heifers were noticed, one sired by White Prince, and one by Nicholby—758—; both now in calf to Prince of Barocheskie, bred by Andrew Mitchell. This herd is coming to the front, and no doubt this year will claim its share of honors at leading exhibitions.

ORDER NOW!

New "ILLINOIS" SEED OATS.

THE GREATEST OF ALL OATS! The Astonishing Agricultural Wonder of the Age. Yields over 100 Bushels per acre. This new oat opens a new era of profitable oat growing throughout the entire country, and is a novelty that stands introduction on its merits, the result of several successive seasons' successful selection and hybridization. Grain large and weighty, straw very heavy and of good length; extremely early; panicles large and open. Stock of seed limited. Order early. Price—Per lb., 25c., post-paid; per five lbs., \$1, post-paid; per bush., \$2, bag free; per two bush., \$4, bag free; per five bush., \$7, bags free.

New Early White Maine Seed Oats

Gave splendid satisfaction last season and can be relied upon for a good yield. Price, 60c. per bushel. Cotton bags, 18c. each.

Early Siberian White Seed Oats

Highly recommended by the Agricultural College Experimental Stations as the heaviest yield of all tested varieties. Price for clean seed, 45c. per bushel. Cotton bags, 18c. each.

Imported (from Scotland) Genuine Black Tartarian Seed Oats

Pure, clean seed of best quality. Price, per lb., 15c., post-paid; per five lbs., 70c., post-paid; per bushel, \$1.65, bag free.

CORN—White Cap Yellow Dent

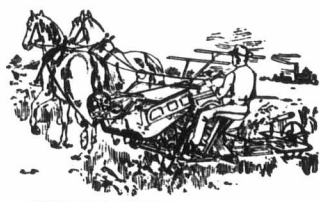
Unsurpassed for yield either of Fodder or Cobs. Try it and you will always sow it. Biggest yield of any variety in 1895. Price, per lb., 10c., post-paid; per bushel, \$1.10.

MANGEL-WURZEL—Simmers' Selected Mammoth Long Red

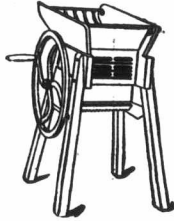
For five years in succession the largest yield at the Ontario Agricultural College Experiment Farm. Price, 20c. per lb., for five lb. lots and over.

CATALOGUE OF ALL FARM SEEDS FREE. ORDER TO DAY!

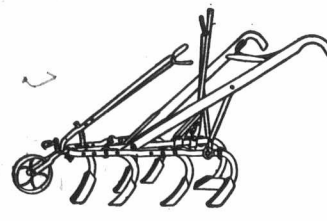
J. A. SIMMERS Seedsmen, Toronto.



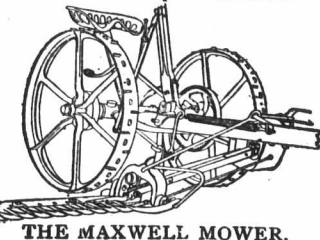
THE MAXWELL BINDER.



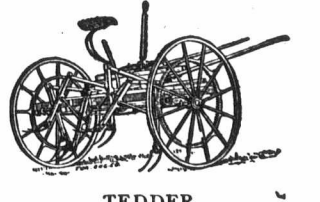
ROOT CUTTER.



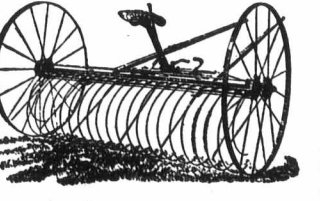
SCUFFLER.



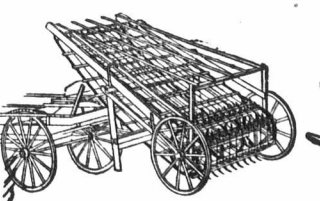
THE MAXWELL MOWER.



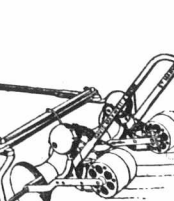
TEDDER.



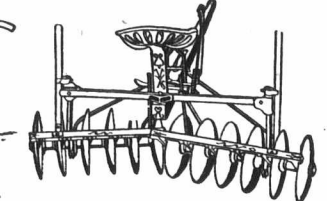
STEEL HORSE RAKE.



LOADER.



TURNIP SOWER.



DISK HARROW.

David Maxwell & Sons

ST. MARYS, ONTARIO, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS OF BINDERS, MOWERS, REAPERS, HAY RAKES, HAY TEDDERS, HAY LOADERS, SCUFFLERS, DISK HARROWS, TURNIP SOWERS, ROOT CUTTERS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Advertisement for Seed Catalogue Now Ready, Toronto, Ontario. Includes text: GEO. KEITH'S Seed CATALOGUE NOW READY. 124 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. SEND FOR ONE.

Advertisement for Abundance Plum and other trees. Includes text: Our ABUNDANCE Plum and other Trees, Plants, Vines, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., are reliable and up to date; none better. Send for catalogue of 1896, giving variety and prices to suit the times. Special offers to buyers. Also choice German Seed Potatoes (Nos. 1 and 3), and Am. Wonder, etc. No Agents. A. G. HULL & SON, Central Nursery, St. Catharines, Ont.

Advertisement for Half Price Gold Medal Nursery Stock. Includes text: Half Price. Gold Medal Nursery Stock. Price list (mailed free) tells why prices are so low. Full lines of Fruit Trees, Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hardy Grape Vines, Currants, Berry Bushes, Roses, Dahlias, Herbaceous Plants, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Letter orders filled as carefully as if purchaser were personally present. We pack to carry safely anywhere. Will be pleased to quote special prices on lists of wants. Fifty years in the business. Geo. Leslie & Son, TORONTO NURSERIES.

Advertisement for Steele Briggs Seed Co. Includes text: SEEDS. YOU WANT THEM... CAN GET THEM FROM MERCHANTS OR DIRECT SET FROM US. CATALOGUE FREE. B-8 Fuchsias, assorted, 50c. I-6 Roses, ever-blooming, 50c. G-8 Geraniums, good, 50c. V-6 Canna Bulbs, as'd, for 50c. L-30 Cladi's Bulbs, mxd, 50c. U-Sweet Peas, Col. Tower, 50c. E-Window Coll., each Ivy and Show Geranium Coleus, Manetta-Vine Mexican Primrose, Fuchsia Heliotrope & Tradescantia 50c. THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. TORONTO ONT.

Select Seeds

OUR HANDSOME NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH. WE MAIL ONE FREE ON APPLICATION.

William Ewing & Co., SEED MERCHANTS, Montreal. 5-d-om

Advertisement for Ferry's Seeds. Includes text: FERRY'S SEEDS. Perfect seeds grow paying crops. Perfect seeds are not grown by chance. Nothing is ever left to chance in growing FERRY'S SEEDS. Dealers sell them everywhere. Write for FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL for 1896. Brimful of valuable information about best and newest seeds. Free by mail. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

CHOICE SEED OATS.

Early Golden Prolific. — Early ripening, nearly a week before other varieties, very stiff straw, and a big yield of good, heavy oats. Price, per bushel, \$1; for ten bushels or more, 75c. per bushel. Improved American. — Price, 75c. per bushel; for ten bushels or more, 60c. per bush. Early White Maine and Lincoln oats same price. I have two young Shorthorn bulls for sale, got by the prize bull Aberdeen (imp.), also several heifers. JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ont.

When good, live seed is sown, the planter's battle is half won. The seeds for wide-awake farmers and gardeners are

GREGORY'S HOME GROWN SEEDS.

Their vitality is assured. Everything that pays they grow. Get Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896 (mailed free) and you'll have a book worth reading. Filled with hard facts for planters.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

EVERGREENS and ornamental trees. Nursery grown. 250 choice evergreens, 10 varieties. \$2. 400 ornamental trees, 5 varieties. \$2. 4 other \$5 and \$10 bargains. 100 Scotch Pine, 2 ft. high, \$8; 1,000 to 12 inches, \$10. All other varieties & sizes cheap. Local Agents Wanted. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

D. HILL, Evergreen Spec. Dundee, Ill.

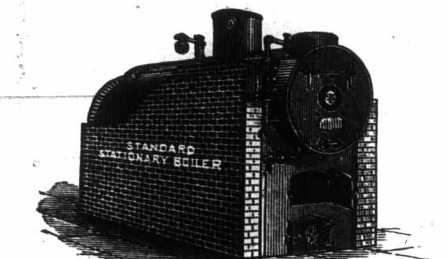
BEES AND SUPPLIES

WE make NEW PROCESS and Superior Comb Foundation. Also all other supplies of best design. Catalogue of Bee Supplies and sample of Comb Foundation free on application.

Address, COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. (Ltd.), Brantford, Ont., Can.



E. Leonard and Sons,
London, Ont.



The largest manufacturers of ENGINES AND BOILERS for cheese and butter factories in Canada. We keep in stock, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Piping and Valves for complete plants. Write us for printed matter and prices.

MARINE BOILERS

Now is the time to order to secure prompt delivery. We make a specialty of boiler work, and are still taking orders at old prices notwithstanding the sharp advance in cost of material.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

ROCK FACED STONE SIDING MADE OF STEEL CHEAP AS WOOD

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

THE PEDLAR METAL ROOFING CO. OSHTAWA ONT.

MEN AND WOMEN

taught to make Crayon Portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me, by which they can **EARN \$8 TO \$16 A WEEK.** Send for catalogue.

M. A. GRIPP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

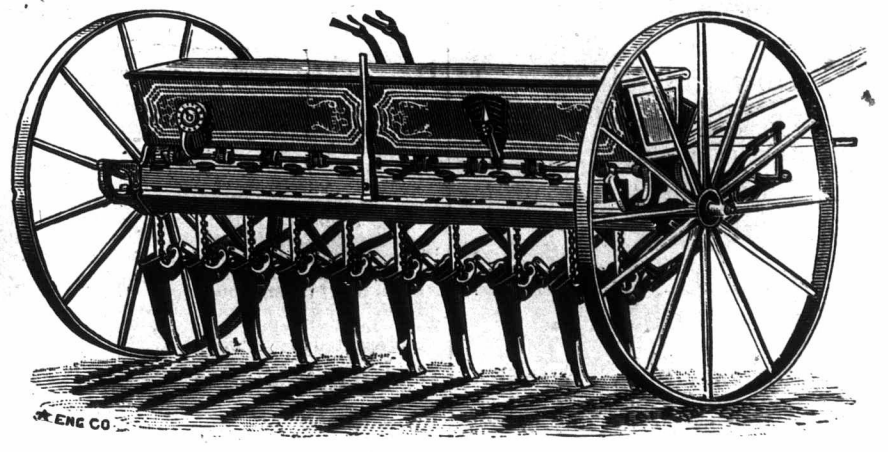
DRS. ANDERSON & BATES, Surgeons of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose, 34 North James St., Hamilton, and 5 Col logo St., Toronto. Sole agents for Prof. North's Earphone for the incurable deaf. A large assortment of artificial eyes on hand.

16-2-y-o

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Allenheim Medical Dispensary, Room 35 Selver Building, Cincinnati, O.

You make no mistake in buying a HOOSIER.



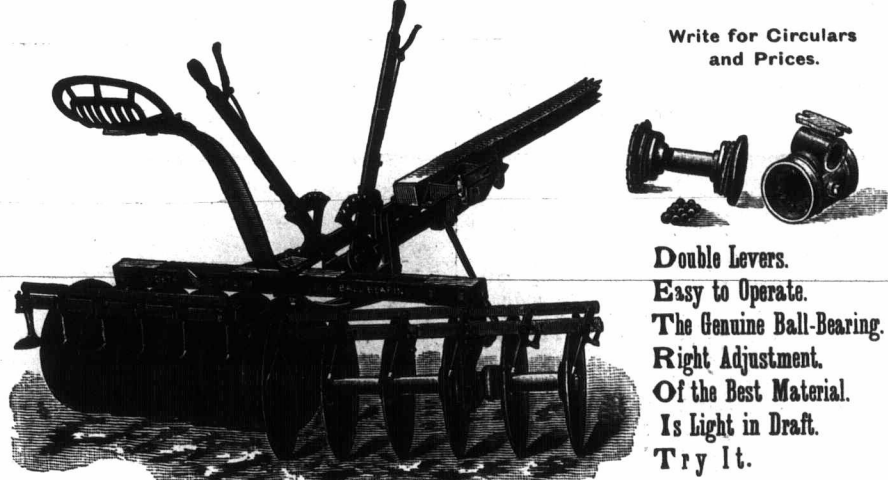
WE HAVE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD MORE HOOSIER DRILLS IN CANADA THAN HAVE BEEN SOLD OF ALL OTHER KINDS COMBINED. IT'S PERFECT MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES, TOGETHER WITH OUR LONG EXPERIENCE, ENABLES US TO KEEP THE HOOSIER AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

THAT IS WHY WE GUARANTEE THE HOOSIER TO BE THE BEST DRILL MADE.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE OUR AGENT WRITE US.

NOXON BROS. MFG. CO., Ltd., Ingersoll, Ontario.

The Detroit Ball-Bearing Disk Harrow.



AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. 6-4-o WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

PURE OLD PROCESS

Ground Linseed Oil Meal.


The Best and Cheapest STOCK FOOD in the World!

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

MANUFACTURED BY THE **NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY,** Works: West Ganson Street, - BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICES. 12-y-o

Feels His Oats



This will not be the case with an animal whose blood is out of order. When a horse is all run down he needs a tonic the same as a man. Often he cannot have complete rest. Give him

Dick's Blood Purifier

and note how quickly he will pick up. His whole system will be invigorated. His digestion will be strengthened so that all the nourishment will be drawn from the food an less of it will be required. **Dick's Blood Purifier** drives out Bots, Worms and all parasites.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts.

Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

E. Phelps Ball, Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.: "Since advertising our Jerseys for sale, a few weeks ago, I take the liberty of mentioning the following, which speaks in the highest terms of your paper as a valuable advertising medium to reach the class of people who will take advantage of a good thing when they are aware of such: Besides sales, I have received scores of inquiries from all parts of the Dominion, and even from Nebraska, U.S. Fair prices have been realized, but much less than when the Jersey boom was raging. We still have a fine lot left; they have come out well, having been fed largely upon coarse fodder, ensilage, straw, and roots, and it is surprising how cheaply and well stock can be carried through the winter by the modern feed (ensilage). Sales.—J. Turner, Routledge, Belmore, Georgeville, Que., two fine cows in calf, Clydeside 57101, and Erietta of Lee Farm 57083, and one high grade cow. W. Wilson, Brampton, Ont., two year heifer, Alexis Kitty of Lee Farm 111056. M. McCuaig, Vankleek Hill, Ont., Princess A. of Lee Farm 111953; Alexis Neta of Lee Farm 111952, and Princess H. of Lee Farm 111954. F. Henegan, Vankleek Hill, Ont., heifer calf two months old. T. D. Whitcher, Beebe Plain, Que., an extra family cow. M. M. Fenwick, Bowmanville, Ont., Hattie of Lee Farm 91470. J. B. Wood, St. Anne's, Que., twenty-three head of high grade young cows and heifers in calf. Mr. Wood intends making a specialty of Jersey cream for the City of Montreal. I made other minor sales also. Nothing equal to printer's ink and a good article to command a ready sale."

SMITH EVANS' OXFORDS.

Mr. Evans' home is situated near Gourock, Ont., and but a short drive from Guelph. The Oxford Down sheep is the specialty on this farm. The breeding flock is not large, but are kept in prime shape. The flock comprise some thirty breeding ewes of large size and capital quality, all in the highest breeding condition, and not a cull to be seen in the lot, which is saying a good deal. The shearing ewes, of which there are some eight or ten head, are a select lot, one pair, in our estimation, being very superior. They were first winners last year, and promise an unbroken record this year, if they continue doing as well as at present. The imported ram is a heavy fleeced fellow of the thick, deep-bodied and short-legged type. A number of last year's crop of lambs testify very highly of him as a sire. A couple of choice yearling rams should make something out of the ordinary for the show ring this year; they are compact, well-formed fellows of choice quality. From the general excellence of the flock we would look for a decidedly superior crop of lambs, and no doubt good reports will be heard from this flock at the fairs next fall.

THE GLEN STOCK FARM.

This beautiful property is located about a mile from Ingersoll, Ont., near the thriving town of Woodstock, and may truly be said to be an ideal Canadian stockman's home. The farm comprises some three hundred acres; a part of this is low-lying ground, through which flows a never-failing stream, forming excellent grazing lands, the rest being high land, making altogether a farm particularly well adapted to all the wants of a stockman. The buildings are situated on an eminence overlooking a wide stretch of the surrounding country to the south. About one hundred acres of fine old oak and maple form a background to a picture of a beautiful Canadian homestead, that once seen would always be a happy remembrance. The proprietors, Messrs. Whiteside Bros., have been making specially the last few years of Ayrshire cattle and Shropshire sheep, of which there is now a large stock. The Ayrshires are quartered in a fine, large, modern barn, and on looking them over, many very handsome individuals were seen, among which we might mention a cow of the choicest: Lady Ethel—496—by Priest of Knockdon (imp.)—1133—, and out of Arabella—495—, is a cow of excellent type and of the pail-filling sort, giving 60 pounds of milk per day. Maud of Athol 4th—2696—, is a remarkably fine cow of heavy milking type, combining lots of quality with good size, and in our estimation, one of the best cows of the herd; she but recently dropped a fine bull calf, and carries a fine and well-developed udder. She was bred by Jno. Lawrie, of Malvern, and was sired by Seymour—496—, her dam being Maid of Athol—1341—; she also has given 60 pounds of milk per day at her best. Maid of Athol 5th—2700—, full sister to above cow, is also a cow of many merits, of the deep short-legged type, giving about 50 pounds of milk per day on an average. Duchess 3rd—2187—, out of imported Duchess, and by Lord Lorne—307—, and a daughter, Merry Maid—2716—, by Royal Prince, are cows of modern type and many good qualities to recommend them. Alert—2698— is also a handsome cow that may be ranked among the good specimens of the Ayrshire breed. The above cows, and others in the herd, were bred by Mr. Jno. Lawrie, of Malvern, Ont., no doubt a well-remembered importer and breeder, of years gone by. A number of good animals were seen in the young stock of the herd, among which we notice several very nice young bulls out of such cows as Merry Maid, Maid of Athol 4th, Maid of Athol 5th, and Queen Ann, and by Braemar Lad—1162—, the stock bull recently in use but now sold.

It is also quite evident that Messrs. Whiteside are also lovers of good horseflesh, as several very fine Clydesdales in pink of condition were seen; a team of exceptionally fine mares were particularly admired. The stallion, Self Esteem, B. C. S. B. 5344, is still owned at "The Glen." He has proved himself one of the best sires in the country, and is so well-known by horsemen that comment is unnecessary. He was sired by that grand stallion, Lord Erskin, and foaled by Topsy 806 by Topman. We also admired very much their beautiful Hackney mare; she is full of spirit, style, and action.

The Shropshire flock now numbers about sixty head, with a fine imported ram at their head. The public will find Messrs. Whiteside prepared to supply young stock of the above breeds at prices in keeping with the times.

A Pension For Life! FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

The Pension Bond Policy of the Manufacturers' Life guarantees an income for life of from \$100 to \$10,000 a year, from any age after 45. No medical examination required. Should death occur at any time before the Pension becomes payable, all the money paid by the assured to the Company will be returned to his or her beneficiaries.

This is the easiest, cheapest, simplest, and most convenient way of providing for old age. Same rates for both men and women. No medical examination required.

Write for particulars, etc.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company,
HEAD OFFICE,
13-17-om Toronto, Can.

GALVANIZED

STEEL WIND-MILLS
For POWER and PUMPING with PATENT ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS.

THE CELEBRATED
"Maple Leaf Grinder"

Ten-inch reversible plates, Relief Springs, Ball-bearing Plates, Shake Feed, grinds fine and fast.

OLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD.
BRANTFORD CAN.

Send for Circulars, and mention this paper.

CREAMERY FOR SALE.

THE entire buildings, machinery, plant, and all apparatus of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association is for sale. The principal building, near Edmonton, was erected last spring. The building at Poplar Lake is three years old. The machinery, which is complete throughout, was purchased chiefly from J. S. Pearce & Co. The central building is situated in the center of the Edmonton dairying district, which is undoubtedly the finest in Canada. Especially favorable terms will be given to a buyer who will agree to operate the Creamery upon terms favorable to the patrons.

For further particulars apply to
C. M. WOODWORTH,
-om "Advocate," Edmonton, N.W.T.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under **7% actual**

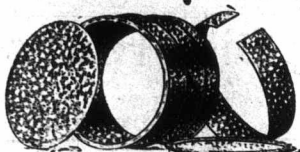
Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE LATEST. The Jones Cheese Hoop



(Patented in Canada, Sept. 26th, 1895.)

The body of the hoop is made of one piece, of sixteen gauge tinned steel, is flanged in at the bottom, and the loose perforated bottom rests inside upon the flange. The advantages are:—No rusting out at the bottom corners; cheese readily removed from the hoop; hoop easier to clean and keep clean; bandager after being put in place cannot drop down inside of hoop.

W. W. CHOWN & CO.,
Belleville, Ont.
Write for prices. Also all cheese-factory supplies.

Manitoba PORTAGE PLAINS FARMS FOR SALE.
NO FAILURES, CONVENIENT TO WOOD, UNLIMITED FIRST-CLASS WATER at from twelve supply of to sixteen feet. GOOD MARKETS.

It is safer to buy on the Portage Plains, at a reasonable figure, than to homestead West and gamble on reaping a crop. Within the last seven years young men have started with less than \$500 of this world's goods, and to-day are considered wealthy. The same opportunity is open to you. Write for particulars as to prices, terms of payment, and any other information you desire regarding these noble plains.

W. H. TRELEAVEN, Real Estate, Etc.,
4-y-om PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

WHOLESALE GENERAL MERCHANTS,
100 Grey Nun St., MONTREAL

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

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
WM. CURRIE. 7-3-0 F. P. CURRIE.

KEEP YOUR Engine AT WORK WATEROUS
Run a shingle-mill, chopper, lath-mill or small sawmill. A 12 horse-power threshing engine will run a 44 to 48-inch saw, cutting four thousand feet per day. Write for circulars to-day.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP
The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be glad to receive applications from farmers or others for the boys whom it is proposed to send out from England in several parties during the coming season. All the young immigrants will have passed through a period of training in the English Homes, and will be carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars, as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed, may be obtained on application to Mr. ALFRED B. OWEN, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto. 4-7-0



Read Its Advantages!

Our Fence contains all the claims made by other companies, besides having the following exclusive points:—

Highest award at the World's Fair; more weight; more strength; heaviest stay; greatest supporting qualities; the only diagonal brace (secured in the lock); no remnants; repairing of old fences; equal strain on all wires over grades; requires less capital; can build high or low, close or open; accommodates itself to any condition. The "Missing Link," the Jones Flexible Clamp. Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in un-represented districts.

The LOCKED-WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.),
Ingersoll, Ont.

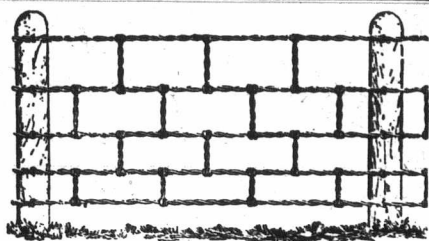
Purest and Best.

Windsor Cheese and Butter Salt

Has during the season of 1895 given the best satisfaction on account of Purity, evenness of crystal, and splendid working qualities.

It is now used in all the largest Cheese Factories and Creameries in Canada.

WINDSOR SALT WORKS,
WINDSOR, ONT.



Four miles of our fence in use at Experimental Farm, Guelph. We claim we have the best and cheapest fence on earth. Send for prices.

TORONTO PICKET WIRE FENCE CO'Y,
221 RIVER STREET,
TORONTO, 5fo ONTARIO.

LIFE-GIVING COLIC DRAUGHT FOR HORSES.

Directions for Use—As speedily as possible after the animal is attacked with COLIC, GRIPES, or SPASMS, give this draught in half a pint of cold water; if relief is not obtained in half an hour, repeat the dose, which proves effectual.

It is of the highest value in CHILL, a state of the animal which, if not prevented, frequently terminates in either INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, or RHEUMATISM.

PRICE, 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
DR WM. MOLE,
260 ADELAIDE STREET W., TORONTO, ONT.

EDMUND WELD,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

Moneys loaned on real estate, at lowest rates. Investments procured. Collections made.
Address, 87 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

NORTHERN Business College

IS THE PLACE TO ATTEND if you want either a Business Education or a course in Shorthand. The best in Canada. Full particulars free. Address, C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont.

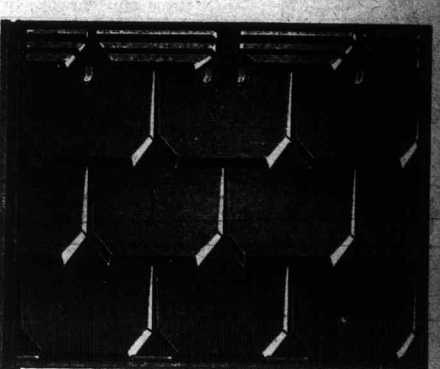
\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure; write at once. Address, S. T. MORGAN, MANAGER, BOX C3, WINDSOR, ONT.

The People's Co

Stand direct between producer and consumer. We want you to send us all the choice butter, fresh eggs, poultry, wool, hides, etc., you have. We will remit you promptly in either cash or trade as you may direct. Poor butter and stale eggs are no use to our trade. Awaiting your orders. We have all kinds of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, etc.—everything a farmer wants at wholesale prices, freight paid on all orders. For full information, send for our spring catalogue. Prepare to preserve your fruit trees. Copper Sulphate, the best, 7c. lb.; pure Paris green, 15c. lb.

The People's Wholesale Supply Co.
35 Colborne St., (L.t.d.), TORONTO. R. Y. MANNING, Mgr.

STEEL SHINGLES



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

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO.

CHEAP WATER SUPPLY BY AUTOMATIC ENGINES.



A RIFE ENGINE AT WORK.
Cost GUARANTEED Less than an Average of One Dollar a Year.

The only practical economical method of elevating water for Small Towns, Railroad Tanks, Irrigation, Colleges, Country Residences, etc. Highest Efficiency, Constant Action, Never Stops. Send your conditions of Spring, Stream or Flowing Well for our guaranteed estimate. Catalogue free.

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
126 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

The Improved KNITTER Family.....

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

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



53 KING W. COR. BAY TORONTO
CUTS FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES