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LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER 2, 1895.

No. 395.



PRINCE INCA (7844), A FAMOUS PRIZE-WINNING ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL THE PROPERTY OF SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT

EDITORIAL.

The "hog cholera" epidemic this season has been one of the worst ever known in the history of the industry in the Western States. The losses have been appalling.

South Dakota farmers are reported to have been cutting and stacking Russian thistles which, when cured, smell like clover hay. Horses and cattle eat them greedily, it is said.

The events of the Ontario Fat Stock Show week beginning with Dec. 10th, at Guelph, constitute the next great center of attraction for breeders and farmers-the grand finale of the Canadian show season of 1895.

If we may judge from the enthusiasm of the New York Horse Show, as reported elsewhere in this issue, the "horseless age," upon which sundry magazine and newspaper scribes are so fond of dilating, is too vague of contingency to be seriously considered.

The Australian Government are about sending a special agent, Mr. Jas. Sinclair, to Great Britain to report on the conditions under which products from that colony are put upon the market and sold, and to gather any information that will be of service to them in developing openings for the sale of Australian food supplies.

Thos. Jefferson, one of the fathers of the American Republic, and eight years President, wrote: "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous; and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds."

An important trial under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act took place recently before Sheriff Campbell Smith, Dundee, Scotland, the defendant being Mr. Harry Swan, farmer, Balhungie, Monikie, who had dehorned a number of cattle, some of which died as a result. It was shown that the cattle (stockers from Ireland) were in an unhealthy state before the operation and had not been allowed sufficient time to rally from being driven about the country. The defendant was found not guilty.

If you believe in the Farmers' Institute idea, why not agitate the opening of a small farmers' club, having for its members, say, twenty of your immediate neighbors. It is surprising how many good ideas are exchanged in such gatherings. The meetings may be held every two, three or four weeks all through the winter season at different farm houses or in the school house. A topic agreed upon at one meeting may be introduced at the next by a paper or talk from a successful member of the club in that particular line, say the care of a dairy cow, clover culture, and so on. Let every one present contribute something useful learned in his experience, and when the chairman sums up at the end the main points made, we believe all present will vote the hour well spent-much more profitably than "talking politics" at the corner grocery.

A Suggestion for Politicians.

The new British Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Long, recently took a step which might with advantage be adopted by politicians in this country. During a visit to S otland he met a large gathering of representative farmers, irrespective of their political bearings; not to instruct them in their political duties, but to learn their wishes as practical agriculturists. As a rule even the representative of a rural constituency is never heard from till an election campaign is on, when various appeals to partizanship create such heated feeling that there is little or no opportunity for dispassionate and impartial consideration of matters that vitally affect the well-being of the farmer. A little more frank and non-partizan consultation between the parliamentary representative and his constituents would be of decided advantage to all concerned.

Fruit Growers in Session.

The annual and winter meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Wood stock, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of December, 1895. Expert fruit growers from all parts of the Province will be present to deliver addresses or take part in the discussions. Among those expected are Prof. Wm. Saunders and Prof. J. A. Craig, Experimental Farm, Octawa; President Mills and Prof. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph; and Prof. Taft, Michigan Agricultural College

Our Frontispiece -- The Famous Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Prince Inca (7844).

This champion Aberdeen-Angus bull was bred by and owned by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., Ballindalloch, Banffshire, Scotland. The following is his pedigree: Sire Iliad 2843, dam Pride of Invereshie 7059, by Justice 1462. Prince Inca won first prize and championship at the H. & A.'s Show, at Inverness, in 1892, and again at the H. & A.'s Show, at Dumfries, in 1895. He was six years and five months old when the photograph from which our illustration was prepared was taken. His produce have proved very successful in the show ring; amongst the prize winners this year being Equestrian 9953, winner of the Ballindalloch Cup at Dumfries; Her Majesty the Queen's Gentian 19258, and the Ballindalloch yearling heifer Mantlet 21825, all of which have been in the front. Others could be named, but these sufficiently show the caliber of Prince Inca as a sire.

Lovers of good stock in America, as well as in Great Britain, will learn with regret that this great bull died a few weeks ago from liver trouble. His place, both as show bull and stock getter, will be somewhat difficult to fill. We might add that intelligence of his death reached us since our artist completed the engraving on our first page.

The Feeding Value of Potatoes.

A large proportion of this year's potato crop will have to be disposed of in other ways than for culinary purposes. Fortunately, almost every farm has a market of its own.

The winter feeding value of all dry, bulky fodder crops is very dependent on a supply of turnips or other vegetables. The average quantity of water in a Swede is 89 per cent.; of carbohydrates, 7 per cent.; of albuminoids, 1.4 per cent.; of fats, 03. The average in the potato is 75 per cent. of water, 20 per cent. of carbohydrates, 2.2 per cent albuminoids, and fats, .03. Casually observed, a ton of potatoes contains nearly three times as much starchy matter and nearly twice as much albuminoid; consequently the analytical feeding value of the potato is far more than twice as great as that of Swedes. In actual practice, however, the analytical value of green fodder crops is not the only factor to be considered. The water contained in green crops is analytically exactly the same as pure water from any other source; but in some unex-plained way it acts more beneficially on an animal. Take, for instance, a rich pasture on which cattle fatten in summer without any outside assistance, then try to feed animals on the hay from the same pasture, supplying the water in the bucket instead of in the form of natural juices, and a far different result is obtained. The animal will not starve; at the same time it will not fatten, no matter how much hay and water are given it. Yet, analytically, water is the only constituent lost in the practice of haymaking. "I don't need to grow turnips now, I've got a windmill," remarked one individual who had fallen into the erroneous notion that his way of furnishing stock water would equal Nature's plan, as found in the succulent turnip. Treating from the other side of the question, the carbohydrates, albuminoids and fats can be supplied more cheaply in the form of cereals and other concentrated foods than from potatoes; but the value of the extra succulence of the potato diet more than makes up for the deficiency in constituents Says W. J. Malden in "The Potato in Field and Condon": and Garden

"The full value of potatoes is not obtained unless they are cooked. In the case of sheep, large quantities of raw potatoes produce scours; in pigs and horses, indigestion. It is our personal experi-ence to have had to feed large quantities of potatoes which have been injured in one way or another, so as to spoil them for market but not for feeding purposes, from which we have learned that two tons of Swedes have more value than one ton of potatoes. It is easier to grow 25 tons of Swedes than 12½ tons of potatoes, besides which there is the cost of cooking the latter. We have gone into the subject of the relative feeding values of the two crops, because results of a few experiments are frequently taken as data to show the exceptional value possessed by potatoes as a fodder crop. Experience shows us that there is no special advantage to be reaped by substituting potatoes for Swedes as a crop; nor is it more profitable to buy potatoes at double the cost per ton that would be paid for Swedes at the same time."

As before stated, potatoes should be cooked before feeding. They should also be washed free from dirt, which is easily done by placing a loose wooden grating in a tub or long trough. Fill half the trough with water, place the floating grating on this, then throw in the potatoes, stir and rub them with a broom or hard brush, and in a short time the potatoes will be clean and the dirt will time the potatoes will be clean and the dirt will have sunk beneath the grating. Cooked potatoes are readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and poultry thrive on them. They are particularly suitable for horses which are being fitted for sale, as they give a sleek appearance to the skin and a brightness to

International Exhibition, St. John, N. B. (Concluded.)

The new agricultural hall is a large two-story building. The ground floor of the east end of the building was occupied with farm implements. Messrs. Horncastle & Co. had a good exhibit, and several other firms showed useful implements. Messrs. John Clark & Son, Fredericton, exhibited root pulpers, grain crushers, and a fine display of Daisy churns.

The western end of the building was arranged for the dairy department. In the center Mr. J. H. White, of St. John, exhibited a large collection of creamery and cheese factory outfits-hand separators, Babcock milk testers, butter moulds, thermometers, etc. On the south side the creamery and dairy crock butter was arranged, and along the west end the print and roll butter and the granular butter in glass jars. The creameries of the three Maritime Provinces made an excellent expectation. hibit. The Nova Scotia creameries got first and second prizes; N. B. third. The dairy prizes were mostly retained in N. B. First and second in the granular butter remained in N. B. The judges reported some of the lots of dairy butter to be were reported some of the lots of dairy butter to be very fine, showing a great improvement. The granular butter, the judges said, was as fine as any they had ever seen, and it was greatly admired by the visitors. There were over fifty entries in butter. Probably no such exhibition of fine dairy produce was ever seen in the Maritime Provinces before, which shows the progress agriculture is making. One regrettable thing was that arrangement had not been made to protect the butter and yet give visitors better opportunities of seeing it. Judging by the score card, which gives the points of excel-lence in each lot, would also be desirable. These matters can be arranged for future exhibitions.

On the other side of the building tables were arranged for the cheese exhibit. eighteen entries of colored and twelve entries of uncolored cheese-three cheese in each lot, made between the 1st and 15th of August.

Mr. D. M. McPherson, M. P. P., Lancaster, Ont., was judge, and used the following score card: Flavor, 30 points; body and texture, 20 points; polygon and texture, 20 points; polygon 20 points; flavor, 30 points; colors 20 points; flavor, 30 closeness, 20 points; color, 20 points; finish, 10 points. Perfection, 100 points. The awards were as follows:

The awards were as follows:

COLORED CHEESE.—First prize, St. Mary's Cheese Co., 96 points; second prize, Petitcodiac Cheese Co., 93 points; third prize, Newport Cheese Co., N. S., 92 points; fourth prize (highly commended), Waterford Cheese Co., 90 points; fifth prize (commended), Glassville Cheese Co., 82 points.

UNCOLORED CHEESE.—First prize, St. Mary's Cheese Co., 97 points; second prize, J. F. Tilley. Woodstock, 96 points; third prize, T. J. Dillon, P. E. Island, 95 points; fourth prize (highly commended), C. L. Tilley, Woodstock, 88 points; fifth prize (commended), Jas. Good, Woodstock, 86 points.

These score points show how very close the

These score points show how very close the

competition was in both classes.

Mr. D. M. McPherson in his report said: "It is with a great deal of pleasure that we testify to the generally uniform quality of the cheese exhibited. We are pleased to observe that the best lots exhibited compare most favorably with the finest quality made in Ontario; and we are surprised that such uniform good quality throughout could be attained in a new section in such a short time. The obtaining of such satisfactory results to the dairymen of the Province clearly demonstrates the propriety and justification of the Government in taking an active part to promote the welfare of the farmers, and the comparations of a processing section of the farmers. and the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money to place the dairy business on a substantial and permanent basis, under the able supervision of Mr. John Robertson."

In the north-east corner the travelling dairy was in operation. The walls were decorated with field corn, horse beans and sunflowers neatly arranged a fine object lesson on food for cattle. The corn was Compton's Early and Pearce's Prolific. There were other varieties, but the ears were not so well matured. The beans were excellent—wellpodded and well-filled. The sunflower heads were large, some of them sixteen inches in diameter. Butter was made twice each day, some of it in granular form and preserved in pickle, and some printed. Fruit-dishes were used for the granular butter, and square stone platters for the prints, arranged on the table in front of the platform, where it could be easily examined and tasted by

The Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, was kept busy giving information to enquirers, so that "the dairy" was quite an attraction as well as an eduthe visitors. cator, and seemed to be highly appreciated.
On the second floor were the grain, roots,

vegetables, and all kinds of farm and garden produce. Around the building were the tables with fruits. We have rarely seen such a fine display of apples and pears—hundreds of separate exhibits. The fruit-growers of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, made a grand exhibit.

In the other outbuildings there was a good display of turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and a great ariety of different breeds of hens.

During the week there was some speeding of horses on the course, out of the city about a mile; but most of the country people preferred to spend their time in the show grounds—a better place to see and learn something that would be of benefit. The Directors did all they could to entertain the visitors and make the articles. visitors and make the exhibition a success, and we think they have good reason to be satisfied with the results achieved.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

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Clubbing Rates for 1896. Our subscribers may obtain any of the papers and magazines mentioned below at the following prices: FARMER'S ADVOCATE and Home Magazine, and Toronto Weekly Mail & Empire.... Cosmopolitan (monthly)....

The New York Horse Show.

The eleventh exhibition, on Nov. 11-16, of horseflesh, held under the auspices of the New York National Horse Show Association, in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, was, if possible, a greater success than any of its predecessors. The receipts from the sale of boxes exceeded by about eight thousand dollars that of any of the previous sales. The attendance of those who could not afford to gaze on the noble animals from amidst the enchanted circle of New York society and contented themselves with foot space on the promenade was, if anything, greater than ever, and at times degenerated into a "crush." The entries slightly exceeded those of last year. The prizes were larger in some cases, and in some classes there were more of them. Horse and spectator were, as usual, seen at their best, and though both were one year older, beauty, whether quadruped or biped, reigned supreme. Full evening dress was the order for the gentlemen, but the absence of low-cut dresses for ladies could not fail to be remarked by those who attended the show last year; nor were diamonds so conspicuously displayed as on former occasions. This falling off in respect to female attire is not to be regretted, for, whilst pretty dresses add greatly to the general effect of any display, the management of exhibitions ought not to encourage too much of it for whilst it man to encourage too much of it, for, whilst it may lure the idlers, it has a tendency to keep away those who have more interest in being present, and whom the breeder would be better pleased to see there. The presence of society in full force adds very much to the receipts at the gate, but the exhibitor does not take his stock to the show for the express benefit of those who furnish the prize money,—it is a matter of advertisement and gain to him, a means of livelihood. The mere prize money does no more than pay his out-of-pocket expenses; it is not a living, but can be made the means of attaining one if the right sort of people, viz., those breeders, dealers, exhibitors and farm ers who wish to acquire or improve their stock, are attracted. The fact must never be lost sight of that whilst society will attend exhibitions of horseflesh so long as they are made interesting spec-tacles for them, the object of all shows is to bring the buyer and seller together. Both must have ample opportunity of using their judgment and receiving instruction, and not be relegated to the background, as was attempted once upon a time, not very long ago.

Canadian breeders and citizens were, as usual strongly represented amongst the spectators. We were pleased to see, amongst the spectators. We were pleased to see, amongst others, Messrs. Robt. Beith, Robt. Bond, Geo. Beardmore, M. E. H., James Cochrane, Mr. Coghlin, H. N. Crossley, Fay, Geo. Gooderham, Geo. Hastings, Stewart Houston, Major Laurie. J. K. Macdonald, Ramsay, Munroe, Alf. Smith, Henry Wade, and Adam Beck.

Owing to some harsh treatment received at the hands of the executive last year the exhibits from Canada were few and far between, though few horses sent from Canada this year failed to receive recognition at the hands of the judges. It is gratifying to notice how some of last year's decisions rendered by Mr. Livesey (who received a rather severe scoring at the hands of the newspaper men) were, under the hands of such practical and practiced men as Messrs. Arthur Fewson, Robt. Beith, and R. Stericker, reversed. These judges were blamed by Stericker, reversed. These judges were blanked by some of the New York papers for exceeding their time limit, but surely, better it was to err in this time limit, but surely, better it was to err in this respect against an arbitrary rule of the Society respect against an arbitrary rule of the Society respect against a ring, as though you had learned than to walk into a ring, as the it all outside, and suffer the humiliation of having your decisions unsustained by those who came after you. Whether classes are well filled or not every horse must receive its due share of attention at the hands of a judge, and no matter low practical and skillful, he cannot select four winners out of a pack of fifteen or twenty horses all hurrying 'round a ring and crowded in every shape and form.

London as usual took its share of the ribbons, and we were pleased once more to remark the success of Mr. Adam Beck, whose judgment never fails him in selecting a few good ones. His most notable successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the successes were with Monarch in the green hand of the success of the succ hunter class, first prize (\$150), and with Hurricane, who won first for best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps five feet high, carrying at least 140 pounds. Second for best performance over six fences,—two at five feet, two at five feet six inches, and two at six feet. Third in Corinthian class; hunters ridden by members of a recognized hunt club; and a championship prize.

Mr. Beck's winning amounted to \$650.00.

Mr. L. Meredith took first in the saddle class, 14.1 to 15 hands, with a rare good one. Mr. James

Cochrane, representing Montreal, was fortunate enough to get third prize in the Hackney mare class, four years, 15½ hands and over, with Princess Dagmar, in what was probably the strongest mare class ever shown at the Gardens; fourth prize with Barthorpe Performer, a two-year-old Hackney, a rare good mover, who would undoubtedly have been higher up had he not been a little lacking in his middle; up had he not been a little lacking in his middle; and Camymaid, whom he recently sold to Mr. Stevens, of Attica, took first in the three-year-old filly class. Mr. Geo. Hastings, with his usual good luck, secured second with his Black Nobleman in the class for four-year-olds under 15 hands. This horse, though a very good actor, was hardly in fit condition to show, or he might have been first.

Fireworks, shown by Mr. Crossley in the four-

Fireworks, shown by Mr. Crossley in the fouryear-old Hackney stallion class, 155 hands and over, secured fourth prize. This was a strong class. As

usual, however, the conformation of the horse, though he is not a great actor, brought him honorable mention. Amongst horses bred in Canada, but owned by Americans, Gladys was again successful in the dog-cart. Four Stripper by Cadet, out of Blue Ribbon, a mare sold at Grand's sale three years ago, won the Hackney produce prize for colts. A horse sold by Mr. Beith, by breeding a half-bred Clyde, secured third in one dog-cart class.

Hackneys once more asserted themselves, winning several prizes in dog-cart classes. Every one was eager to see the recently imported Hackney stallion, Langton Performer, who created such a sensation this spring in London (Eng.), and those who failed to see him certainly missed a treat, for such action, combined with speed, has never been seen at New York before, and he well merited the success he gained—first in his class, and the junior championship, though we could find one or two faults in his conformation. His owner, Mr. Stevens, may well be proud of him; nor has he any reason to regret the other purchases he made; for a be-ginner, two junior championships, besides several firsts, is not so bad.

Mr. Twombly, another new exhibitor, secured first in most of the mare classes, besides the senior championship for mares. If he obtains a stallion suited to his mares, he will be a hard man to beat, and we are likely to hear of him frequently

in the future. The mares were, as a rule, a great deal better than the stallions, and we are rather afraid that this may be due to the large demand for males of the Hackney breed, which causes them to be preserved entire instead of being castrated at an early age, as many of those shown should have been some years ago. One word of thanks, before we conclude, to those American gentlemen who were so good as to take us in hand and pay us such marked atten-tion and minister so well to our wants. There are those who ask the question, why bring Americans over here to judge our stock? This year we had quite a few, and we treated them well; they did not forget it. There are some who, remembering the good times they had in Toronto, said that whenever they met Canadians they felt bound to do all they could for them ; their deed was as good as their word: they sought us out, showed us around and entertained us in every way possible.
We get just as good decisions from Americans as from any other set of judges; and when our turn comes to go over to the other side, they reciprocate the good feeling which was extended to them here, and every one has experienced how much herter it is to land amongst friends in a fresh city. better it is to land amongst friends in a fresh city than find oneself a stranger in a strange land.

Among other important winnings may be mentioned best four-year-old trotting stallion, Quartermaster, by Alcyone; Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn. Thoroughbreds.—First, St. Saviour, by Eolus; Frederick Gibhard, New York. Best Hack-powerfullions. Two Rufus Is by Rufus shown by ney stallions.—Imp. Rufus Jr., by Rufus, shown by George Green, Katonah, N. Y.; the reserve ribbon went to Enthorpe Performer; F. G. Bourne, Oakdale, L. I. In Coach stallions, the French Oratem, owned by McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, won first. In Draughts, the first was won by the Clydesdale, Imp. Reserve, by Douglas Chief, owned by W.L. Law.

Our Efforts Appreciated.

We are indebted to a host of old and new friends for the cordial expressions of approval that are reaching us regarding the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and in returning our hearty acknowledgments can only state that our earnest purpose is to continue to render still better service. The demands of more urgent and practical matter upon our space will not permit reproducing more than a couple of typical expressions from readers and our newspaper contemporaries :-

Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., in renewing his subscription for another year, expresses himself in very appreciative terms, concluding thus:—"I have read the paper for over 20 years with pleasure

and profit.' Commenting on our last issue, the Echo (of Amherstburg, Ont.) has the following to say:—

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of London. Ont. has very appropriately made special recognition of Thanksgiving Day in its November 15th issue. As Thanksgiving Day in its November 15th issue. As usual, it is full of good, practical things for farmers and breeders; in fact, appears to grow better as it grows older. C. C. James, Deputy Prov. Minister of Agriculture, writes interestingly of "The Hopeful Features of Canadian Farming"; an able paper is given by Thos. McMillan, on "Breeding and Food. ful Features of Canadian Farming"; an able paper is given by Thos. McMillan, on "Breeding and Feeding Beef Cattle"; James Bowman discusses "The Advantages of Sheep Raising"; Prof. H. H. Dean deals with that live dairy subject, "The Valuation of Milk for Cheesemaking"; W. A. Doyle takes up "Successful Cultivation"; "Tuberculosis Among Cattle" is discussed by S. J. Thompson, V.S.; "The Care of Farm Implements" is well handled; also, "Manuring Meadows," "The Classification of Grade Cattle at Shows," the Live Stock Trade, and a lot of seasonable topics for dairy farmers, beekepers, poultrymen, and others. The illustrated "Helping Hand Department" is a new and useful feature, and the "Home Department" is admirable. Besides the fine Shropshire frontispiece, we active the beautiful approximate a Manitaba able. Besides the nne Shropshire frontispiece, we notice two beautiful engravings — a Manitoba Bonanza Threshing Scene, and the C. P. R. Stock Yards at Winnipeg. We congratulate the Advocate on the good service it is rendering the farmer, and do not wonder at its growing popularity." and do not wonder at its growing popularity.

Comments on Last Issue.

SIR,_For several years I have been a subscriber to the PARMER'S ADVOCATE, and after reading the last issue I was more forcibly impressed than ever that the ideas found on its pages, if put in practice, would be the key that would open the door to success in farming and breeding. The articles are opportune and practical, and should meet the requirements of all who are in search of useful information. Mill says: "The worth of a State in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it." So I may say of an agricultural process. posing it." So I may say of an agricultural paper:
"The worth of an agricultural paper in the long run is the worth of the individual articles found on

I desire, however, to make a few comments on some of the articles in your last issue. Prof. James' "Thanksgiving Day Reflections" are well worthy of careful perusal and study. He takes a broad view of the agriculture of Canada and shows wherein consists the national wealth of our Dominion. The great sources of our national wealth are the farm, the forest, the fisheries and the mines, and the industries connected with them. He quotes the number of persons engaged in each of these and gives the amount of wealth derived therefrom. Part of this wealth is locked up in the bowels of the earth, part is concealed under the water, part is crowded in the dense forests, and last, but not least, part may be seen in profusion on our farms in the form of grains, fruits, dairy products, animals, etc. These all speak eloquently of the great wealth of our land, and for which we all should be truly thankful. The farmers of Canada came from hardy stock, and, as Prof. James rightly says, the intermingling and coalescing of the nationalities from which they spring will produce a rural people "unexcelled if not unequalted." The great variety of our resources and the quality of our products, in whatever form they may be, are encouragements and inducements to strive still more energetically to make of our land a great nation. But the crown ing point is the great intellectual activity aroused in the farming community. This is seen by the increase in the reading of agricultural papers, in institute meetings, in associations, and in a deeper interest being taken in all the leading questions of

the day.

The Classification of Grade Cattle at Agricultural Shows.—Mr. D. F. Wilson has very aptly pointed out the difficulties in classifying grade cattle, and his suggestion in advocating two classes—the dairy grade and the beef grade—is worthy of the dairy grade and the beef grade—is worthy of the prizes now are too small, and consideration. The prizes now are too small, and more classes mean smaller prizes. This is a very serious obstacle. Some have suggested that there be fewer classes, e. g., strike off all under one year and give better prizes to the more developed animals; others think that there should be fewer classes and that they be shown in pairs, as best pair of dairy grades and best pair of beef grades, etc. There is also a difficulty in obtaining suitable judges, as pointed out, but this may, to some extent, be overcome by giving definite instructions to the judges, and require them to judge in accordance with these rules.

Breeding and Feeding Beef Cattle.—Mr. Thos. McMillan very wisely urges that to succeed we must make a specialty of some particular department of the farm, and that we must have in view and endeavor to attain to it. Having decided upon what particular line we shall engage, we must prepare ourselves as well as have a liking for it. Taking for granted that the special line is beefing animals, Mr. M. gives a concise description of the type of such an animal. Too much stress cannot be laid on the proper selection of animals and he gives some year, valuable tion of animals, and he gives some very valuable We should next improve the quality by careful selection of males. His advice regarding males is sound and should be followed. He emphasizes the importance of keeping sires for longer than from one to three years. A sire that transmits to his offspring health and vigor of constitution and gives good stock should certainly be kept for years. Weed out the inferior ones and make war on the scrub. Mr. M. gives a telling example of loss in feeding inferior animals by a Mr. B. near Toronto. His remarks on general conformity and capacity to feed well are good, and on them rests largely the profit or loss in feeding. He also shows us the profit from early maturity and the benefit derived from keeping animals always in good condition. His experience in rearing calves shows success, and I think his advice very beneficial; however, my experience causes me to differ with him in one or two points. I prefer a mixture of chopped oats with a little oilcake to his crushed peas and oats, as it is not so rich and heavy. Besides this the oilcake and chopped oats keep the bowels and coat in a better condition. Corn ensilage is certainly very good, and with a little meal sprinkled over it forms an excellent food for calves. I have the impression that roots are too cold and heavy for young calves and tend to make them have too large bellies, but after they have become five or six months old roots are very good. Clover hay is an excellent food for calves, and Mr. M.'s ideas on it are in perfect accord with mine. Regularity and kindness are essential.

The Advantages of Keeping Sheep [Jas. Bowman].—This article is taken up in a practical way man.—Instantice is taken up in a practical way and shows many points in favor of sheep raising. Mr. B. says that the fertility of the soil may be improved by pasturing sheep on rape.—In fields where weeds abound sheep almost destroy them.

He suggests using hurdles made dog-proof, or of bringing the sheep home every evening. In winter sheep consume food that no other stock would eat, and in this respect save that food. The expense of housing them is very small. They return a two-fold profit—wool and lambs. They are easily pre-pared for market and can, with care, be made

profitable. A Plan for Securing Greater Uniformity in the Quality of Cheese.—It requires wise forethought to find and keep a good market for our products, and the suggestion offered in your last issue in regard to cheese should be promptly acted upon. derive a large revenue from cheese, and it would be a great pity if this should pass out of our hands through indifference or neglect. The article sug-gests a means now within reach, and before next spring such steps should be taken that there could be no possibility of our lessening our reputation in the cheese markets of the world. Let us neglect no practicable means to improve the quality and not allow any inferior article to leave our country for

British or other markets. Tuberculosis Among Cattle [by Dr. S. J. Thompson].-Dr. Thompson's article on tuberculosis is worthy of being carefully read. He believes there is not more than three per cent. of the cattle in Manitoba affected with this disease. He advo-cates the use of the tuberculin test to find out to what extent this disease may be found in herds. He claims that beef from animals with localized tuberculosis is not harmful if well cooked, and that 80 per cent. of the milk from them is not affected. His advice upon measures to prevent the spread of the disease should be studied carefully and put the disease should be studied carefully and put into practice. Animals should be either destroyed (if the disease is deeply seated) or isolated (if localized or not deeply seated). This will prevent spreading. Cleanliness and disinfecting the stables are essential preventives. He gives some very sound advice on breeding from diseased animals. This advice should be carefully considered by every This advice should be carefully considered by every stockman. The paper is a thoughtful exposition of this disease and should have a good effect upon those who heed his warnings and practice his advice.

[Note.-A good many veterinary authorities have no doubt recommended the use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis, but we are disposed to say that there is yet much to be learned regarding its effects. Indeed, our contemporary, the English Live Stock Journal, goes so far as to say: "One thing is pretty obvious, that the unregulated use of it in the present state of our knowledge is more likely to increase than diminish the prevalence of tuberculosis; and it seems really necessary that some measure should in the meantime be adopted to check its promiscuous employment." Meanwhile it would be wise for breeders to hasten slowly in regard to tuberculin. $-\mathrm{E}_\mathrm{D}$]

Covering Strawberry Plants [E. F. Augustine]. Experience is the best teacher, whether our own or some other persons. Mr. Augustine's experience must be useful to all who wish to grow strawberries must be useful to all who wish to grow sold wolf the successfully. He says it is best to cover the plants as soon as the ground is firmly frozen, but it may be done later. Good clean (he emphasizes clean) wheat, oat, or barley straw is the best covering. Spread evenly over the field from two to three In the spring part of this should be inches deep raked off the rows, and tramped down in the paths between, leaving just what the plants can readily push their way through. The straw thus serves as a mulch, and keeps the plants clean during heavy rains. It also prevents the weeds from growing No cultivation is needed before the fruit is harvested

There are two papers on poultry,—one on "Fitting Poultry for the Shows," which may be read with profit by those who fit birds for exhibition; and the other is on "Eggs and Meat," in which Mr. Maw shows the value of eggs, and how to get the best results, and also wherein the profit of rais-

ing poultry for market lies.
Besides these there are, in the last issue of the ADVOCATE, several other important subjects, as Manure for Hay, Feeding Potatoes, The Question Drawer, The Home Department—full of interest and instruction, The Children's Corner, The Quiet Hour, the illustration of Mr. Macmillan's Shropshires, The Foal in Winter, and several others. Thus we, as farmers, find a fund of practical experience stored in the ADVOCATE's pages, which, to be appreciated and put to profitable use, must be carefully read and studied. D. E. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

A Promising Young Agriculturist's Death.

For many years the name of Mr. John I. Hobson, of Mosborough, Ont., has ranked high among the progressive farmers and business men of this country. Occupied with public affairs, he has of late entrusted the management of his fine farm and stock to his only son, Mr. Joseph Hobson, a young man of some 23 years, who by his wide and practical knowledge and many excellencies of character had won for himself a host of friends, and bid fair to rise to eminence in his calling. It was therefore a painful shock to learn of his sudden demise from peritonitis on Nov. 26th. His loss is greatly to be deplored, and has called forth many expressions of sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Hobson.

STOCK.

Meetings of Live Stock Breeders.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

CANADIANS AGAIN HONORED. New York City, November 26th-(Special). - Shropshire Sheep Breeders in session. Election of officers as follows:— President, Hon. J. Dryden, Toronto; Vice-President, Prof. W. C. Latta, Lafayette, Ind. Executive Committee, for three years-R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; J. L. Thomson, Gas City, Ind. On Pedigree Committee-Marion Williams, Ind.; Robt.

Miller, Brougham, Ont. Vice-Presidents by States, etc.—W. H. Beattie, for Ontario; J. N. Greenshields, Quebec. WINTER FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW. Prospects are for a large gathering of breeders and others at Gue ph, Ont., beginning on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, the week of the annual Fat Stock Show, for which upwards of \$3,000 is offered in prizes. Secretary Wade writes from Toronto that there will be a large display, particularly of sheep and swine. Entries were also coming in for the beef and dairy classes, which were expected to fill up well as the time drew near. Several important breeders' meetings have been called, particulars of which are given below. As announced in last issue, the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will hold

the close of the show (December 12th and 13th), so that all who are in Guelph can take advantage thereof. SHEEP AND SWINE BEEDERS' ANNUAL

its annual session at the Agricultural College, immediately at

The annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will convene in the City Hall, Guelph, at 2 p. m., December 10. From 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. will be spent in carrying out the following programme: Addresses and reports of officers, reports of committees, nomination of expert judges, election of delegates to fair boards, election of officers and auditors. MEETINGS.

auditors.
The annual Swine Breeders' Association meeting will convene same prace as above, on December 11th, at 9 a.m. The forenoon will be spent in carrying out a programme similar to

forenoon will be spent in carrying out a programme standard above.

At 7 30 p. m. an open meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. The following programme will be carried out:—7.30, chair taken by Hon. John Dryden; 7.40, address of welcome by Mr. James Innes. M. P., Guelph; 8.00, response by Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock, President of Western Dairymen's Association; 8.20, address, "The Requirements of the British Market, with Special Reference to our Exports of Cattle, Sheep, Swinc, and Products Therefrom," by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Ottawa; 9.00, "Economical Cooking of Meats" (demonstrated), Miss B. Livingston, Superintendent Ottawa School of Cookery.

HEREFORD BREEDERS TO MEET.

HEREFORD BREEDERS TO MEET.

The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in Guelph Skating Rink, on Wednesday, December 11th, at 10.30 a. m. This is the second day of the Ontario Fat Stock Show.

CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS.

CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS.

The first annual meeting of Canadian Horse Breeders'
Association was held in Toronto, November 21st. Members
present—Robt. Davies, Toronto; David McCrae, Guelph; R.
Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; N. Awrey, M. P. P., Hamilton;
John Gardhouse, Highfield; H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; Dr. A.
Smith, Toronto; Jos. Duggan, Toronto; J. H. Allen. Picton;
Smith, Toronto; Jos. Duggan, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie Jr.,
G. Ramsey, Hamilton; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie Jr.,
Hamilton; Hugh Smith, Claude; C. P. Geary, St. Thomas; H.
Wade, Toronto; R. Graham, Claremont; H. Cargill, M. P.,
Cargill; F. Chisholm, Milton; W. A. Lawrence, Milton; Jas.
Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; Wm. Beith, Toronto; J. D.
Graham, Toronto; A. G. Bowker, Woodstock; John Vipond,
Brooklin; John Holderness, Toronto.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Association were presented by Secretary Wade, and adopted. They provide that
the object of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association is to
encourage the importation and breeding of pure-bred stock in
all the recognized breeds of horses in every legitimate way.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, VicePresident, and Secretary-Treasurer, whose term of office, with
the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be for one year,
or until their successors are elected.

President, and Secretary-Treasurer, whose term of office, with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected.

The Association shall be governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of ten members, to be elected annually by ballot, from members of this Association, and representing, as far as practicable, the different Horse Breeders' Associations now in existence, which are as follows: —The Hackney Horse Society, the Clydesdale Horse Association, the Shire Horse Association, the Thoroughbred Horse Association, and the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The membership shall consist of the present provisional officers, and any person who takes an interest in horses, may and shall become a member, who, having signified to the Secretary his desire to do so, by paying \$1.00, providing his name be approved by the Board of Directors.

The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as may be designated by the Directors. Fifteen days' previous notice to be mailed to each member of the Association, giving time and place of meeting.

The Sub-Committee shall hold meetings at the call of the President and Secretary, when requested in writing by any three Directors. The Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the Directors.

three Directors. The Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the Directors.

When new horse associations are formed for pure breeds of horses, they may be admitted if approved by the directors, and the constitution amended to allow of their representatives

on the board.

Persons desirous of becoming members shall so notify the

on the board.

Persons desirous of becoming members shall so notify the Secretary, pay one dollar entrance fee, and agree, if elected, to conform to the rules of the Association, and not to withdraw without giving three months' notice of his intention to do so.

Members shall pay an annual fee of one dollar, which annual subscription shall be due and payable on or before the first day of January of each year, and all reports of the Association will be mailed free to each member.

Directors were elected as follows:—

From Clydesdale Horse Association, R. Davies and David McCrae: from Hackney Horse Society, R. Beith, M. P., and N. Awrey, M. P. P.; from Shire Horse Association, John Gardhouse and H. N. Crossley; from Thoroughbred Horse Association, Dr. A. Smith and Wm. Hendrie, Jr.; from Ontario Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association, H. Cargill and Dr. L. Carr.

It was Resolved, "That the Directors take immediate steps to incorporate this Association under the Agriculture and Arts Act for 1895."

Mr. McCrae suggested improvements in the classification of horses at shows, and the giving of prizes for herds the get of one animal.

Mr. Wm. Wilkie said it was only by seeing his get, that

one animal.

Mr. Wm. Wilkie said it was only by seeing his get, that the true worth of a stallion could be known. Moved by Mr. Wilkie, seconded by Mr. H. N. Crossley, "That the Directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition be asked to give prizes to a herd of four for the different breeds of horses, ages of the gets not to exceed two years." Carried.

Messrs. R. Beith, M. P., and H. Cargill were appointed delegates to the Industrial Fair Board.

On motion the following officers were elected:—President, Robert Davies, Toronto; Vice President, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; Sec.-Treas., Henry Wade; Ex. Com.—President, Vice-President, H. N. Crossley, D. McCrae, H. Cargill; and R.

U. S. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

U. S. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders and Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Chicago, November 20 and 21. The following officers were elected:—E. Cobb, Kankakee, Ill., President; C. E. Leonard, Boonville, Mo., Vice-President; J. H. Pickrell, Springfield, Ill., Secretary; F. M. Wade, Springfield, Ill., Assistant Secretary; D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill., Treasurer. Board of Directors—W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich., H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Emory Cobb, Kankakee, Ill.; J. B. Dinsmore, Sultan, Neb.; W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kansas; A. H. Jones, Delaware, O.; C. E. Leonard, Boonville, Mo.; S. P. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind.; John McHugh, Cresco, Iowa; J. Frank Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky.

P. Lockridge, Green Castle, Ind.; John McHugh, Cresco, Iowa; J. Frank Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; Abram Renick, Sycamore, Ky.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts, October 31st, 1894: Amount in hand \$271.23; from Secretary, \$13,830.91; total, \$14,102.14. Disburaements, \$13,860.26; amount in hands, \$241.88.

By request of the Stockholders, the Board of Directors determined to establish a separate book for recording the pedigrees of milking Shorthorns. After determining to use the pedigrees of the Shorthorn cows that had competed for and won prizes that had been awarded by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at the various State Fairs, previous to the Columbian Exposition, provided none would be eligible that had not made over one pound of butter per day; the cows and heifers that had made a record of that much and over that were in the Columbian Dairy School were also included in the basis of the book.

Rule of Entry No. 2 was so changed that, beginning with Vol. 41, bulls will be numbered as accepted for record, and will have their pedigrees printed in numerical order, instead of alphabetically as heretofore.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Cobb, Pickrell. Prather, and Dinsmore, was appointed to memorialize Congress to publish the dairy test made at the Columbian Dairy School.

Entries for Vol. 40 were ordered closed December 31st, 1895. Secretary requests that all pedigrees for that volume be sent at once, direct to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

DOMINION DRAUGHT SOCIETY TO MEET. In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the animal meeting of the Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society, to be held in Clinton, on Dec. 11th, 1895. After Nov. 30th, 1895, the standard of registration will be raised to four crosses. A proposition to place this record under Government supervision, in common with other records, will be considered.

A Few Hints on Economy in Stock Feeding.

The question of fodder supply for the coming winter is troubling some farmers at the present time. Those who have a plentiful supply of straw for bedding and a liberal quantity of corn fodder, either in the silo, stack, barn or shock, are to be congratulated. We have often said, and will continue to say for some time to come, that every farmer who owns live stock should grow a field of corn. It is indeed gratifying to realize that since 1890 the corn acreage in Ontario Province has doubled. There are, however, a great many men carrying on mixed farming without growing a rod of corn for winter feeding, but are still depending upon hay and straw with which to carry their stock through the winter. Judging from the past, we look for a much larger acreage of corn next year than has hitherto been grown in Ontario It is estimated that the hay crop of Ontario this year was 1,700,000 tons less than in 1894. Prices have run away up, so that some have been appending much time having have some have been spending much time hauling hay to market, while fall plowing has been neglected. But to return to our subject. Not only is the hay crop very much lighter than usual, but in many parts of the Province of Ontario the straw yield is meager, which makes the conditions on many farms look uncomfortable for the animals before the month of May, 1896. We must not, however, sit down and deplore these adverse conditions, due largely to drought, and in some cases to mismanagement, but look about for a way out of the management, but look about for a way out of the difficulty.

We have no doubt, in fact we know of some farmers who are selling their yearling and two-year-old steers that should have been fattened at home this or next winter, getting for them, in home this or next winter, getting for them, in many cases, unprofitable prices. Others will rush their well-grown yearlings along with boiled potatoes, cheap grain, etc., and get rid of them before spring instead of holding them, as in former years, a season longer. Now, whatever is done in desperation it should be everyone's object to economize ation, it should be everyone's object to economize food and bedding however possible.

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Where one has a good root crop, as many have, Where one has a good root crop, as many have, all fairly good straw can be made very palatable by mixing cut straw and pulped roots, leaving it to warm up before feeding. Such a diet should have added some crushed grain for stock that is exadded some crushed grain for stock that is expected to do well and produce something for their pected to do well and produce something for their owner. The writer has had several years' experience with a pulper and finds it one of the most useful and economical machines about the farm. useful and economical machines about the farm.
Whether fodder is plentiful or scarce, cattle food can be made so much more palatable by its use that no one without a silo should be without a pulper. And where roots are fed to young cattle casting their teeth, or old cows losing theirs, much better returns can be secured from cutting or pulping roots than when the animals are forced to gouge them with their sore mouths, often leaving uneaten half their share. It is a fact that some of the most successful cattle feeders consider two bushes of cut turnips worth as much as three fed whole. The animals' comfort must be considered to get the best results in feeding.

best results in feeding.

There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to filled There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to year by keeping horses' racks and mangers filled, as is so often done, especially by hired men. The as is so often done, especially by hired men. The caked result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food authorities claim that a great deal of the troubit authorities are great deal of the troubit authoriti

ment with hay, especially when idle. When horses are working, some hay should certainly be fed, but the feeder should have some control of the quantity consumed, instead of allowing a gluttonous animal to gorge himself to his own and owner's disadvantage. Our plan for years, which has been found very satisfactory, is to feed one team well on hay and grain and make it do all the teaming in the winter season, The remainder of the work horses we feed largely on good oat straw, turnips and carrots. We have found little or no advantage in cutting the straw or pulping the roots for mature horses, as when good-sized mangers are used, and not racks, the straw will be picked over and fairly thoroughly consumed, if care is exercised in feed We might add, however, that pulping carrots for foals or yearlings has advantages over feeding them whole. This is equally true with colts losing their teeth.

Not only should feeding straw be chaffed, but there is economy in cutting up bedding, because we all know how stock will drag back long straw with their feet and tramp it into the dung in the With chaff this is not the case, when economy and care are exercised in bedding the animals. We know there is often a strong protest against cutting straw, because of the labor involved, but is the labor, great as it is, not of a productive sort? We must agree that straw can be made to go much farther when cut than whole, both for feeding and bedding, and in handling the manure there is also a great economy. When the field to be manured is within reasonable distance of the barn, a large stoneboat can be used for cleaning out, and the fine manure may be at once spread upon the field to be plowed under on the return of

When a sawmill or planing factory can be con veniently reached, sawdust or shavings may with advantage be used to supplement the straw for bedding. In these and other ways which will suggest themselves to those in need, the winter can be gone through fairly comfortably with the present

The wise ones who "filled their lamps" last spring by arranging for a good acreage of corn must excuse this filling of space with an article from which very little may be taken by them.

Silage for Sheep and Horses.

While silage is especially used for cattle feeding, it also answers a good purpose as sheep feed. Old sheep, yearlings and lambs may be cheaply improved in condition if fed good silage. When sheep are being wintered without roots, corn silage fed has the effect of keeping their digestive organs in healthy condition. It has the same effect on milking ewes as on dairy cows, in keeping up the milk

flow to a liberal quantity.

That widely-known horseman, W. M. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., writes adversely of the use of silage

It is not the general practice to feed silage to for horses horses, but in numerous cases it has been fed to them with success. Bulletin 32 of Indiana Experiment Station gives the following observations:—
"When silage was first introduced numerous intances occurred of injury resulting from feeding it to horses. This was probably due to giving too large an amount for the small stomach of the horse. This caused colic or some similar trouble.
This food, when very acid, should be fed to horses only in a limited way. The change from dry feed to silage or even to grass must be very gradual.

Prof. Stewart fed silage to four horses for two winters, adopting the same precautions as he in feeding grass, the result being quite satisfactory. The Royal Commission, which made an investigation of the merits of silage in England,

"Strong as the evidence has been of the advantage of silage for keeping stock in healthy condition, tage of stage for keeping stock in healthy condition, the farm horses have by no means been excepted. We have received highly satisfactory accounts from several quarters of the health of working teams when given a limited proportion of silage mixed with their food.

mixed with their food. "Although considerable testimony is at hand showing that silage has been fed to horses with success, the indications are that its use can be recommended only when fed to a limited extent in connection with hay or straw.

Canadian Winners at the New York Live Stock Show.

New York, Nov. 28-(Special.)-Canadian sheep breeders made a great sweep at the show which opened here on Tuesday last, capturing about twothirds of the prizes offered. Among the winners were:-John Rutherford & Son, Roseville, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; Robt. Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont.; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.; John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.: W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont.; John Jackson & Son, Abingdon, Ont.

A successful dairyman claims that bad cases of caked udder (garget) can be cured by bedding the cow with hot horse manure. We would add to this construction to pound of Fragm salts and countries. treatment a pound of Epsom salts, and expect a

Restricting the Live Stock Trade.

Early this year permission was granted whereby export Canadian cattle and sheep could be entered at the Ports of Island Pont and Becher Falls, Vt., in-bond to Portland, Me., for shipment to Britain. Recently the Boston & Maine Railway and Boston Chamber of Commerce sought to have Richford, Vt., designated also, so that cattle could be shipped from Boston, but U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Morton refused. He is credited with saying that the longer railway haul might jeopardize the health of U. S. cattle. How so? England "officially" declares that "pleuro" exists in Canada—an absurd libel that even U.S. live stock papers absolutely discredit—and if so, says Mr. Morton, the health of U. S. cattle in New England might be endangered.

"Let the distinguished Secretary issue an order doing away with the useless mass of red tape governing the importation of Canadian thoroughbred sheep into the United States, and he will be accorded a hearty vote of thanks from importers and exporters alike. Canadian sheep are singularly free of contagious diseases, and there is not the slightest reason for two-thirds of the present official nonsense regulating their passage through the customs."—American Sheep Breeder.

Since the above was published one of our breeders, who has shipped many sheep across the line, informs us that the certificates, affidavits, etc., required have been made still more vexatious and expensive of late so as to seriously narrow down the margin of profit.

This sort of thing is on a par with the treasury order, compelling the registration of Canadian breeding stock in U. S. records in order to secure entrance duty free, a restriction that naturally shuts off many purchases in Canada, particularly in cattle; in fact, nearly all but those of a few larger U. S. breeders, who, to keep up their herds, are compelled to seek superior fresh blood here. This coercive policy is not calculated to promote amicable relations.

An Ottawa dispatch to a Toronto paper excuses laxity on the part of Government Inspectors at Montreal in dealing with U. S. sheep shipped to England via the St. Lawrence River, saying that if they enforced rigid measures the U.S. authorities would institute "reprisals!" This seems too childish to be credited. If any "scabby" sheep have been allowed to pass, the authorities will not be excused when they come to peak a with the live stack. when they come to reckon with the live stock fraternity. Some months ago we sounded a warning that any laxity in that respect might result in a sheep embargo, for what with "scab" at home, and the inrush of competing foreign sheep, the British shepherd is in anything but good humor. Just as we go to press a cable dispatch states that the British Board of Agriculture has issued an embargo order, going into effect on January 1st. 1896. bargo order, going into effect on January 1st, 1896, against Canadian and United States sheep, on account of scab.

Britain has been selling great numbers of pure-Britain has been selling great numbers of pure-bred bulls and sheep (over 1,000 export Lincoln certificates alone, during the past year, being issued) to Argentina, and the Farmer and Stock Breeder evidently fears that the South American, to whom "reciprocity" is dear, may not relish this proposed new English law to compel the slaughter of all store stock on landing. They might, go elseof all store stock on landing. They might go elsewhere for their breeding stock. So there is a small fly in this protective "ointment" to be applied for the benefit of the British breeder. Canada has not the benefit of the British breeder. been buying stock so freely of late years, and, therefore, does not count—at present.

FARM.

Pulped Roots for Pigs.

One of Ontario's most successful hog breeders

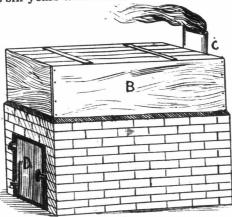
(Perth Co.) writes: "I have used pulped turnips and mangels for "I have used pulped turnips and mangels for swine with the best results. It not only saves grain, but it keeps breeding sows and store hogs very healthy. I am satisfied that a liberal supply of pulped roots fed to growing pigs will give more growth and healthier animals, not liable to founder or become crippled, than if an exclusive grain ration were used. Another advantage is that the ration were used. Another advantage is that the pigs are not liable to indigestion, so that when fattening time correct the restriction of the res fattening time comes they are not only larger but feed much better than grain-fed pigs."

We may add that the above letter verifies our

own experience. For several years we have carried own experience. For several years we have carried a considerable number of pigs over the winter with very little grain. Our practice is to mix a peck of ground mixed grain or shorts with a bushel of pulped turnips, and allow it to remain in a box from about twelve to twenty-four hours. Pigs thus fed should have a tolerably warm house, well bedded with dry straw. After filling themselves on this toothsome diet they will lie contented and happy in comfortable quarters and grow rapidly. happy in comfortable quarters and grow rapidly.

A Home-Made Cooking Furnace.

The accompanying illustration represents the feed-boiling furnace in use by Mr. J. E. Brethour, the widely-known breeder of Yorkshires, at Burford, Ont. The upper portion or box represents a plank box with heavy sheet iron bottom, which is nailed securely to the bottom of plank sides with screw-nails, or three-inch wire nails would answer. The box is two feet wide, six feet long and eighteen inches deep. The lower portion of sketch represents brick masonry four inches narrower on the inside than the box, so that when the box is in place the fire will not come in contact with the place the fire will not come in contact with the wooden sides. Iron bars should be placed across the top of masonry to take the strain off the bottom of box, and a piece of iron, three inches wide, should be placed across the back where the smoke enters the chimney to keep the fire from the box. To fasten the sheet iron bottom to the wood sides have holes punched in the sheet iron about two inches apart all around where it comes in contact with the planks. Mr. Brethour suggests that a strip of asbestos placed between the woodwork and sheet iron would do doubt be a benefit, but he has used his six years without it.



BOILING FEED.

Mr. Brethour writes:—"I boil a great deal of feed for my hogs, although I am aware that eminent writers claim there is no benefit from cooked food. I find that I can convert a lot of food that would other wise be wasted into palatable food for hogs. Potatoes, pumpkins and roots of various kinds are relished and made more easily digestible by being cooked. They should all be put through a root pulper, as they boil more readily and mix better with chopped grain, which I stir in with the cooked food, and allow the mixture to stand a few hours before fooding." before feeding.

Making the Best of Short Food Supplies-From an English Farmer's Standpoint.

Having in view the short root and straw crop of Britain this season, and a very moderate supply of hay, the Farmer and Stock Breeder tenders its readers the following advice, from which a few suggestions might be gleaned of service on this side

The devices which the feeder had to practice to of the Atlantic:spin out his slender stores of fodder should be of considerable service in a year like the present. We are thankful indeed that feeding stuffs are so cheap, and in this the feeder will find some consolation. and in this the reeder will find some consolation. True, the price of beef is not very high, but prime Scotch is quoted at 42s. per cwt. live weight in the Metropolitan Market. If, therefore, the feeder has purchased his stores at 27s. or 28s. per cwt., there is a constant and the stores at 27s. every prospect, so far as we can see, of reaping a very fair profit. One of the benefits which a year like the present will confer upon the farmer is to make him value economy. Far too many are slipshod in their feeding. We do not mean to infer anything by this term, other than that the chaff-cuttor (cutting-box) is too sparingly used. It is anything by this term, other than that the chan-cutter (cutting-box) is too sparingly used. It is becoming increasingly evident that stock feeding, like other branches of the agricultural in-dustry, must be done economically if it is to pay. Where fifty or a hundred head of cattle are concerned, a saving on each one means a considerable sum in the feeder's pocket. Our advice is to chaff more, pulp more, and use more treacle. The root crop being much below average, and mangels, to a considerable extent where unsecured, damaged by the frost, the feeder may with advantage turn to the popato crop as affording a solution to his difficulty. culty. At present market price—a great quantity of only slightly damaged tubers may be had at from 20s. to 30s. a ton—they will certainly appeal to the feeder as this crop has never yet done during its wonderful history. Owing to the amount of starchy matter which they contain, caution must be exercised in the feeding. The albuminoids in the potato are deficient, but, in the balancing of the ration, flesh formers might be supplied by some other food. The fat-forming element predominates. but a judicious combination with cotton cake, bean meal, or pea meal, would place the farmer in a much better position to meet the exigencies of the times. Potatoes slightly diseased may be profitably employed for feeding, especially in the case of swine. Disease attacks the albuminoids, i. e., the flesh-formers, which are converted into ammonia, or some similar volatile substance, which accounts for the unpleasant smell. If cooked by steaming or boiling, and then tightly packed into flour barrels or casks, with an occasional sprinkling of salt throughout, the tubers will keep in eatable conditions of the condition of the conditions of the condit

tion for some time. It is necessary, however, to exclude the air. If fed raw, as some people who object to cooking prefer, caution must be exercised, as colic may result. It is also worth noting that water should not be given till some time after each meal. The results obtained by feeding potatoes in France warrant the belief that they might be more extensively employed by British feeders."

DAIRY.

The Dry Cow. BY F. J. S.

On the handling of the milch cow while dry, the success or failure of the dairy herd largely depends. There is a tendency among farmers toward the opinion that when a cow is not giving milk she should exist, if not on the wind, at least on very little more. Of course, the farmer himself who does not work on the Sabbath eats little or nothing during that day, feeling that it would be a waste of food. Ha, ha! Yes, methinks so! Is the comparison not a relevant one.

Now, what is really the position. Our most profitable cows milk within four to eight weeks of coming in. Even a very moderate quantity of milk is a very considerable drain on the system for such a length of time, and the period while dry is a necessary resting period in which she is to recruit her wasted energy. But wherein comes the recruiting or building up if the ration is insufficent or unbalanced? Straw and turnips, for instance, are very good fodders in their places, but to confine a cow to these while dry is plain evidence of a total lack of understanding of the first principles of herd development. Corn stover is a good fodder if properly saved, but this and straw, without any grain addition, is an unsatisfactory ration upon which to build hopes of a satisfactory milking season. We believe that where a cow milks ten or eleven months per year, that she should be fed as rich and satisfying a ration during her resting; period as while milking, if the best returns are to be had. We never knew a farmer do this who was not a successful dairyman. The cow thus handled comes to paturition period in a well nourished condition, and will, if it is in her, give a good account of herself, while her famished sister will spend the first three months of her milking period in an attempt to regain her lost condition physically, and if, as is a too common practice, she comes in in the spring, by the time she is in normal condition pastures are failing, heat and flies do the rest, and she is fast drying up; and at the end of six or eight months she is on the "dry" list. But the trouble does not end here. The longer she is dry the worse is she

fed as a rule, and thus the evil grows.

But, further: the effect of low feeding, of feed-But, further: the effect of low feeding, of feeding coarse, innutritious fodder is disastrous to the ing coarse, innutritious fodder is disastrous to the offspring, The feetus of a cow thus fed comes into the world with an imperfectly nourished system, and with an inability to digest and assimilate large quantities of fodder—a prime essential in a profitable cow. Many of our present dairymen have been feeders of beef and need no information relative to the possibilities, or rather impossibilities, of feeding at a profit an animal that as a calf had of feeding at a profit an animal that as a call had not been well fed. And this is not alone bad. If the cow, by bad feeding and worse management, tends to go dry early in the season the calf will do likewise, and this despite even good feeding. And this leads us to the fact that this system, so common this leads us to the fact that this system, so common the common that the season is a continuous single and the herd subamong us, is a continuing injury, and the herd subjected to it will of necessity deteriorate. And what of the males we use that are the offspring of such cows; truly he is in a pitiable condition whose herd

is thus headed. But a look at another side of the subject—the cost of butter and cheese production. The cow that milks but seven or eight months of the year will produce butter at a cost of at least three to four cents more than the cow that milks ten or eleven months, other things being equal, and cheese in

proportion.
What, then, might be considered a safe practice to follow in the feeding and management of the dry cow? First we must discriminate between the cow that takes on flesh easily and readily, and the cow that really cannot be fattened, but after the usual needs of the system have been met, puts the rest in the pail. In the former case, while dry, we would reduce the grain ration sufficient to avoid a very fat condition before parturition, leaving the coarse fodder ration much as usual. Silage, if from well-eared corn, and straw for our beef breeds and their grades will frequently be sufficent, while in some cases a slight admixture of grain will be necessary. In the case of the representatives of the dairy breeds, as we have stated, when they milk to within a short period of parturition, they should be fed almost or quite as liberally as when milking. In the cases of cows inclined to milk fever, they will, of course, be fed more sparsely of heating food and more fully upon roots and such laxative and cooling fodders. Barnyard quarters are not to be

Bacteriology in the Dairy.

Among the various phases of the study of bacteriology, there are none which affect our life and wellbeing more intimately than those connected with dairying. Milk is one of the best media for the growth of germs, both harmless and disease-producing. It contains bacteria when drawn from the cow's udder, and the condition of most stables is such that contamination in various ways takes place in the process of milking and immediately thereafter. The influence of the germs on milk, cream, butter and cheese is a matter of vital interest to all consumers of dairy products. Our knowledge of the various classes of bacteria and the effects which they produce, although largely increased of late years, is still meager and very much

The importance of bacteriology to dairymen is just beginning to be recognized. The application of the knowledge already acquired to the butter industry of Denmark has done much, within the last few years to improve the quality and increase last few years, to improve the quality and increase the uniformity of the product of Danish dairies. The result has been achieved largely by pasteurizing the milk and cream and then introducing the desired kind of bacteria known to scientific men as pure cultures. This method, so useful and satisfactory in Denmark, has found favor in the United States also. Over 100 creameries on the other side States also. Over 100 creameries on the other side of the line are introducing pure cultures. So it may now be stated as a fact, that the science of bacteriology is furnishing information which enables the buttermaker to make butter of superior flavor, more uniform character, and better keeping quality; the milkman, to have his milk sweet and free from disease producing germs, the sweet and free from disease-producing germs; the cheesemaker, to understand and control to a large

extent the ripening and flavor of his cheese.

It istructhatthe methods of applying our present knowledge of lacteal bacteriology are still imperfect; but by patient study, persistent effort, and unswerving perseverance, the bacteriologist may eventually do for dairying what he has already done in the field of medical science.

We are pleased to learn that provision has been

We are pleased to learn that provision has been made at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for giving second and third year students in the regular course, and all dairy students, instruction and practice in the pasteurization of milk. As appropried in the last issue of the Approximation. announced in the last issue of the ADVOCATE, Mr. Harrison has charge of this important department.

Care in Milking.

It is claimed by good authorities that a certain system should be adopted in the act of milking a cow. The teat is held closed by the contraction of the sphincter muscle, which is relaxed by gently squeezing the tip of the teat when commencing to milk, after which the milk should be drawn as rapidly as possible. It is also claimed that the pair of teats commenced should be milked thoroughly before commencing the others. When this system is adopted the same pair of teats should not always be commenced, because the first quarters emptied have the assistance of the compression made by the remaining distended quarters, and the last quarters milked have no assistance from this source. If, therefore, the same teats are always selected in the same order, the teat first milked would develop that quarter of the udder to increased capacity, while the last half would correspondingly diminish

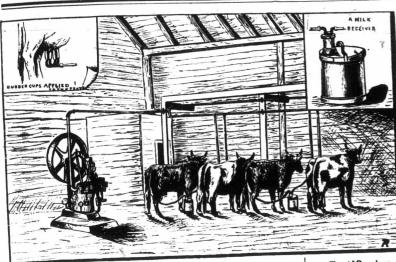
while the last half would correspondingly diminish in capacity. A deficient quarter can therefore be brought up by always milking it first.

Thorough and careful milking should always be practiced. If for any reason cows are milked imperfectly there is danger of converting them into worthless dairy animals. The milk that remains in the udder is held by the small pouches or milk veins high up in the bag, and will form curd that will excite inflammation and destroy the secreting function of its lining, and tend to cause the adhesion function of its lining, and tend to cause the adhesion and entire closure of the small cavity or vesicles. When care is taken for the cow's comfort while milking she will evince a feeling of relief and pleasure when the distended member is being relieved. This is not only a valuable assistance to the milker, but perfect milking cannot be done mitheaut this conceptation of cow and milker. The without this co-operation of cow and milker. The present advantage of clean milking is obvious when the richness of the strippings is taken into con-sideration, besides the permanent benefits above referred to

Kingston Dairy School.

The Kingston Dairy School will open its doors to students on Dec. 10, 1895, to continue till March 26th, 1896. The season's work will comprise eight courses of two weeks each. The subjects taken will be those of last year, with the addition of lectures on besteriology by Prof. McConnell of Queen's Union bacteriology by Prof. McConnell, of Queen's University. The special course in cheesemaking commences Feb. 15th and continues until March 26th. The staff is to be the same as last year: General Director of the School, Jas. W. Röbertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner : Resident Superintendent,

J. A. Ruddick. Conditions of admission.—Any person over sixteen years of age, who has worked at least one season in a butter factory, is eligible for admission to the Ordinary Courses. Admission to the Special Course in cheesemaking will be limited to those who have had at least two years' experience workwho have had at least two years' experience working in a cheese factory. The fees are very light.



The Thistle Milking Machine.

The accompanying illustration gives a very good representation of the Thistle Milking Machine tested at the O. A. C., as reported in the ADVOCATE of September 2nd, 1895.

Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School. The Dairy School in connection with the Agricultural College, Guelph, will reopen on January 14th, 1896, and remain in session till the 14th March two months. The buildings and equipment are complete, and students are offered a very broad and thorough course of theoretical and practical instruction in dairying. In addition to the ordinary appliances, there are in the dairy stables, close to the school, a herd of thirty cows, of different breeds, for observation and instruction in the methods of feeding and caring for dairy stock; and a cream separator, run by tread power, in a room

attached to the dairy barn.

The course of practical instruction consists of two branches of the dairy business, viz, Factory Dairying and Home Dairying; In the former, students, under competent instructors, make cheese and butter on a large scale, learn how to run cream separators, and are given full and repeated instruction in the use of the Bahcock tester and attached to the dairy barn. ed instruction in the use of the Babcock tester and the lactometer, together with directions as to paying patrons for their milk in factories where the Babcock tester is used. There are five large cream separators in this department—the Danish Weston, the Alexandra, the Alpha de Laval, the United States, and the Sharples' Imperial Russian. Full and repeated instruction with practice in the running and general management of these machines is given daily. In the milk-testing room there are eight of the best makes of the Babcock tester, of different capacities, some run by hand and others by steam—all for the use of the students in attendance from year to year; and in the butter room there is constant practice throughout the session in churning, and in the working, printing and packing of butter according to the most approved methods.

Discussion on practical dairy topics, especially on the difficulties which arise in making cheese and butter, are carried on in the cheese room for an hour every afternoon. These discussions have been of much value to students. From time to time during the session this hour is devoted to the judging of cheese and butter by experts brought to the school for that purpose. The scoring of the judges is compared with that of the students, and reasons given for the conclusions in each case. In this way students get a clear concention of the difference students get a clear conception of the difference between poor, medium and first-class goods. Cheese and butter factories should encourage their makers to devote a couple of months in the winter to this course. It is not intended to take the place of practical experience in a factory, but to supplement it. It is of much practical value to those who take it, and will undoubtedly result in material advantage to the factories in which they are employed

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The Home Dairy Course is intended especially for farmers' sons and daughters who wish to learn something about running cream separators, using the Babcock tester, and making butter on a farm. The department is furnished with hand separators, butter-workers, printers, etc., and full instruction is given by a competent buttermaker in every detail regarding home dairy appliances, the handling of milk and cream, and the making of butter. Special milk and cream, and the making is also given when in cheesemaking is also given when required. Home dairy students are admitted to all lectures and discussions including practical drill by lectures and discussions, including practical drill by the Professor of Dairying, on the points and peculiarities of dairy cows, in a live stock class-room provided for the purpose. From fifteen to twenty students can be accommodated in this course. Applicants may enter on on after the 11th course. Applicants may enter on or after the 14th

course. Applicants may enter on or after the 14th January and remain as long as they wish—two January and remain as long as they wish—two weeks, the entire session of two months, or longer. The Instructors are:—1. Cheesemaking—A. T. The Instructors are:—1. Cheesemaking—A. T. Bell, Tavistock, Ont; assistant. R. W. Stratton, Guelph, Ont. 2. Milk-testing—T. B. Millar, Longuelph, Ont. 2. Milk-testing—T. B. Millar, Longuelph, Ont., Instructor for Western don, Ont., Instructor and Inspector of Separators—Dairymen's Association. 3. Cream Separators—Dairymen's Association. 4. Buttermaking—T. C. Creameries Association. 4. Buttermaking—T. C. Rogers, Gueiph, foreman of butter department; F. Rogers, Gueiph, foreman of butter department; F. J. Sleightholm, B.S.A., Instructor with Travelling Dairy for 1894-95.

A course of lectures will be given as follows:—
Professor of Dairying—Twenty-four lectures on
milk, butter and cheese; milk-testing, buttermak-

ing and cheesemaking; the marketing of dairy products; selec tion, breeding and feeding of dairy stock, etc., etc. Agriculturist—Three lectures on general agriculture in relation to dairy-ing. Professor of Veterinary Science—Three lectures on the diseases and treatment of dairy stock. Professor of Biology Four lectures: two on geology and two on botany. Professor of Chemistry—Four lectures on the nomenclature and general principles of chemistry and its relation to dairying. Bacteriologist—Five lectures on lacteal bacteriology. teriology. Mathematical Mas-ter—Seven lectures on mathematics and bookkeeping, explaining fully the decimal system.

Certificates of standing are given to those who pass all prescribed written and practical examinapass all prescribed written and practical examinations—some during the course and a more difficult one at the close. The standard for passing is 40 per cent.; for second-class honors, 60 per cent.; and for first-class honors, 75 per cent. To obtain this certificate, students must attend at least seven and take regular work in weeks during the course and take regular work in all the branches of the factory course.

To any who hold a general certificate of standing, a special dairy certificate of proficiency in buttermaking, cheesemaking, or both, will be granted when he has proved his ability to manage

creamery or cheese factory:—

(1) By at least two years' experience of manager, one of which must be subsequent to his college

(2) By sending monthly factory reports during at least one season to our Professor of Dairying. (3) By passing a satisfactory inspection as to cleanliness, tidiness, and quality of goods made by

him during the season. No entrance examination is required. Tuition free to residents of the Province of Ontario; to non-residents, \$5 for the course. A payment of \$3 in advance for incidental expense is required of all students in the regular course; also a deposit of \$2 to cover possible breakage. This sum of \$2, if not required for breakage, will be refunded when the student leaves. Board and lodging in Guelph (a mile and a half from the College, or close to the college grounds) may be had for \$3 per week.

College grounds) may be had for \$3 per week. Special provision is made for ladies who wish to take either the factory or the home dairy course. Special apartments have been fitted up and furnished for their comfort and convenience.

In the Home Dairy Course there is no charge for tuition; but students are charged \$1 for incidental expenses, and a deposit of \$1 is required to cover breakage. This latter, if not required, will be preakage. This latter, if not required, will be refunded when the student leaves. Farmers' sons and daughters who are engaged in the making of butter should be specially interested in the Home Dairy department, as it affords a superficient for the standard of the standa Dairy department, as it affords an opportunity for them, at little expense, to receive valuable instruction in this very important branch of farming.

With the Travelling Dairy in British Columbia.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, OF THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S

Our first stop was at Ashcroft, on the Thompson River and 204 miles from Vancouver. Ashcroft is situated in what is known in B. C. as the "upper situated in what is known in B. C. as the "Both". Both country," or sometimes the "dry country. terms are very appropriate, for in the first place it lies 1,075 feet above the sea level, and in the second place it very seldom has rain there. Owing to the lack of moisture, there are no crops to speak of where irrigation is not practical, but where the water is laid on it is astonishing to see what wonderful crops are grown. The finest potatoes in the world (an Ashcroft man told me so) are grown here. Certainly, they are of enormous size and prime Quality. Theard a man offer to bet that he could produce a ton of potatoes not one of which would produce a ton of potatoes not one of which would weigh less than 5 lbs. Fruit raising is an important weigh less than 5 lbs. Fruit raising is an important industry; apples doing particularly well. It was industry; apples doing particularly well. It was apple at the World's Fair came. The apples have a apple at the World's Fair came. The apples have a apple at the world's Fair came of sunshine. Cattle ranching is followed quite extensively, the Cattle ranching is followed quite extensively, the nutritious "bunch grass" affording excellent pasturage. water is laid on it is astonishing to see what won-

Ashcroft is noted for being the point of departure for the Cariboo gold fields, some 300 miles ture for the Cariboo gold fields, some 300 miles north. Besides the regular stages, pack trains and freight wagons are constantly going and coming, conveying supplies to that important mining district. Although as yet there is not much dairying carried on around here our meeting was well attended Ex-Governor Cornwall occupied the chair in a very acceptable manner. Mr. C. E. Semlen, M. P. P., Messrs. Penny, Barr, Burr, and others took an active interest in making our visit a We were informed that from 50 to 100 miles up the Cariboo trail there are several large dairy farms, where as many as 60 cows are kept on some of the ranches. All the butter finds a ready sale at the gold fields. From Aschroft we travelled down 133 miles to Agassiz. What a change! both as regards climate and general appearance of the country. In place of the treeless hills and bare look which characterize the country around

Aschroft, we find ourselves surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation, for we are now in the famous Fraser Valley, with its big trees and rank growth as a result of the heavy rainfall and excessive moisture. Ferns grow so persistently here as to become a noxious weed. They frequently attain a height of 12 or 14 feet, and are very hard to get rid of, even in the cultivated land.

The Dominion Experimental Farm for the Province is located at Agassiz. As in Manitoba and the Territories, I find this institution very popular, and wielding a big influence for good; a fact due, in a large measure, no doubt, to the wise selection of a superintendent, in the person of Mr. T. A. Sharpe.
Particular attention is paid to fruit growing at this
Particular attention aclahyated Harrison Hot Springs. Farm. The justly celebrated Harrison Hot Springs are four miles distant, on Harrison Lake, and a more beautiful and restful spot I have never seen. Altogether, the traveller who stops off at Agassiz is not likely to regret it, especially as one of the best hotels in the Province is located here. The guests of the Polls Victore elements well according

at the Bella Vista are always well cared for. at the Bella Vista are always well cared for.

Hop growing is quite an important industry just around here, but many of the farmers are turning their attention towards dairying, and there are some very good herds in the neighborhood. We had a good meeting here.

From Agassiz we crossed the Fraser River in an Indian cancer made from one of the large codar.

Indian canoe, made from one of the large cedar logs, and found ourselves in the Chilliwack district. People who live in Chilliwack will tell you that it is the best against the district in the that it is the best agricultural district in the Province. I won't dispute it. Our first meeting was held at Cheam School House, followed by one in the town of Chilliwack, and still another at a point about three miles west of the town near point about three miles west of the town near Sumas. A cheese factory was started in the district last spring, and has proved quite successful. It is the first and only one in the Province, although A. C. Wells & Son have operated a private one on a large scale for some time. Messrs. Wells have a fine farm, with magnificent buildings, silos, etc., and are well equipped with a herd of about 60 cows. A creamery was being erected in the town of Chilliwack, and it was expected that it would be started late in the fall. started late in the fall. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

VETERINARY.

Live Stock Disorders.

fatal epidemic among lambs recently broke out in Lincolnshire, England, and a large meeting of representative farmers was held to discuss the subject. One speaker mentioned the loss of 250 lambs in one lot, 150 in another, 40 in another, and 75 in fourth. The disease had thoroughly baffled the skill of veterinary surgeons and sheep farmers. He fully believed that they had a fresh disease not heretofore discovered in England, and which was contagious. Mr. R. J. Smaby administered 1 oz. castor oil and 1 oz. laudnum, and had lost none since, but Mr. John Spilman did not believe a farmer's skill could allay the disease. The ram lambs were most to suffer; and those fed the most artificial food were the most susceptible. In most cases acute inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes was found. The lining was, as a rule, pallid and friable, and in many cases there was a reddish effusion into the peritoneum. In some cases the common lung worm was found; in others, the lungs and pleura

worm was found; in others, the lungs and pleura were inflamed, but no parasites were discovered. In one case the lambs developed a high fever, drooped their ears and frothed at the mouth. One lot only stripped their wool entirely.

A motion was passed, asking the Board of Agriculture to make a special investigation.

Swine fever, according to recent accounts, shows no signs of abating in England. During the forty-two weeks ending 19th October, 1895, it is said that two weeks ending 19th October, 1895, it is said that the corresponding period of 1894, and 4,795 in the 8,098 pigs have died from it, compared with 6,271 in the corresponding period of 1894, and 4,795 in the corresponding period of 1893. The council of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture decline to regard this in any other light than as a result of the weakening of the veterinary department of the Board of Agriculture. The expenditure of money for the stamping out of swine fever has been enorgically and the swine fever has be for the stamping out of swine fever has been enormous; and while undoubtedly progress has been mous in grappling with the disease in Scotland, these figures prove conclusively that in Frederick these figures prove conclusively that in England the administrative department has completely failed in its object.

The above but emphasizes the warnings frequently uttered in the ADVOCATE, and indicates the imperative necessity for drastic measures (quarantine, slaughter and cremation) in such cases as the "hog cholera" or swine fever outbreak in Essex Co. some time ago. At the time some regard this as undue severity, but the aim is to stump out—not to spare feelings or economize in the first outlay.

Stocked Legs and "Scratches."

A great many farmers have trouble with their orses' legs for some time after autumn work ceases. In fact that seems to be the commonest season for attacks of "weed" and "scratches." At a recent farmattacks of "weed" and "scratches." At a recent farmers' club meeting several good horsemen testified to the value of giving a small handful (a large tablespoonful) of Epson salts in each evening's feed for a couple of weeks. The effect is to keep the blood cool, and the animals in healthy condition.

POULTRY.

Winter Eggs.

BY M. MAW, WINNIPEG.

The winter production of eggs is an important item in the poultry account, and should be looked after carefully and prepared for if you wish your hens to show a good balance on the profit side.

Like cows, hens need educating in this branch of their industry, and a great deal of care and attention is required in selecting only those hens that moult early and commence laying in the fall and early winter, weeding out the old-style fowls that lay a few eggs in the spring, sit all summer and mope all winter. A great deal of blame for this state of affairs is traceable to the surroundings: generation after generation of fowls badly housed, badly fed, allowed to drag through a mis-erable existence till death claims them, has caused many a fine breed of fowls to deteriorate back to the wild instincts of their ancestors, and only lay a few eggs when nature inclines them to raise a little family. The above specimens, commonly known as the old dung-hill breed, have still many admirers, the old dung-hill breed, have still many admirers, and on several occasions I have been told by men who had advanced ideas in other lines, that they preferred the "dung-hills" to any of the new-fangled breeds of poultry. Well, these men only talked—they never really valued their poultry and preferred the "D. H.'s" because they cost nothing to keep, being never fed, brought up to steal their way, and when caught in the garden or grain-him. way, and when caught in the garden or grain-bin, if the missile thrown at them happened to do its duty, the loss was small. But the majority of farmyard flocks have been greatly improved during the last few years, either by exchanging "D. H." eggs with kind neighbors who had improved stock, or by purchasing a cockerel from some pure-bred stock and by so doing laying the foundation for better size and larger egg capacity. Unfortunately, many who improve their flocks in this way seem satisfied with the results, and allow the flock to deteriorate for their streng after. years after. This is wrong. A pure-bred male bird of any of the leading varieties will imprint his qualities on all the offspring, but the cockerels from this mating must not be used—they are only grades. It is better to mate the best pullets with the original cock, and so bind the good qualities that for years they will produce stock equal to the first crop. But inbreeding causes loss of size, and the vital properties seem to weaken. The best and only successful way is to use pure-bred males only; only successful way is to deep year or every secif possible get fresh blood every year or every secif possible get fresh blood every year or every secific and he sure it is pure. The ond year at the outside, and be sure it is pure. first cross cockerels are usually grand birds both in appearance and size, often larger than the sire, but

useless for breeding purposes.
What has this to do with winter eggs? Everything. Without the proper material it is only waste of time to try. If you have a flock of early hatched pullets and year-old hens that you can separate from punets and year-old nens that you can separate from the rest of the flock, pen them up in a good com-fortable building with plenty of light, be careful to avoid draughts, but have a ventilator if your house is warm. In feeding, make the hens work for their feed. In the could morning give them. feed. In the early morning give them a warm mash composed of house scraps, stiffened up with mash composed of house scraps, stiffened up with bran, shorts, or any other material that you can get. See that they do not get enough to load up their crops. Throw some small grain in a litter of straw (screenings will answer best) and they will work all day to get the last grain. Hang up a cabbage or a turnip so they will have to jump to get at it. At night give them a plentiful feed of hard grain, but not more than they can eat up clean. A box with grit, oyster shells, and cut bone will complete the outfit. Give fresh water every day, throwing out what they have left at night if the house freezes, and see they have a place to dust in. If these rules are followed your hens will lay during If these rules are followed your nens will lay during the winter months, and continue during the summer months, thus doubling the egg production, and leaving a large margin of profit. If all who are trying to make their poultry a success would keep a strict account of cost of feed, number of eggs laid, when laid, value received for eggs and stock, give system adopted, and if known causes for either when laid, value received for eggs and stock, give system adopted, and if known, causes for either success or failure, it would prove very instructive and interesting reading, and when published in the ADVOCATE would open the eyes of many who can't see any profit in keeping poultry. see any profit in keeping poultry.

Experimental Hen Feeding.

At the New York Experimental Station pens of Leghorns and Cochins were fed experimentally to ascertain whether a diet of whole dry grain or a diet partially of crushed and moisted grain gave the best results. Bulletin No. 90 gives the following summary of results :-

1. Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weights than did two similar lots having about 35 per cent. of their grain ground

and moistened. 2. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year 37 per cent. of their food ground and moistened grain, produced eggs at a greater profit than did an axactly similar pen fed whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise assured in feeding whole

4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio—that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents—as is perhaps necessary for best results from laying hens

5. By using some of the highest nitrogenous by-products (such as cottonseed meal, pea meal, gluten feed, etc.) with ground grain, it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an ex-

cessive amount of meat. 6. With hens fed similar rations, when the hens o, with hens fed similar rations, when the hens of smaller breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Paying Hours in the Orchard, Nursery, and Garden.

BY PROF. E. E. FAVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE. All things come to those who wait, But, alas! oft times they come to late; To meh of brains or men of muscle, All things come to those who hustle."

The above few lines are suggested to the mind of the writer in reading in the last issue of the ADVO-CATE a short note calling the attention of the fruit growers to the too often practiced error of leaving the orchard as soon as fruit is packed, and waiting for the next picking season to roll around, forgetfor the next picking season to roll around, forget-ting, seemingly, the many essential and paying duties that should be performed in that same orchard during late fall and early winter months. One cannot help but observe the thrifty fruit grower counting on his next year's crop, and in do-ing so is hustling about and rightly attending to, the many necessary needs of the orchard, nursery, and garden. The former should be undergoing and garden. The former should be undergoing thorough inspection, dead or decaying limbs pruned with judgment, and surface left exposed protected with a covering of paint or mixture of shellac and alcohol; rough bark scraped off and surface treated with a solution of washing soda and soap mixed; decayed fruit caught in branches, refuse accumulating among fallen leaves carefully raked into lating among fallen leaves carefully raked into a pile and burned, thus removing the too often hibernating resorts of insects and their eggs, destroying thereby fungous growths resting as winter spores in waiting for the warm days of spring so as to break open and spread havoc among the fruit trees, causing apple scab, rust, black-knot, etc. If possible, in young orchards, and often old ones as well, shallow plowing should be practiced just before the ground freezes for winter. ticed just before the ground freezes for winter, covering up rubbish, placing earth in a condition to be acted upon by frost, leaving a fineness of soil in the spring helpful to surface-feeding roots. When an orchard or locality is affected by the common pest, the "canker worm" (which feeds upon the young leaves), remedial measures of prevention should be taken at once to prevent the wingless female from climbing the trunk of the tree and depositing its eggs among the branches during the sunny days of late fall and early winter. This may best be done by binding the trunk of the trees with tarred paper six on eight inches in wild the same and the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in wild the same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight inches in which it is a same are six on eight in the tarred paper six or eight inches in width, the out side being covered with a mixture of printer's ink. In German orchards "Excelsior" is used beneath the bands next to trunk, thus stopping any liability of insects passing under the band. This method has proven to be very practical. An excellent mixture, which is being used with best results in fruit sections of Nova Scotia, is composed of one pound of resin to one and one-half pints of castor oil, mixed by heating, forming a cheap and exceedon, mixed by heating, forming a cheap and exceedingly sticky mixture, resisting water and lasting for a long time. There being two broods of canker worms, fall and spring, the bandages should not be removed until leaves begin to form in the spring.

In the nursery may be found opportunities for burn hours—last spring's root grafts need billing or

busy hours—last spring's root grafts need hilling or banking up with earth. In fact, all the young trees in the orchard should have a mound of earth ten to fifteen inches in height placed at base of trunk to keep out mice, to protect the roots and serve the purpose of stiffening the young tree against wind, preventing opening about collar where water is liable to find its way thus injuring roots. This is of especial importance to young transplanted stock. Every fruit grower or farmer should have a root cellar, as they are cheap in construction and invaluable. A root cellar is really a cave constructed by sinking a pit five feet in depth, in a dry location (better on side hill), placing posts at sides and ends, boarding up roughly the sides and top and covering the whole with earth, leaving door in north end, or, if adjoining a building, place ventilation opening at the top, ventilating at night time, never during the day. On the grounds of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture one of these cellars is in operation, and during the winter months the temperature does not vary more than one or two degrees, acquiring a temperature a few degrees above the freezing point, keeping in excellent condition roots, grafts, cuttings, scions, etc., for spring use. Forest leaves should be gathered for packing scions in before snow comes, and the seedlings of apples, plums and cherries for root grafting should be placed in earth or sand in the cellar, bearing in mind the staid rule that "a root

should never become dry." The best seedlings' roots will be found in those nurseries or grounds where subsoiling has been practiced, thus permitting the top root to penetrate freely, forming a smooth, strong growth of root. Now is a good time smooth, strong growth of root. Now is a good time to put up grape cuttings in pits. Having made the cuttings of two buds, cutting just below the lower bud and an inch above upper bud, these, having been prepared and tied in bundles, should be placed been prepared and tied in bundles, should be placed in pit with butts toward the surface, covering with about three inches of loose earth, placing leaves and boards on top of this, and in the spring remov-ing the leaves permitting the heat of the sun to callous the butts of the cuttings so that the lower

ends will start first. The garden for vegetables should be spaded up before it freezes, not raking down smooth, but letting the frost get in its work, producing fineness of soil. This same method can be carried out with equally good results on the grounds of the proposed new lawn. A top dressing of well-rotted manure on the rhubarb plants and the asparagus bed before the snows should always be made. To the compost heap add refuse from vegetable produce, burning everything that will spread weeds. In the fruit garden the old canes of raspberry taken out and burned, the old wood of gooseberries as well, and after ground has frozen hard enough to bear a team and wagon, mulch the strawberry bed with mulch, evenly distributed, not too thick, remembering that this mulch should be left on until severe frosts are all over in the spring, thus preventing alternate thawing and freezing so injurious to plants. Above have been enumerated a few of the many things that the fruit culturist has to see to at the end of the season's crop in order to make way for a proper return the coming season. The more "hustling" the better, bearing in mind that "out-door housecleaning" is as essential to health of orchard, nursery, and garden as "indoor housecleaning" is essential to health of its inmates.

Ontario Entomological Society.

The annual meeting of the above was held at London, on Nov. 27-8, when addresses were delivered by Prof. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Prof. Fletcher, Ottawa; papers being read by Messrs. Fyles, Lyman, and Fletcher. The local attendance was not large, but the membership is increasing. The Society continues to do steady and useful work. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, J. Dearness, I. P. S., London; Vice-President, H. H. Lyman, Montreal; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, Wm. Balkwill; Librarian and Curator, J. Alston Moffat. Directors.—Division No. 1, James Fletcher, Ottawa; No. 2, Dr. Bethune, Port Hope; No. 3, Gamble Geddes, Toronto; No. 4, A. H. Killman, Ridgeway; No. 5, R. W. Rennie, London. Editor Canadian Entomologist, Dr. Bethune; Delegate to Royal Society, J. D. Evans, Trenton.

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.]

CARIES JAW.

J. E. DAWSON, Oxbow: "I have a four-year-old mare that had her jaw injured with a tight halter when she was two years old; there has been a run-ning sore on the jaw ever since. I think the bone is injured, as the pus discharged smells bad. The sore breaks out at intervals. Please prescribe a remedy. What food would you advise for her?"

It will be necessary to open the part and remove, with forceps, all detached and partially detached pieces of decaying bone. Afterwards dress daily (using a syringe for the purpose) with the following lotion: Corrosive sublimate, one dram: muriatic acid, two drams; alcohol, four ounces; water, eight Wholesome food of any kind is suitable. W. A. Dunbar, V. S., Winnipeg.

POSSIBLY GLANDERS.

"INQUIRER," Oxbow, Assa :- "I have a horse, twelve-years old, that commenced to discharge yellowish pus from the left nostril about the 20th of Aug. last. I thought he had a cold and continued working him for about two weeks; then I rested him for three or four weeks, and he seemed better and discharged very little. Then I worked him a week, and he is discharging the same as before. The discharge was very offensive at first, but don't find any bad odor at present. There is a lump about the size of a large filbert between the bones of the lower jaw on the left side close to the jaw bone, but not on the bone. The membrane lining the nostril looks natural; there are no sores or inflammation that I can see. The discharge has only been from the left nostril. The horse has not coughed any; he is in good condition, feels well and looks well. What do you think ails the horse? What shall I do for him?"

[Some of the symptoms are suspiciously indicative of the contagious disease known as glanders; while some of the other appearances you have mentioned are those generally observed in connection with "nasal gleet" or in decaying teeth. If you could, without incurring too much, have this animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, I would strongly advise you to do so. It is a case, I think, which should be submitted to the W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.] mallein test.

Miscellaneous.

LEICESTER SHEEP BREEDERS AND REGISTRATION. THOS. H. THOMPSON, Gore Bay, Manitoulin:-

"Please tell me who has registered Leicester sheep and where registered. I have been breeding them for fourteen years and fail to find any one that has them recorded."

|For particulars as to registration write Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary Sheep Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont. The following are among our breeders of Leicesters: C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.; Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Mungo McNab, Cowal, Ont.; E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont.; Siprill & Carroll, Carholme, Ont.]

CANKER.

THOS. DICKSON, Wentworth Co., Ont :- "Could you give me some advice about my hens? Many of them have sores on their bodies, in some cases as large as a half-dollar. Sores may be situated on any part, on back, breast, under wings, or anywhere They don't seem to be like boils, but rather like old sores, running and mattery. Hens are fed a mix-ture of wheat, oats, peas and buckwheat. They appear to be fat and healthy, but are almost unsalable on account of the above. They are somewhat crowded at night, but have all the run they desire during the day.'

[The symptoms given above point to "canker' in fowls, although with that disease the ulcers are more generally, but not always, found about the head. Very often it is combined with roup. In 1876 such a disease broke out in many English flocks, and was then called "the new disease." While slaughter and disinfection is a wise course to pursue, many cases yield to treatment. The fowls attacked should at once be placed apart in a hospital, free from draughts, and a slight aperient hospital of from one third to helf a teampontal of English and the statement of the statement o given of from one-third to half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts, given in their drinkafter twelve hours' fast for water. Meantime, obtain at once from a chemist a bottle of ordinary chlorate of potass. and perchlorate of iron mixture, and also a bottle of the following dressing: Carbolic acid, one dram; sulphurous acid, three drams; tinct. perchlorate of iron, one-half oz.; glycerine, one-half oz. With a soft brush treat all the parts which show sores, morning and evening, with this latter dressing, and six hours after the salts, give a few drops for each fowl of the chlorestand in the salts. fowl of the chlorate and iron mixture, in the soft feed. A fairly successful treatment is to use immediate applications of lunar caustic to every spot attacked. any of our readers have had success in treating this disease, their advice would be appreciated by those not so successful.

CORN FEEDING.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have ten pigs that I am feeding—they will weigh about 150 lbs. now. I have nothing but corn to feed them. Pork at \$3.25 per cwt., how much will I have for my corn?"

There are so many conditions which enter into and materially influence the profitable laying on of pork that it appears useless to attempt a definite answer to this rather bald question. According to carefully conducted experiments at Wisconsin Station, it was found that well-doing, thrifty pigs, weighing 177 lbs. each, carefully fed in comfortable weighing required in winter 5.17 pounds of corners. quarters, required in winter 5.17 pounds of cornmeal to make a pound of growth. Pigs weighing about 150 lbs. each have been found to require about five pounds of whole corn to make a pound of growth. Pork at \$3.25 per cwt. would return about thirty-six cents per bushel for the corn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The cattle trade still inactive and dull. Owing to the snowstorm there was a short supply of good beasts; rough, immature cattle predominated. Sales were difficult, and

ruled in buyers' favor.

The number of cattle at the Western Stock Markets shows a slight falling off. There were 1,744 cattle, 3,123 sheep, 6,363 shogs, last week. On Friday last 41 carloads were on the market—706 sheep, 2,100 hogs, 14 milk cows and springers. The following table from the records of the Government Inspectors at Montreal shows the great growth of Canadian Inspectors at Montreal shows the great growth of Canadian

The following thentreal shows th	e great	8	
spectors at Montreal shows the estock exports:—	06 625	93,931	Increase. 7,306
Cattle Sheep	139,380	12.564	57,687 6,941
Horses		may be	considered

Horses 5,623 12,564 6,941

Export Cattle.—Business in this line may be considered closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of cattle, higher no for some of the extra choice cattle, 4c, per lb. Liverpool. For some of the extra choice cattle, 4c, per lb. Liverpool. For some of the extra choice cattle, is some of the but the ruling figures were from 31c, to 31c, per lb.; some of the but the ruling figures were from 31c, to 31c, per lb. average, 31c, per lb. average, 31c, per lb. average, 31c, per lb. average, 31c, per lb. to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the range of price-being from 21c, to day was slightly firmer, the cattle, 1000-lbs, average, 32c, per lb. to day was slightly firmer, the cattle, 1000-lbs, average, 32c, per lb. to day was slightly firmer, the cat

cattle, 900 lbs. average, \$20 cach. Cooking the nominal at 21c.

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Bulls.—Buying was fairly active for choice and prices were good for the state of the markets lately; 3c. to 3½c, per lb.; some stock bulls sold down to 1½c, per lb.;

Sheep and Lambs.—There is no change in this line; the top figure for sheep and lambs was 3c. Medium sell at from 2½c. to 2½c, per lb.; they were practically unsalable; over 1,000 remained on the boards at the close of the day.

Calves.—Only a very few wanted; prices ruled from \$2 to \$6 each, according to size and quality.

Milch Coves and Springers.—It is about time that a Veterinary Inspector was appointed at this market to stop the gross cruelty that goes on every market day "overstocking" or "hagging" cows—the poor beasts moan and bellow.

Hogs.—The trade for bacon hogs and porkers remains unaccountable dull for the time of year, but many have faith in its improvement; the price is still downward in consequence of large supplies,—6,363 this week. Best bacon hogs, \$3.75; thick fat, \$3.60; sows, \$3.00. Farmers are evidently going out of the business, as a large quantity of breeding sows are being thrown on the market. Six thousand porkers (many of them immature and half fat) a week cannot go on forever.

Hides and Skins.—The demand for hides has improved somewhat, but the market is still inactive; there are no stocks; nothing asked for. Tanners will not buy, and are waiting for a settled leather market. Prices are: Green, 6c., 5c. and 4c.; a settled leather market is higher, at 75c. The calf skin market is quiet, and 1c. lower; at 6c. No. 1; 5c. No. 2.

Wools.—There is nothing being done in fleece; pulled wools are more active; market steady; supers at 21c to 22c.; extras at 22c. to 23c.

Mill-feed is quiet; shorts are quoted at \$13, and bran at \$11.

Barley.—There is little or nothing doing for export, but the Canadian brewers are buying more and getting it at a little less price.—4,500 bushels at 43c.

Wheat.—Those who sold their wheat two weeks ago have no reason to complain. Dealers have, this week, reduced the price 5c., and there is very li

who had 60c. in store, and who can anord to make concession to buyers, but those who have to pay current rates are selling little or no flour.

Outs.—100 bushels selling at 28½c. to 29c.

Hay and Straw.—The receipts of hay were good, prices steady at from \$17.50 to \$19.00 per ton: 20 loads on offer; lower prices next week. One load of bundled straw sold at \$13.50, another load at \$14.00.

Eggs.—There is a demand for really fresh stock, and a continued scarcity is reported by our best hotels. A few lots of new laid were quickly picked up at from 20c. to 25c. per dozen.

Butter.—Best dairy (fresh), 18c. to 25c. There is a continued Butter.—Best dairy (fresh), 18c. to 25c. There is a continued demand for entirely fresh, or only slightly salted, for table use; large rolls at 15c. to 18c.

Poultry.—Fowls, 40c. to 50c. per pair; ducks, 70c. to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10c. per 1b.

An old lady, Mrs. Gibson, who attends this market every week. raised 42 turkeys this year; at 4 months old they weighed 10 bs each, and sold them at a dollar average. She says that they are the best paying poultry stock.

Venison, 10c. to 15c. per 1b.

Bear, 15c. to 20c. per 1b.

Cheese.—A visitor from New York says our cheese commands the market over there. Fancy or the best restaurants advertise as a specialty Canadian cheese. Local demand good, and prices steady at 91c. to 91c. per 1b.

The following statement shows, as nearly as possible from the customs returns, the quantities of butter and cheese shipted up to the close of navigation;—

customs returns, the quantitie	8 or butt	er and one
1893	Boxes of Cheese. 1,682,946 1,726,056	Packages of Butter. 16,944 32,137 51,488
	- off of	individual exports,

The shippers report a falling off of individual exports, while the through handling has increased. Total local, 1,374, 491 boxes of cheese, 41,428 packages of butter; total through, 392,000 boxes of cheese, 7,000 packages of butter; grand total, 1,766,914 boxes of cheese, 51,488 packages of butter.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—The depression noted in our last report, owing to the mild weather, has passed with the incoming wintry the mild weather, has passed with the incoming wintry the mild weather, the last two market days being fairly good, as weather, the last two market days being fairly good, as butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and butchers had seemingly run out of a surplus stock on the last had been paid, which was considered a fair price for the class the best paid, which was considered a fair price for the class, of cattle offering. A fairly good medium beast, not too lean, would make from 2½c. to 2½c. per lb.; culls and inferior stock from 1c to 2½c. per lb.

Sheep.—The improvement noted in cattle did not affect the making no more than 2½c. per lb.; an unprecedented figure to making no more than 2½c. per lb.; an unprecedented figure to making no more than 2½c. per lb.; an unprecedented figure to pay for this quality of stock. At this figure, quite a number were purchased for export. Butchers' sheep were correspondingly low.

The trade forcelves is finished, only an occasional

ingly low. Calves.—The trade for calves is finished, only an occasional calves.—The trade for calves is finished, only an occasional small lot being offered. These make former prices, \$3 to \$12. small lot being offered. These make former prices, \$3 to \$12. small logs.—The live hog market has varied considerably, the Hogs.—The live hog market has varied considerably, the range for lots purchased in the yards running all the way from range for a carload of rather small hogs—too light for the trade \$3.70 for a carload of rather small hogs—too light for the trade off cars have not made the range, though prices from last off cars have fallen off full 25c. per cwt. The trade is also practically over, and the cold weather will cut it off still shorter.

practically over, and the cold weather will cut it off still shorter.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts of dressed hogs have steadily increased; receipts for the two weeks being just about 3,500, against 1,357 for the previous two weeks. Here again prices have a single from the previous two weeks. Here again prices have a single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This on spot; single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This on spot; single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This shows a decline in this line of full half a dollar per 100 lbs. shows a decline will stop about where it is, or at least go no that the decline will stop about where it is, or at least go no further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further

It is a wise policy to get down to doing business on a strictly cash basis. Most farmers can, if necessary, borrow money at six per cent. or less by the year, which is far less than it costs to run bills at the village or town stores. Buy sugar by the barrel, tea by the chest, and as many other articles as possible in the same manner. Just offer an as possible in the same manner. Just offer an implement man a cash price considerably less than implement man a cash price considerably less than his catalogue price and see how quickly a deal can be made. Most black-miths will accept the cash rate if bills are paid half-yearly or quarterly.

Toronto Horse Markets.

What we may expect next year-a short supply of horses, and an increased demand. During the last two years the total number of horses raised in Canada does not exceed 20 per cent. of the number raised four years ago, and it is estimated that the total number now being raised is really less than one-half what the country actually demands. If we have recently bred one half the horses actually needed to supply our own markets, not taking into account the number exported, it is certain that there will soon be found a decided shortage in the supply. When this time comes, and it is probably very near, prices are sure to advance rapidly, so that horse breeding to-day offers as favorable prospects as any branch of stock raising. The enormous number of 12,564 have been exported this year to European markets, and they have paid

very good returns. Mr. W. S. Elliott, of Montreal, reports that trade during the past week has been somewhat slower, except for big heavy draught horses. For the next four or five weeks trade is likely to be dull; in fact, until after Christmas, and the present demand is only for horses of the best quality.

C. Morris has just returned from England, where he had charge of the sale of Mr. Sheridan's horses. He reports that trade is likely to be good next year for our horses.

At the New York Horse Show, the pony that took the prize, beating the World's Fair prize pony, was named Prince barting, owned by Mr. I. Price, Montreal. He stands 10 hands two inches high, and is eleven years old.

two inches high, and is eleven years old.

At a sale during the New York Horse Show, 158 head were sold for a total of \$48,570, an average of \$309 each.

At Grand's Repository, Toronto, there were sold 17 horses, the property of Mr. E. C. Cook, Norwich, Ont., and 15 horses, the property of Mr. Jerome C. Dietrich, Galt, Ont. The 32 head brought a total of \$1,710, being an average of \$53. The consignees expressed themselves satisfied with the result, considering the time of year and the condition of the stocks—all being under five years old, and twelve under two years of age, many of them yearlings of great promise. They were exceptionally choice breeding, many by Axland and Lexington Boy.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Following are the top prices at present, two weeks ago and one and two years ago for commodities named:-

one and two years a	go for comu	ioutties i	iemou.	
OHO data o o	Present	NO MEGNO	1894.	1893.
CATTLE.	prices.	ago.		
1500 lbs. up	\$ 5 00	8 4 90 \$		\$ 6 10
1350 @ 1500	4 90	4 90	6 15	5 60
1350 @ 1300	4 85	4 90	5 90	5 40
1200 @ 1350		4 75	5 40	4 90
1050 @ 1200		5 05	4 80	4 65
900 @ 1050		3 85	3 60	3 85
Stks. and F	4 00	4 00	3 70	3 75
Fat cows		2 20	2 00	2 40
Canners	0.00	3 50	3 90	3 75
Bulls		6 00	5 50	6 25
Calves	0 40	3 50	3 25	3 25
Texas steers		2 90	2 60	2 65
Texas C. & B		4 10	4 60	4 10
Western	0.00	3 25	3 50	3 25
Western cows	3 30	5 20		
Hogs.	3 80	3 80	4 92	5 90
Mixed		3 85	5 05	5 80
HORVY	8 60	3 75	4 65	6 00
Light		3 65	4 45	5:65
Pig8	3 65	3 00	1 10	
QUEEP.		3 50	3 25	4 00
Natives	3 50	3 30	2 95	3 65
Western		3 30	2 00	
Toyas		4 40	4 00	5 00
Tamba	1 00	581	53	621
Dec Wheat		271	50	351
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		4 10		ofer we
Jan. Pork	le and hogs	for the	year s	O TOT WO

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January .				,				•	• •	•	٠		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	• •		•	Ψ°		75			4	-	65	,
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turn in boosting prices for cash produces. Its 37,000 a year November hog receipts about 935,000, against 937,000 a year ago. Eleven months' receipts, 7,101,800 hogs, being 353,000 larger than during the corresponding time last year.

The hog sickness has been pretty well wiped out by the advent of cold weather. The scarcity of young pigs in some localities and the fear of sickness is so strong that many farmers are feeding corn to cattle without pigs to follow.

In one day recently 2,745 feeding sheep were reshipped from Chicago to the West. This year's receipts of sheep will break all records, the eleven months' receipts being 3,149,500, or 329,000 more than a year ago.



HER LAST SHOT -- AN UP COUNTRY STORY.

BY ETHEL WILLIAMSON, JOCELYN, ALGOMA.

I've often heard tell of a bear hunt as being the cause of a death, but I don't know fancy as how one often leads to a marriage; but as this one did, and as it wuz my own marriage into the bargain, I guess I might as well tell how it came about.

into the bargain, I guess I might as well tell now it came about.

Well, in the first place, bears wuz mighty thick around us that fall, and, in the second p.ace, we had just got a teacher for the new school up on the hill. It's curious how them two things should be anyways connected; and its more curious still ter see how threads cross each other, and how the most opposite ends very often meet; and it's a mighty good thing fur people when they happen ter be the right ones.

Well, as I said before, there wuz a new school up on the hill; it had been a considerable while agettin' built, fur we didn't go in much fur eddication in those days, and the teacher (as pretty a lass as ever I seen) had begun ter knock the A B C inter harder heads than ever she had ter deal with afore, I'll be bound.

be bound.

Though just a slip of a gal, she wuz wonderful clever, and knew a powerful lot; and the boys and gals took ter her right away. The parson had got her up from down country somewheres, but she had none of them airs and graces like some of the city folk has that comes our way nowadays. "Tourist" they calls 'emselves,—"Lazy Creatures" I calls 'em, though I know it ain't charitable.

Well, all our folks, both big and little, thought the world of her. And who could he!p it, with her sweet, pale face and winsome smile alightin' up her dark, serious eyes, that always seemed ter find out all the good things in a person; makin' the bad feelin's want ter hide up quick out of sight, as if they wuz ashamed of being seen by anything so pure and sweet as that Mountain Lilly.

bad feelin's want ter hide up quick out of sight, as if they wuz ashamed of being seen by anything so pure and sweet as that Mountain Lilly.

I always called her that, in my mind, ever since I first seen her in her white dress at the meetin' house, a singin' away fur all the world like them white robed angels the parson tells about; she only wanted the wings, but I'm glad she hadn't got 'em, else she might er flown right off. I know the golden gates would er been opened wide fur her; she looked ter be a deal nearer them than earth, which ain't such a very good sort of a place, though she has taught me ter find considerable beauty in it that I never could see afore her sweet help made my eyesight clearer, and I won't say I ain't the better fur it.

After she had been with us some little time, I noticed that Tom Hall (the son of old Sam Hall, who wuz a great man around our way and owned considerable property, and had a pot of money put away in the savin's bank, they said) wuz beginning ter take up with the little schoolmarm. She boarded down ter his mother's, so, perhaps, it wuz only natural that he should fetch her 'round some; still, I didn't like the feller, with his high and mighty ways, though I guess I shouldn't say so, and I couldn't bear ter see my Mountain Lilly a ridin' beside him, which wuz only natural, too, I guess.

I didn't call her mine in any disrespectful kind of a way, but just because she seemed somehow to belong ter me.

The boys wuz all ready ter worship her if they only could git a chance, but Tom, with his grand airs and fine horses, always managed ter git his own way; and whenever ther' wuz a quiltin' or a corn-huskin', with a little hop for the young folks at night, it wuz Tom that always took the little schoolmarm.

Most of us thought ourselves pretty lucky in those days if

ther' wuz a quiltin' or a corn-huskin', with a little hop for the young folks at night, it wuz Tom that always took the little schoolmarm.

Most of us thought ourselves pretty lucky in those days if we owned a team of oxen to plow with, let alone horses, and I tell yer we didn't feel much like askin' such a dainty blossom as that ter jolt along in an old farm wagon, though I noticed she would often come and ride a piece with me if I happened ter be comin' along when she wuz a leavin' school, and somehow I often wuz—it's surprisin' what a deal I had ter do along that road in those times,—although she knew that Tom would soon be along fur her. And how he would scowl when he seen us! though he would off with his hat as polite as ever, but there wuz an ugly look in his eyes, though I didn't think she ever seen it. She would more likely be a watchin' fur the first red leaves, or a lookin' at the squirrels a friskin' amoug the branches, or the rabbits a jumpin' over the fallen logs; them wuz the things she liked, and a deal of pleasure our old woods gave her. Although she looked so delicate-like she wuz quite strong and healtny, and had lots of pluck. The boys taught her how ter shoot; and though at first she wuz kind of startled, she soon got inter the way of it. All our gals can handle agun; it's a good thing to know in these parts, even if yer are a woman. She used to carry a little pistol—'just ter keep off the bears," she said, but would never kill anything for sport. She wouldn't have hurt a rabbit or a partridge ter save her life; she said it wuz cruel, and may be she wasn't fur wrong.

Well, as I said before, bears was mighty plentiful around us just then, and wuz doing considerable damage among the sheep. We had some good sport a huntin' them, and one day, killin'a couple of big fellows not far away, we brought'em home in triumph fur the folks ter see. They wuz fierce-tookin' brutes although they wuz dead, and the sight of 'em made the little teacher look pretty scared. I wuz glad of it—not cause I liked ter see her frightened—not a bit of it—but because she slipped up close beside mc, as if for protection like; and I, knowin' she was kind of timid, not being used ter sich sights, took hold of her little hand and held it in mine, just ter encourage her, though I knew Tom didn't like it. But I didn't care fur Tom or anything else just then, fur my heart wuz a beatin' like a sledge-hammer, and I felt like standin' there for ever and her right there beside me, with her golden head a shinin' in the sun making her look more like an angel than ever.

A few days after this, when I wuz a crossin' the lower fields a carryin' my gun, I seen a big bear a crouchin' down in the grass a eatin' away at a sheep it had just been worritin'. Gitin' mad—fur I knew it wuz one of my best Shropshires—I let fly at him, and maybe it wuz because I wuz in too much of a hurry that I didn't kill the brute, only wounded him; and with an ugly growl, he made off inter the brush in the edge of the hill road. I followed, with my heart in my mouth, fur I knew it wuz about time fur her to be a comin' home perhaps that wuz the reason I happened to be a goin' across the fields in that dirction,—I won't say as how it wasn't, and Tom wu away just then a huntin' timber or somethin'.

Well, I tracked him pretty close for some time, but the brush kept a gettin' thicker, and at last I couldn't see him at all, but could tell by the crashin' of the brush about how fur off he wuz. We kept on in this way fur some distance, when, the brush gettin' a bit thinner again, I got another glimpse of him, and he seemed ter be a gettin' pretty well

we couldn't er gone more than half a mile altogether, but wur a comin' up from the back of the hill like, which sloped down pretty steep on that side, and it was a tough climb through all that underbrush and heavy timber, and it seemed the up agree after we feached the top. about an age afore we reached the top.

Just as we wuz nearly on level ground again, and I wuz a gainin' on him every step, all of a sudden he seemed ter vanish and disappeared completely out of sight. I listened, but couldn't hear a sound, exceptin' for the rustlin' of the leaves stirred by the wind and the faint ringin' of a cow-bell in the fields below; everything wuz silent as the grave.

There wuz a half-fallen tree, a leanin', not many rods from where I wuz, and I thought the best thing I could do wuz ter climb up a piece and take a look 'round, fur I knew he might be a hidin' somewhere pretty close. Bears is mighty cunnin' creatures, and there's no gettin' ter the bottom of their tricks; and when they gets desperate, there's no tellin' what they'll do next.

be a hidin'somewhere pretty close. Bears is mighty cunnin' creatures, and there's no gettin' ter the bottom of their tricks; and when they gets desperate, there's no tellin' what they'll do next.

Well, up I went, a holdin' my gun—which I had loaded again afore startin'—carefully under my left arm. But I hadn't got very far, when, just as I wuz a catchin' hold of a limb ter steady myself, it snapped off short, and, losing my balance, over I went backwards, falling about six feet, right inter the middle of a brush-tangle, which isn't a very pleasant placeter fall in, I can tell yer. There wuz a loud crack like thunder somewhere near my ear, and a sharp, tinglin' pain in my left arm; I knew I had shot myself pretty bad, but didn't care much about that, although it wuz a hurtin' considerable. What I did care fur wuz the thought of that infuriated beast a prowlin' round, and me a layin' there as helpless as a babe.

Yes, there I wuz, a jambed up in a brush-tangle, my head somewhat lower than my feet, and one arm lying helpless by my side; not a very comfortable position, you bet, at any time, and especially just then: while ter make matters worse, I could hear somethin' a stirrin' about among the bushes again, and I knew that creature wuzn't very far away. I tried hard ter git up, but the more I tried the further I seemed to be a slippin'. A person that has never fell inter a brush-tangle can't have much of an idea of what it feels like. But imagine yerself a fly caught in a big spider web, with plenty of thorns and prickles ter scratchyer, and yer won't be far wrong.

The next thing I seen made me feel more uncomfortable than ever, for there just above me, right on that old tree trunk rrom which I had just come sich a cropper, was that old bear a lookin' at me with snarlin' teeth, and his little red eyes full of pain and fury; I won't say as how I didn't feel squeamish, because I did. He give two or three ugly growls and came a bit nearer. Another second, and I guess he would er sprung at me, when somethin' came w

that.

And how the boys did cheer, and the women folk they didn't seem as how they could make enough of her.

I didn't tell her then just what I thought. I didn't dare—not till long afterwards, when my arm wuzwell and the winter had come and gone, and all the woods wuz green and sweet with the scent of the spring flowers. Then, one evenin', when the sun wuz a goin' down behind the hill in a golden-crimson glory, and the whip-poor-wills wuz a singin' away off in the poplar groves, I told her, and she didn't seem vexed. No, a light came into her sweet eyes that wasn't the reflection of the sunset, although it looked like it, and a restful smile broke over her winsome face, and I knew I wuz alright.

That wuz years ago, and bears ain't so plentiful around our

over her winsome face, and I knew I wuz alright.

That wuz years ago, and bears ain't so plentiful around our way in these days; there's many changes since then in our little village. Tom's married ter the parson's daughter, and they live on the farm where the old folks used ter be.

There's shreds of gray in my darlin's golden hair, and I have ter take a stick now when I want ter climb the old hill with her, as we often do, ter watch the sunset, fur our hearts is young yet in spite of years; and we like to recall the time, now so long ago, when my Lilly, ter save me from a deathful death, so bravely fired "Her Last Shot."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A prize will be given in January for the best short original fairy tale. The writer must not be more than sixteen years of age. Send the stories, with name, age, and address of writer, to Cousin Dorothy, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London. Ont.

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, as above, and mark them "Proverb-Hunt"—outside the envelope.



HIDDEN PROVERB-NO. 4.

I have received two letters from little Attfield Dennin, Brooklyn, N. Y. She is only seven years old and her letters are very neatly printed in capital letters. If you can answer the third Proverb correctly, Attfield, you may get a prize, but don't set your heart on it too much, my dear. I am always glad to hear from you children, but cannot always answertheletters separately.

COUSIN DOROTHY separately.

A Hasty Judgment.

It was holiday time, and the Ayling family were all at the seaside. A merry party they were three girls, two boys, and all on excellent terms with each other, and wanting no other society but

their own. So that they were not over pleased when one morning their mother read out from a letter just received from their aunt, a request that they would call on a lady and a little girl who

lived at No. 10 on their terrace.
"No. 10!" exclaimed Lucy. "Why, that's where the girl we call 'Grumps' lives—you know Grumps. Bernard? That stupid girl who is always shrimping all by herself, and who looks so sulky and

"Know Grumps!" shouted Bernard, excitedly; "of course we do. You are not going to call and ask her to be with us, Mother? She'll spoil all our fun, she is such a stupid girl. Don't call on No. 10,

please, Mother. You won't, will you?"

Mother laughed. "No, no, Master Bernard; I am not going to let you settle my visiting list. I shall certainly call on Mrs. Gerrard this very day. And, children, don't be selfish just because you are all so happy together. I shall ask Rhoda Gerrard to come to see us this afternoon, and I put you children on your honor to be very good to her.
"Well, Mother, we will," said Bernard, slowly

but it will be just to please you, for I never shall

fancy Grumps, I know that. The day was not over before Bernard had to

change his opinion. Rhoda Gerrard was an only child, and painfully shy, and when she joined the family that afternoon she felt and looked as miserable and unhappy as a child could look. Bernard, however, meant to keep his word, so he bravely went up to poor "Grumps with his puppy in his arms, and shaking hands with her, he said pleasantly, "Do you care for dogs?"
"Yes," said Rhoda, in a very unpromising voice;

but she stretched out her hand to stroke the puppy's fluffy head. "We want to get him photographed," Bernard

went on, trying to keep up the conversation.

"If you can keep him quiet," said Rhoda, still in the same low voice, "I will take him for you; I have my camera here!"

"Do you photograph?" said Bernard, now really interested. "Oh, do let me see you do it; I do so want to know how to photograph! Lucy and I are saving up for a camera, but we haven't got near

enough money yet."
"I'll teach you all I know," said Rhoda, "and you may use my camera as much as you like," and this time she actually lifted up her eyes and smiled at Bernard.

"Oh, it's awfully good of you," said Bernard, and before that day was over he and Rhoda and Lucy were the firmest of friends, and the rest of their visit to the sea was either spent at No. 10, where Rhoda had a dark-room, or else with Rhoda and the camera on the shore, photographing any likely

"bits" that came in their way.
"Those old copy-books really tell the truth some-times," Bernard admitted when they had just returned from a very pleasant evening spent with Rhoda at No. 10: Beware of forming hasty judgments.' I wrote that copy last term, but I never thought of it when I took that dislike to Rhoda—and

"No, indeed," said Lucy, indignantly, and Mrs. Ayling smiled as she said quietly, "A hasty judgment is generally a wrong one."

E. A. B. -From Sunday Reading for the Young.

Baby's Logic.

To-day I asked my mama if I could whittle,

"Oh, no, my girlie," said she, "you're too little," So she did.

But when Tom stepped so hard right on my toe,
(I cried, I did.)

She said, "Oh, you're too big a girl to cry out so."
That's what she did.

Why can't I cry if I am little? Or, if I'm big why can't I whittle?

THE QUIET HOUR.

School Life.

I sat in the school of sorrow,
The Master was teaching there;
But my eyes were dim with weeping,
And my heart was full of care.

Instead of looking upward, And seeing His face divine, So full of the tenderest pity For weary hearts like mine,—

I only thought of the burden, The cross that before me lay; So hard and heavy to carry, That'it darken'd the light of day.

So I could not learn my lesson, And say, "Thy will be done!" And the Master came not near me As the weary hours went on.

At last, in my heavy sorrow, I looked from the cross, above, And I saw the Master watching With a glance of tender love.

He turn'd to the cross before me, And I thought I heard Him say,—
"My child, thou must bear thy burden,
And learn thy task to-day.

"I may not tell the reason,
Tis enough for thee to know
That I, the Master, am teaching,
And give this cup of woe."

So I stooped to that weary sorrow; One look at that Face Divine Had given me power to trust Him, And say, "Thy will, not mine."

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And then I learnt my lesson, Taught by the Master alone; He only knows the tears I shed, For He has wept His own.

But from them came a originaless,
Straight from the Home above,
Where the school life will be ended,
And the cross will show the love.

—E. A. Godwin. But from them came a brightness

Helpful Words from Bishop Doane.

Consider the fretfulness of restiveness under the discipline of life. Unbroken colts that champ the bits, and toss their heads, and pull against the reins-you have seen them, how they are hot, and breathless, and lathered with foam. And the strong hand holds on with steady pressure, till they are worn out with resistance, and succumb. That is the discipline of life. God's hand would hold us still, till we can feel and get our part in the magnetism of His calm and patient purpose; and grow patient, and calm, and strong, in harmony with Him. Fret not thyself. The old Greek word for patience means, lying under the pressure and the presence of God's hand, till we learn to suffer and be still. It is St. Peter's thought to "humble

yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that He might exalt in due

time. We use the word "broken" of a horse, not meaning mean-spirited and cowed, but trained and lifted up to the dignity of conscious self-control. So I would have you not break your hearts, as birds against the bars, or colts against the bits, with the fret of vain resistance to the wise, strong Will: but only let yourself be "broken" in this better sense of training, that shall develop in yourselves mastery, and the dignity of discipline.

The Master's Touch.

Let your life show that it has been sealed to the right. The pupils of a great artist were left alone for some weeks, on account of the absence of their teacher. But one morning as they entered their study-room, they beheld upon the crude work of this and that one of their number the discerning touches of a practiced hand which had traced in here and there the delicate shades and lines that approached the perfection their less skilful hands had failed to achieve. "The master has come," they cried, looking about them for the form of their admired and revered teacher, none of their own number could have done the work

they saw before them.
So let our work in life appear. The Master's hand is ready to assist us. Let us not disdain the aid, but, accepting His willing guidance and counsel, let us so labor that the world will know who is our helper and guide. The Master's touch gives life and beauty to the handiwork of the humblest of His creatures.

The Turned Lesson.

"I thought I knew it!" she said,
"I thought I had learnt it quite!"
But the gentle teacher shook her head,
With a grave yet loving light
In the eyes that fell on the upturned face,
As she gave the book
With the mark still set in the self-same place.

"I thought I knew it!" she said;
And a heavy tear fell down,
As she turned a way with bending head,
Yet not for reproof or frown,
Not for the lesson to learn again,
Or the play hour lost:
It was something else that gave the pain.

She could not have put it in words;
But her teacher understood,
As God understands the chirp of the birds
In the depth of an autumn wood.
And a quiet touch on the reddening check
Was quite enough;
No need to question, no need to speak.

Then the pentle voice was heard:
"Now I will try you again?"
And the lesson was ma-tered, every word:
Was it not worth the pain?
Was it not kinder the task to turn.
Than to let it pass.
As a lost, lost leaf that she did not learn?

Is it not often so,
That we only learn in part,
And the Master's testing-time may show
That it was not quite "by heart?"
Then He gives, in His wise and patient grace,
That lesson again,
With the mark still set in the self-same place.

Only, stay by His side
Till the page is really known,
It may be we failed because we tried
To learn it all alone,
And now that He would not let us lose
One lesson of love,
(For He knows the loss)—can we refuse!

But, oh! how could we dream
That we knew it all so well!
Reading so fluently, as we deem,
What we could not even spell!
And, oh! how could we grieve once more
That patient One
Who has turned so many a task before!

That waiting One, who now
Is letting us try again;
Watching us with the patient brow
That bore the wreath of pain;
Thoroughly teaching what He would teach,
"Line upon line,"
Thoroughly doing His work in each.

impressing him with faith in her heavenly mission. She assumed male attire, a suit of white armor, and with a sword and white banner put herself at the head of the French troops. The inspiration of her enthusiasm was contagious. Victory after victory was obtained under her banner, till finally she conducted the Dauphin to Rheims, where he was crowned. Joan now thought her mission was accomplished, and was earnestly bent on return to her home. The insistence of her king overbore her design and she remained with the army, and was present in many subsequent conflicts, but her old inspiration seemed to have deserted her and she became subject to fearful forebodings. She was at last captured by a Burgundian force and sold to the English for some three thousand dollars. Being conveyed to Rouen, the headquarters of the English, she was brought before the spiritual tribunal of the Bishop of Beauvais as a sorceress and heretic, and after a long trial, accompanied by many shameful circumstances, she was condemned to be burnt to death.

Our picture represents a supposed visit of the Bishop to Joan while in prison, accompanied by his secretary, during which he used all his ingenuity

and exercised all the terrors of his spiritual authority to wring some confession from her, but in vain. Joan's truthful ness, sincerity, and purity of character foiled all efforts to obtain just grounds for her condemnation, which was at last based on most disgraceful trickery. The intricate circumstances connected with her trial and condemnation reflects home upon the nation she defended, and are a blot upon the records of the enemies she repulsed.

The Shah's Museum.

The Shah of Persia has a museum in his palace at Teheran, and it is said to be a curious place. It contains jewelry and treas-ures of different kinds worth a fabulous amount. The so-called Peacock Throne, carried off from Delhi one hundred and fifty years ago, is alone valued at many millions. In this museum one may also see vases of agate in gold and lapis-lazuli, said also to be worth millions, and alongside of them empty perfume-bottles of European make, with gaudy labels, which can be had at twopence apiece. One sees priceless mosaics and exquisitely - painted cups and cans and vases which were presented by some European potentate, and side by side with them one notices horrible daubs, veritable sixpenny chromos, picked up no knows how or where. One perceives glass cases filled with huge heaps of rubies, diamonds, emeralds, sap-phires, turquoises, garnets, topazes; beryls of all sizes and kinds, cut and uncut, and cheek by jowl with these one's eyes see cheap music-boxes, Jew's-harps, squeaky hand-organs. The Shah must also be in a condition to "bull" the market in pearls; for here

is, for instance, a big glass case half filled with beautiful pearls—mostly from the Persian Gulf fisheries—of all sizes and degrees of loveliness. The crown jewels are in a little box which is always locked, and the keys of which the Shah himself ever carries, walking or sleeping. The contents of this box, and of the several vaults where he keeps his piles on piles of bright. piles on piles of bright, shining, unused money, he never allows others to view, although the museum may be visited once a year by the European diplomatists and the friends that they vouch for.

An exchange tells a story of a Scotch minister whose physician ordered him to drink beef tea. whose physician ordered him to drink beef tea. The next day, when the doctor called, the patient complained that the new drink made him sick. "Why, sir," said the doctor, "that can't be. I'll try it myself." As he spoke he poured some of the tea into a skillet and set it on the fire. Then, having warmed it, she tasted it, smacked his lips, and said: "Excellent, Excellent!" "Man," said the minister, "is that the way ye sup it?" "Of course; what other way should it be suppit? It's excellent." "It may be guide that way, doctor; but try it wi' the cream and sugar, man. Try wi' that and see the cream and sugar, man. Try wi that and see



JOAN OF ARC.

Then let our hearts "be still,"
Though our task is turned to-day.
Oh! let Him teach us what He will,
In His own gracious way,
Till, sitting only at Jesus' feet,
As we learn each line
The hardest is found all clear and sweet. F. R. H.

Joan of Arc.

The Maid of Orleans stands out the strangest and most romantic figure in history; the most sober records when they deal with her read like the pages of a modern novel. A village maid of humble birth, of a modern novel. A vinage maid of futiliste of the of enthusiastic and imaginative temperament, she was eminently pious and modest; her imaginativeness was combined with much good sense and intelligence. She was very early subject to visions and unearthly voices, and as her feelings became wrought upon by the miseries of war around her native place, occasioned by the raids of the English, her excitable mind gave new form to the revelations she supposed herself in all sincerity to have received. Joan of Arc was only fifteen when she felt herself called to go and fight for the Dauphin. She persisted in spite of all opposition from her relations, and finally succeeded in obtaining access to the Dauphin and succeeded in obtaining access to the Dauphin and hoo ye like it.

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UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,-

It seems almost too good to be true that Christmas is almost here again—it appears such a short while since last we heard the jingle of good old St. Nicholas' sleigh-bells, as his reindeers skurried along from house to house with the wonderful processes that were found scentared among the packages that were found scattered among the young folks on Christmas Day.

What a joyous season it is! Old mother earth seems to understand that it is so, and bedecks herself in a festal robe of glittering, downy crystal, entrancingly beautiful in its matchless purity and fit emblem of what all hearts should be to greet the coming of the heaven-sent Christ-child.

In some countries there are some very pretty customs observed at this season. In Norway the last sheaf of the harvest is never threshed, but is laid away until Christmas morning, when it is fastened to the top of a pole or set upon the roof of the peasant's humble home for the wild birds to feed upon, for the peasants say it is not fitting that anything should want at such a season of joy.

In England a beautiful custom is that of the Christmas waits who go about from house to house singing in serenade fashion the quaintly sweet old Xmas carols, "God rest you, merry gentleman,"
"In Bethlehem in Jewry," and "The Holly and

Ivy," etc. In Canada the well-beloved Christmas Tree is the young people's chief attraction, but in some places even this charming institution is dying out and being replaced by the simple exchange of presents. In homes where there are children the gifts are generally entrusted to the care of good old Santa Claus, who carefully stows them in the expectant stockings that so faithfully keep vigil by the chimney-side, so that Santa may have no difficulty in finding them.

If sometimes we feel inclined to envy our English cousins their having the holly and mistletoe to decorate their homes for Christmas, let us remember that they rarely have the pleasure of a sleighride then or at any other time, while our want is fairly well supplied with the rich evergreens and the scarlet clusters of woodbine berries. So if we may not sing with them:

"Here's to the holly, the Christmas holly,
That hangs over peasant and king;
We'll laugh and carouse 'neath its glittering boughs,
To the Christmas holly we'll sing,"

we can at least say:

Heap on more wood, the wind is chill, But let it whistle as it will We'll keep our Christmas merry still,"

and remember that "small cheer and warm welcome make a merry feast.

The competition in the puzzle department has not been as keen as I would like to see it, so perhaps we may find a more interesting contest for the new

with the hope that all the choicest gifts of the festive season may be showered on my dear nephews and nieces, I remain, as ever, Your fond old-

UNCLE TOM.

A Chinese Description of a Piano.

The Francais Quotidien quotes an amusing egend of the Chinese notion of a pianoforte:

"The people of the West are in the habit of keeping in their homes a singular animal. It has four feet, sometimes only three, and it can be made to sing at pleasure. Men and women, and occasionally quite young children, have only to sit down in front of it and tap on its teeth, now and again treading on its tail, and immediately it commences Its song is louder than a bird's, but not so harmonious. Despite the terrible development of its jaws, and its habit of showing an alarming array of teeth, it never bites. There is no necessity to chain it up, for it will not run away."

The Friendship of Books.

To fall in love with a good book is one of the greatest events that can befall us. It is to have a new influence pouring itself into our life, a new teacher to inspire and refine us, a new friend to be by our side always, who, when life grows narrow and weary, will take us into his wider and calmer and higher world.

Whether it be biography, introducing us to some humble life made great by duty done, or history, opening vistas into the movements and destinies of nations that have passed away, or poetry, making music of all the common things around us, and filling the fields and the skies and the work of the city and the cottage with eternal meaning—whether it be these, or story-books, or religious books, or science, no one can become the friend even of one good book without being made wiser and better. Henry Drummond.

Recipes. XMAS CAKE.

Three and a-half pounds butter, creamed; 3½ lbs. brown sugar, 3 dozen eggs, beaten separately; 8 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 1 lb. candied lemon, 1 lb. citron and orange, mixed; 1 lb. blanched almonds, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful cloves, ½ pint black molasses, 2 wineglasses sherry, 1 wineglass brandy, 1 wineglass rosewater, 1 dessert spoon of soda, ½ cup sour cream, browned flour to stiffen.

XMAS PUDDING.

Three pounds raisins, 1 lb. currants, 2 lbs. suet, 3 b. mixed peel, 1 doz. eggs, 2 lbs. bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup black molasses, spice, 1 cup whisky, 1 lb. sugar, flour to stiffen.

Puzzles.

Add a portion of "doubt" to the sound of a glass, And 'twill give you the name of a warrior brave, Who was led by the Bruce, and who bled in his cause; Who at home found renown, and abroad found a grave. 2.—CONUNDRUMS.

1. What must you add to nine to make it six?
2. What is the difference, numerically, between two and three and three and two?
3. What must you subtract from fifty-nine to make it sixty? 3.—RIDDLE.

How can a man plant nine apple trees so that he may have ten rows, each containing three rows in a direct line?

4.-DROP VOWEL. n the sh sc-rn's m-l-gn-nt gl-nc-s Pr--h-m p--r-st f h-s cl-n, H--s n-bl- wh--dv-nc-s Fr-d-m -nd th--c--s--f m-n.

Answers to Puzzles in Nov. 1 Issue.

To thine own self be true; and it must Follow, as the night the day, Thou can'st not then be false to any man. 2. Con-sis-tent. 3. Plane, palm, pine, beech. 4. Ingelow. Byron, Pope, Gray.

An amusing story is being told in Lincoln's Inn of an old woman who appeared a short time ago before Mr. William Barber, Q. C., the newlyappointed judge of the Derby County Court. An impecunious old man, whom she was suing for arrears of rent-he had lodged in her humble house informed the judge that he would be able to pay off the debt only by very small instalments. What terms are you prepared to accept?" Mr. Barber asked the old dame, who was deaf, however, and did not catch his honor's question. "What will you take?" shouted the usher standing by her side. A bright smile illumined her features as she replied, "Well, I've been in this 'ere court many a time afore, but you"-pointing to Mr. William Barber—" is the very first judge that ever asked me what I'll take. A little gin hot, if you please. It was some time before the judge, who has long been a teetotaler, recovered sufficiently from his astonishment to proceed with the ordinary business of the court.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

The Dorset Dorned sheep sale of Mr. John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, had, unfortunately, an extremely wet day, which caused the attendance to be small. This, together with the few Dorset flocks needing sires, caused the withdrawal of many of the animals. Mr. McGillivray disposed of a considerable number of animals after the sale by private bargain

mals after the sale by private bargain.

Alex. Hume & Co., Burnbrae, Ont., when directing us to change their advertisement write:—"We are much pleased to get the ADVOCATE every two weeks. There is always something in it for each of the household. The stock we offer is really first-class. The bulls fit for service have all been successfully exhibited at the leading fairs, and the young calves are from prize-winning animals on both sides. The pigs are bred from prize winners. We are over-tocked. Registered pedigrees are furnished with all stock."

Tape Bros.. Ridgetown. Ont.:—"We noticed

we are overstocked. Registered pedigrees are furnished with all stock."

Tape Bros., Ridgetown, Ont.:—"We noticed in your last issue a query from F. J. Barber concerning the prolificacy of the Duroc Jersey hogs, and stating that he had a year-old sow that recently farrowed 18 pigs. We would say that we are now in receipt of a letter from Mr Barber stating that the sow purchased from us at Toronto Fair had farrowed 18 pigs; and would also say that we had two Duroc-Jersey sows that farrowed 18 good, big, strong pigs each in first week of this month, but they were both third litters, so Mr. Barber is still ahead. The demand is still good for Duroc-Jerseys, notwithstanding the very dull state of the pork market, and the outlook is quite encouraging. Our recent sales have been:—Alex. Steele, Almont, a pair; Wm Shunk, Sherwood, a boar; Anthony Bowes, Thornhill, a boar; Geo. Charlton, Thornhill, two sows; Chas. Anstice, Springford, a sow; Scott Bros., Strathroy, a boar; A. Elliott, Pond Mills, a boar; Robt. Wilkinson, Longwood, a sow; Z. Paul, Croton, a pair; Geo. Ott, Arkona, a boar; Thamesville, three sows; C. Mackay, Thorndale, a pair; F. X. Dilliott, Ridgetown, a sow; Jacob Messiner, Cas City, Mich., U. S. A., a pair. We have recently imported a boar of the very finest quality procurable; he is a perfect specimen of the breed. Our brood sows and young fall pigs are in excellent condition.

NOTICE.

HOW TO GET "SUNLIGHT" BOOKS.

Send twelve "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros. (ltd.), 43. Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-covered book, 160 pages. By leaving the ends of the parcel open, it will go for one cent postage. Remember "Sunlight" now sells at six cents per twin bar.



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

DR. LEAVITT'S

NEW CHAMPION DEHORNING CLIPPER

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

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

7-y-om TO HORSE BREEDERS

The ninth annual meeting of the Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society will be held in Clinton on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER lith. The time for receiving entries for Volume "C" will then close, and the standard of registration be raised to your crosses. Entries for registration under present standard must be sent to Secretary at once. The meeting will also consider a proposal for placing the Register under the supervision of the Government Inspector, in common with the other stock books of record of Ontario. Further information can be had from JOHN MCMILLAN. JAS. MITCHELL.

JOHN McMILLAN, JAS. MITCHELL, Pres., Constance P.O. Sec., Goderich P.O

CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.



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

HORACE N. CROSSLEY, PROPRIETOR OF THE

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM, Importer and breeder of

SHIRES, HACKNEYS, AND COLLIE DOGS.



The above stud, though only commenced in 1890, has achieved unparelleled success at all the leading Canadian shows, such as Montreal, Toronto and London, also at the cHIOAGE WORLD'S FAIR The most notable in this stud are, the Shire horse Bravo II. 12835, winner of first at Toronto, Montreal and London, and also beating all Clydes at the latter show in the sweepstakes. Hackney, Fireworks No. 3602, winner at Chicago, Toronto and London. Shires and Hackneys always on hand for sale. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor. ROSSEAU, Muskoka.

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 house 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

AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM BREEDS AND HAS FOR SALE

Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

All of the best quality, at reasonable prices. Inspection solicited. Stock shipped to order and satisfaction guaranteed. Address— E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helens, Ont. 13-1-y-om

PRIZE WINNER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN A beautiful Shorthorn Bull, 13 months old; sired by Wimple's Warfare = 15392, who was bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood.

F. BIRDSALL & SON, Birdsall, Ont. 11-1-y-0

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

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Ayrshire Bull Calves two to four weeks old, at \$15. Bulls fit for service in proportion; all from prize-winning stock at the large fairs.

Yorkshire Boars, weighing 175 pounds to 200 pounds, at \$12. ALEX. HUME & CO., Hoard's Stn , Burnbrae P.O.

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Three Yearlings (thirteen to eighteen months), and one three-year-old.

The above are extra good specimens, and of unsurpassed breeding, and are for sale at rea-sonable prices. Also three yearling SUSSEX HEIFERS.

(Sire and Dams imported.) Stables on Waterloo Ave., at the end of the Electric Railway; five minutes' from G.T.R. and C. P. R.
O- ALFRED STONE,

P. O. Box 499. 42 Gordon St., Guelph, Ont

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Parties wishing to purchase a fine young Shorthorn Bull, 11 months old, should call on me at the Fat Stock Show, Guelph. He is from the World's Fair milking strain, and a fine calf; will make a very large bull, and a neat one.

HERBERT WRICHT, Box 47, Cuelph, Ontario.

SHORTHORN BULLS

AND A Heifers

(got by the grand young sire Abbotsford 1946) for sale at hard times prices. Drop a card for particulars to
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Exeter Stn., G. T. R., ½ mile.

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23-1-f-om

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Every one good value.

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DUCHESS (ENGRAVED).

Read What Those Say Who Have Earned It.

NEW DUNDEE, October 23rd, 1894. DEAR SIRS,—I received your watch as a premium, and it has given entire satisfaction on every way. I will always endeavor to further the interests of your paper by sending a few names now and again.

Yours truly,

Editor of the Farmer's Advocate, London: EAST ORO, ONT., October 23rd, 1894. DEAR SIR,—The watch which you sent me for getting subscribers for your paper has given entire satisfaction, being an excellent time-keeper. I will try to get you some more given entire satisfaction, being an excellent time-keeper. WM. C. WILSON.

CHATHAM, November 26th, 1894. DEAR SIRS,—I received your letter the 23rd inst.; also, the watch came to me in good order, and I am very much pleased with it. I am endeavoring to get more subscribers for the Advocate, but almost every farmer takes it around here.

Yours truly,

JOHN LONGMORE.

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

O find the size of ring required, take a narrow strip of paper that will draw tightly around the finger, forward same to us, and we will assure you a perfect fit.

CHILDREN'S OR MISSES' REAL STONE SETTING.



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No. 4-Price, \$2.00. 1 Pearl, 2 Garnets or Coral. 3 New Subscribers.

LADIES' REAL STONE SETTING.



No. 5-Price, \$3.50. 2 Pearls, 3 Garnets. 5 New Subscribers.



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6 New Subscribers.



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No. 8-Price. \$2.00. 3 New Subscribers.

SOLID GOLD KEEPERS.



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STOCK LIVE

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

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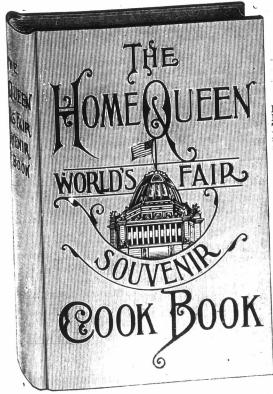


G us the names 🖣 3 new yearly paid-up subscribers we will give free, 12 months' subscription to the FARMER'S OK SEMPIN ADVOCATE.



A.J.C.C. Jersey Bull Calf

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. This is a great opportunity to get a choice animal easy.



An Extraordinary Offer.

BELOW is given a brief outline of the contents of this handsomely illustrated a See page 440, November 1st issue.

Food and Health. Foods in General. Table Etiquette. Morning Meal. Mid-day Meal. Evening Meal. Party Suppers. How to Carve. Selecting Meats. Soups. Selecting Mosts.
Soups.
Fish.
Shell-fish.
Meats.
Sauces for Meats.
Poultry and Game. Pickles. Sweet Pickles. Vegetables.
Butter and Cheese.
Eggs and Omelets.
Salads. Bread. Biscuits, Rolls, etc. Waffles and Griddle Cakes. Unleavened Bread. Grains and Mushes.

Cake.
Layer Cake.
Filling for Layer Cake.
Frosting and Icing.
Cookies and Jumbles.
Gingerbreads.
Crullers and Doughnuts.
Pastry and Pies.
Custards and Creams.
Ice Cream and Ices.
Puddings. Custarus and Ocean
Loc Cream and Ices.
Puddings.
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Preserves.
Jellies and Jams.
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Fruit and Fruit Sauces.
Drinks.
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Menus for Every Month.
Folding Napkins
Housekeepers' Hints.
Keeping Fruits and Vegetables.
The Toilet.
Miscellaneous.
The Laundry.

This premium will be sent to any subscriber send. ing us the name of only one new yearly paid-up subscriber.

How to Get a First=Class Collie



TO any subscriber sending us the names of 10 new yearly paid-up subscribers we offer a young Collie, six weeks old or over, eligible to registration, and bred by Mr. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont. (See Nov. 15th issue, page 453, for fuller description.)

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BOOK TABLE.

BOOK TABLE.

A new weekly journal, known as the "New York Produce Review," the first copy of which has reached us, promises to answer a good purpose in covering the interests of producers, shippers and sellers of dairy and poultry products. The paper has a strong editorial staff and a number of well-informed contributors. It is published by the Urner-Barry Co., 173-175 Chambers St., New York, and is well printed.

Vol. NVII. of the Ohio Poland-China Record, containing pedigrees of boars Nos. 33649-36661, and sows Nos. 83662-90752, has been issued by the Secretary, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio. The volume gives names and addresses of the 290 members, as well as scale of points, origin and development of the Polled-China breed of swine, and other matters usually found in such works. It also contains illustrations of a few noted animals. Like former numbers, it is well bound and compiled.

The Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, Vol. VIII., has been received from the secretary and editor, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto. The Vol. contains the pedigrees of stallions Nos. 2006-2188, and mares Nos. 1988-2219; besides the Scotch appendix pedigrees of 22 stallions and 59 mares. The illustrations contained are Robert Davies' Energy, and Thomas Colquhoun's Esquire of Park. The book is compiled, printed and bound in the usual attractive and substantial style.

A tifiely little work on "Pasteurization and Milk Preservation," by J. H. Monrad, Winnetka, Ill., has been sent us. It is gotten up in pamphlet form and contains 80 well-printed pages, illustrated throughout with 70 engravings. One of the most important chapters to the ordinary dairyman is on selling milk. The remaining eight chapters are headed as follows: "Milk and its Preservation," "The Farm Pasteurizor," "The Pasteurizing Cooler," "Pasteurization," and "Gene al Pointers." The work is published by the author and sold at 50 cents.

A little work, "The Passing of the Plow," comes to us from Deere Co. Plow Works, Ill. The pamphlet contains an essay by J. Sterling Morton, Secreta

ing of the horses in the furrow and by the pressure of the share on the bottom of the furrow."

The Annual Agricultural Calendar for the year 1896 has been received from the publishers, John Wiley & Sons, New York. It is a reference book for agriculturists, prepared by Prof. F. W. Woll, of Wisconsin University. The work contains a diary for 1896, blank pages for memoranda, cash accounts, etc., and table of wages by week or day, and interest tables, etc. It devotes 17 pages to feeding stuffs, 24 to farm animals, 20 to crops, 12 to manures and fertilizers, 8 to dairying, 17 to general topics, 13 to general tables, 6 to agricultural statistics, and 34 to a directory of agricultural institutions, organizations, agricultural papers, etc. The work is issued in neat form, is well printed and bound; it is a handy little volume.

A good thing in potato culture has come to us from England. It is a finely illustrated work known as "The Potato in Field and Garden," by W. L. Maldern, late superintendent of R. A. S. E. Experimental Farm, Wobura, and published by W. A. May, Mark Lane Express office, 150 Strand, London, Eng. It is an exhaustive work, divided into ten sections, dealing with the crop generally, with soils, planting, manuring, seed varieties, treatment during growth, diseases of the crop, digging, and the cost and feeding value of the crop. This work should receive great recognition at the hands of potato growers. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article on

digging. and the cost and feeding value of the crop. This work should receive great recognition at the hands of potato growers. Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article on the feeding value of potatoes, compiled from a chapter in this work.

Copp Clark Co., Toronto, send us a copy of their "Canadian Almanac" for 1896; being the 49th year of issue. It is steadily improving, growing larger and more comprehensive in contents, and this time wears a bright colored cover. The article by Dr. Bourinot, on "Forms of Government Throughout the World." is interesting and valuable, showing how every Province, State, and Country in the world is governed, and giving also its population and area. Mr. E. M. Chadwick, barrister. contributes an article on "The Canadian Flag," which is timely, and will help to crystallize public opinion on this question. This article is illustrated with colored lithographs of the red and blue ensigns, with the maple leaves. Special attention has been given to the County and Municipal Directory, and the information given will be found full and accurate. Customs, Tariff, Clergy List, Post Office List, with railways on which located, or nearest railway station: Directory of Government Officials; Societies, School and Colleges, Statistics, Meteorological Information, etc., have all been corrected and revised to the latest possible date.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Messrs. W. & H. Jones, the well-known Poland-China breeders, Mt. Elgin, Ont, report the following list of recent sales: Two boars and two sows to Wm. Shepherd, Ashcroft, B. C. bars and two sows to Sarwal Ashcroft. Poland-China breeders, Mt. Elgin, Ont, report the following list of recent sales: Two boars and two sows to Wm. Shepherd, Asheroft, B. C.; boar and two sows to Samuel Arkell, Springfield, Man; boars to Thos. Hillier, Leamington, Ont., W. E. Reeder, Bothwell, Ont., James Mutch, P. E. I., Chas. E. Downie, Wardsville, Ont., I. H. Trosk, Yarmouth, N. S.; boar and sow to R. N. Dale, Oakwood, Ont.; sow to J. Tuttle, Iroquois, Ont.; boar and sow to Albert Holmes, Russell. Ont.; boar and sow to F. Staples, Baltimore, Ont.; three sows to John Creighton. Napanee, Ont.; three sows to John Creighton. Napanee, Ont.; sow to J. H. Taylor, Richmond Station, Que.; boar to John Campbell. Woodville, Ont.; sow to Henry Yeceley, Bracebridge, Muskoka; boar to Jas. Le'hbridge, Strathburn, Ont; boar to Frank R. Slipp, Jacksonville, N. B.; boar and sow to Nathan McCann, Vankleek Hill, Ont; boar and sow to Wesley Cavanagh, Frankville, Ont.; boar to John A. Creech, Randwick, Ont.

W. C. EDWARDS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

ELMHUR ST PINE GROVE STOCK AND DAIRY FARM STOCK FARM, Rockland, Ont. CLARENCE, ONT.

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

JOS. W. BARNETT, Manager.

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

HENRY SMITH, Manager.

tion of Western Ont.,

Stock Club.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

TWELFTH ANNUAL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

The Agriculture and Arts Fat Stock and Dairy Show Association of Untario, The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, The Dairymen's Associa-

CITY OF GUELPH,

And the Guelph Fat on December 10, 11 # 12, '95,

Prize List can be obtained from the Secretary, HENRY WADE, Toronto.



Bargains for next 30 days

in Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires. As I am overstocked and short of feed, I will sell the following choicely bred stock at a great sacrifice: Four Holsteins, two bulls and two heifers, seven to ten months old, by Postmaster-General 474, and from choicely-bred (imp.) cows, \$25.00 each. Two choice Jersey heifers, coming two years old, in calf to an eight common the sold, \$20.00 to \$25.00 each. Will register stock in purchaser's name if taken soon. 23-1-y-0 ALEXANDER WOOLLEY, SPRINGFIELD, ONT.



ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM,

DANVILLE, QUEBEC.



WE have now on hand for private sale, choice stock of pure-bred AYRSHIRE and GUERNSEY CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, and IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE. At our recent annual auction sale we disposed of a lot of our surplus stock, consequently we are in better shape to attend to the requirements of our correspondents.

We are preparing for publication a permanent stock catalogue, which, when ready, we shall be pleased to mail to all applicants.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

N. GREENSHIELDS, Proprietor. T. D. M'CALLUM, Manager, Danville, Que.

CLYDESDALES & HAC



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

Claremont, Ontario.

25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R.



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

Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires. Having rented one of my farms, I will sell at very much reduced prices five young cows due to calve Sept. to Dec.; 40 ewes, one to four years old; my (imp.) Bradburn stock ram (first prize winner in England); 16 yearling rams and a choice lot of lambs; four sows, due to farrow in Sept. and Oct.; one boar, 12 months old; and six litters of spring pigs. All registered, 15-y-om W.C.Pettit, Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

JOHN MILLER,

MARKHAM, ONT.,
Breeder of Shorthorn
Cattle. Five choice
young bulls also heiferby prize bull Aberdeen
for sale, winners at the
Industrial for best
young herd of four; two
of the bulls won second and third in their class.

My stock are choice. Write for prices.

MARKHAM, ONT., 19-L-om

2 THOROUGHBRED COWS FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Forward in calf to 1st prize bull Commander 18828 = , and three young bulls at bargains. 12-y-om A.J.C.SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, 7-1-y-om Write for particulars.

SHORTHORNS.

I have FOR SALE two Shorthorn heifers and two bull calves of fine breeding, fine colors, fine form and carriage, in fine condition, at fine cut prices. Also one or

two cows.
D. ALEXANDER, BRIG-DEN, Lambton Co., Ont. 5-y-0

HAWTHORN HERD of DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four young Bulls, all reds, descendants of 2nd Fair Maid of Hullett = 9047 =, with a record of 52 lbs. of milk and 2.54 lbs. butter in one day. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont. 13-y-om BREEDERS OF

A. & D. BROWN IONA, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns Three very choice young roan bulls, and also a sumber of good heifers for sale at very reasona ble prices; bred from the noted stock the noted stock bull Warfare (imp.).

VALENTINE FICHT,

21-1-у-о

MAPLE LEAF FARM, ORIEL, ONT., Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdale, and Shire Horses; Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep; Yorkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale at hard Yorkshire Hogs. Young stortimes prices.

Young bulls supplied in carload lots.

Laurentian AND

Dairy Farm

NORTH NATION MILLS, P. Q. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Berkshires.

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

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 Mysic families.

The Berkshires are choice prize-winning stock. Easy to feed, quick to sell.

Stock for Sale. C. M. SIMMONS, Ivan P.O., Ont. JAMES QUIRIE, Delaware, Ont. 1-1-y-om

THOS. PUGH & SONS,

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep of No. 1 quality. Young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write us or come and see our stock. WHITEVALE P.O. Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Pickering, G.T.R. 151 L-o

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Four Reds and a four Reds and arich Roan, includ-ing 1st and 2nd prize winners at different fairs. All good ones. Prices and terms easy. Come & see them, or write me.

WM. RIVERS, Springhill Farm, WALKERTON. 13-1-y-om

For Sale Cheap. Yorkshire, Berkshire, Berkshire, Poland China, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey, Suffolk boars fit for service. Poled-Angus bulls, fancy poultry; all registered; also Collie dogs. For particulars, write J. McKENZIE, Scotch Block, Ont.

75 PER CENT.

OF PRIZES WON AT LEADING FAIRS BY

Ingleside Herefords.

Special offerings for next thirty days. Choice young bulls.

YORKSHIRE and TAMWORTH SWINE.

Fall litters at bargains. H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, QUE. Satisfaction guaranteed. 17-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-v-om

SPRING BROOK STOCK FARM!

Great bargains in prize-winning HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, and Tamworth Swine.

GET A PRIZE-WINNER!
Stock must be reduced the next three months.
Great choice in young bulls, also females of all ages. Breeding the best. Over 60 head of Tamworth Swine for sale.

A.C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont. 7-1-y-om

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Have you the blood of the great butter cows, DeKol 2nd, Empress Josephine 3rd, Mechthilde and Pauline Paul, in your herd? If not, why not? The demand for this blood exceeds the supply. Speak at once if you want some of it 11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

GEM HOLSTEIN HERD

MONTHS' CREDIT GIVEN. BULLS, all Registered Holsteins; quality the best, and fit to head any herd; we have them all ages. Write for particulars to

ELLIS BROTHERS, BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT.

THE KEYSTONE



Can ship from Picton and Hamilton, Ont. 17-L-om



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THE CHANCE OF HOLSTEINS

Owing to failing health, I feel compelled to reduce my herd more than half, and I now offer my great record and young cows (some due to calve next month) at prices that must sell them at once. Will you secure one of them to found a herd of great producers with,—then write for prices to rite for prices to

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ontario

3-1-y-om 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 CROSS-ING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om

WM. J. RUDD, WM. J. KUDD,
Eden Mills, Fairview
Stock Farm, breeder of
Choice Devon Cattle,
Cotswold and Suffolk
Sheep, Berkshire Pigs,
and Plymouth Fowl.
Young stock of the
above, and of the best
cuplity always on hand. above, and of the best quality, always on hand. I can also furnish a car-load of Cots wolds, shear-



load of Couswords, shear-ling rams and ewes of the choicest quality. Write me for particulars Shipping—G.T.R. and C.P.R., Guelph 13-1-y-o

YUILL & SONS, MEADOWSIDE FARM,



Carleton Place, Ont. Breeders of highclass Ayrshires, choice Berkshires, hord snic.
Sheep. Young always for reasonable

shire herd is the largest and oldest in Canada.
Write for prices. Parties met at Queen's
Utal Carleton. Write for prices Hotel, Carleton.

WM. STEWART & SON,

MENIE, ONT., Breeders of high-class Ayrshire cattle; choice young stock of either sex and any age always on hand. Our herd contains a number of Columbian winners.



JOHN NEWMAN JOHN NEWMAN & SONS, Box 221, Eachine, Quebec, breeders of Ayr-shire Cattle and Carriage Horses. We have a choice young two-year-old bull and a

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.

- IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN-REG. AYRSHIRE CATTLE, RED TAM-WORTH and DUROC-JERSEY PIGS.

Too many for winter, and selling very cheap. CALDWELL BROS., ry Bank Farm, Orchard P. O., Ont.



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at vari ous government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write MESSRS. ROBERTSON & NESS, Howick,

Ayrshires!

DURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex No inferior animals. Write for partic-

A. McCallum M Son, DANVILLE, QUE. Spruce Hill Dairy Farm.

GUERNSEYS

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

Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



JERSEYS FOR SALE.

On account of shortness of winter feed, I will sell cheap the following registered Jerseys—handsome and richly bred: Three young Cows in calf; 5 Heifers in calf; 4 Heifer Calves; 1 Bull Calf. Also, 3 young Cows and 3 Heifers in calf, high grade. Jerseys from deep milking and rich butter strains. Come or write. Also 5 young Berkshire Boars fit for use.

J. C. SNELL, Edmonton, Ont.
R. R. Station, Brampton, G. T. R., and C. P.R.

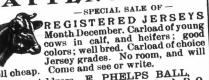
For Sale. JERSEY BULL, "RIOTER'S JUPITER" Two yrs. old; Solid Dark Fawn, Blk. Points

Sire, Lilium's Rioter, 1st prize Toronto, Montreal,

Sire, Lilium's Rioter, Ist prize Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Gananoque, 1895.
Headed Ist prize Herd, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1895.
Took Silver Medal, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, 1895.
His dam makes 17½ lbs. butter a week, milks 20 quarts a day, and never goes dry.
Dam of Rioter's Jupiter is a daughter of Lulu Delle, Ist prize and Silver Medaloverall Canada. In my 1st prize Herd at Toronto and London, Was one of my three at London, winning Silver Tea Set, for three Best Dairy Cows.
Price of Rioter's Jupiter, \$125.00.
Also, two bull calves, 5 and 6 months grandsons of my famous prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 263 lbs. butter a week.
Two bull calves, 3 and 4 months, g. g. sons of Massena, 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year.

MRS. E. M. JONES. 8-y-om Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

ATTENTION!



Address, E. PHELPS BALL,
Lee Farm, Rock Island, P. Q. sell cheap.

JERSEY CATTLE

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

A. J. C. C. FOR SALE.

Two heifer calves 3 and 9 months old; color, solid fawn; of deep and rich milking ancestry; sire Baron Hugo of St. Anne's; sire of dams Sunny Brae, by Canada John Bull 3rd. Are simply perfect. Price. \$60 and \$75, express prepaid.

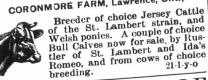
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

17-1-y-0

A.J.C.C. BULL AND HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE - ADDRESS -

P. H. LAWSON, Nilestown, Ont.

A. M. MCINTYRE, CORONMORE FARM, Lawrence, Ont.,



breeding.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

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

WINONA, ONT. 13-1-y-om W. F. BACON,

Orillia, . Ontario, - BREEDER OF -

CHOICE RECISTERED JERSEYS

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

MEADOWBROOK JERSEYS. EDGAR SILCOX, Shedden, Ont.,

Breeder of high-class St. Lambert Jerseys. A courle of young Bulls for sale, grand individual, nine and fourteen months old, from Rose of Oak Grove and Edna Hugo, sire Robin of Leadowbrook 21-1 y o 4-y-om

THE GLEN STOCK FARM Shropshires

We will sell at moderate prices a number of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, also a choice lot of yearlings and two-year-old Ewes and Ewe Lambs. Our herd of Ayrshires are in splendid form, and parties in need of young stock of either sex will do well to see what we have to offer before purchasing elsewhere. WHITESIDE BROS. INNERKIP, ONT.

7-y-om

SHROPSHIRES

FOR SALE.—A number of choice imported English flocks, home - bred shearling rams and lewes. Correspondence solicited. ewes.

W. E. WRICHT, Clanworth, Ont. 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 16-2-g-om

(30 miles east of Toronto.) SMITH EVANS, Gourock, Ont.

Breeder and im porter of registered Oxford-Down Sheep. Selections from some of the best flocks in England. Stock for sale at reason a ble prices. Inspection Inspection 5-1-y-om prices. invited



OXFORD-DOWN SHEEP

Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. Singles or trios (not akin) or in carload lots. Prices to suit the times. Nothing but "Royal winning rams" used. Won many honors at "World's Fair." Won highest honors through Canada. Stock rams a specialty. All registered. Railway and Telegraph, Guelph; Railway and Telephone, Guelph; Railway and Telephone, and Telephone, World and Telephone, World and Telephone, World and Telephone, Arkell. HENRY ARKELL, over all breeds. 9.1-y-om Arkell P. O., Ont.

C. & E. WOOD Locust Lodge, Freeman P. O., Breeders of high-class



POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Correspond-ence solicited. 10 2-y-om-

To Stockmen & Breeders. **LITTLE'S**

PATENT: FLUID NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

AND CATTLE WASH.

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

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

healthy.

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

read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEARSIR,—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 merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest a wash for Cattle, etc. It have ever tried; it is stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is call cattle. I can heartly recommend it to all Cattle. I can heartly recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in 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, DRUCCIST, OWEN SOUND, ORL.

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUCCIST, OWEN SOUND, On &.

GOCCOON SHEEP DIP NON POISONOUS

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Alfred Stone, of Guelph, Ont., offering four superior Hereford bulls and three Sussex heifers, the latter bred from imported stock.

heifers, the latter bred from imported stock.

The young Shorthorn bull offered in this issue by F. Birdsall & Son. Birdsall, Ont., has much to commend him to breeders. His sire was Wimple's Warfare = 15392=, bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; dam Arkell's Daisy = 18572= by The Governor = 12289=. The following are the calf's winnings at the autumn exhibitions: First at Peterboro, first at Otonabee, second at Belleville, and at Peterboro he won first in his class besides diploma for best bull of any age—a record that speaks for itself.

Peter Lamarsh, breeder and importer of Duroc-Jersey swine, Wheatley, Ont., writes us as follows, enclosing change of his advertisement:—"The home demand is good. The Durocs are giving better satisfaction to farmers than ever. I sold Mr. Ed. Baker, of Amherst, N. S., a sow in pig some time ago. Mr. Baker writes under date of Sept. 30 saying that the seven pigs were five weeks old and they weighed 334 to 36 pounds. This is certainly a very good weight at that age, but is usual with good Duroc-Jersey pigs." We direct the attention of our readers to the specially attractive offerings in Mr. Lamarsh's advertisement in this issue. Do not miss the opportunity.

opportunity.
A SATISFACTORY SALE.

The Shorthorn sale of the estate of the late James Graham, Springwater Farm, Scugog, Ont., held on Nov. 8th, was a decided success. In spite of a disagreeably wet day a large concourse of representative farmers and breeders met together to secure stock and help the sale of a large number of young cows. The auctioneer spent considerable time disposing of the first three or four animals, but from that time forward bidding was spirited, but never reached an extreme figure, some eighty odd dollars being the highest price reached. The thirty-four females sold brought an average of nearly fifty dollars each. None of the animals were in very high condition.

MR. R. H. HARDING'S CHESTER WHITES AND

MR. R. H. HARDING'S CHESTER WHITES AND DORSETS.

MR. R. H. HARDING'S CHESTER WHITES AND DORSETS.

Mr. Harding's farm is conveniently located to Thorndale Station, Ont., and some ten miles north of London. On a recent visit we found the stock in good, thriving condition, and going into winter quarters in excellent order. The Chester White swine are mostly of the Todd strain, and richly bred. Among them may be seen some very handsome specimens. The first prize aged sow at Toronto is a remarkably fine individual and a typical Chester. A few good ones were also under fit for the Guelph Fat Stock Show, where they will no doubt sustain their reputation as winners in the best rings. Mr. Harding is offering elsewhere in this issue a number of good young boars, fit for service, on very favorable terms, in order to reduce his stock for winter; and parties desiring boars or sows of this popular breed should carefully note his advertisement and write him at once. Those offered are sired by Washington = 608=, a winner of three premiums at the World's Fair. Their dams are by Cleyeland = 320=, who was sired by My Choice, sweepstakes boar at the World's Fair.

The Dorsets, now numbering about thirty head, are in good flesh, and are a thick-sot, short-legged lot, showing considerable quality. The flock was founded by a purchase of a number of imported ewes from T. W. Hector. Mr. Harding won the majority of the firsts at Toronto on Dorsets, and a draft of ten sent for exhibition to the New York Show made a grand record.

grand record. ASHTON FRONTVIEW HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

grand record.

ASHTON FRONTVIEW HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

A couple of miles east of Castlederg, Ont., is the farm of Mr. A. J. Watson, comprising some 110 acres of good soil. As we neared the premises we were struck with the general air of neatness and pre-perity pervading everything. The stock consists of some sixteen head of Scotch Shorthorns, a few choice Cotswolds, and a select herd of Berkshires. The Shorthorn herd was founded some ten years ago by the purchase of Village Rose 7th from Wm. Porter. Lloydtown, Ont. She with her family of daughters and granddaughters compose the present herd. Village Rose 6th = 17889 = . Victor = 6153 = , dam Village Rose 6th = 17889 = . She is a fine large cow and a good breeder, as her progeny show. Among her daughters we noticed a fine red four-year-old—Prairie Flowner by Reporter 2nd = 12135 = . Ivy Leaf by same sire is another large, well-built daughter of the old cow, possessing considerable quality. Lady Aberdeen, a yearling by Coventry = 13195 -, and Matchless, a heifer calf, are creditable productions of the old cow. Adelina Patti and Matchless of Frontview 2nd, granddaughters of the old cow Village Rose, and from Prairie Flower, are smooth, straight heifers of very good quality. We also saw four very fine calves in the stables—two bulls now in use. They are straight and smooth, and a very promising lot that speak well for their sire. Statesman the stock bull now in use, was bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, and was got by Prince Royal 14336 and from Nonpareil Victoria 17139 by imp. Viec.Consul.

The Cotswolds are but few in number, but the quality is of the best, and include some imported stock brought out by J. G. Snell, Edmonton.

The Berkshires are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell.

the quality is of the best, and include some imported stock brought out by J. G. Snell, imported stock was bred by Mr. Snell. The Berkshires are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell. Counsellor, a grand lengthy two-year-old by Enterprise, and from an imp dam, heads the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell, and enterprise are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell, and enterprise are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell, and enterprise are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell, and enterprise are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bred by Mr. Snell, and enterprise are a typical lot. Most of the breeding stock was bre

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STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont., writes:—"I have received from quarantine my new Poland-China boar that was described in the Nov. Ist issue. He is all one could desire in type, size, shape, and color. The customers who secure his stock next spring will obtain something fine. I will breed a number of Wilkes sows to him for the season's trade, and sell to suit the times. I recently sold a pair of good ones to D. N. Windover, of Dresden, Ont."

H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, Que., in changing his advertisement writes:—
"The two heifers offered are the finest I have ever raised, and are superior to any at the Montreal Exhibition this autumn. I was very successful at our local fairs; took all firt prizes but two out of seventeen entries."
These animals are desirable property. A well-bred, large-producing female introduced into a herd means a new start towards a high-class stock.

class stock.

Dr. E. P. Ball, Lee Farm, Rock Island, Que.:—"Winter has again found us in the Province of Quebec, as it is snowing hard tonight; and we cannot complain, as we have had a most beautiful autumn. Our Jersey herd is in for the winter, rather crowded but looking hale and hearty. We exhibited a herd at all the leading fairs in the Province and as far as Ottawa, winning our share of prizes, and were much pleased with result, as they were taken directly from pasture to first fair and were not fed for exhibition purposes at all, which I believe is the true way to exhibit dairy stock. Have had a fine lot of fall calves from two-year heifers; they show well for the dairy. Although our sales were large in 1891 we find our stable again crowded, and have concluded to sell a draft of the young cows and heifers that will please anyone who appreciates a Jersey."

large in 180 we find our stable again grow the large in 180 we find our stable again grow the production of the producti



DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."

—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.





Webster's International Dictionary

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It is easy to trace the growth of a word. The etymologies are full, and the different meanings are given in the order of their of development. t is easy to learn what a word means.

The definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separat G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.

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World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885.

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St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1889.

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

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Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893.

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

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WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
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YORKSHIRE PIGS J. M. HURLEY & SON

leville, Ont. Box 449. 17-1-y-on. J. G. CLARK, Woodroffe Stock Farm. OTTAWA BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES, AYRSHIRE CATTLE, and IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.



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

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES The sweepstakes herd at the Western Fair, London, 1895, the only large fair we showed at. Choice young stock for sale. Write me for prices before you order. My motto: "A Good Pig at a Fair Price."

T. A. COX. Sunnyside Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

19-1-y-om SHORTHORNS: AND: BERKSHIRES

. FOR SALE. . .

At very low figures. Choice boars ready for immediateuse, and sows of fine breeding and quality from spring litters. Also a few good bull calves. For description and prices, address—JNO. RACEY, Jr., Lennoxville, Que. 17-1-y-om



BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!



Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices. Orders filled in rotation. Inspec-tion invited. Write THOMAS WATSON,

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FOR SALE—Large English Berkshires and Poland-China Swine. I am prepared Swine. I am prepared to supply young stock of the above, either sex, any age. Pairs supplied not akin. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.



Made of Malleable Iron and Wrought Steel and will Last a Lifetime if properly used.

Over 317,720. sold to Nov. 1st, 1895,

FOR SALE

Some very fine young Berkshire Pigs; pairs not akin;



Also COTSWOLD RAM LAMBS, EWE LAMBS, and BREEDING EWES.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS,

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

11-1-y-om LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

My herd are imported or bred from imported stock, and have carried winnings at leading

y-om



Large English Berkshires!



Our Berkshires made a clean sweep of all the first (11) prizes offered for Berkshires at the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, in cluding list 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.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock,
Ont., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Imp. Large
W hite Yorkshire and
Berkshire Swine. Some
very fine young bulls of
good color and breeding,
old, for sale. Also a number of Yorkshire Boars
of splendid quality, fit for service, and a good
lot of Yorkshire
So ws ready to

lot of Yorkshire Sows ready to breed. Berkshire boars of the right stamp fit for service; also sucking pigs of both breeds or write for description and prices. 8-y-om

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

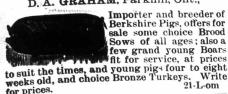
17-y-om



BERKSHIRE, Chester White,
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Pros. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred
Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting
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MODEL BERKSHIRE HERD

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- BREEDER OF CHOICE TAMWORTHS



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Descended from the stock of John Bell, of Amber, and the Grant & Co'y importation.
Young stock of No.
1 quality always on quality always on the best of the choice sows now ready to breed. Amber, and the Grant



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.



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MR. H. REVEL Woodlands Farm, INGERSOLL, - ONT. Breeder of

Choice Tamworth & Poland-China Swine

Young stock of all ages and either sex for sale at reasonable prices; bred from or descended from imported stock.



Tamworths for Sale. Young stock of all ages and either sex descended from Grant & Co.'s importation. Stock choice, and prices right. Prompt attention given to all orders and correspondence. JOHN L. REVEL, Putnam, Ont. 17-1-f-om

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Breeder of Tamworths of the best type and breeding; some very fine Boars fit for serones, both sexes; pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.

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. times prices. All stock registered.
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CANADA: WILKES



Over 100 head - allages, sexes and different families.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN RED OR BLACK RASPBERRIES IN 1,000 PLANT LOTS. Write for prices.

CAPT. A. W. YOUNG, Tupperville, Ont. 17-y-om

THE FARCO 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, FARGO, ONT

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our herd made a clean sweep of all the first prizes (30) at the late Teronto, 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,

Mount Elgin, Ont. SPECIAL OFFERING IN DUROC-JERSEYS 15-y-om

Four fine young boars (2 extra good) ready or service; five very fine young sows fit to reed, and choice lot young fall pigs. Very a pricestosell quick. PETER LAMARSH, prices to sell quick. PETER LAMARISM, one or Herd," Wheatley, Ont. 5-1-y-om



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

We make a specialty of house and barn Scales for farmers' uses. These Scales are all stamped and inspected by government officials, and the cost of inspection is included in the prices given below:—

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Button Scales conscity log to the	Each.	\$2.25
Platform Scales on wheels, capacity 500 lbs.	**	10.00
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Stock Scales on wheels, with platform large enough to hold one horse		
Stock Scales on wheels, with platform large chought		

or ten sheep, and with platform railing and drop lever; capacity

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

Fine Drivers



cannot be made out of horses that are out of condition. Merely to feed plenty of oats is not enough. A horse gets run down the same as a man and needs a general toning up.

Dick's **Blood Purifier**

is a scientific preparation in the form of a powder. It purifies the blood, strengthensathe digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one and puts the He then has "good life" and feels like holding up his animal "in condition."

MILCH COWS are greatly benefitted by it. The whole system is toned head and lifting his feet. The digestive organs being strengthened, more nutriment is drawn from the food and the flow of milk increased.

Dick's Blood Purifier will pay for itself ten times over.

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

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

THE COLEMAN PULPER.

'It is now the season for purchasing Root Pulpers, Grain Crushers, Straw and Ensilage Cutters, and Tread Powers. We have the finest. Get prices from your local agent, or write direct to The Estate of T. T. Coleman, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada.

TAPE BROS., Ridgetown, Ont. 18-2-y-om

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Summit Farm Herd of Duroc-Jersey Swine.

Prices to suit the times. F. W. TERHUNE,

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PUTNAM, ONT.

Importer and Breeder of

DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE

We have the best and greatest prize winning herd in Canada. Write for what you want. We have everything.

I still have a couple of nice Boars for sale, a couple of grand Sows, and some young Pigs farrowed in July and

3-1-y-om

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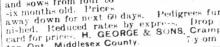
DUROC-JERGEY SWINE CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES



Young pigs now ready for shipping, and young sows in pig to imported boars. All are held at reasonable figures. Can supply pigs at all ages. Orders by mail filled with care, and correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for prices, stating what is wanted. 18-om J. H. SHAW, Simcoe, Ont.

Our stock is of the best quality and breeding obtainable. Special offer of young sows now ready to breed. Boars fit for service; and younger ones of both sex at hard-times prices. 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 Pi. Games, eggs, \$1 per 13. will mix sittings if desired; also a few pair of Wild Turkeys for sale. G.BENNETT & PARDO, Charlog Cross, Ont.

Having won the sweep stakes for the best boar andstwo sows of any age at Industrial Exhibition (Toronto) 1895, we offer for sale 40 choice boars and sows from four to



Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., should have no didiculty in obtaining his desire expressed in his change of advertisement. To feed an inferior animal that gives no return for food consumed is worse than folly. Such females as Mr. Bollert offers should not only return a profit for their keep but produce stock that should sell readily for good prices.

should sell readily for good prices.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.:—"We have been too busy to say much lately, but now, having time to speak, can still say that we have not had a person come this season with a view to buying but has purchased from us. We have, during the past four weeks, shipped three full carloads of rams, a lot of one ram and twenty-three ewes to Wisconsin, a lot of one ram and seventeen ewes to P. Q., and a number of small lots to many States and Provinces. We have a number of ram lan bs sold but not away. We show at New York, and have several intending purchasers coming the following week."

R. R. McMullin, Goldsmith, Ont., writes.—

ing purchasers coming the following week."

R. B. McMullin, Goldsmith, Ont, writes:
"I am pretty well sold out of pigs at present.
I have a few of August, one of June and two
of October farrows still on hand. I am breeding some first-class sows for March farrow,
and I intend to import another sow or two
this winter, bred for spring litters. I am well
pleased with my returns from advertisement
in the ADVOCATE. My latest sales of PolandChinas are as follows: Sow (bred) to Wm.
Allen, Comber, Ont.; boar (imported in dam)
to Wm. Allen, Comber, Ont.; sow to Frank
Anderson, Staples, Ont.; boar (imported in
dam) to J A. Hicks, Essex, Ont.; boar to Wm.
Mather, Ruscomb River, Ont.; boar to Wm.
Mather, Ruscomb River, Ont.; boar to John Dick,
Gold-mith, Ont; boar to Herman Pettit, Comber, Ont."

Lalonde, Comber, Ont.; boar to John Dick, Gold-mith, Ont; boar to Herman Pettit, Comber, Ont.;

A. & G. Rice report:—"The demand for Holsteins continues very good, owing, no doubt, to their success in the dairy test. We have sold the fine bull, Marcena's Pet's Baron, to Mr. Adam Greene, Diamond P. O.; he was awarded 1st prize at London. His sire is Siepkje 3rd's Mink Mercedes Baron, a World's Fair prize winner. He is also the sire of prize winners, being the sire of the 1st prize yearling bull and 1st prize three-year-old oow at the big fairs, and has many other good ones to his credit. The dam of the young bull is Marcena's Pet, record 54 lbs. in one day at five years old, and a good stamp of a dairy cow. Another young bull, dam Marcena's Pet Jowel, sire Siepkje 3rd's M. M. Baron, we shipped to Wm. Rice, Wawanesa, Manitoba. Another Bull, Daisy Texal's Sir Jewel, we sent to Mr. Thos. Johnston, Malakoff P. O., Ont. This is a son of Daisy Texal, one of the best matrons in our herd; she won 2nd to Eunice Clay in Toronto milk test, 1894. She has given 13,000 lbs. milk in 11 months, and a regular breeder, three of her daughters winning prizes this fall at the great fairs: one as a cow (four years old), one as a three-year-old, and one as a two-year-old. D. T's Sir Jewel is full brother to these three young cows, all being sired by "Jewel 3rd's D. Netherland," whose dam (Jewel 3rd) gave 2,378 lbs. milk in 30 days, and granddam, Jewel, one of the greatest cows of the breed, victorious whereevershown in the States, 1883 to 1888; record 100 lbs. milk in one day, 31 lbs, butter in seven days. We have also sold Catholine 5th is Fir Aaggie Clothilde to Mr. Thos. Davidson, to head his fine herd. It will be remembered, Mr. Davidson bred Carmen Sylvia, that won so-much honor for herself, her owner and her breeder, in the dairy test. The dam of this young bull, Catholine 5th, is a milker of the highest order, having given us 51 lbs. in one day, 200 lbs. in four days at three years old; and the sire's dam has a record of 82 lbs

MEADOWBROOK HERD OF JERREYS.

Macadowbrook Farm is situated but a short was higher than the production of the product of the p MEADOWBROOK HERD OF JERSEYS. Meadowbrook Farm is situated but a short

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.

BRANTFORD.

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

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STOCK GOSSIP.

Mr. Alfred Stone, Guelph, reports the sale to the Moreton Lodge Estate, Guelph, of the promising Hereford bulk calf Granite, first prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition; first prize at the Western Fair, London; and one of the first prize calf herd at the latter show (the only times exhibited). Mr. Stone, in another column, offers some choice Hereford bulls for sale; also three Sussex heifers. His herd numbers twenty-five head. Visitors to the Fat Stock Show will have a favorable opportunity of inspecting this herd, as they are stabled within five minutes' ride of the Exhibition building. Exhibition building.

are stabled within five minutes ride of the Exhibition building.

James McCormack & Son, Rockton, Ont.:—
"Our Ayrshires are doing nicely, although they are not in as high condition as former years, owing to the drouth and shortness of pasture the past summer. Jock Morton is developing into a very fine bull, and we have some very fine calves from him. We would part with our old bull, Sir Laughlin, now, as we do not wish to breed him to any of his own stock. He is very active and a sure getter. We have had a good demand for Ayrshires this fall, and have made the following sales:
To Andrew H. Nisbet, Troy, the heifer Violet; to W. J. Kirkham, Perth, the heifer Calf Laura of Rockton; to the Wakefield & Jacksontown Agricultural Society, N. B., the two bulls Tribby and Bright Eyes; to Jas. Walsham. Portage la Prairie, the bull Shining Light. We are also breeding the following varieties of fowls: B. P. Rocks, Colored Dorkings, and Toulouse geese. Have sold quite a number."

E. Gaunt & Sons, Ample Shade Stock Farm, St. Helen's Ont. write:—"Our Shorthorns are

varieties of fowls: B. P. Rocks, Colored Dorkings, and Toulouse geese. Have sold quite a number."

E. Gaunt & Sons, Ample Shade Stock Farm, St. Helen's, Ont., write:—"Our Shorthorns are coming into the stable in fine condition, considering the trying season through which we have passed. The stock bull, Earl of Moray, active as a yearling, in the fields every day, still retains his wonderful wealth of patural flesh on reduced rations since the fairs. His son, Revenue, a prize winner as a yearling in one of the strongest classes at Toronto this year, sold to Hon. John Dryden for service in his herd, weighed at 21 months 1,700 pounds, while Revenue's dam, Lady Lovell by Lord Lovell (weighed this morning to please a visitor) scaled 1,950 pounds, in ordinary breeding condition. She is very smooth, notwithstanding her great scale, but we never fit any of our females for the show ring, as it necessarily impairs their usefulness as breeders. We have three excellent bull calves, two reds and a roan, that give promise, like their sire, to make show bulls. "Sheep.—Ourstock of Leicesters has been considerably reduced by recent sales, but could spare a few good things yet. Have sold all the ram lambs we had for sale (eighteen) at fair prices. Have sold a shearling ram (second prize at London) to H. Wright, of Guelph, for shipment to a prominent breeder of Leicesters in P. E. Island. This ram we did not intend selling this year; but when Mr. Wright asked us to price him we placed him at \$70, which he promptly paid. He weighed over 300 pounds, and since arriving at his new home down by the sea has given every satisfaction to his purchaser. We also sold Mr. Wright one ram lamb to accompany him. Our show sheep have been doing well since the fairs, on the fresh, succulent grass coming after the parched fields. The pair of aged ewes on exhibition in breeding form, weighing 290 pounds each, though not in shape to get to the top in show ring, this year raised three lam. For which we received \$70 in money, while our customers get th

better than winning a prize on barren ewes, while our oustomers get the benefit of the produce from our very best ewes."

JERSEYS AT CORONMORE FARM.

A couple of miles south-east of Lawrence, Ont., is the stock farm of Mr. A. M. McIntyre, who some two years ago began breeding purebred stock by a purchase of some half-dozen St. Lambert Jerseys from the famous herds of Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville, and Messrs. Geo. Smith & Son, of Grimsby. The herd has now increased to thirteen individuals, with the yearling St. Lambert of Coronmore 40879 at their head. This bull was recently purchased from Wm. Rolph, Markham, to replace Ida's Romeo, a grand bull of Mrs. E. M. Jones' breeding that was used on the herd for a couple of years with good results. St. Lambert of Coronmore was sired by Karl of St. Lambert 31995, and is from Niobe of St. Lambert 2106 63304. Among the cows are such ones as Massena's Fancy 60853 (bred by Mrs. Jones), by Massena's Son 17608, dam Fancy Belmont 3rd 25794. Mary F of Coronmore, by Boss of St. Lambert 18314, dam Ada of St. Lambert 43673, is another of the good ones. Queen of Coronmore is also of a useful type and grand breeding, being sired by Nell's John Bull 21921, and from Hattie of St. Lambert. The heifers, too, are of superior blood, and include some very nice individuals. Kitty of Coronmore is one of the best. She is by Nell's John Bull and from Barriosa 40470. Chrissie of Coronmore, by the same sire, dam Nettie of St. Lambert 43675, is a heifer of much promise; and in Alice of Coronmore Mr. McIntyre has a heifer of excellent breeding, her dam being Liza Hugo Pogis 78293, and sired by Nell's John Bull. Mr. McIntyre is now offering a couple by good bull calves in our advertising columns, by Rustler of St. Lambert and Ida's Romeo, and from cows of choice breeding. In looking through the stables our attention was drawn to something new in stable fittings, which struck us as likely to prove a very good thing. A chain is fastened from one partition post to the other behind the cattle to keep JERSEYS AT CORONMORE FARM.



Is the making of a pie. making of a crisp crust depends largely upon the shortening. Use COTTOLENE, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard, and sogginess will be an unknown element in your pastry. Cottolene should always be economically usedtwo-thirds as much Cottolene as you would ordinarily use of lard or butter, being ample to produce the most desirable results. The saving in a year represents a considerable item.

There are many imitations of COT-TOLENE; you should therefore be careful to get the genuine. Sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

PURE OLD PROCESS

Ground Linseed

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.

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Send for CIRCULARS and PRICES.

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The Ripper Feed Gutters! STOCK FEEDERS' FAVORITE MACHINE.
HAS NO EQUAL FOR DRY FEED. 5世とり A Z

dozen of Common Knife Machines as a Dry Feed Cutter. Also the Perfect Speed Governor Tread Powers for two and three horses. Corn Shellers, etc.

THOM'S IMPLEMENT WORKS

Established 1875.

WATFORD, ONT.



Full description to be found in our Catalogues.

Mailed free on application to

THE BELL ORGAN and PIANO CO. (Ltd.)

75,000 OF OUR INSTRUMENTS NOW IN USE.

Guelph, Ontario.



When you want to buy a first-class Tamworth or Chester White sow, bred to first-prize sires, or a nice C. W. pig, from 2 to 4 months old, why not buy from a herd which has won 50% of the first prizes and 75% of the sweepstakes at leading exhibitions for the past two years? Come and see our stock at Guelph, Dec. 10, 11 and 12. WM. BUTLER & SON, 7-y-om Dereham Centre, Ont.

A BIG BARGAIN

MAY BE SECURED . IN . Chester White Swine

BY WRITING AT ONCE TO

R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont.

In order to reduce my stock for winter, I will sell a number of choicely-bred young boars, from six to eight months old, for the next thirty days at greatly reduced prices. Send in your orders at once and secure the best.



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1896

The undersigned will receive tenders for supplies up to noon on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1895,

For the supply of butchers' meat, butter (dairy and creamery, giving price for each), flour, oatmeal, potatoes, cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1896, viz.: At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville, and Orilla; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifi-cations and forms of tender can only be had by making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Mimico, nor to the Gentral Prison and Mercer Reformatory,

The lowest or any tender not necessarily

R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES NOXON,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 25,
1895.
23-om

JOHN A. MOODY,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND HAY Commission Merchant.

LONDON, ONT P. O. Box 426, Write me if you want carloads of Grain, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw. CORNSTALKS BULK.

HERRICK SEED

PURITY AND QUALITY AGENTS WANTED.

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

JOHN J. LENTON, Park Farm, Oshawa, Ont., sells Bone Cutters and Pure-bred Poultry of the best quality at low prices. Send to him

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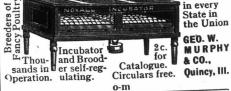
WE BUY ALL KINDS, AND WE PAY CASH. Write for Shipping Instructions.

THE ALASKA FEATHER

and DOWN COMPANY, Ltd., 10 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. Manufacturers of Down Comforters and Down Cushions.



INCUBATOR NOXALL Are used State in the Union



MURPHY

55 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen.
Dalsy Bone Cutter. Power Mills.
Circular and testimonials Free.
WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

Fruits and all produce at highest prices. DAILY RETURNS. For stencils, prices and references, write F. I. SAGE & SONS, 183 Reade St., N.Y.

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 LEVERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 3-1-y-om

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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 archive.

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

SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES

Received Highest Award at World's Fair.



We guarantee every robe to be absolute wind, water and moth proof, and will not wear bare in spots like a skin robe. They will dry quicker and never get hard, are as strong as leather and far more durable and warmer than any cheap fur robe. The robe is made in three parts—the Fur Cloth, the Astrachan Lining, and Rubber Interlining. All these parts are without seams. The increased sale of these Robes is the best evidence of their popularity. Others having noted the great sale and popularity of these Robes have undertaken to imitate them. We would caution the public that none are genuine unless bearing this Trade Mark. Manufactured by

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NEWLANDS & CO., Galt, Ont., ANDAMERICAN BUFFALO ROBE CO., Buffalo, N.Y. 21-h-0



FOR 1896

'Sunlight' Given Free TO USERS OF

HOW
TO GET
IT

Sunlight Soap will receive from their grocers, i Sunlight Amanac, Home Management, Language of Flowers, Gardening, Fashions and Patterns, Dreams and their significance, Recipes, &c. THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST - SUPPER.

BREAKFAST – SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and partition, and law a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by a careful application of the fine properties of well-by the may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the may be gradually built up until strong enough to remay be gradually built up until strong enough to remay be the foating around use ready to attack unaladies are floating around use ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with oure blood and a properly nourshed frame." Civil Narrice Gasette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. So'd only an packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.,

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, Londea, England.

Famous"

Baseburner!

The Handsomest and Best Working Stove of this class in America.

HE construction of the flues gives it a greater heating capacity than any other. ENTIRE BASE RADIATES HEAT. Made in two sizes, with and without oven Oven is made with three flues same as a cooking stove. Double heater attachment by which heat can be carried to upper rocms. Beautifully nickeled.

A Triumph of Art and Utility.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.,

LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods write our nearest house.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A Saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These Saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any Saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

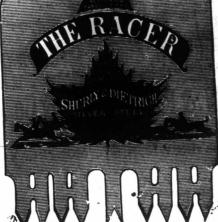
Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cts. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.



& DIETRICH, SHURLY

Repair Leaky on or Tin Roof fill last twice a ROOFING. STEEP OR FLAT RODFS To Ref Shingle, Iron o EFERRAGES IN S BUILDING PAPER

RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF SHINGLES.

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

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO., Office-101 Rebecca Street, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Use-:-Queenston-:-Gement

FOR BUILDING CONCRETE OR OTHER WALLS, Cisterns, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, &c.

Write for Prices and Particulars. When parties use our goods, when necessary we will send a skilled man, at our own cost, to give instructions how to build. FARMERS can thus build their walls and save half the cost.

ISAAC USHER & SQ

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

Any one in want of a first-class Shorthorn

bull would do well to correspond with Mr. A. F. McGill, of Hillsburg, Ont., who is offering for sale in our advertising columns a first-class imported four-year old bull, Sirius =15281=, bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeen, Scotland, got by Leonidas =59260=; imported by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., and tracing back to the best Scotch blood. This bull is a first-class breeder, but as Mr. McGill has no further use for him, he will sell him at a big reduction on his cost.

THE VILLA FARM.

We recently called on Mr. Geo. Downey & Bro., of Castlederg, Ont., and spent an hour or two among the Shorthorns and Cotswolds. Among the Shorthorns may be seen such ones as Crocus = 14404=, bred by Edward Jeffs, Bondhead, Ont.; by Prince Arthur. Lady of the Villa is still in the herd and doing good service, both as a milker and a breeder. Cardwell Maid and Lorna Doone are descendants of Crocus, and along with the rest of the herd are paying their owners well, on account of their good milking qualities. Clarendon = 15283= by imp. Reporter was the last bull used, and some of his stock are still in the Villa herd.

The Cotswold flock embraces some grand individuals, and a few choice ram lambs are still on hand. The ewes are of Wm. Thompson's (of Uxbridge) and Thos. Colley's breeding, and choice rams of Mr. Snell's breeding have been used, and as a result stock of No. I quality may be seen at the Villa Farm.

"DODDIE" BREEDERS IN SESSION.

quality may be seen at the Villa Farm.

"DODDIE" BREEDERS IN SESSION.

At the annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association on Nov. 20 the report of the Executive Committee for the year ending October 31, 1895, showed:

Total entries upon the Record, 2,025; for members, 1,459; for non-members, 566. Males recorded, 344; females, 1,181. Total number of transfers recorded, 1,720. New members enrolled, 13. There is now a total of 22,782 animals on record. Volume Six of the Herd Book was published this year. This volume contains entries from 18501 to 21500, inclusive, together with a record of 2,700 reported transfers. Transfers reported in Volumes Three, fers. Transfers reported in Volumes Three, fers. Transfers reported transfers than the volume immediately preceding it. From November 1, 1894, to October 31, 1895, we have recorded 1,720 transfers. This year there have been 222 mere entries and 243 more transfers recorded than the previous year, making the largest number of entries of any year thus far, and within 25 of the largest number of sales in any one year. Some national (U. S.) Recording Associations have not so good a report to make. One of these, with a record of 60,000 names, that in 1888 showed a list of 6,400 transfers, reports this year only 2,100, a falling off of 67 per cent. Public sales during the year have not been prove more remunerative to the careful breed. The Association expended on special premiums at State Fairs in 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, \$643; and this year, so far, 1892, \$400; in 1894, 1640; columbian Exposition took the place of the State Fairs in ending as satisfactory returns. Premiums in States where success in breeding and feeding States where success in breeding and feeding States where success in breeding and feeding States wh bring as satisfactory returns. Premiums duplicated at the Chicago Fat Stock Shows from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, amounted to \$670. During this period the general benefits to Angus breeders from the outlay may be thought to have been much below the returns of previous fat stock shows. The sums paid have been, however, a substantial help to those who, at large expense, prepared creditable animals for exhibition, in the expectation of larger results. Including the World's Fair year the sum expended from 1881 to 1894, inversity of the sum expended from 1881 to 1894, inversity of the sum expended from 1881 to 1894, inversity of the sum expended from 1881 to 1894, inversity of the sum of the

M. L. EVANS.

Officers and directors were elected as follows:—President, Wallace Estill, of Estil', Mo.: Vice-President, E. S. Burwell; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. McFarlane, of Hartary-Treasurer, Thos. McFarlane, McFa

A Pension For Life!

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,

Toronto, Can.



THE CELEBRATED

" Maple Leaf Grinder

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



BRANTFORD CAN. Send for Circulars, and mention this paper.

NOW IS THE TIME

WHEN DEALERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS OF

GOOD PAYING AND GOOD SELLING

ARTICLES FOR 1895.



F you want excellent returns write for par-ticulars of our Com Steel Windmills, Cem Steel Towers, Canadian (Steel) Airmotors, Halladay Standard Wind-

mills, " Haying Tools, Iron and Wood Pumps, Dust Collectors, -Saw Tables, etc., etc.

We manufacture a full line of pumping and geared Windmills, and the greatest variety of Pumps of any firm in Canada. Our Haymaker Car and Patent Steel Track is leading them all, and our prices are made to suit the times. ONTARIO WIND

ENGINE & PUMP GO., 367 Spadina Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

9-y-om FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. First-class stock. Leading Varieties; true to name. Also 100 bushels Joanette Seed Oats. CROW & PAGE, Ridgeville, Ont.



For dairy use is the best. Perfectly dry and white and no lime in it. Better Cheese and Butter can be made with it than with any other salt. It pays to use it.



THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. 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, Reman Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF BESSEMER STEEL

80fa, - Chair - And - Bed - Springs A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

USE

HANDY CANS.



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.

We want Every Farmer's Son or Daughter who desires to secure



Business Education to attend one of our Schools. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

STRATFORD and TORONTO, ONT.
Unquestionably the leading Commercial
Schools of Canada; advantages best in the
Dominion. Catalogues free. Mention this
paper. SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals. 17-0

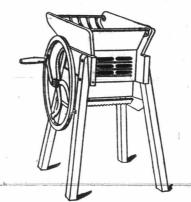
NORTHERN IS THE PLACE TO ATTEND if you want either a Business Education or a course in Shorthand. The best in Canada. Full particulars free. Address, C. A. FLEMING, Principal, Owen Sound, Ont.

STOCK RAISERS!

We manufacture a full line of

Root Pulpers and Slicers.

(Single or Combined and for Hand or Power.) SEND FOR DESCRIPTION.



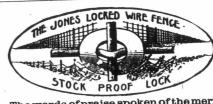
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS

St. Mary's, Ontario.

Mention FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



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. Dundas Knitting Machine Co., Dundas, Ont.



The words of praise spoken of the merits of The Locked Wire Fence from the people that examined our exhibit at the leading fairs, also the testimonials that we have received from farmers and others that have the fence erected on their lots and farms, are very flattering indeed. And now, as the leading fairs are over, we are prepared to fill all orders that may be given us satisfactorily for lawn, farm and railroad fence. Our superior wire gates, which combine strength, lightness and durability, should be onevery farm. Prices to suit the times. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Correspondence solicited.

THE LOCKED-WIRE FENCE COMPANY Ingersoll, Ont.





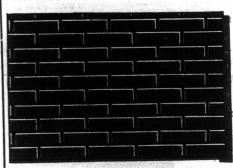
SAVED BY A DREAM.

Farmer Oak, setting posts for Page fence, is set upon by another agent, with a machine to "make it yourself, just as good," etc., etc., who soon talks him to sleep. He dreams he's back at the World's Fair, almost famished, can't live without a good cup of coffee, quick. Meets stranger with machine. "You buy the green berry, anything cheap, roast carefully, grind in this: pe-r-f-e c-t-ly d-e-l-i-c-l-o-u-s." "Oh yes, of bourse, you must steep it, and sugar and cream it, takes a little time, but it's so cheap." Here the nightmare kicks the agent off the field and brings farmer O. to his senses, and he'll use the Page. Circulars, and a copy of our illustrated monthly paper gladly sent to any address.

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

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Sheet Steel Brick Siding.



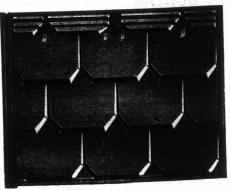
AS WARM AS A BRICK WALL. CHEAPER THAN WOOD.
ENTIRELY WATER, WIND, STORM, FIRE AND
LIGHTNING PROOF.

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

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



WM. SHARP, Practical Well Briller, 184 Hamburg Ave., TORONTO, ONT.



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

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd. SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO.