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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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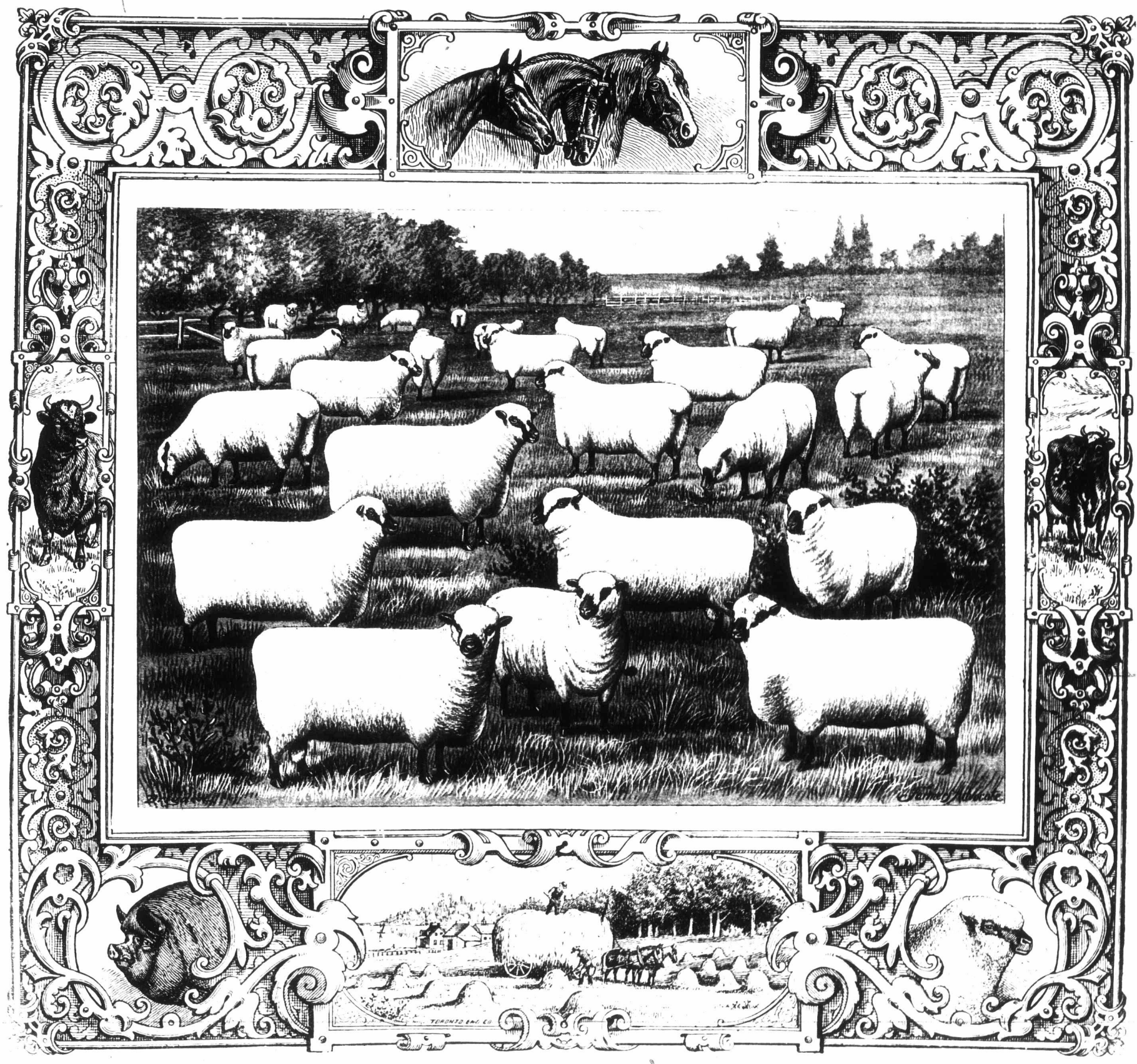
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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No. 340.



A GROUP OF SHEARLING SHROPSHIRE.  
THE PROPERTY OF W. S. HAWKSHAW GLANWORTH P.O. ONT.



## EDITORIAL.

## Four Months for Twenty-Five Cents.

Farmers should now decide what papers they will take during 1894. Every progressive man should subscribe for at least one first-class agricultural paper. The best should be taken irrespective of price. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the best, the cheapest and most widely-read agricultural paper in Canada. In order to introduce it into homes where it is not now being received, we will send it on trial from now until the end of December for twenty-five cents.

During harvest is a good time to notice which field is failing and needs a change of crop, and which spots need manure. Do this while riding the binder.

Sheep that are put on fresh clover or rape, especially if it be damp, often become bloated. It is good practice to allow them short stays at first while the fodder is dry.

A good remedial treatment for hoven sheep is to drench with salt and water, and place a stick of wood in the mouth, as a bit, tie it there by a cord from either end over the head for thirty or forty minutes, and the trouble will disappear.

The palatability of a food has much to do with its value, the animal's appetite being a very good guide in feeding. As with men, individual animals have varied tastes. The food must be suited to these, or best results cannot be attained.

Farmers are too often reminded in the middle of a busy day's hauling that the wagon tires are loose. This annoyance and serious loss of time could be prevented to a great extent by an occasional coat of paint to the wheels, which will cause them to look better and last longer.

"The remedy is nearly as bad as the disease," reports one farmer who applied oil to his cows' backs to check the horn-fly. Exposed to the sun the oil had the effect of a blister almost, leaving the backs of the animals very tender and more susceptible than ever to subsequent attacks by the fly. Some cows suffer far more from this pest than others.

July and August usually usher in a shrinkage in milk flow, and fortunate is the dairy farmer who provides abundance of pure water for his stock, and is able to supplement short pastures with succulent food. We would like reports from any who have tried last year's corn ensilage in such an emergency, or from those who may have taken "time by the forelock" and filled a small silo with early clover for use a few weeks later on.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman, who has visited many dairy farmers, reports but little interest being taken in the World's Fair milking trials, largely because only three breeds are represented there. Had the Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians and Red Polls also been in the battle, it would have attracted general attention. The question of which is the best dairy breed will still be unsettled, and most men will select according to their local conditions.

In a recent issue we gave particulars of a successful experience in cross-breeding Ayrshires and Jerseys. Since then another has come under our notice, this one being by a large milk-producing concern in Pennsylvania crossing Holsteins and Guernseys. These two breeds would be more likely to make a favorable "nick" than would the Holsteins and Jerseys. It is a standing claim by Guernsey men that even on ordinary winter food their cows will produce yellow butter. Guernsey milk is rich "in color," and one object in the above cross was to combine a good rich color with a generous flow, and at the same time have a hearty, vigorous cow.

A new principle or method in farming often proves unsatisfactory, because wrongly applied. Said a farmer the other day: "No more sowing corn with a grain drill for me; look at the rows of grass and weeds!" It had been sowed rather too thick in drills three feet apart, but was not harrowed on coming up. It is simply astonishing how afraid many men are to put the harrow on the corn field. They shake their heads, saying "It will tear it up sure," but practice proves that it won't. Some of the cleanest and finest corn in Middlesex County to-day was gone over three times (twice cross-wise) after it came up, with a big diamond harrow. Then came the one-horse cultivator, followed once by the hoe, and then the cultivator again and again.

The continuance of the British embargo on Canadian cattle is likely to have a depressing effect on the price of "stockers" in this country for the remainder of the present year; but it will enable those who have the proper facilities a good opportunity to secure a lot of cheap steers for stall feeding next winter.

Harvesting should not be considered as concluded until the fence corners, stone piles and by-places have been cleaned of rubbish in the shape of weeds. Docks and burdocks can be more easily subdued at this season of the year than at any other time, as their seeds have matured, and when cut and burned can do no more damage. But when left till later, colts, cattle and sheep become good vehicles for the spread of the nuisance, carrying the seeds to other places.

Most business men know how to use money wisely in their own business, but when they come to invest any surplus in outside enterprises they are often losers. This is especially true of farmers. They can invest their earnings in draining wet land, improved tools and buildings with reasonable expectation of a good return, but when they venture to dabble in other speculations are almost sure to suffer from the disadvantage of not knowing what they are about so well as others who use their money in this manner.

This is the time of year when the work horses require extra care. During hot weather they need water several times a day. The practice with some to water only at morning, noon and night is barbarous, especially when the weather is extremely hot. Where it can be done two sets of horses should be used on the binder, which should be changed every two or three hours while the rush lasts. No noon spell will be required, the horses will not be worn out, and 16 or more acres can be cut in a day with a six-foot machine.

It is erroneously considered by many farmers that burning the stubble is a waste of fertilizing elements, but the facts are that the potash and phosphoric acid are in much more available form for plant food in the ashes than in the straw. There are other good results that follow this practice. If there is fairly heavy stubble burnt off, the surface will be scorched and thus rendered fine, and will stop the evaporation from the soil, and therefore retain the moisture which is so much needed at this season of the year. Numerous insect pests are materially lessened by the burning process.

We have received a valuable work in the eighth annual report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario for 1892. In it we find some very interesting and instructive papers and speeches, given by such men as Mr. Awrey, M.P.P.; Prof. Wm. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms; James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist; Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner; Hon. John Dryden, M.P.P.; Hon. T. Ballantyne, M.P.P., and others well informed in the lines upon which they speak or write. The subjects treated are of great practical importance to agriculturists. Copies of this report can be had by applying to the Agricultural Department, Toronto, Ont.

The time will soon arrive when the blacksmith's bill will be presented for payment. The receiver will, in some cases, walk round and wonder how in the world it is so large this year, but, on looking over it, it will be noticed that a large proportion is for horseshoeing. Farmers become so accustomed to getting all the horses shod that go into harness, that it has become a habit to the man, and also to the beast. To keep two, three or more teams shod all around, or even on the forefeet, is very often a needless expense. By a little planning one team can be made to do the roading, and the remainder of the horses can go barefooted without any inconvenience, and if necessary can also stand a few days on the gravel road, because their feet are toughened and in the condition that nature intended them to be. Farmers can be found in almost every neighborhood who never have a shoe on any horse except the driver, and get their work done just as well as others who spend a lot of money in shoeing. During the slippery season a barefooted horse will not slip nearly so much as one that is shod and has become a little smooth. There are many who could pay their taxes with the money they are giving their blacksmith. In those dull times this he ought to be stopped. Emancipate yourself from the blacksmith; save your money and your time, and perhaps save your horses from many a lameness resulting from bad shoeing.

## Cattle Trade, Present and Future.

For some weeks the cattle trade of this country, as well as that of the west, has been in a very low condition, although the supply has not been excessive. To a large extent this is due to the state of affairs in Europe. Especially in France and England the summer's drought, which terminated only a short time ago, has scorched the pasture lands, and ruined the hay crop until there is nothing left to feed the animal. Imported hay is selling at so high a figure that farmers cannot afford to purchase it for their cattle, and the result is that thousands of lean stock are being marketed to save them from starvation. This has so glutted the markets for the present that prices there are also away down.

We hear of cattle in France being sold at one-fourth the price that is usually paid. Some farmers are curing their grain crops for fodder to supply the present emergency, knowing that a reaction must take place before many months. Some of the neighboring countries that have not suffered from the drought are purchasing and shipping to their farms great numbers, which will be returned fat with a handsome profit when the demand revives.

Knowing these facts we need not be alarmed about our present low prices. Although our exported cattle have been much better than the native stock that has been rushed on the market, we have to compete with them more or less, as an over-supply of poor meat materially lessens the demand for the better quality.

Our hope is in the future demand, which must come as soon as the present surplus is exhausted. The people must have meat, and foreign countries must be depended on to supply it, therefore our farmers should see to it that they are in a position to supply the demand when it comes, as it certainly will. British markets want the best quality that can be supplied, and will pay good prices for the article that fills the bill.

## Failing Pastures.

At this season of the year it is a common thing to hear complaints as to the failure of pastures, and usually the reason given is the hot, dry weather. Now, without wishing to deny that this is the reason sometimes, we do wish to point out to farmers that more often than not, they and not the weather are to blame for the failing pastures. As soon as the grass begins to grow in the spring, the rule is to turn out upon it all the live stock of the farm. Before the herbage has had time to cover the roots it is eaten off, and as fast as it makes an effort to cover the ground with its verdure it is destroyed. A moment's reflection ought to satisfy any farmer that the only result of such a course must be a failure of growth later in the season. The blades and leaves of grass and forage plants are the means provided by nature for carrying on the assimilation of plant-food and growth of the plant. No surer means is known for the destruction of any plant or tree than to destroy the foliage as it appears. Keep any weed or noxious plant divested of its leaves, and it will soon die; so with the grass in the pasture. If grazed so closely as to prevent the blades affording the means of carrying on nature's work in the plant, the grass roots will die and the pasture fail. Let the grass have the opportunity to live over the hot season, and in the fall months you will be amply repaid by an abundant growth. Save them now by feeding some soiling crops—green oats or peas will do—if the corn is not large enough to go into. The abundant "bite" in the fall will save winter keep.

## The Chicago Dairy Test.

I have always doubted the 800 to 1000-lb. records of butter credited to some noted cows; and now when the finest 25 cows of each of the three breeds who had courage enough to enter a public test, open to all, can only produce an average of 2 lbs. per day, and that under the very choicest feeding and care, where do these "queens of the dairy," "great dairy fountains," &c., stand? A great many breeds were not even able to get up enough courage to go through with such an exhaustive test, and as for the three and four-pound-a-day cows, they were rejected by the expert committees. Surely, when we farmers have cows that on grass alone, and in spite of flies, mosquitoes, &c., will give from 1 to 1½ lbs. butter per day for three to four months, we may consider that we have good cows, when the best cows in all America can only make 2 lbs. per day on high feeding and with every comfort; of course, the braggarts will still trumpet forth their wonderful yields of butter and milk. Why didn't they allow their cows to be tested at this great public test?



**Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's Shropshires.**

In the cut on our first page is represented a group of shearing Shropshires imported last June by W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, a well-known importer and breeder, who, by making it his aim to import nothing but the best class of stock, has secured a large number of purchasers for this mutton and wool-producing sheep, now as popular in Canada and the United States as it has been in England for many years. In this flock are found sheep from no less than eight different breeders in England. In his last trip to England, Mr. Hawkshaw was ably assisted by Mr. John Thonger, of Nesscliff, a noted breeder and a judge of Shropshire sheep. By examining this importation we are convinced that the most critical eye will see a very superior flock. Mr. Hawkshaw has left the show ring, not having time to attend to the fitting of sheep, therefore all his sheep are in their natural form. Many farmers are content with size, forgetting that sometimes the largest animals are often devoid of the valuable characteristics found in the pure Shropshire. In this flock purchasers see size and quality combined; some of the shearing ewes weigh as high as 180 lbs.

This flock brings with it a certificate from the Secretary of the English Flock Book Association to the effect that the sheep are up to the full standard of pure-bred Shropshires.

On our visit to his farm Mr. Hawkshaw informed us he was just going to dip his sheep, as a preventative of ticks and other parasites in the skin. He has a very well-devised dripping trough and draining tray; he says that the expense of dipping is amply repaid by the improved quality of the wool and thriftiness thus induced. He uses Little's Sheep Dip, which has given him the best satisfaction.

We have known Mr. Hawkshaw for many years. He is an excellent business man, educated, honorable, a good judge and a careful buyer; having an intimate knowledge of shipping, he is able to reduce his expenses when importing to the lowest possible point, and is therefore able to give customers very good value.

In June last this gentleman brought out sheep for the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who was so pleased with Mr. Hawkshaw's mode of doing business that he recently told the writer that Mr. Hawkshaw was one of the fairest and most honorable men he had ever dealt with.

We inspected this flock a few days ago, and found the sheep an exceedingly good lot, full of quality, large and vigorous, and splendidly woolled. The flock is a very large one.

The cattle sent to the World's Fair, Chicago, will be quarantined, as required by the regulations now in force.

Canadian horses and cattle intended for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition were shipped to Toronto and London on Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th instant. The train left Toronto Tuesday at midnight and went direct to London, where they were made up for Chicago. Mr. Richard Gibson was at London to see the cattle started for Chicago. Mr. Wade and Mr. Andrews shipped from Toronto. After the stock arrives in Chicago, the Ontario Section will be under the charge of Mr. Gibson as chief superintendent. Horses in charge of Messrs. Hope and Dickinson. Ontario has a very large exhibit of horses and cattle; at least 30% of the entire exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition will come from our Province.

**Autumn Cultivation.**

The obvious reasons why many farmers fail to grow profitable crops is simply because they do not cultivate their land thoroughly. They aim at cultivating a large area without taking sufficient heed to the quality of work performed. It is a common error with the farmers of this country to spread their labor over too much ground. They have been told so before repeatedly, and everyone frankly admits that it is true, but still they keep on scratching the surface of wide areas, instead of concentrating their forces on a smaller extent of ground. So far as I can judge, farming is only successful and profitable where the cultivation of the soil is thorough and perfect. There are thousands of acres tilled from year to year that do not return enough to pay for ploughing and harrowing the seed, not to speak of harvesting the crop, with taxes, &c., additional, as certain loss. The

cost of gathering a light crop is almost as great as it would be for a heavy one. If a comparison be made on this basis, the extra yield is almost entirely profit. It is so with all crops. The trouble is in spreading over too much surface. As a matter of fact, there is no profit except for work done fully, and all requirements met with regard to expenditure of labor and cost. More real profit is obtained in most cases from the thorough cultivation of one acre than is generally had from two. Besides, when cultivation is confined to the smaller area, the natural product of the paddocks turned out of use is worth considerable for grazing. The question deserves careful consideration by every farmer who has more land than he can till thoroughly. Under present conditions thoroughness in farming is the only guarantee of success, and thoroughness is impossible to the farmer who spreads his labor over an area so great that seasons and conditions overrule his plans.

At no season of the year can thorough work produce better results than immediately after harvest. It is too common practice for farmers to imagine that the land cannot be plowed until the autumn rains come to soften it, but just here a little pluck and determination will help wonderfully in this important work. There are very few sections of this country where plowing with a walking plow cannot be done at any season of the year, except when the ground is frozen; but should a thorough trial fail to make the walking plow work, the sulky plow comes to the rescue and is a welcome implement to the growing boy who drives the team. When advocating a system of this sort we are met with the reply from farmers "that we cannot afford to continue to buy new implements," but if they could realize the advantage early autumn cultivation has over that which is done later, the cry of "can't afford it" would not be heard in connection with buying sulky plows where the walking plow will not work. The fact is, such land cannot be profitably farmed without them. Land can be worked in autumn to have almost as good effect as summer-fallowing, with the advantage that a season is not lost. The following is the system which some very successful farmers follow: To plow the land deeply immediately after the harvest is off—the sooner the better, as delay at this time has a tendency to still harden the surface. Fields that must be left till last are benefitted by burning off the stubble, which has desirable effect in several ways. Firstly, a great many weeds and insects are destroyed. Secondly, the potash and phosphoric acid in the stubble are rendered more available for plant food in ash form than in the straw, and there is no loss of the same. Thirdly, if there is sufficient stubble to cause a scorching of the surface, the capillary attraction will be broken and moisture that would otherwise escape is held, and easy plowing is the result. But to return to the plowing. During this process, a deep and fine-cutting harrow should also be used on each day's plowing before leaving it (at the end of each half day would be better), so that no baking into lumps should take place. It is well to harrow three or four times, in order to thoroughly work all the soil for several inches down, and bring all vegetation to the surface. This harrowing process should be gone through every week or ten days until late in the autumn. This may seem like a lot of work, but by handling land in this way one plowing is ample, and will work up in the following spring with a cultivator in a way that will be surprising.

Another system is rapidly becoming popular in some of the best sections of Ontario, and is as follows: To plow the land shallowly immediately after harvest (the twin plow does very well for this purpose), then harrow two or three times. This system has the effect of causing the germination of a great many foul seeds, which will be all destroyed in the next plowing. This has also proved to be a very successful mode of destroying perennials, such as the various species of the thistle and ox-eyed daisy. Virtue comes from the clean cutting off of the plant above the creeping root-stock, thus having a smothering effect on the main root, which, when torn up by the next plowing in a weak condition, is successfully destroyed by spring cultivation. Early and shallow plowing also has the effect of breaking the capillary tubes, and retaining the moisture that would otherwise escape. The slight fermentation which will go on also conserves moisture, and puts the land in excellent mechanical condition, as well as to unlock inert plant food for the following crop. The second plowing should be commenced as soon as the ground has been gone over once, and continued until the whole is completed. This should be finished as early as possible, as late plowing is very little better than that which is done in the spring.

**Ontario Veterinary College.**

We have received the annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, which will begin its session of 1893-94 on October 18th. This college has always aimed at imparting the instruction needed by the veterinary student within its own walls, and that instruction prepared specially with a view to fitting such students for his life work. This institution attracts yearly a large number of men from the United States and all parts of Canada, which, with the high standing taken by its graduates, clearly shows that this is the best place in North America to obtain a veterinary training.

**Fall Wheat.**

In this issue we publish letters received from correspondents. They are so arranged that they cover the entire fall wheat section of Ontario. A perusal of these will convince the reader that each grower should sow the bulk of his land with the one or two of the sorts that succeed best in his vicinity. A variety that suits well in some sections proves quite inferior in another, while a kind that proves valueless in one locality may lead all others in another county, or on another sort of land even in the same county. Very successful wheat growers find that a variety which does well with them one year may from varying causes not prove so good the next, hence it is prudent to devote the bulk of the area to at least two kinds, both thoroughly tested in the locality and reasonably certain to succeed. To observe and compare their growth, characteristics and yield, add interest to the work of the farm, benefitting the farmer directly as well as indirectly. The careful testing of varieties has become a necessity on all well-managed farms. No matter how highly recommended a strange variety may be, or how conclusive the proof of its superiority may seem, our advice to each farmer is to test carefully each unknown sort before sowing an extended acreage. Totally new varieties are being continually introduced. Varieties long grown in one section are unknown in another, and may be introduced at any time. We have made arrangements with reliable farmers and seed grain growers in almost every county in the province to send us reports of old and new varieties; these are published that our readers may be informed as to the varieties introduced in other sections, and how each succeeds.

We find the Red and White Clawson are good wheats, and suitable to many districts. The Red variety is a new sort; its habits of growth and appearance in the field closely resemble the old "White" Clawson. The straw is perhaps a little stiffer. The straw, chaff and berry are a deep red. In many sections it has proved hardy, vigorous and productive.

American Bronze is one of the best sorts grown, and has proved valuable over a large area, though in some sections it has not done as well as in others, being excelled by other sorts, while in other sections it has eclipsed every other kind. Where it does well it is a strong, erect grower, straw very bright and stiff, heads long and broad, and free from beards, chaff white, grains red and plump. It is less liable to rust than many other sorts.

The Early White Leader is a new kind introduced last year. The straw, chaff and grain are silvery white when perfect, the head is long and wide, bald except a few spurs on upper part of ear. In some parts of Ontario the straw was somewhat weak and inclined to lodge, in others it stood well. The yield when compared with other wheats has been from good to very good, and the sample good.

The Early Genesee Giant was also introduced last year. It is a striking sort, not resembling in growth or appearance of head any other. It has without doubt the most solidly filled head of any known. The straw is very strong at base of head, which is carried upright even when overripe. This accounts in a great measure for its ability to withstand storms without lodging. Chaff smooth, thick and hard, varying from a light to a dark-brown color, with dark spots. Beards short with many lacking on sides of head, and some growing only to short spurs. Grains large and plump, standing out very prominently on the head, of a light amber shade. Only small plots were sown last fall. All we have seen of these, with one exception, were very promising. This lot was eaten last fall by grasshoppers, which affected it very injuriously, as it rusted badly and was late.

Jones' Winter Fyfe closely resembles the Canadian Velvet Chaff in appearance and habits of growth, but the berry is red in color, while the Velvet Chaff is white. Like the Velvet Chaff, on suitable land and in favorable years it does well; the crop is handsome and the quality satisfactory; it is not suitable for general cultivation.

The Canadian Velvet Chaff is more reliable than the last named. On high, rolling, sharp land it usually gives good returns and stands the winters well, even on the brows of exposed hills. When sown on the rich, level fields of south-western Ontario it is a failure, yet on the highlands of Ontario and Northumberland Counties, and corresponding situations and soils, it gives excellent returns.

The Surprise, also called the Eureka, has white straw, chaff and grain. The straw is stiff and rather brittle, heads square and long, and on suitable land well-filled; chaff bald, except a few spurs at upper part of head. It succeeds only on bright, sharp uplands well underdrained. On such it seems to withstand the winter well, and gives uniformly good returns, but should not be sown on rich lowlands.

The above described sorts, except the two last named, were originated by A. N. Jones, Leroy, N. Y., who is undoubtedly the most successful grain hybridist in America. This year he is sending out two new sorts, viz.: The Pride of Genesee and Amber No. 125, both of which he recommends very highly. How they will suit the various sections of Ontario can be known only by tests. Any of the sorts named can be bought from reliable Canadian seedsmen, but buyers should be very careful that the seedsmen with whom they deal are reliable.



STOCK.

Studs, Herds and Flocks.

GREENHOUSE SHORTHORNS.

It has been generally understood among stockmen that if any herd of Canadian Shorthorns was likely to compete for the prizes offered at the World's Fair, Chicago, Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, would be in the thickest of the fray, and as several individuals of his herd had carried the highest honors in Ontario and Quebec last season, they were as likely as any Canadian competitor to bring honors to Canada. It was therefore with more than usual interest that we inspected each of last year's winners as they were led out before us. Greenhouse Chief, by Indian Chief, the sweepstakes bull at Toronto and Montreal last season, was the first to be shown us. He has added largely to his weight and is carrying more flesh than when we last saw him. He has kept his form remarkably well, and is quite as smooth in finish. However, he will show to disadvantage in age as he is now only turned three, while he will have to compete with older animals. His stable companion and twin brother, British Chief, which Mr. Cockburn purchased of Capt. Robson, Ilderton, late this spring, has done wonders in development. Last fall he was shown in London in lean condition and although he is now not anything like show fit, he impresses one with the fact that he is an extraordinary good one. Although not thick fleshed he is a bull of greater scale, and has a wonderfully smooth, level top. He also has the advantage in character; although he is not quite so well filled in some of the minor points, he is one of the handsomest bulls that we have recently seen.

Village Lily, the first prize cow in Messrs. H. & W. D. Smith's hands at Toronto and Montreal last season, has also done extremely well. She has placed several hundred pounds more flesh upon her frame, and yet has done it so evenly that she is not in the least overdone, and is wonderfully improved; taking her in scale, finish and quality, she will be a hard one to get over. As she is from the same dam as young Abbotsburn, she will have lots of admirers.

Nonpareil Prize, a daughter of Mr. Arthur Johnston's Indian Chief, was decidedly the best of Mr. Cockburn's last year's string, and has gone on improving. She is in much thicker flesh and better filled out at every point, and is as well high perfect as a Shorthorn under a white skin can appear; she is, in fact, just the type of feminine beauty in a Shorthorn.

The roan bull calf Indian Warrior, another son of Indian Chief, is a grandly-developed youngster, certainly one of the best we have seen. His grand dam is one of Lord Polwarth's Booth-topped Gwynnes.

By all appearances, several of the foregoing will make a strong fight for the family contest, which will make the Chicago show ring all the more interesting.

A number of others will be also sent from the Greenhouse herd, such as the yearling heifer Wimple Birdie, by Indian Chief; heifer calf Wimple of Needpath, and the three-year-old heifer Wimple of Halton 2nd.

During the spring Mr. Cockburn visited England and brought out three different breeds of sheep. Among them were a few Shropshires, Oxfords and Suffolks. The two former lots have been disposed of, also a few of the Suffolks, but enough of the latter remained to show us that a choice lot had been selected, and such as will do much to impress upon those who go and inspect them that, in addition to their handsome looks, they have many useful qualities to recommend them. They are very breezy-looking in appearance and perfectly uniform. Mr. Cockburn contends that he found fewer ordinary specimens among the flocks of Suffolk sheep in England than in those of any other breed. The breed is almost unknown in Ontario. Excepting a few imported by the Hon. John Dryden for the Agricultural College Farm, Guelph, we do not know of another lot. However, these sheep look as if they had come to stay. The ewes are productive, a whole flock often averaging two lambs, which early grow to a great size. They are far more handsome than Hampshires, which they most closely resemble, but their heads are much finer, while they are straight and smooth-bodied. A view of them is quite worth a trip to Greenhouse Stock Farm.

PARK HILL FARM, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, OF PETITE COTE, MONTREAL.

This herd has been established over twenty years. It now numbers about sixty head of Ayrshires. The herd is headed by Victor of Park Hill, No. 5001, three years old, the winner of eight first prizes at the leading exhibitions; he has never taken second place.

Among the cows especially worthy of mention are imported Viola 3rd, an excellent breeder, having produced a large number of prize winners. She is an exceedingly heavy milker. Viola 5th is a successful prize winner. Kate of Park Hill, a three-year-old, has fine form and skin, good teats and a splendid udder. Victoria, the dam of Victor, is typical Ayrshire, of high quality, and an excellent milker.

In this herd are a large number of excellent heifers, varying in ages from six months to two years; the calves of 1893 are excellent.

Mr. Drummond's stock may be seen at the fall exhibitions, where he will doubtless make a strong show.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Royal Northern Agricultural Society has just been celebrating its jubilee, and that important function has been carried through in a highly-becoming manner. There has been a two-days' show at the Granite City, marked by great enthusiasm, and a dinner has been held at which congratulatory speeches have been delivered by your future Governor-General, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Sir Arthur Grant, Bart., and such well-known farmers as Messrs. William Duthie, (Collynie), James Hay (Little Ythsie), John Marr (Cairnbrogie), and others. The Aberdeenshire farmers have a proverbial reputation for knowing what to do and when to do it. When all the world was following fashion, and spending its thousands on Shorthorns in which there was abundance of blood without character, the Quaker brothers, Anthony and Amos Cruickshank, were at their farm at Sittyton quietly building up a herd on blood with character, which, when the insanity had passed away, enabled the world to recover the Shorthorn, and Canada to find fresh, strong, healthy blood by which to strengthen its herds. At an early date William McCombie, recognizing that the success of the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross was imperilling the very existence of the material which made that cross possible, devoted all his great powers to the preservation and improvement of the Polled cattle of the north, with what results all who know anything of the history of British cattle have no need at this time of day to be told. These breeds formed in a large measure the centre of attraction of the Jubilee Show, but the Clydesdale horses were no unimportant item, and attracted a great amount of attention. The north was always famed for a fine, healthy, wiry class of work horses; but, like the great bulk of commercial stock of every kind, they were to a large extent of mongrel breeding, and were not of much value for breeding purposes. When the great wave of prosperity in connection with Clydesdales for breeding purposes from abroad began to flow, the Aberdeenshire farmers clubbed together and hired the best horses contained within the four corners of the breed. The good effects of this movement were not long in appearing. There was a rush to the north for breeding animals, and many of the best horses in Canada came from the north-east of Scotland. Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, was a pioneer in this movement, having as early as 1876 purchased some of the best mares at the Knockdon dispersion sale. But he was not alone. Mr. Geo. Bean, Balquhain Mains, Piteaple, Mr. James Durno, Jackstown, Rothie-Norman, Mr. David Walker, Coullie, Udny, Mr. John Allan, Aikenshill, Mr. Thomas Garland, Ardlethan, and at a later date Mr. Robert Copland, Milton Ardlethan, Eillon—amongst tenant farmers, with Mr. Lumsden, of Balmedie, pre-eminently amongst lairds, were all forward in this good work, purchasing good animals with good blood in the south and bringing them north to improve the breed. The effects of this spirited policy were very apparent in the jubilee show. The roll call of first prize winners includes, for Shorthorns, Mr. Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton, who won the group prize, as well as first for aged bulls with Mario II., first for two-year old heifers with Butterscotch, and lesser prizes with Butter-milk and Daisy; all three heifers being after Star of Morning, a bull whose stock were well forward in various classes. Mr. Arthur B. Law, Mains of Sanguhar, Forbes, was first with his handsome roan two-year-old bull Sanguhar, and Mr. John Law, Keig, had perhaps the best Shorthorn exhibited—the first cow in milk, of any age, Vain Maid. Mr. Turner, Cairnton of Boyndie, showed grand cattle in various sections, and was first with his yearling heifer Lady of the Ring, and for a pair of breeding cows, with Florence VI. and Flora. His bull, Master of the Ring, a choice animal and sire of the first heifer, was second in the aged class to Mario II. Mr. Duthie, Collynie, we may be sure, was not far away when prizes were going, and, although he showed in only one class, he was first and second. These prize winners were yearling bulls, Pride of the Morning and Pride of the North. They are very promising, and the former got the Shorthorn society's championship as the best young Shorthorn in the northern counties. Aberdeen-Angus cattle—the breed that beats the record—were a formidable display. Ballindalloch-Iliad blood was marvellously triumphant, and many of the chief prizes went to Sir George Macpherson Grant and Ballindalloch blood. He won the group prize with Prince Inca and the cows Eurya, Genista and Gentian; Her Majesty being second, with Baron Aboyno and the cows Miss Pretty, Princess Irene II. and Marie Alexandra. Prince Inca gained the Queen's £50 prize for the best Aberdeen-Angus or Shorthorn, beating a heavy field of both breeds, the reserve being his own brother, Prince Iliad, with which, as we have said, the Shorthorn cow Vain Maid had a stiff fight.

In the younger class of bulls the Ballindalloch Eltham was first, and Mr. Fred. Crisp's Gilderoy, also from Ballindalloch, second. Eurotas of Ballindalloch was first yearling. Mr. Grant, Mains of Advie, was an easy first with the magnificent cow Laybird. One of the best animals of the breed exhibited was Elena of Naughton, the first two-

year-old heifer, owned by Miss Morison Duncan. Elena is a grand heifer, splendidly fleshed, and is sure to be heard of again. Sir George had a beauty in Gentian, the first yearling heifer by Prince Inca out of Genista. This heifer is not likely to be easily beaten anywhere amongst her breed.

We must defer our notes on the horses until next week. SCOTLAND YET.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT).

States hog raisers are in a position to be very thankful for blessings enjoyed, even if late prices have not been so "velvety." The profits on pork making during last winter were unusually large, and with corn selling at 39c., against 53c. a year ago, and hogs worth \$5 to \$5.50 at market, there is no cause for complaint.

During the drop in prices for hogs from the \$7.75 figure reached last February down to \$4.75 in August, owners of hogs have felt surprised and abused, as the supplies were comparatively light, and everybody "talked" high prices for July and August, when farmers would be too busy to market hogs, etc.

The July receipts, however, at Chicago were the second largest on record for the month, and the quality of the hogs lately has been exceptionally fine. The effect of this was to shake the confidence of Board of Trade manipulators who were trying to "corner" pork and lard. On August 1, these "corners" collapsed, mess pork going off at \$8.50, and lard at \$3.50 in a few hours. Of course, the hog market was temporarily demoralized, and sales could not be made short of \$1 decline. The supplies were quickly shut off, however, and since that time the bulk of the decline has been recovered.

The fight over the silver question has precipitated trouble in all lines of commerce, and live stock has suffered with the rest.

There is every reason to believe that wise legislation on the money question will quickly restore confidence. The general live stock situation is on a sound basis. Prices for fine stock are exceptionally low, but a restoration of commercial confidence will result in a wider distribution of good blood than has heretofore taken place.

The current prices for live stock and other articles compared with a year ago will prove interesting:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1893, 1892. Rows include Good Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, and Wheat.

Texas cattle men have marketed a very heavy crop of cattle this year, and, having received fair prices, they are not now disposed to rush their cattle to glutted markets at low prices.

Northwestern range cattle men are selling their cattle at \$2.75@4.10, against \$3.50@4.50 a year ago, but the cattle are not quite so good. The live cattle exporters are operating lightly, and are now making some money.

Feeders of fat cattle are somewhat disappointed at current prices, but they have no more cause to complain than people in other lines of business.

Sheep men have suffered heavy loss on their wool, owing to the tolerable certainty that the tariff protection will be removed as soon as congress gets through wrestling with the finances. Flocks of low grade range sheep kept mainly for wool have been sacrificed regardless of consequences, and have sold at ruinous prices. Good mutton sheep continue to sell fairly well.

The breeding of the livestock now being marketed in the States is generally very poor.

Anthrax in Northamptonshire, England.

Outbreaks of Anthrax have occurred at Haversham and Passenham, near Stony Stratford. At the former place Police Constable Cox, of Stantonbury, who helped to make a post mortem of some diseased animals, cut his finger slightly, and blood poisoning supervening he died. Another man is also suffering from blood poisoning. A carcass of a destroyed cow which had been buried was found the next morning to have been nearly exhumed by foxes.

The "special purpose" cow advocates claim that "theirs" produce so much more milk that they can afford to throw the carcass away when the cow's day as a milker is past; hence size and flesh do not count. On the other hand, the "general utility" men hold that exigencies often arise, and mishaps occur, making it necessary to convert a cow into beef, then their sort brings in a good round sum. Besides this, their "veals" and "steer calves" are worth so much more, all of which will make up for less milk. The conditions of farming vary so greatly that there is room for both kinds to do profitable service. We might add that few farmers nowadays can afford to throw a cow's carcass on the manure heap or "back lot."

T. L. Miller, the well-known American breeder of Herefords, announces a change of method in his herd for the future. The cows are to be hand milked, instead of sucked by the calves. In concluding a recent letter Mr. Miller claims that "the Herefords have a record for milk and for butter that will average with other breeds."



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Live Stock Exhibit From Ontario to World's Columbian Exposition.

CATTLE.

Class 1.—Shorthorns.

Section 1.—Bull, 3 years old and over.—1. Birdsall, F. & Son, Birdsall, Waverley, 11099; bred by Donald Douglas, Warkworth, Ont. 2. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Greenhouse Chief 14723; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 3. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, British Chief (twin) 11243; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 4. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Doctor Lenton 13554; bred by John Isaac, Markham, Ont. Section 2.—Bull, 2 years old and under 3.—1. Sanders, W. G., St. Thomas, Elgin Chief 16243; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 2. Gibson, J. T., Denfield, Jocelyn 17438; bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. 3. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Prince Royal 14836; bred by exhibitors. 4. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Knight of St. John 1842; bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeen, Scotland. Section 3.—Bull, 1 year and under 2.—1. Isaac, John, Markham, Golden Crown, (imp.) Vol. 9; bred by estate of the late S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeen, Scotland. 2. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Norseman 16397; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 3. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Valasco 2187; bred by exhibitors. 4. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Lord Stanley 17849; bred by exhibitors. Section 4.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Sanders, W. G., St. Thomas, Daisy's Prince 17858; bred by exhibitor. 2. Morgan, John & Sons, Kerwood, Goldenflier 17900; bred by exhibitors. 3. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Indian Warrior 1806; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 4. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Lord Sanders 18107; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 5. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Prince of Kinellar 18138; bred by John Isaac, Markham, Ont. 6. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Border Chief 18128; bred by exhibitors. 7. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Solicitor-General 17700; bred by exhibitors. 8. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Lyndhurst 3rd 18221; bred by John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. Section 5.—Cow, 3 years and over.—1. Biggins, W. J., Clinton, Matchless of Elmhurst 14th 18570; bred by exhibitor. 2. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Village Lily 15611; bred by H. & W. D. Smith, Hax, Ont. 3. Isaac, John, Markham, Maid of Promise 6th (imp.) Vol. 9; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeen, Scotland. 4. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Roan Princess (imp.) Vol. 9; bred by G. Inglis, Newmore, Invergornton, Scotland. 5. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Queen Mary Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 6. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Belinda 14572; bred by John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. 7. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Bessie of Rockland 16719; bred by exhibitors. 8. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Russell Rose 15416; bred by John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Section 6.—Cow, 2 years and under 3.—1. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Nonpareil Prize 18810; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 2. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Centennial Isabella 25th 26560; bred by exhibitors. 3. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Rosewater 19087; bred by exhibitors. Section 7.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. Morgan, John & Sons, Kerwood, Sussex Maid Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 2. Smith, H. & W. D., Hax, Vanity, Vol. 9; bred by exhibitors. 3. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Wimple Birdie Vol. 10; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. 4. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Twenty-first Maid of Sylvan Vol. 9; bred by exhibitors. 5. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Leonore of Sylvan 5th Vol. 9; bred by exhibitors. 6. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Second Leonore of Sylvan Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 7. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Leonore Third of Sylvan Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 8. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Centennial Isabella 27th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 9. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Rose of Autumn 11th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 10. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Lady Fame Vol. 10; bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont. 11. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Moss Rose of Strathleven Vol. 10; bred by John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont. Section 8.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Missie of Neidpath 11th Vol. 10; bred by Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. 2. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, Eugenie Vol. 10; bred by James Thomson, Midway, Ont. 3. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan, Leonore of Sylvan 7th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 4. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Ruby Princess Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 5. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Nonpareil 50th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 6. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Centennial Isabella 20th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 7. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, Centennial Isabella 30th Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. 8. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland, Barbarina Vol. 10; bred by exhibitors. Section 9.—Consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle, 2. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill, 3. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland. Section 10.—Young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor.—1. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan; 2. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill. Section 11.—Four animals of either sex under 1 year old, the get of one sire.—1. Cockburn, W. B., Aberfoyle. 2. Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan. 3. Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill. 4. Edwards, W. C. & Co., Rockland. Class 2.—Herefords. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Commodore [402]; bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec. Section 2.—Bull, 2 years and under 3.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Baron Broady, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. Section 3.—Bull, 1 year and under 2.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Playfair, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. Section 4.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Barman, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. Section 5.—Cow, 3 years and over.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Lily Wilton 36818; bred by exhibitor. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Miss Broady 4th 51490; bred by exhibitor. 3. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Barbara 51494; bred by exhibitor. Section 6.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Lady Fenn 5th, Vol. 14th; bred by exhibitor. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Playfair 2nd, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. 3. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Lady Fenn 6th, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. Section 7.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Bala, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Lotus Beauty, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. Section 8.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Lady Fenn 7th, Vol. 14; bred by exhibitor. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Guy of Claverhouse, 6288; bred by exhibitor. 3. Fleming, F. A., Weston, Miss Broady V., Vol. 14. Section 9.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston. Section 10.—Young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers all under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston. Section 11.—Four animals of either sex under 1 year old, the get of one sire.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston. Section 12.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of the same cow.—1. Fleming, F. A., Weston. 2. Fleming, F. A., Weston. 3. Fleming, F. A., Weston. Class 3.—Galloway. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Claverhouse (imp.) 4614, (4250); bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Chapelton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Guy of Claverhouse, 6288; bred by exhibitor. Section 2.—Bull, 1 year and under 2.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Ottawa, 8555; bred by exhibitor. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Glencairn II, 8558; bred by exhibitor. Section 3.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Trumpeter of Travertine 9802; bred by exhibitor. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Surely 16202; bred by exhibitor. Section 4.—Cow, 3 years and over.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Countess of Glencairn (imp.) 4617, (4501); bred by Alex. McCowan, Newtonards, Scotland. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Countess of Glencairn 3rd, 6146; bred by exhibitor. Section 5.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Guy of Claverhouse, 6288; bred by exhibitor. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Rachel 3rd 7980; bred by exhibitor. Section 6.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Mary 7th 8853; bred by exhibitor. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Countess of Glencairn K 5th 8854; bred by exhibitor. Section 7.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Mary 8th 8904; bred by exhibitor. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound, Agnes 5th 8905; bred by exhibitor. Section 8.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound. Section 9.—Young herd, consisting of one bull and 4 heifers, all under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound. Section 10.—Four animals of either sex, under 1 year old, the get of one sire.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound. Section 11.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of same cow.—1. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound. 2. Kough, Wm., Owen Sound. Class 4.—Devon. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Captain [984]; bred by exhibitor. Section 2.—Bull, 2 years and under 3.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Billy [988]; bred by exhibitor. Section 3.—Bull, 1 year and under 2.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Canadian Boy [1006]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Stanley [1007]; bred by exhibitor. 3. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Carlo [1008]; bred by exhibitor. Section 4.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Ruby [1018]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Maude [1017]; bred by exhibitor. Section 5.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Fanny II, [1033]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Rose II, [1037]; bred by exhibitor. Section 6.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Fanny III, [1035]; bred by exhibitor. 2. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills, Beauty III, [1034]; bred by exhibitor. Section 7.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills. Section 8.—Young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills. Section 9.—Four animals of either sex under 1 year, the get of one sire.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills. Section 10.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of same cow.—1. Rudd, W. J., Eden Mills. Class 5.—Jersey. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Clark, J. L., Brampton, Mighty Dollar 24651; bred by T. E. Brameld, Oakville, Ont. 2. Blain, James A., Gifford, Rose of Erin's Buster, 3. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Hugo's Bonanza 24622; bred by W. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont. Section 2.—Bull, 2 years and under 3.—1. Snell, J. C., Edmonton, Jetson's Dollar 26200; bred by T. E. Brameld, Oakville, Ont. Section 3.—Bull, 1 year and under 2.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Two Hundred Pounds 33392; bred by exhibitor. Section 4.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Glen Rouge-Pogis, A. J. C. C.; bred by exhibitor. Section 5.—Cow, 1 year and over.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, St. Lambert's Nancy 56903; bred by W. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont. 2. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Nan of St. Lambert 69453; bred by exhibitor. Section 6.—Cow, 2 years and under 3.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Marjoram of Glen Rouge 78129; bred by exhibitor.

Section 7.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Ethel Marjoram 87296; bred by exhibitor. Section 8.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Ida of Glen Rouge, A. J. C. C.; bred by exhibitor. Section 9.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Duchess of Glen Rouge, A. J. C. C.; bred by exhibitor. Section 10.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Section 11.—Four animals of either sex, under 4 years, the get of one sire.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Section 12.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of one cow.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Class 7.—Holstein. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Siepkje 3rd; Mink's Mercedes Baron 16011; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 2.—Bull 1 year and under 2.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Tensen Tirannia Castine King 212; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 3.—Cow, 1 year and over.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Maud Tensen 11011; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. 2. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Margaret 4th 18813; bred by J. H. Butterfield, Lapin, Mich., U. S. 3. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Cressy Tensen 23127; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 4.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Clarabell Sjut. 24736; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 5.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Madge Merton 721; bred by exhibitors. Section 6.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Tirannia Belle 729; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 10.—Holstein herd, to consist of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years and over, one heifer 2 years and under 3, one heifer 1 year and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona. Section 13.—Two animals, the produce of same cow.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona. Class 8.—Ayrshire. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, White Prince II, (imp. in dam) 808; bred by John Caldwell, Dundonald, Scotland. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Macneil—771; bred by James Drummond, Petite Cote, Que. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Baron of Park Hill—878; bred by James Drummond, Petite Cote, Que. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Burford—588; bred by exhibitor. Section 2.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Tam Glen—1310; bred by exhibitor. 2. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Defender—1312; bred by exhibitor. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Salisbury—1314; bred by exhibitor. Section 3.—Bull, under 1 year.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Leonard Meadowside—1423; bred by exhibitors. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Leo Meadowside—1421; bred by exhibitors. 3. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Orphan Boy—1425; bred by exhibitor. 4. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Lord Aberdeen—1448; bred by exhibitor. 5. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Steve Baldwin—1430; bred by W. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. 6. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Adonis—1431; bred by W. M. and J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Section 4.—Cow, 4 years and over.—1. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Pride of Menie Stock Yards—1182; bred by exhibitor. 2. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Model V—1200; bred by exhibitor. 3. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Gurta XI—883; bred by W. M. and J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Ada—882; bred by W. M. and J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. 5. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Parlataca II—731; bred by exhibitors. 6. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Lilly of Meadowside—1737; bred by exhibitors. Section 5.—Cow, 3 years and under 4.—1. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Nell of Parkhill—2091; bred by J. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Perfection of Meadowside—1774; bred by exhibitors. 3. Smith, Wm., Fairfield Plains, Holly of the Lake—2290; bred by exhibitor. 4. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Norwich, Ont. 4. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, Cow not yet named. Section 7.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Lady Meadowside—2080; bred by exhibitors. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Eva Meadowside—1853; bred by exhibitors. 3. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Clara Bell—2276; bred by exhibitor. 4. Guy, Thos., Oshawa, White Rose of Sydenham—2277; bred by exhibitors. 5. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains, Betsy—2055; bred by H. and J. McKee, Norwich, Ont. Section 8.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Daisy Meadowside—1953; bred by exhibitors. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place, Lass Meadowside—2237; bred by exhibitors. 3. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, White Lily—1973; bred by exhibitor. 4. Stewart, W. jr., Menie, Ayrshire Maggie—1972; bred by exhibitor. 5. 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Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Section 10.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year old.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place. 2. Stewart, W. jr., Menie. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains. Section 11.—Young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, all under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place. 2. Stewart, W. jr., Menie. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains. Section 12.—Four animals of either sex, under 4 years, the get of one sire.—1. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place. 2. Stewart, W. jr., Menie. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains. Section 13.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of same cow.—1. Stewart, W. jr., Menie. 2. Yuill, Jos. & Sons, Carleton Place. 3. Guy, Thos., Oshawa. 4. Smith, W. M., Fairfield Plains. HORSES. Class 21.—Standard Trotter. Section 1.—Stallion, 5 years and over.—1. Kidd Bros., Listowel, Oliver Wilkes, alias O. K. 10647; bred by C. F. Emory, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. Class 22.—Thoroughbred. Section 1.—Stallion, 5 years and over.—1. Masson, Wm., Owen Sound, Gascon (imp.) (Vol. 16, page 26 E.); bred by H. Chalmer Smith, Lumburn, near Swinburn, England. 2. Millman, W. H., Woodstock, Dandie Dimont (imp.) 152; bred by Prince Soltykoff, Newmarket, England. 3. Dickinson, Job Zion, Manitoba (Vol. 5, Bruce); bred by O. Lorillard, Rancocas Stud Farm, New York. 4. Quin & Carter, Brampton, Wiley Buckles (Vol. 5, Bruce); bred by Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill., U. S. 5. Davies, Robt., Toronto, Mikado (Vol. 5, Bruce); bred by Col. D. D. Withers, New Jersey, U. S. 6. Scagel, Geo. S., Owen Sound, Shillingstone (Vol. 15, E.) bred by Lord Wolverton, England.

Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Ethel Marjoram 87296; bred by exhibitor. Section 2.—Bull 1 year and under 2.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Ida of Glen Rouge, A. J. C. C.; bred by exhibitor. Section 3.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham, Duchess of Glen Rouge, A. J. C. C.; bred by exhibitor. Section 4.—Herd, consisting of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years old and over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer 1 year old and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Section 5.—Four animals of either sex, under 4 years, the get of one sire.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Section 6.—Two animals of either sex, the produce of one cow.—1. Rolph, Wm., Markham. Class 7.—Holstein. Section 1.—Bull, 3 years and over.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Siepkje 3rd; Mink's Mercedes Baron 16011; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 2.—Bull 1 year and under 2.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Tensen Tirannia Castine King 212; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 3.—Cow, 1 year and over.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Maud Tensen 11011; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. 2. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Margaret 4th 18813; bred by J. H. Butterfield, Lapin, Mich., U. S. 3. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Cressy Tensen 23127; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 4.—Heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Clarabell Sjut. 24736; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 5.—Heifer, 1 year and under 2.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Madge Merton 721; bred by exhibitors. Section 6.—Heifer, under 1 year.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona, Tirannia Belle 729; bred by Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont. Section 10.—Holstein herd, to consist of one bull 2 years old and over, one cow 3 years and over, one heifer 2 years and under 3, one heifer 1 year and under 2, one heifer under 1 year.—1. McNiven, J. C. & Son, Winona. 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Reports from the Fall Wheat Fields of Ontario.

Lambton, E. R.

JOHN DOWNHAM, Wisbeach:—I sowed one bushel of early White Leader and threshed 24 bushels, and consider it a first-class variety in every respect. I also sowed two ounces of Genesee Giant and reaped 11 lbs. of excellent wheat. It is the finest variety, I think, I ever have seen; it ripened twelve days earlier than Red Clawson or other sorts.

HEBER RAWLINGS.—Manchester is the earliest and hardiest wheat here. Winter Fyfe is rusty; American Bronze vigorous, but rusty; White Clawson and Democrat are fair crops; Velvet Chaff and Garfield no good here.

Huron, W. R.

J. N. KERNIGHAN, Benmiller:—I am very sorry that I have been unable to reply to your letter of the 13th sooner, but have been very busy. All the fall wheat in the district promises an abundant yield, being heavy in the straw and has also filled well. The average yield will probably be about 28 bushels per acre. The principal varieties sown are the Democrat, Scott, Clawson, Surprise and Manchester. Of these the Scott has done the best, having stood the winter well. The grain is plump. The Early Red Clawson will be second in yield, but being a new variety but little of it has been sown. The old Clawson promises well, although having a slight tendency to rust. The Democrat looks well, but is not as heavy a yielder as the other varieties.

Bruce County.

WM. BROCKIE, Pinkerton:—Reports Red Clawson a very good variety, standing the winter well. American Bronze later than the Red Clawson, much injured by rust.

Bruce, E. R.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton:—The fall wheat in this district is very valuable. On the heavy clay lands it is generally poor, but on light and medium soils where it was sown at the proper time, that is, either the latter part of August or beginning of September, the wheat is good if land was well prepared. Some fields from present appearances promise to yield about 35 bushels per acre, but think the average will be about 25 bushels. So far as I know, the varieties chiefly sown are Garfield, Golden Cross, or Volunteer, Democrat, and Canadian Velvet Chaff. The only new kinds of Fall wheat that I have heard of are Surprise and American Bronze. I have not seen the Surprise, but I have the Bronze; it has been grown here in a small way for three years and has done well. It is a medium-sized red berry, white chaff, stiff straw, but not as early as either Golden Cross or Garfield; it appears to have a square large head, and to stand the winter well.

Middlesex, N. R.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sylvan:—Jones' Winter Fyfe and Red Clawson are reliable in this section. New Red Wonder is a new variety, which is giving first-rate results. Grown in the same field, with Democrat it was much superior. I think it one of the best wheats I have seen this year. I have grown Red Clawson for two years; last year it yielded 40 bushels to the acre; from all appearances it will be as well if not better this year; I think it a very reliable sort; with me it has stood the winter well. I think it is as good or better than any sort sown in the section.

Middlesex Co.

J. D. THOMPSON, Derwent:—Last year out of six or seven varieties the Eureka or Surprise winter wheat did by far the best with us, but this season it was completely distanced by the Early Red Clawson, which stood the winter better, matured earlier and filled well, the berry being plump and bright.

J. MCPHERSON:—Sowed 1 bushel of White Leader and threshed 18 bushels. The sample was good. He reports this sort a week later than Red Clawson, which he thinks as good a variety as any. Jones' Squarehead yielded at the rate of 26 bushels per acre with him. Sample good.

Middlesex, E. R.

R. H. HARDING, Thordale:—Generally speaking, fall wheat is not up to the average in this section. All varieties are more or less rusted. The American Bronze appears to be the leading new variety; it is comparatively free from rust and smut and stands up well, where nearly all other varieties have crinkled down. The Golden Cross (or Volunteer) is well spoken of. Jones' Winter Fyfe has not done very well, nor the Velvet Chaff. The Garfield will return a fair sample. The Early Red Clawson is badly crinkled down and shrunk. The Democrat and Scott will give fair returns.

A. B. SCOTT:—The wheat in this vicinity, from present appearances, promises to be about an average crop, yielding from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The varieties sown most are, Manchester, Volunteer, Golden Cross, Red Clawson, Garfield and Velvet Chaff, the three first named giving the best returns.

Middlesex, S. R.

G. W. FERGUSON:—From what I can learn, the wheat will be a fair crop, so far, at least, as quantity is concerned. Some estimate their crop at 25 bushels per acre, and some at 20 and so on, but some pieces I have seen look very thin, as if the grub had worked on it in the fall. The grub did a great deal of damage in parts of Southwold, and also in Westminister. A great number complain of their wheat being shrunken. The following varieties I find cultivated in this neighbourhood, and as to extent, in the order named:—Red Clawson, Golden Cross (some fine crops of the above two varieties), Democrat, Manchester. On low land Tasmania seems to succeed.

Brant, S. R.

D. G. HANMER:—In some portions of the county fall wheat was greatly damaged by ice in February and March. Many fields were plowed up and re-sown. Rust has also caused much damage. The average yield over this county will be light, not above 15 bushels per acre. The varieties chiefly cultivated here are, Manchester, Garfield, Surprise and Red Clawson. From information and observation I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Manchester the best variety. It has proved very hardy with us and yields well.

Brant, N. R.

R. S. STEPHENSON, Awaaster:—I beg to report that the old Clawson is still doing well here, and is sown by a great many farmers. Among the newer kinds the Red Clawson is a very fine wheat, standing the winter well, and is a good wheat to yield. American Bronze is another promising variety, and will do well, I think. Wheat was winter-killed a good deal in this vicinity, but it is yielding well to the straw.

J. E. RICHARDSON, Princeton:—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a report which I have received from several prominent farmers in this section of the country; can be thoroughly relied on:

Farmer's Name.	Township.	Variety of Wheat.	Soil, &c.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Harvesting.	Condition of straw.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
Mr. A. Younge.	Blenheim.	Can. Velvet Chaff and Surprise mixed.	Clay—pig manure applied.	Sept. 10, 16.	July 17.	Slightly rusted.	30 bush.	1 bushel of Surprise was sown east and west, and 1 bushel of Can. Velvet Chaff north and south. A large amount of smut.
Mr. W. Murray, (Dep. Reeve).	"	Can. Velvet Chaff.	Clay loam—manure on part, rest clover sod plowed under.	" 4.	" 17.	Slightly rusted.	15 "	"
Mr. T. McKay.	"	Surprise.	Clay loam—clover sod, plowed under and manured.	" 22.	" 20.	Bright.	25 "	Damaged by Hessian fly. Splendid sample.
"	"	Golden Cross.	"	" 3.	" 21.	"	20 "	Injured by Hessian fly.
"	"	Surprise.	"	" 3.	" 21.	Considerably rusted.	15 "	"
Mr. J. Spiers.	"	Can. Velvet Chaff.	"	" 5, 11.	" 19.	Considerably rusted.	22 "	Plenty of smut. The wheat sown on the 5th Sept. was cut after that sown on the 11th. Fine sample.
"	"	Manchester.	Clay loam—manured.	" 6.	" 19.	Slightly rusted.	25 "	"
"	"	Golden Cross.	"	" 6.	" 19.	Slightly rusted.	25 "	"
Mr. McGaw.	"	Mich. Amber.	Clay—fallow manured.	" 6.	" 19.	Slightly rusted.	25 "	Partly winter-killed.
Mr. W. Cockburn.	"	Mich. Amber.	Clay fallow manured.	" 8.	" 21.	Slightly rusted.	20 "	"
Mr. J. Wilson.	"	Surprise.	Clay—no manure, previous crop barley.	" 10.	" 22.	Slightly rusted.	5 "	Partly winter-killed and damaged by Hessian fly.
"	"	Amer. Bronze.	"	" 10.	" 22.	Bright.	25 "	"
"	"	Early Red Clawson.	"	" 1.	" 18.	"	22 "	"
Mr. Thos. Elmes, (Grain Experimentor and Medalist).	Burford.	Golden Cross.	Clay loam—fallow	" 2.	" 17.	Bright.	22 "	Best variety; stood winter well.
"	"	Early Red Clawson.	"	" 2.	" 18.	Slightly rusted.	19 "	Second best.
"	"	Jones' Winter Fyfe.	"	" 2.	" 19.	Rusted.	8 "	Very bad.
"	"	Surprise.	"	" 4.	" 19.	"	14 "	Sample shrunken.

Mr. Kyte, Reeve (Blenheim), has not yet threshed. His crop of wheat is Michigan Amber, and he expects a yield of 35 bushels to the acre. Sown 1st September; harvested 18th July.  
Mr. Edmiston (Blenheim), sowed Dawson. Expects 20 bushels to the acre. Sown September 15; harvested July 18.  
Mr. Edmiston (Blenheim), sowed Can. Velvet Chaff. Expects 15 bushels to the acre. Sown Sept. 6; harvested July 19.  
Mr. Hewitt (Burford). Soil, sandy loam. Sowed ten acres of Surprise and ten acres of Garfield. Seven acres of the Surprise was plowed under in the spring; the remainder is poor.

Oxford.

WM. GOODGER, Woodstock: All varieties of fall wheat in this section are more or less affected by rust. Varieties chiefly sown are Early Red Clawson and Surprise, and appear to be about equal in merit. I have tried the White Leader, and think it a good wheat.

Oxford, N. R.

H. BOLLERT, Cassel: In this neighbourhood all varieties of fall wheat are unusually good and plump. There is very little difference in the varieties; if anything, the Early Red Clawson gives the best yield. I think that the average yield per acre will be between 28 and 30 bushels per acre. No new varieties have been tested in this vicinity, but all the older sorts are grown, viz., Golden Cross, Reliable, Democrat, Manchester, Early Red Clawson and Garfield.

GEORGE RICE:—We have many varieties grown in this section. Probably the best red wheat as to hardness and good quality is the Delhi-Mediterranean hybrid. We have grown this several years and find it very reliable; it is bearded, red chaff, straw stiff, tolerably free from rust, and last year tested 32 to 33. Manchester, also a red wheat, has done very well, but in favor of the millers. Red Clawson has also done very well. All wheat here is more or less rusted. Don't see as one variety of these red wheats has done any better than the other as regards rust. Of the white wheats we have the Velvet Chaff, White Chaff (velvety), also the Surprise White Chaff (smooth), two distinct varieties; I think they will yield big on suitable soil, as their heads are large, but consider them rather tender as to growth, and when winter-killed shrink very badly.

Wellington.

W. WHITLAW, Guelph: There is not a very large breadth of fall wheat grown here now, owing to the very low price last year and no prospect of it any better in future. The Chaff varieties sown in this district are the Surprise which seems to give the best satisfaction. A few days ago I tested the fall wheat plots at the Agricultural College, and after carefully going over the different lots I came to the conclusion that the three best varieties were the Surprise, the American Bronze, and Dawson's Golden Chaff. There is some very good old varieties, such as the Democrat, Clawson, both red and white. A great many other varieties are not adapted to this country.

Waterloo, N. R.

E. B. KOLB, Berlin:—Last fall I sowed three kinds of wheat: Surprise and Dawson's Golden Chaff I sowed on sandy loam, (summer-fallowed) in the first week in September. The Pool (the new wheat, red, long plump berry and beardless) I did not get until September 18. I sowed it on a piece of ground from which I had taken a crop of peas. Results: Surprise full of rust, suffered considerably from Hessian flies, and shelled out easily; Dawson suffered somewhat from Hessian fly, some rust and smut; both of these kinds averages 46 shocks to the acre (not yet threshed, however). Pool rust barely noticeable, grain large and plump, no Hessian fly, averaged nearly 51 shocks to the acre. Harvested the Pool first, Dawson second, and Surprise last. It is my intention to sow Pool wheat only, as it is the opinion of such millers as Mr. E. W. B. Snyder, M. P. P., and Wm. Snyder & Co., that it is an excellent wheat for milling and baking purposes; samples sent to them were tested and weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel. I might add, that the average yield of this wheat was 45 bushels to the acre in Michigan in 1891.

Northumberland, E. R.

ALEX. HUME, Burnbrae: Wheat in this section is scarcely an average crop. Summer-fallows will probably yield from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; stubble land, from about 10 to 18 bushels; some was badly winter-killed, but was seeded and had caught well, so was not plowed up. There is a larger acreage of the stubble land than the summer-fallow, consequently the yield will be about 18 bushels or less. The Surprise, Canadian Velvet Chaff and Red Clawson, together with the old Clawson, are the principal varieties, which no doubt are all familiar to you. The Surprise seems to give about the best satisfaction, with Red Clawson next.

JOHN B. STONE: Wheat is promising, the sample will be fine on many farms. Velvet Chaff was extensively sown. Surprise is also a favorite. Golden Cross has proved a valuable wheat on heavy, rich soils; is not as liable to rust as either of the above-named sorts.

Ontario, S. R.

MR. ELMER LICK, Oshawa, writes:—Fall wheat does not produce a heavy yield in this section; the best pieces, so far as I have been able to learn, will not exceed 20 bushels per acre.

Peterborough, W. R.

J. W. LUCAS:—There have been no new varieties of fall wheat sown in this section. Garfield and Surprise have been sown for three years. Neither promise a heavy crop this year. Spring wheat is almost a failure. Will not average more than 5 or 6 bushels per acre. Six-rowed barley will be a very light crop; no two-rowed sown.

N. DAWSON:—Fall wheat is a good crop in this district this year; will average 25 bushels per acre at least. The principal varieties grown are the Surprise and Garfield; both kinds are good on clay land, and almost free from rust. I have tried Velvet Chaff wheat for two years, and find it liable to rust, though little hurt this year. The Velvet Chaff stands the winter best, and stools out well in the spring; but little of the old Clawson sown here now. The Surprise and Garfield are best liked in this district.

Peterborough.

MR. DAVIDSON: The Surprise wheat I think the best in this neighborhood. Straw stiff and bright, grain plump, Canadian Velvet Chaff also good. The old Clawson is still sown, and compares favorably with the newer sorts. The Golden Cross is little known here, but where sown is very promising. It stands up well and promises a good yield.

Prescott.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL, Vanleek Hill: For a number of years fall wheat has not been grown in this county. The only piece I know of is a quarter of an acre of Velvet Chaff, which will yield between 30 and 35 bushels per acre.

Renfrew.

JAMES MARTIN: For a number of years fall wheat had not been sown in this county, as it rarely escapes being winter-killed. The few fields that were sown last year are very promising. Clawson is the variety most largely sown.

Building a Silo.

For the benefit of those who contemplate building a silo this autumn we give the following directions:—An important point in a silo is size. This can be estimated pretty closely by allowing one cubic foot of settled silage for each animal every day. For ten animals one should have not less than 1,800 cubic feet of silage, and as the silage should be fully 20 to 21 feet deep, we may expect 18 feet in depth of silage after settling. A pit 10 feet square, or 9 x 12 feet, and 20 to 24 feet deep, would be about right for ten animals. As the number of animals increase, increase the size of the silo, until you reach a pit about 10 x 20 or 15 or 16 feet square. Instead of building a single pit larger than this, unless one has a very large stock, it is better to build two or more pits.

A silo should have a good stone or brick foundation, going down into the ground two feet and coming above it one foot, and as much more as may be necessary to allow for filling in sufficiently to secure good drainage from the building. About ten inches below the surface of the ground put in a shelf of concrete extending out about a foot from the wall. This will prevent rats from getting into the silo by digging down along and under the wall. It is a good plan and not indispensable to anchor bolts in the foundation to come up through the sills and hold them in place. Use two thicknesses of two-inch joists for sills, breaking (or lapping) joints on corners. For small silos use 2 x 8 pieces for studding, and set them 12 to 16 inches from centres and back from the inner face of the wall one or two inches, as you use single or double lining on the inside of the silo. Cut no mortices in the sill, but instead nail on inch strip to sill six inches from inner edge and notch stud to fit, and spike them down. At an appropriate and convenient place omit one stud for doorway into silo. Or instead of the foregoing, having laid sills as specified, six feet above them lay another double course of joists same as the sills, thoroughly spiked together, and lapping at corners, and six feet above this another course, and at the top another. Instead of these put 2 x 4 studs placed 16 inches from centre, omitting one as before for doorway. Cover the outside first with any cheap lumber, then with building paper (tar board) and over all such siding as you may prefer. Line the inside with



best quality narrow flooring, using tar or paint in the joints, or with two thicknesses of cheaper lumber with building paper between them. Paint the inside with a mixture of coal tar and gasoline, three parts of the former to one of the latter, or as may be necessary to make the mixture flow from the brush. Use no heat, nor light any matches within "forty rods" of the gasoline or the mixture, or in the silo, until the gas has all passed away. Rip a piece of 4x4 or 6x6 cornerwise and nail in the corners. Use movable boards, cut to proper length, to fill in the doorway, two thicknesses with paper between. In other words and in short, make an air-tight pit. Fill the bottom with clay 4 to 6 inches deep, or with waterlime concrete. It is recommended when the silo is very deep, say 20 feet or more, to fill in say 10 feet, and put a covering of boards (they need not be close together); then fill 10 feet more, put on another covering, and so on. This will keep it from pressing outward, to the injury of the building. A thin layer of whole corn, laid butts outwards, all around the edges of the silo, would answer the same purpose as the boards, and might be put in every four or five feet.

#### Notes From England.

A rumor current a short time ago to the effect that the embargo on Canadian cattle had been removed caused Messrs. Swan, the well-known live stock salesmen, to enquire of the Board of Agriculture, to which Major Tennant replied: "Canadian cattle will continue to be slaughtered at the port of landing, and there is no immediate prospect of their being released from that condition."

The Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce have been discussing the matter of importing Canadian hay, and the former body has decided to call a meeting of exporters to make arrangements for hay inspection at Montreal, and so provide against the shipments of bad qualities. The French merchants have instructed the secretary of the Chambre de Commerce to write to the French and English Ministers of Agriculture for information. Mr. J. V. Keeble, representing the firm of Keeble Bros., Peterboro, England, large hay and straw merchants, has, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Tupper, been visiting Canada in connection with the hay trade, and has made extensive purchase, including 1500 tons at Montreal. He thinks that a practically inexhaustible demand for Canadian hay can be found in Great Britain at the present time, if the merchants attended properly to its export.

The Earl of Aberdeen went down to Windsor on July 17th, and having been introduced to the Queen's presence, kissed her hand on his appointment as Governor-General of Canada. He proposes sailing for the Dominion on the Sardinian on Sept. 7th.

A Royal Commission on Agriculture is being appointed, which, it is understood, will consist of eleven or twelve members, two or three of whom will be peers, three or four members of the House of Commons, and the remainder experts in Agriculture and political economy. It has not yet been decided who will be the chairman, but the desire of the government is said to be that a prominent Unionist should accept the post. A member of the late Conservative Cabinet, who has been asked to preside, has declined on the ground that his other engagements would prevent him from devoting that attention to the work which the importance of the enquiry warrants. From present proposals, the duties of the Commissioners will be to enquire and report upon the extent, nature, and probable cause of the depression now or recently prevailing, and whether it can be alleviated by legislation or other measures.

A deputation waited on the Minister of Agriculture in London on the 17th July, for the purpose of pressing upon him the advisability of removing the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle, whereby at present all such animals are slaughtered at the port of arrival. Prior to waiting on Mr. Gardner, the deputation had a meeting in the Westminster Palace hotel, at which Sir Chas. Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, was the principal speaker. Mr. Gardner, in his reply said he regretted the decision at which he had been forced to arrive. Future inspection would be continued similar to that in the case of the United States cattle. It was argued by a large and influential body that slaughter at the ports should be maintained perpetually. With that opinion he had not the slightest sympathy, and he would allow nothing to interfere with the restoration of the privileges which the deputation asked when he felt that he could do so consistently with the conscientious discharge of his duties. The argument that it should not be in the power of one Minister to impose such restrictions as the compulsory slaughter at the port of landing, would logically lead to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. It might be argued that he, to whom was intrusted the duty of administering the law, had formed his conclusions on a wrong basis; but he asked them to wait for the publication of certain reports to be laid before parliament. He resented the suggestion that the question of the diagnosis be referred to some scientific authority outside the department. His advisers had given many years to the study of the subject, and it was by the adoption of their advice that our flocks and herds were practically free from disease at the present time. There seemed no immediate prospect of the restrictions being

removed, but he cherished the hope that it might soon be his good fortune to give effect to what were the wishes of both the deputation and himself.

It is unfortunate that, while the rain held off for months when it would have been of the greatest possible value to the grain crops, it should come down day after day when it can only injure them. Harvest has been general in the Southern and parts of Eastern counties, and nearly all the cut crops have been dampened a good deal. We regret also to learn that potato disease has broken out in several parts of Ireland, as the result of wet weather. The Bordeaux mixture is being freely used, which we hope will check the disease.

Last season the total shipments of apples from America was 1,203,538 barrels, of which Canada furnished more than half, or in exact figures 908,970, one city, Montreal, shipping over two-thirds of the Canadian total.

Doctoring cows for cattle shows has been pretty freely indulged in during this season's exhibitions. We are glad to know that participants in this cruel practice have been dealt with by the law. We give the particulars of one instance:

At Kirkintilloch Police Court, on July 17th, Mr. Thos. Muirhead, farmer, and his farm servant were charged with having, on the morning of Kirkintilloch cattle show, cruelly ill-treated and tortured a cow belonging to Mr. Muirhead by placing a board underneath the udder and pulling the board upwards by means of a rope thrown over a rafter in the stable until the animal was almost off its hind feet, and resting its weight on the udder, which was well stocked with milk. They were convicted, and the magistrate inflicted the full penalty of £5 or 21 days on the farmer, and £1 or 14 days on the servant. Two other farmers were fined a guinea each for like practice.

#### PURE-BRED SHEEP FOR AMERICA.

On Saturday, July 8th, Messrs. Alfred Mansell and Co. made an important shipment from Liverpool by the s.s. *Lake Superior*, of the Beaver Line. It consisted of 546 picked sheep of the breeds enumerated below, selected by and with the assistance of Messrs. Alfred Mansell and Co., of Shrewsbury, England. Most of the sheep were selected for show purposes by Mr. R. Miller, of Brougham, Ontario, which included specimens of all breeds for his numerous clients. Another extensive shipper was Mr. James Main, Milton, Ont., purchasing for himself and Mr. J. T. McFee. Then came Mr. R. J. Stone with a fine collection of Ox-fords, and accompanied by a splendid lot of Shropshires for Messrs. George Allen and Sons and Mr. J. J. Williams. Other shipments included the show ram of Mr. C. F. Clarke, highly commended at the Chester Royal Agricultural Show, and two show ewes from Mr. W. Kirkham, for Mr. F. D. Ward. Mr. R. Brown's best shearling ram and two of Mr. Lee's second-prize ewes were despatched to Mr. Asa Bates. A selection of shearing ewes, one ram, and a selection of Dorsets (ewes and ram lambs) were destined for Mr. M. Bailey. Mr. R. Miller's was a very valuable shipment, including, amongst others, Mr. Fenn's beautiful first-prize Royal ewes, Messrs. Bradburne's prize ewes, Mr. A. Tanner's show ewes, Messrs. Bradburne's third-prize ram at Chester Royal Show, and first and champion at the Hereford Show, and Messrs. Bradburne's prize ram lamb. He also had secured for Mr. G. McKerrow a very valuable lot of Ox-fords, including most of the winners of the year. In addition to these prize sheep, a large consignment of field ewes were taken by Mr. Miller from Mr. Peter Everall, the late Mr. John Everall's flock, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. W. Dicken, Mr. John Darling, Mr. D. Buttar, and others. Cotswolds were represented by specimens from the prize-winning flocks of this breed, and were considered a very good lot. Mr. James Main's lot included a magnificent prize shearling Shropshire ram, Mr. R. Thomas's show ewes, ram and ewe lambs selected out of prize pens, a fine collection of Ox-fords and Cotswolds, and a small but very choice collection of South-downs. Mr. R. J. Stone took out some very valuable Ox-fords, and his collection of Shropshires for Messrs. G. Allen and Son was considered one of the best selections made this season. It included Mr. Nock's show ewes for Messrs. I. J. Williams and Son, Mr. Minton's show ewes, Mr. Nevett's show ewes, Mr. H. Williams's prize ewe lambs, Mr. R. Brown's prize ram lambs, Mr. Thonger's prize shearling ram, a valuable and noted Royal winning shearling ram, Mr. Griffith's show ram lambs, and a choice selection of field ewes from Mr. Davies's, of Little Ness. The majority of the sheep are intended for exhibition at Chicago.

From a correspondent we have the following information, which shows the state of agriculture in the county of Essex. He states that at Colchester recently there was put up for sale by auction a very nice freehold farm of 500 acres, really good arable land, a first-rate house and buildings and eight cottages, and this was sold for £10 per acre, including one of the houses. Sixteen years ago the same lot sold for £15 per acre. Another lot included 175 acres upon which £1,000 had been spent in draining, and this sold for £1,650. Thirteen acres of arable land sold for £170, and twenty-two acres of good marsh pasture land at £100. There was actually sold about a fortnight ago a farm of 200 acres, with house and buildings, for £550; the tenant had been paying £250 a year rent.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

### Notes on Strawberries.

BY W. W. HILBORN.

We have had in this locality one of the most trying seasons during the ripening of the strawberry crop I have ever seen. The weather was very hot and dry at that time; many varieties were entirely destroyed by the intense heat; foliage, as well as fruit both ripe and green, were burned so badly that not a quart of fruit could be gathered from long rows, which a few days previous gave promise of a very heavy yield. Just as the fruit began to ripen we had three days in succession when the thermometer ranged from 90° to 93° in the shade, and this followed by continued dry weather with nearly as high temperature. Among the sixty varieties I have none that stood this severe test better than *Bubach*. It makes very large, strong plants, that send their roots down deep into the earth; this, with their mass of thick, dark green, heavy foliage, enables them to withstand more heat, and drought than any other sort that I have fully tested. The fruit is of the largest size, of bright scarlet color, and produced in abundance—not surpassed in this respect by any other kind I have seen. It is quite firm for so large a berry, and will be one of the most profitable to plant near a market; ripens medium early. Blossoms pistillate.

*Beder Wood*.—Is a variety that gives promise of being a very valuable early market berry. Fruit of good size, bright red, roundish, good quality and moderately firm. The plant is a very vigorous grower, immensely productive and very early. Blossoms perfect.

*Cloud*.—Berries small, poor quality, no special value; shall discard it.

*Crescent Seedling*.—Still continues to be one of the great market berries, although it was injured quite badly this season with the drought. It should be grown in quite narrow matted rows. It makes a large number of runners, and if these are left to grow, the crop of fruit is not usually satisfactory. Keep the rows cut down to eight to twelve inches, and they will produce a crop equal to any other sort yet introduced.

*Cap Jack*.—Is of good size and quality, and on heavy soil is one of the best market berries, but on light soil it does not make strong enough foliage. Blossoms perfect.

*Daisy*.—Gave us some of the finest fruit gathered this season. It is a good healthy grower, quite productive, fine for the amateur.

*Edgar Queen*.—Another sort that gave promise last season of being a valuable market berry. This season the plants could not withstand the dry, hot weather; it must therefore give place to better kinds.

*Farnsworth*.—This new berry was sent out as of much value for market; with me it is very productive, but too small. It must go.

*Gov. Hoard*.—Is a large variety, of good quality, ripens early, bright scarlet; plant a good grower, productive, and worthy of an extended trial for market and home use. Blossoms perfect.

*Great Pacific*.—Was one of the most promising sorts on our grounds last year. Fruit large, good color, form and quality. This season it did not come through the drought in very good shape. I will, however, give it one more chance.

*Haverland*.—Few kinds will produce as many quarts as this when the season is not too dry. It has several faults, however, that will prevent it ever becoming a market berry; the fruit stems are weak and do not keep the fruit off the ground, and the berries are not firm enough to stand shipment. It has been recommended for market by many growers, and certainly makes a fine show of large-sized, bright, glossy red berries that would take the eye of any person visiting a plantation of them; but after growing them several years and watching them carefully I would not plant them largely, as so many better sorts can be had.

*Jessie*.—I have grown this sort six years, and never had a satisfactory yield from them until this season. It withstood the dry, hot weather remarkably well, and produce, as fine, if not the finest, crop of berries I had. It is of the best quality, large in size, dark glossy red, quite firm, and the plant is a strong, vigorous grower. Blossoms perfect; if it would succeed as well every season as it has this, it would be one of the most valuable berries we have.

*Lowell*.—Fruit of large size, bright red, quite firm, good quality. Blossoms perfect; plant strong, vigorous and productive, worthy of extended trial for market; ripens midseason.

*Martha*.—A good grower, healthy and vigorous, and usually very productive; fruit of large size, bright scarlet. It did not succeed well this season, the hot weather proving too much for it.

*Michell's Early*.—This is no doubt the earliest variety we have. Fruit of medium size, good



quality, light scarlet. Plant very vigorous and produces plants in great numbers, but not productive enough to become a favorite. Blossoms perfect.

**Pearl.**—Another fine large berry, valuable for the home garden. Plant vigorous and productive. Fruit large, of bright scarlet color; conical, uniform shape.

**Parker Earle.**—This variety is one of the best late ripening sorts on our grounds. Plants are larger than any other kind I have grown, and they produce but few runners; its energies are spent in developing large numbers of fruit buds, instead of forming plants. The fruit is rather long, conical, of good size, very bright red, and one of the most attractive in appearance. Quality quite good, not the best. Blossoms perfect.

**Sadie.**—A new variety of no special value.

**Saunders and Woolerton.**—Two Canadian seedlings that are quite similar; they are both strong, healthy growers, that produce a large crop of large fruit, in shape conical slightly flattened; dark, glossy red. Flesh of the same color, good quality. Season, medium; quite firm. Blossoms perfect. Well worthy of trial for market.

**Warfield No. 2.**—This variety has been extolled very highly as an early market berry by a large number of catalogues. Cut with me it is too small, dark in color, and not firm enough for market, neither did it stand the hot, dry weather. It must go.

**Westbrook.**—This is another of the same type—too small; although very productive, it cannot find a place when there are so many better kinds.

**Leader.**—A new early variety of much promise; fruit large, bright red. Plant vigorous and productive. I fruited it this season for the first time, and am well pleased with it.

**Swindle.**—This also fruited with me this season for the first time, and I fear its name gives it away. Of little value this year.

**Southard.**—A large early new sort of promise; this its first season with me. Is worthy of further trial.

#### Handling Apples for Exportation.

A recent writer in the Country Gentleman gives his ideas and methods of handling apples for export, which are based on the experience of many years of active, practical life in the orchard, and hopes that what is written here may induce some others to take up the subject and give their methods and experience, so that we may finally get at the best and most economical method of placing our apple crop on the markets of the world. He says: I start with the idea that fruit should be handled as carefully and as little as possible, and so packed that it cannot move in the package until it is taken out for consumption. To this end we must be provided with proper tools, viz., baskets, ladders and sorting table, also packages and packing material. Baskets of light ash or oak splits, with swinging bales, holding about half a bushel, are best, and should be lined with blanket or other thick woollen material, and have a hook made of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, tied securely to the bail, to hang it to a branch or the round of the ladder when picking.

**Ladders** are made of light spruce poles, cut in midsummer and peeled; bored for the bottom rounds with an inch bit, the middle  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the upper  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, then ripped in two and secured under cover. Rounds are made of seasoned white maple, lower one 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, upper 8 inches; the sides are brought together above the upper round and secured with two or three clinch nails. They are made of different lengths, and are very light and strong.

**Sorting Table.**—This is made of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pine, on a light frame well braced. It is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 7 feet, with a 4-inch rim around the edge; the legs at one end are short and attached to a long-axled wheelbarrow wheel; the others are well spread at the bottom to make the table steady, a pair of handles provided to move it by, and a common or coarse grey blanket is spread on the table when in use.

**Packages.**—We always use the barrel and get the best made—neatest and tightest dry barrel in the market—of full flour size. We try to lay these in early, so that at odd times we may prepare them for use by nailing in the heads and taking out the bottom, but leaving them in the barrel. We also lay in a good stock of good white or manilla paper, cut in sheets eighteen inches square (round would be better), and a lot of excelsior shavings, finest grade.

On commencing to pick the sorting table is wheeled near but not under the tree, the blanket spread on it, and a bit of board laid on the ground alongside to stand the barrels on. As the pickers fill their baskets they are carefully emptied on the table, and the packer, after placing a thin layer of excelsior in the barrel, puts a sheet of paper over it, and then "faces" the barrel by laying the first layer of apples stem down, until the layer is full; then filling the barrel with the same grade directly from the table, occasionally giving the barrel a gentle shake to settle the fruit into place, and when full the bottom is slipped in without pressure, wrong side out, name and quality written on it with a lumber pencil. Three grades or sizes are usually made—called extra, choice and medium

and all apples that fall on the ground, either before or during picking, are put into barrels by themselves and set away for future examination, as they cannot be depended on for keeping. When the barrels are filled they are taken to the fruit room and stored on end, head down, as filled, until wanted for market, when the bottom is taken out, the barrel filled as full as we think safe; a cushioned head is then laid on, and a man, seizing the chime by both hands and laying his forearm on the head, rocks the barrel back and forth on the floor to shake the apples into place and fill any shrinkage that may have occurred; then a sheet of paper is laid on the fruit and excelsior is spread on; the bottom is pressed in (right side up this time) and securely nailed. The barrel is now turned over and stencilled with name and quality of the fruit and grower's name and address, and it is ready for shipment. The reason for turning the bottom at first is to give more room in the barrel and to prevent disfigurement by the packer's marks, which are turned inside and so out of sight.

We use excelsior on the ends both as a protection against bruising and as a material that will absorb moisture exhaled by the fruit and swell, so in a measure to fill the shrinkage and keep the package full. It is clean and sweet, and does not head or develop blue mould, as chaff or straw is liable to do, while the quantity used is so small that practically it makes no difference in the weight of fruit in the barrel.

Experience has taught us to distrust the keeping qualities of an apple that has laid on the ground over night, consequently they are kept apart and usually put up for local markets as a separate grade. Our principal market is London, and the freight and other expenses are from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per barrel, and we find that a very few spotted apples, or a slight *slackness*, as it is called when the fruit is found to move in the package when shaken, will cut the price from twenty to fifty per cent. below the market. This being the case, the importance of this subject can be easily estimated.

#### Trimming Evergreens.

In no other item of horticultural routine has a greater change taken place than in the simple process of shearing our evergreens. It was formerly considered rank heresy to advocate cutting off the leading shoots of pines, owing to the prevalent belief that their buds were all terminal and that no hidden or dormant buds were ever present. But this theory does not work in practice; and even should it do so there are still sufficient buds remaining to induce the plant to thicken up and become more sightly. All specimens (without regard to species) should have an annual shearing, and midsummer is preferable for it. By this process the most unruly plant may be brought into subjection, and each may be induced to form a beautiful conical outline. The formal appearance will disappear with age, as soon as the shearing is discontinued, which may be when the tree becomes too high for the work without the aid of step-ladder. An old specimen which had been thus treated in its younger years is far superior to one allowed to grow at will.

#### Summer Care of Young Fruit Trees.

The first season after the young fruit tree has been transplanted from the nursery to its permanent home in the orchard is a critical period in its existence, and it is hardly too much to say that on its growing during this period depends in a great measure the fruit value of the tree. If it receives a check at this point in its career, its full possible perfection will probably never be realized. Of course, much of the first season's success or failure depends upon the care or carelessness with which the transplanting has been done in the spring, but still the summer care will have much to do in helping the tree through the first season.

The greatest danger the tree will encounter is the scalding effect of midsummer heat, and a weakening of its vitality by a drying of earth about the roots. The first difficulty will be at least partially obviated, and the latter almost wholly, by taking care that the earth is made soft about the roots when the tree is transplanted, and kept thoroughly well mulched. The mulching should be spread on thickly, and as far out from the trunk of the tree as the roots run, and if carried considerably farther it will be all the better, as the moist condition of the soil beyond the extremities of the roots will induce root growth.

Another care of summer is to be on the lookout for the eggs of insects. If these are not destroyed, there will come a brood of larvae capable of inflicting irreparable damage upon the tree. Another important summer care is cutting off at once all branches that are not desirable for the growing tree to possess, as in this way much strength can be saved to be expended in the growth where growth is desired. Care at all points throughout the season is amply repaid by the orchard in after years. It is not well to cultivate beneath the trees after this time of year, or the wood will grow too late into the autumn and not ripen, and therefore freeze back to some extent.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

#### Veterinary.

##### GONORRHEA.

B. SHEPARD, Rathwell, Man.:—"You will oblige me by answering the following questions: 1. Is the beef of an ox afflicted with 'bull brunt' fit for human food? 2. What is the cause of heifer milking hard? The milk comes down part way and then goes back into the udder; the passage seems clear, as I can run a knitting needle up the full length of the teat."

[1. If the general health and condition of the animal is good, the disease being of a local nature will not render its flesh unfit for human use. 2. There is evidently a stricture of the teat which may be overcome by using a milking tube, and smearing the teat and lower part of the udder morning and evening with this ointment: Fluid extract of belladonna, four drachms; carbolic acid, two drachms; vaseline, four ounces; mix.]

A. S. TARN, Lake Francis, Man.:—"I have a bull three years old that has a large hard lump on one side of neck close up to jaw bone, but not attached to the bone. The bull seems all right every other way, feeds well, and is loose in the skin. I also have a milk cow with a similar lump on the flank. Kindly let me know what to do with them."

[It is very probable that the ailment of the bull, and also that of the cow, is *actinomyces*. This disease, although commonly known as "lumpy jaw," is not always confined to the regions of the jaws or head. We would advise you to treat both animals with the iodide of potassium, which has lately been discovered to be an effectual remedy, especially in the early stages of this disease. Give to each animal iodide of potassium, two drachms morning and evening, in mash or water, for one week, and afterwards give one drachm in the same manner for ten days.]

#### APIARY.

##### The Honey Outlook for 1893.

The prospects are good for an excellent honey crop in Canada and the United States, for which the season closes in a month or six weeks hence. With the exception of odd localities, the reports are that the take of the light honeys (clover, linden, thistle, etc.) has been generous, if not abundant. This will be encouraging to localities where the crop has failed for several years in succession, as has been the case in several States of the Union. Taken one year with another Ontario seems to come out better in the honey line than any State of the Union, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. Leaving out the States of Ohio and New York, which have fair exhibits of last year's crop, the other States make but a very meagre showing in the honey department of the World's Fair. The prospect is better for this season's crop, as several States are making preparations for installing exhibits of the present season's product. Ontario's case of last year's product is ahead of any single case in the apian department of the World's Fair. An instalment of the light honey just harvested in the province will be brought in soon—mostly linden and clover comb honey in sections—and added to the already fine provincial exhibit.

##### PRICES.

As the old crop is well cleared off and the market quite bare, if the present crop fails to command remunerative prices to the producers, they may have themselves to blame. The fact is, there is a certain class of bee-keepers, or rather people who keep bees—the old-fashioned sort, and some beginners in the modern methods—who invariably demoralize the market in their respective localities, no matter whether the crop of honey is large or small. These people, as soon as their honey is out of the hives, and often before it is in a fit state for market, hie it off to the nearest market and take what they can get for it. And what they get is often much less than it is worth, as during the hot weather in fruit season is no time to sell honey to any advantage. This class is to be found mostly among the farmers, and as they regard the surplus honey they may produce as a casual and extra rather than a regular product, they fail to apply the same judgment and common sense in the marketing of it as they do to their other products. It is to be hoped that they will at least listen to the oft-repeated advice and not slaughter their honey in foolish marketing any more than their vegetables, grain or stock. Unlike perishable products, the honey will keep till cool weather, and, in fact, improve in quality. If extracted prematurely it will have a chance, kept in a warm place, to "ripen"—that is, evaporate and thicken.

ALLAN PRINGLE.



## LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

W. G. GUNN:—"I sowed a field of wheat on shares with A last fall, nothing was said as to the straw or where the grain was to be threshed. A now wants the threshing to be done at his barn, but I would rather have it done either in the field or at my own barn. 1. Who does the straw belong to? 2. Where must the threshing be done?"

[1. Nothing being agreed as to the straw apart from the grain, each party would be entitled to their respective shares in both straw and grain.

2. The threshing may be done at any place you may reasonably select yourself, and in our opinion in the field itself would be the proper place, unless both parties can agree upon another place.]

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—"Can I by my will leave all my mortgages, notes and ready money to charities or religious institutions, or could my relatives by legal proceedings set aside such a will. I am an unmarried man."

[The law as to this matter was amended in Ontario by statute passed in 1892, and that statute came into force on 14th April, 1892, and it provides that money secured on land may be given by will direct to charitable institutions, etc.; the provision, of course, affects the case of persons dying after the passing of the statute. The laws never imposed restrictions upon gifts to charities of pure personalty, such as notes or ready money. It would, therefore, seem now that a will, properly made, at the present time would be effective in giving to charitable or religious institutions such property as you refer to.

BONA FIDE, Clarkleigh, Man.:—"A and B sign a promissory note to C to pay C six months after date. B is the son of A, when B signed the note he was a minor. Before signing the note A stated to C that his son B was a minor and believed that his signature was legally useless. It is more than four years since the note was signed. B left his father's house and home over three years ago and is doing for himself. C has garnisheed B's wages for A's, his father's, debt to C. 1st. Is B's signature to the note legal when given, being a minor? 2nd. Can C garnisheed B's wages, or institute legal proceedings against B for A's, his father's, indebtedness to C?"

[1st. It is not binding. 2nd. No.]  
A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ADVOCATE FOR 16 YEARS, Neepawa, Man.:—"A sold B a sleigh last January, B promising to pay fifteen dollars cash, giving his note for the balance. He has left the country, and only paid five dollars. B traded or sold to C a horse, telling him there was nothing against the horse; but after B goes away the horse is taken from C on a chattel mortgage. C then, with the bailiff, takes all stock and implements on the place, also my sleigh, which I had removed to another farm. He has never advertised them for sale. Can I take back my sleigh?"

[As far as appears from the facts stated in your enquiry, you (A) have no right to take back the sleigh. If you have a lien note you can, or if you obtain an execution for the debt, you can seize the sleigh and sell it under the execution, provided C had no right to take it, and it does not appear from the enquiry that C had any such right.]

## ENTOMOLOGY.

## Fighting Apple Borers.

Prof. Forbes, Illinois State Entomologist, makes the following timely suggestion in reference to fighting apple-tree borers:

## 1.—PREVENTING THE LAYING OF EGGS.

This is best accomplished by washing the trunk and the larger branches of the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. The soil should be evenly smoothed down about the base of the tree, so that the mixture may reach the lower part of the trunk, where the round-headed borer is apt to lay its eggs. Washing soda added to the soft soap until the whole is of the constituency of thick paint, is also thought to make an excellent wash for repelling the beetles. In Ontario the first application should be made early in June or about the middle of May, and succeeding applications at intervals of about three weeks.

## 2.—DESTROYING EGGS AND LARVÆ.

This should be done in August, September and October. By a careful examination of the trees during this time the eggs and young larvæ may be detected, and, by the judicious use of a knife, they may easily be killed. If the ground is smoothed off about the young trees early in the season, the insects in the lower part of the trunk are more readily reached; or an excellent way is to compel the beetles to lay their eggs where they can be easily reached, by moulding the base of the trees either with sand, which is best, as it does not crack open and allow the beetles to deposit below the surface, or with ordinary soil. According to Hon. J. W. Robertson, for many years a successful orchardist in Central Illinois, one man can usually examine and kill all eggs or borers in 500 or more trees per day.

Borers can also be destroyed in the following simple, cheap and easy manner: Pour spirits of turpentine into the hole, which may be done with a teaspoon or a small oil-can. If the worms work upwards, take a piece of wire and run it up to the top of the hole, then with a knife cut through the bark and throw in more turpentine. This will kill the insect every time, without harm to the trees. So says the Canadian Horticulturist.

## POULTRY.

## Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

I remember an aunt, writing about her daughter three years old, said it was time the child's education began, and how singular to me seemed that long word in connection with such a tot. But I have since seen that education can go on both early and late in years, and should extend thoroughly into every department of life and business. There is as truly an agricultural as a literary training, and no far-seeing poultier will neglect instruction on any matter relating to his occupation. Especially will he take pains to learn all about the little matters, since in them lies the secret of success, because poultry culture is a business of details—"fussy" work, some have said—which is why it is so well adapted to women. They are not used to the larger, bolder operations of men, but have long practiced little economies and done the same homely household duties over and over, hence are prepared for the comparatively small but sure profit from fowls. Women already over-burdened should not multiply steps, but farmers' daughters desiring independence, and farmers' wives suffering for change of air and for change in their pockets, with sufficient help in the house, can then turn hopefully and readily to poultry culture, which I assure them is no harder than cooking over a hot stove; and I have had, as "Josiah Allen's Wife" would say, "stiddy practice" at every kind of poultry work. Even a bright woman who "takes to" hens needs her hands educated to tell by touch what eggs are suitable for setting and shipping. Whenever she breaks a "paper" shell, let her remember how it felt, and she can soon detect such in advance. A flat or irregular egg breaks easier than a perfect oval, built on nature's most beautiful and strongest line. An educated hand never roughly "grabs" fowls, but takes a light, though firm hold. Such a hand can tell pretty accurately the weight of fowls—a valuable accomplishment when selecting chickens for market. It may be the first detector of emaciation and sickness. An educated eye habitually notices everything about fowls, their gait, the color of their combs, the condition of their excrement, and whether each bird is getting her due share of food. One glance picks ailing birds out of a flock, or discovers anything unusual. What Ruskin says is appropriate even here, that we always learn and see whatever there is in us of learning and seeing. Three times this year the peculiar spectacle occurred of a chick dangling in space, fastened each to a mother hen's body by one of her feathers wound fast about its little neck. Probably the feather was in each case both wet and dirty when she hovered her brood, then thoroughly dried and hardened before she arose again. I once saw an egg attached to a hen in a similar manner. This last fowl, and also one of the aforesaid mothers, was so tame that all I needed was to say "by your leave, madam." The other mothers had to be driven into their coops before their swinging, choking chicks could be released. One chick caught my ear by a peculiar pathetic peep; the other sufferers were dumb and nearly dead, but I noticed their mothers whirling around, and went, as usual, to inquire the meaning of any strange action. An educated ear always works well with an educated eye. The former hears what the latter explains. I formerly thought a stick propped back a hen-house door very well, till my stick fell and smashed two chicks. I shall not forget their mother's complaining voice and inquiring looks. Now I see to it that every door, little or big, of hen-house or coops, has a hook, button, or stout leather strap with a slit in it to fit a nail, and I frequently examine the condition of these fastenings. Once I smashed a chick by slamming together a coop door. While I still move quickly, I have learned to observe more carefully. They say "confession is good for the soul," and I hope this confession will "lay the ghosts" of those three murdered innocents. If two men whom I know had used their eyes and noses, they would not, as each has done, have smothered several chickens by shutting up at night all that happened to crowd into a coop. Catching and shutting up fowls for market, and breaking up setters, require an education in gentleness of the hand, and even whole person, including the heart. I carry fowls under my left arm, which pinions both wings, and hold their legs in my left hand, leaving right hand free to use. When putting them between the slats of a box, hold both wings down and introduce head first, which makes an easily managed wedge shape of biddy. That fowls appreciate kindness and are attached to happy homes a little Hamburg rooster of mine proved, which I loaned several months. When returned, his first employment was visiting every favorite old spot formerly frequented by him, and at every stage of his journey crowing joyfully.

I lately sold a box of sixteen chickens, six were three months old, eight were two weeks younger, and two but two months old. They averaged two pounds and three-eighths a piece, with no special fattening. They simply received my constant good care and farmers' fare, such as I have described in these pages.

In furtherance of my poultry education I desired to see the World's Fair poultry exhibits, but my Chicago visit was too early. I carefully looked up the Manitoba and general Canadian exhibits, how-

ever, and was delighted and surprised by the amount and richness of display, from paintings to cheese and machinery. An acquaintance of mine, who is one of the fair commissioners, said this fine Canadian exhibit would be a real eye-opener to the United States.

## Poultry Notes.

Poultiermen should not allow the blues to come on during the hot, sluggish weather and time of cheap eggs and chicken meat. It is easy to be very enthusiastic while the funds are coming in. During the heated period there is a great deal to be attended to in order to keep things right. Fresh water must be given several times a day. The coops must be more frequently cleaned out, so as to prevent the vermin from getting a start, or full power of the premises. General cleanliness must be enforced, shade provided where there is none, and one hundred different little things that are apt to be forgotten during the busy season attended to. Do your work systematically even during the summer.

If farmers would raise a sufficient number of pullets each year to take the old hens' places next season, considerable annoyance would be avoided in the garden patch. The reason why hens turn every new bed upside-down, and pick holes in the strawberries and tomatoes, is because they are too old—they have learned too much. The older the hens get the wiser they grow. The pullets will lay much better, and the garden will not be spoiled.

## DAIRY.

## World's Fair Dairy Trials.

JERSEYS AHEAD IN QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND COST OF CHEESE.

The result of the fifteen day's cheese contest at the World's Fair between Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn breeds of cows (25 of each), is announced as follows:

	Jerseys.	Guernseys.	Shorthorns.
Milk, lbs.	13,296 4-10	10,338 6-10	12,186 7-10
Cheese, lbs.	1,451 76-100	1,130 62-100	1,077 60-100
Lbs. of milk to produce 1 lb. cheese	9.16	9.07	11.31
Value of cheese	\$193.08	\$135.22	\$140.10
Value of whey	9.26	7.72	8.67
Increase live weight	14.72	21.60	31.91
Total value	217.06	164.55	180.72
Cost of feed	98.14	76.25	99.36
Net profit	118.92	88.30	81.36

The awards are as follows: Best breed in cheese-making, the Jerseys. Best cow (out of the seventy-five) of any breed, Jersey cow Ida's Marigold, C. A. Sweet, President Third National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., owner. Second place, Jersey cow Merry Maiden, O. and C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., owners. Fourth position, Jersey cow, Signal's Queen, Frank Eno, Pine Plains, N. Y., owner. Third cow is also a Jersey, Lilly Martin, owned by Capt. M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn. Fifth highest is a Shorthorn, Nora, owned by Daniel Sheehan, Osage, Ia. Each of these five cows is entitled to an award. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth places are taken by Jersey cows, and the tenth place by a Shorthorn. The gains in live weight were credited at 4½ cents per pound.

Hoard's Dairyman reports another fraud in the shape of a receipt for manufacturing milk. By the use of the formula, one gallon of milk can be increased to two at a cost of one cent for the added gallon, the two gallons when tested to show butterfat equal to average milk. There seems to be new temptations occurring frequently to entice the unwary dairyman away from the path of right. Not long ago we had the black pepsin fraud, and now another equally impossible. All practical and honest dairymen will give all such things a wide berth, and relegate to oblivion such things as filled cheese, filled milk and kindred frauds.

The exceedingly dry weather of the past three weeks is having a serious effect upon the production of cheese in Western Ontario. From reports from various localities it is estimated that the amount of milk received at the cheese factories in Western Ontario at the present time is from one-third to one-quarter less than the quantity received at the beginning of July. This will have some effect upon the export of cheese from Canada this season, although in Eastern Ontario and Quebec there has been abundance of rain, and the make of cheese has not fallen to any great extent. The shortage in Great Britain will, no doubt, tend to keep up the price of our fall cheese.

One of the largest shows of cheese that has ever been seen in Canada will doubtless take place at Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition. The special competition for Eastern and Western Ontario and Quebec will doubtless bring a large number of cheese from these different districts. The visitors to the World's Fair who will take in the Toronto Show, will have demonstrated to them in our own country the importance of our cheese industry.



**Progress in Dairying.**

Our esteemed exchange, the *Prairie Farmer*, has the following to say regarding recent advances in dairying:—Nearly all the leaks on the farm have been the result of ignorance. In this age of advance in the dairy industry surely the number will be small who do not see the importance of falling into the ranks, and participating in some of the benefits which careful experimenting has shown to be available to those who understand their business, find out the weak places and strengthen them as soon as possible.

Years ago a dairy outfit consisted of the pantry shelves with their figured newspaper trimmings, some stone crocks or milk pans, a stone crock to hold the cream, and a dash churn completed the list. In winter the butter was made white, or possibly at a risk colored with carrot juice. The temperature was determined by dipping the finger into the lapped mass of cream.

The change to the simple revolving churn, the granulation of the butter, and the use of the thermometer came at about the same time. Then we began to talk of the cream separator, but thought them for factory use only. Now hand separators, or, better yet, those run by tread power, are becoming common at our large dairy farms.

With the separator all difficulties of separating the fat from the skim-milk have disappeared, and we hear little about the creaming qualities of different breeds; no questions are now asked as to why the milk will not give up its fat.

But with the separator and its rapid work there is always the question of whether the fat is secured from the milk, or much of it is lost, and we turn to the milk test for help in answering this query. The farmer who has progressed far enough to use a hand separator readily concedes the necessity of the milk test, which places him in position to study each operation from cow to butter print. Already there are thousands of farmers carefully studying their herds of cows by means of the Babcock test and the scales. The spring scale is placed in the barn, and the milk weighed once or oftener each week, and a record kept with each cow as to yield. Then the milk when weighed is sampled and analyzed to note the fat percentage. Often it is found that the cow giving the most milk is not the one giving the most butterfat, but that a smaller yield of milk, with its higher percentage of fat, may make a cow the real leader of the herd. Knowing total yield of milk of each cow, and the percentage of fat as ascertained from time to time, the dairyman is in a position to manage his herd intelligently as to selection and breeding.

One cannot but wonder sometimes where the breeding of trotting horses would have been, had the horses been led into the ring and judged by a scale of points according to experts, ideas of how a trotting horse should be built for the greatest speed. With these animals it is the one that "gets there" that wins, and the experts must explain the conformation and adaptation of form to purpose as best they can. Practical dairymen are beginning to see that scales and milk tests must settle the question, viz., which is the best breed? and which is the best individual within the breed?

While it is believed the greatest use of the milk test is in the hands of the herdsman, its helpfulness reaches to the dairy room, and its place is beside the churn, the thermometer and the hand separator. A good separator does wonderfully close skimming if intelligently handled. If, however, the speed of the machine is a little too slow, if the milk runs into the separator at too low a temperature, or the inflow a little over-crowded, fat flows out with the skim-milk that might have been recovered.

The milk test reports the loss of fat and leaves the separator to study the cause. Generally it is not difficult to locate the trouble, and the evil is soon remedied. So too with the churning; by testing the buttermilk we can learn what fat is wasted. As with the separator, we cannot make good the fat that has thus been wasted, but we are in a position to modify conditions, and by repeated tests to note the results and make proper corrections.

Heretofore the dairy problem from cow to print of butter has been more or less a mystery. We could not determine the amount of fat and where it went until we saw the butter, and how much this was shrunk through loss by the way the average dairyman never knew. Now we have the means of locating the losses, and knowing the losses have occurred, and where they have occurred, how much they are, and how they can be avoided. Through the test the private dairyman and breeder of choice dairy cattle has a means of advancement that will enable each to make more progress in one year than has been made heretofore in half a dozen. Through the milk test we have traded the lumbering stage-coach for the limited train.

Division of labor is the order of the day, and co-operative dairying is the best form in many communities. One man can make butter for a hundred milk producers better than a hundred farmers' wives with their limited facilities. But for the hundred people to contribute milk to the same factory, each to be paid by weight of product turned in, is the rankiest injustice, and has only been possible through the ignorance of our farmers. The milk test is showing how great the variations are, and how much more valuable is the milk from a good herd well-fed to that sent to the factory

by a careless, shiftless producer. Farmers are insisting that they receive pay for fat delivered instead of quantity of milk "turned in." The milk test and the power separator are just as important factors in co-operative dairying as they are in private dairying.

**Circular to Secretaries and Cheesemakers.**

The following is a copy of a circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, to be sent to the secretary and cheese-maker of every cheese factory in Western Ontario.

LONDON, August 9th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, to invite you to co-operate with the Association and the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, to insure a thoroughly representative exhibit of cheese from Western Ontario at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the competition in October.

Definite and particular information in reference to the different classes, and the arrangements which have been made for receiving and transporting the exhibits, may be found in the Bulletin issued by the Dairy Commissioner, which reads as follows:—

**BUTTER.**

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"12. The arrangement of all dairy exhibits will be under the control of this Department.

"13. Exhibits of butter will be classified and limited, as follows:—

Class 1. *Dairy*.—butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a mixed herd. Exhibit to consist of not more than one package, weight to be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds.

Class 2. *Dairy*.—butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a herd of one breed. Exhibit to consist of not more than one package, weight to be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds.

Class 3. *Prints and fancy packages*.—butter must be manufactured by exhibitor. Exhibit to occupy space not exceeding 18 inches square. Total weight of exhibit not to exceed 20 pounds.

Class 4. *Creamery*.—butter made by the exhibitor from the milk of mixed herds from cream separated from the milk in the creamery where the butter is made. Exhibit to consist of one commercial package, to weigh not less than 55 pounds.

Class 5. *Creamery*.—butter made by exhibitor from gathered cream. Exhibit to consist of one commercial package, to weigh not less than 55 pounds.

"19. Butter will be judged on the following points, the figures set opposite indicating the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100:

Flavour	45
Grain	25
Colour	15
Salting	10
Packing	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

"The general standard of colour for butter will be "June Grass Butter."

Canadians should make excellent exhibits in all classes, except in class 3.

In that class, *Prints and fancy packages*, we want only a few choice lots.

In order to afford intending exhibitors every reasonable facility, I am permitted to make the following announcements, and to invite the hearty co-operation of butter-makers, creamery-managers, patrons, and dairymen, in an effort to make such a display of CANADIAN BUTTER as will direct the attention of the world, in a favorable manner, to the admirable opportunities which Canada offers for profitable dairy farming:—

(1) Those who intend to exhibit may write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa (postage free), asking for butter tubs, address labels, and entry forms.

(2) Any butter-maker, dairyman or representative of any dairy or creamery, may send butter for exhibition, addressed to the Dairy Commissioner at Montreal or Ingersoll, Ont., to reach either place not later than 26th September.

(3) For the *Dairy* and *Creamery* classes, tubs of a uniform size and style will be furnished at cost price to intending exhibitors.

(4) The butter should be packed securely, so as to avoid injury from heat during transit from the place of manufacture to Montreal or Ingersoll, Ont. Refrigerator cars will be used between these places and Chicago; and refrigerator space under glass has been provided at the Dairy Building on the Exhibition Grounds.

(5) The Dominion Government will pay all freight charges, as well as the cost of caring for the butter during the exhibition and until it is disposed of afterwards.

(6) By the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, I am permitted to state that the Government will advance such a price as may be fixed by the Dairy Commissioner, on all the butter which is received at Montreal and Ingersoll.

(7) Several expert judges of acknowledged reputation in Ontario and Quebec have been invited to assist the Dairy Commissioner in selecting from the lots which are received at Montreal and Ingersoll, such butter as may be counted worthy of being sent to Chicago.

(8) After the awards have been made at Chicago, the butter which has won medals, or honourable mention, will be arranged in Provincial groups, where it will be used as may best set forth facts pertaining to the dairy and general agricultural interests of the several Provinces of Canada.

**CHEESE.**

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"14. Exhibits of cheese from the United States and Canada will be classified and limited, as follows:—

Class 1. *Cheddars*.—Exhibit to consist of one cheese, diameter not less than 14 nor more than 16 inches, height not less than 9 inches, weight to be not less than 50 pounds.

Class 2. *Cheddars*.—Home trade.—Exhibit to consist of one cheese not less than 6 inches in height, and not less than 12, nor more than 15 inches in diameter.

Class 3. *Mediums*.—Exhibit to consist of one cheese not less than 6 nor more than 7 inches in height, diameter not less than 14 nor more than 15 inches.

Class 4. *Flats*.—Exhibit to consist of one cheese, diameter not less than 13 nor more than 16 inches, weight not less than 25 nor more than 40 pounds.

Class 5. *Fancy American*.—Exhibit to consist of four cheese in one package, total weight to be not less than 30 nor more than 45 pounds.

Class 6. *Domestic Swiss*.—Exhibit to consist of one cheese, weight to be not less than 30 pounds.

Class 7. *Block Cheese*.—Exhibit to consist of six bricks in one package, total weight to be not less than 20 nor more than 40 pounds.

Class 8. *Dairy Cheese* made by exhibitor on the farm from exhibitor's own herd. Exhibit to consist of one cheese, weight to be not less than 30 pounds.

Class 9. *Pineapple Cheese*.—Exhibit to consist of four cheese in one package.

"15. Cheddars and flats will each be classified in two groups, viz., white and colored, and will be separately judged. Cheese, other than that mentioned above, offered for exhibit from the United States and Canada, and all cheese offered for exhibit from points outside of United States and Canada, will be subject to such limitations and restrictions as to quality as may be decided upon by the Chief of the Department at the time application for space is made.

"16. All cheese exhibited from the United States and Canada known commercially as "American" and "Canadian" cheese, must be manufactured of full new milk.

"17. Cheese that has been cut, bored, or tried in any way, will not be admitted for exhibition.

"18. All cheese will be divided into two classes, that made previous to the year 1893, and that made during the year 1893, and will be judged on the following points, the figures set opposite each indicating the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100:

Flavour	45
Texture and Body	30
Color	15
Make up	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Canadian manufacturers of cheese should make numerous and excellent exhibits in Classes 1, 5 and 8. Class 5 will admit cheese which are commonly known as "Canadian Loaf" or "Truckle" cheese.

Since all cheese will be divided into two main classes, that made previous to the year 1893, and that made during the year 1893, the cheese of the make of 1892 which were reserved at Montreal and Ingersoll will be entered in the exhibition to be held during October.

In order to give every cheesemaker, who has cheese of excellent quality, an opportunity of taking part in the exhibition, I am permitted to make the following announcements, and to invite the hearty co-operation of all cheesemakers, salesmen, factory managers and patrons, towards making such a display of Canadian cheese as will call the favorable attention of the world to the admirable facilities which the Dominion offers for profitable dairy farming:—

(1) Intending exhibitors may write to the Dairy Commissioner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, (postage free) asking for address labels for cheese, and entry forms.

(2) Any cheesemaker or other representative of any factory or dairy, may send by freight cheeses for any or all of the classes, addressed to the Dairy Commissioner, at Montreal or Ingersoll, Ont., to reach either place not later than 26th September.

(3) Two cheeses or packages for every entry should be sent; one cheese can be bored for testing at Montreal or Ingersoll, while the other may be forwarded intact to the World's Fair. The cheese from every factory, which will merit the highest number of points when judged in October—no matter in what month they were made—are wanted. Probably those selected from the last half of August or the first ten days of September will be best.

(4) The Dominion Government will pay all freight charges, as well as the cost of caring for the cheese during the exhibition, and until they are disposed of afterwards.

(5) By the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, I am permitted to state that the Government will advance such a price as may be fixed by the Dairy Commissioner, on all the cheeses which are received at Montreal and Ingersoll.

(6) Several expert judges of acknowledged reputation in Ontario and Quebec have been invited to assist the Dairy Commissioner in selecting from the lots which are received at Montreal and Ingersoll, such cheeses as may be counted worthy of being sent to Chicago.

(7) After the awards have been made at Chicago, the cheeses which have won medals or have received honorable mention, will be arranged in provincial groups in the Dairy Building and on the Dairy Pyramid, where they will be used to advertise the dairy and general agricultural interests of the several provinces of Canada.

**GENERAL.**

The Dominion Government will bear all expenses of transporting, placing, caring for, and disposing of the butter and cheese.

The several exhibitors will be afforded every opportunity which may exist, or which may be provided, for winning medals and prestige for themselves; and they will not be asked to incur any loss, as the Government will not claim any rebate on the price which is advanced on the butter and cheese. This provides for liberal treatment of those engaged in the great dairy industry of Canada, and I invite your cordial co-operation in the effort to make the Canadian exhibition of butter and cheese the best which has ever been made.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Dairy Commissioner.

"The cheese from every factory which will merit the highest number of points when judged in October, no matter in what month they were made, are wanted. Probably those selected from the last half of August, or the first ten days of September will be the best." Particular attention should be given to the quality, general appearance and boxing of the cheese. Be careful to have the cheese perfect in flavor, and finished without any blemishes in appearance from bandaging or pressing. Put them only in strong, well-made boxes, with covers that will stay on securely without nailing. If nails or tacks are used let them be short, so that they will not deface the cheese through the box.

The executive committee of the association have made arrangements for expert judges to visit the factories as far as possible, and select the cheese to be sent to Ingersoll for shipment from there to Chicago.

Those who desire to receive assistance in the selection of cheese at the factories may obtain such assistance by applying to the Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, 361 Richmond St., London, Ont.

Address labels, entry forms, etc., may be had free on application to the Secretary as above, or to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

All cheese should be sent, addressed to the Dairy Commissioner, Ingersoll, Ont., to reach there not later than September 26th.

It is hoped that every factory in Western Ontario which has particularly fine goods will be represented at the World's Fair in October, in order that we may maintain our reputation as the leading cheese-producing district in America.

Yours very truly,  
J. W. WHEATON,  
Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.



**Some Explanations and Helps in Rendering Cheese Factory Accounts by the Butterfat System.**

BY J. W. WHEATON, SECRETARY OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

In visiting a number of cheese factories in the west, where milk is being paid for according to the percentage of butterfat as shown by the Babcock Test, numerous questions are asked and numerous statements made by patrons supplying milk to these factories, expressing doubt and erroneous opinions regarding the correctness of the system. Not long ago the statement was made by a patron of a factory operating this test, that the man who supplied the poorer milk would pay more for having his cheese manufactured than the man sending the richer milk.

It is difficult to see how this opinion could be formed, if the system of deducting the cost of manufacturing and of appropriating the dividends under the Babcock method were thoroughly understood. For example, it is aimed that a patron supplying milk with only 3 per cent. of butterfat will pay more for having his cheese manufactured than the patron supplying milk with 4 per cent. of butterfat in it.

Let the cost of manufacturing cheese be 2 cents per lb. Now, supposing that A, the man supplying the three per cent. milk, and B, the man supplying the 4 per cent. milk, each send 5,000 lbs. of milk to a cheese factory during the month of June. If the average number of lbs. of milk to make a lb. of cheese be 10.33, then this 10,000 lbs. of milk supplied by A and B would make 962½ lbs. of cheese. Let ten cents be the market price per lb. for which this June cheese is sold, then the total market value of the cheese would be 962.5 × 10 = \$96.25. Deduct the cost of making, which would be 962.5 × 2 = \$19.25, and the net amount due A and B would be \$77. Then the share to each would be as follows:—

A—5,000 × 3 = 150 lbs. of butterfat.  
B—5,000 × 4 = 200 " "

Total, 350 " "

\$77.00 ÷ 350 = 22 cents, the price of the butterfat per lb., and

A would receive 150 × 22 = \$33.00.  
B " " 200 × 22 = \$44.00.

In looking into this way of making up the accounts carefully, we fail to see how A is charged any more for making his cheese than B, as A's milk will not make as much cheese as B's, and consequently the total charged him for making will not be so much.

To make the matter still plainer, let us look at it in another way. From all the varied experiments that have been carried on in making cheese from different qualities of milk, we find that 1 lb. of butterfat will give 2½ lbs. of cheese. Now, A supplies 150 lbs. of butterfat during the month, which will make 150 × 2½ = 412½ lbs. of cheese, and B supplies 200 lbs. of fat, which will make 200 × 2½ = 500 lbs. of cheese. Then the cost of making is 2 cents per lb. of cheese. Therefore, A will pay 412½ × 2 = \$8.25 for making, and B 500 × 2 = \$10.00; and A would receive as net proceeds for his cheese 412½ × 8 cts. = \$33, and B 500 × 8 cts. = \$40.00. This shows pretty clearly that A and B will pay a just proportion of the cost of manufacturing according to amount of cheese that their different qualities of milk will make. If the 3 per cent. milk would give more cheese per lb. of fat than the 4 per cent. milk, there might be some reason for believing that the man supplying the poorer milk would pay more for making than the man supplying the richer milk; but even then it would be difficult to prove that such were the case, when the cost of making is levied on the actual quantity of cheese made from each lot of milk.

It is also important that an accurate and rapid method of making up the patrons' accounts according to this new method should be found, and consequently secretaries of cheese factories are anxious to get whatever helps they can that will enable them to make up the accounts easier and with less labor.

A couple of months ago we sent out an article through the press, giving some different methods of making up patrons' accounts and apportioning the dividends according to the percentage of butterfat in milk. It set forth the principle upon which the making up of the accounts was based, and would be a guide to persons having to make up such accounts. It is difficult to get an accurate and rapid method without a large amount of multiplying and figuring. For instance, there is no other way of finding the amount of butterfat supplied by each patron but by multiplying the weekly totals of milk by the percentage of butterfat, or by multiplying the monthly total of milk supplied by each patron by the average of his weekly percentages of butterfat for the month. In many of our large factories, in making up accounts according to the pooling system, a table

was made out after the sales of each month showing the value of from 1 up to 10,000 lbs. of milk, which greatly facilitated the making up of patrons' accounts and saved a lot of multiplying. A person accustomed to using decimals can make out such a scale or table very easily, and use it to good advantage in making up accounts according to the butterfat system.

Supposing at a cheese factory during the month of June there are supplied during the month 22,008.89 lbs. of butterfat, which makes 55,913.5 lbs. of cheese. Let for simplicity the price of the cheese per lb. be 10 cents, then the total value of the month's product will be \$5,591.35, and deducting from this amount 2 cents per lb. of cheese for manufacturing, we have left as net proceeds to be divided among the patrons \$4,473.08. By dividing this amount by the total butterfat we have the price of the butterfat per lb. to the patrons, which is as follows:—\$4,473.08 ÷ 22,008.89 = 20.32 cents. To find the value of the butterfat from 1 up to 900 lbs., and from 1 down to .009 of a lb., first find the value of 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 9 lbs., and arrange them in order one above the other; then move the decimal point to the right one figure for from 10 to 90, two figures for from 100 to 900 lbs., and one figure to the left for from .1 to .9, two figures for from .01 to .09, and three figures for from .001 to .009 lbs.

This scale of values would then be tabulated as follows:—

Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.	Lbs.	Val.
100	20.32	10	2.032	1	.2032	.1	.02032	.01	.002032
200	40.64	20	4.064	2	.4064	.2	.04064	.02	.004064
300	60.96	30	6.096	3	.6096	.3	.06096	.03	.006096
400	81.28	40	8.128	4	.8128	.4	.08128	.04	.008128
500	101.60	50	10.160	5	1.0160	.5	.10160	.05	.010160
600	121.92	60	12.192	6	1.2192	.6	.12192	.06	.012192
700	142.24	70	14.224	7	1.4224	.7	.14224	.07	.014224
800	162.56	80	16.256	8	1.6256	.8	.16256	.08	.016256
900	182.88	90	18.288	9	1.8288	.9	.18288	.09	.018288

Now, to operate this table, supposing A and B, two patrons, supply 483.725 and 291.304 lbs. of butterfat respectively, then A's account would be found from the tables as follows:—

400 lbs. fat are worth	\$ 81.28
80 " " " "	16.256
3 " " " "	.6096
.7 " " " "	.14224
.02 " " " "	.004064
.005 " " " "	.001016
A's 483.725 lbs. of fat are worth	\$98.2928
And B's as follows:—	

200 lbs. fat is worth	\$ 40.64
90 " " " "	18.288
1 " " " "	.2032
.3 " " " "	.6096
.004 " " " "	.008128
B's 291.304 lbs. of fat is worth	\$59.1929

This table will be of great advantage, and will save considerable labor in multiplying, in factories having over 75 patrons; under that number the labor saved will not be so great, as one may multiply each patron's butterfat by the price per lb. in about the same time as it would take to make out the table and get the values from it. There is one great advantage, however; if the table has been made out correctly, the accounts can be made out more accurately, as there is not so much liability of making a mistake when the table is used, as in multiplying each patron's account separately.

**Cheese for Special Cheese Exhibit, Toronto.**

DEAR SIR:—In the circulars sent out by the exhibition authorities, Toronto, in reference to the special cheese competition, there seems to be a misunderstanding as to whether a person who competes for the special prizes must be a member of three associations or a member of only one of them. When the Eastern and Western Ontario and the Quebec associations arranged for this special purse of \$500 to bring into direct competition the cheese from the three districts named, it was arranged that everyone who entered cheese for the special prize must be a member of any one of the associations. Consequently, it is not necessary to be a member of the three associations in order to compete; but if a person is a member of any one of the associations he is eligible to compete. If there is anyone who wishes to compete and is not already a member of any of the associations, he can become a member of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association by forwarding fifty cents, with address, to me at 361 Richmond street, London.

Hoping there will be no further misunderstanding in reference to the membership, I remain, yours very truly,

J. W. WHEATON,  
Secretary Western Ontario Dairymen's Ass'n.  
London, July 28th, 1893.

Valancey E. Fuller, Superintendent of the World's Fair Jerseys, writes that his experience demonstrates (as European investigators long ago ascertained) that cows do not eat in proportion to their weight. Some of his lightest cows eat and digest more food than the heavier ones. The main point with the dairy farmers is to get a cow giving a large quantity of good milk. She is almost certain to be profitable. It is not a question *how much* a cow eats, but *what she does with it*.

**Points in Dairy Practice.**

**HOW TO MILK IN FLY TIME.**

Rip open an old sack and, when ready to milk, spread it over the cow's back. The result will surprise you, and the milkers need not to be told more than once to use it.

A correspondent writes:—"I have thoroughly tested the Fowell milk aerator advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and find it a most excellent article. It thoroughly strains the milk and exposes it twice to the air going into the can. It is simple and easily kept clean—a most essential point."

At the last meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association Prof. C. C. James threw out the suggestive idea that since milk is elaborated from food, and food comes from the soil, deterioration of the latter will tend to make poorer the quality of the milk. Moral: Enrich the soil and you enrich the dairyman.

Prof. Sanborn, of the Utah Agricultural College, after witnessing how the World's Fair dairy test is conducted, makes the point that it is not altogether a breed test, but very largely one of skill in feeding. Though it may not decide the "question of breeds," it will afford valuable information along the line of feeding economically.

Heat, flies, poor ensilage and bad clover have been worrying the cows and their superintendents at the Chicago milking trials. Death has laid low at least one cow of each of the three competing breeds—apoplexy, impaction and milk fever being the ailments assigned. This would seem to justify the fears of many breeders who strongly objected to sending their valuable cows for so long a test, and under such trying and unusual conditions as necessarily prevail.

The question is frequently asked, Why do the cheesemakers of the present require a little more milk to make a pound of cheese than they did some years ago? and the answer often given is that farmers have been breeding for quantity of milk regardless of quality. There may be some truth in that, but the real reason is that a very different style of cheese is being made—one much firmer and carrying a great deal less moisture. A soft cheese suits a local trade, but not our important export business.

**Cheese for the World's Fair.**

MEN IN THE TRADE TO MAKE SELECTIONS FROM WESTERN ONTARIO AT THE FACTORIES.

The Executive Committee of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, met in the secretary's office, London, on August 5th. There were present, President Geary, Messrs. T. Ballantyne, A. Patullo, A. F. MacLaren, J. S. Pearce and J. W. Wheaton, secretary. Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, was also present to confer with the members of the Executive in reference to obtaining a thoroughly representative exhibit of cheese from Western Ontario for the October competition at the World's Fair, Chicago.

In order to induce the factorymen to exhibit cheese and to obtain the very best goods, it was arranged to have men in the trade or some expert judges visit the factories in Western Ontario as far as possible, to make selections of cheese to be sent to Ingersoll not later than September the 26th for shipment to the World's Fair.

President Geary will make arrangements for some of the London cheese buyers to make selections at the factories in Middlesex County and the district to the south, west and north. A. Patullo, Woodstock, will arrange for some of the Ingersoll and Brantford buyers to select cheese at the factories in Oxford county and the district to the south and east. The county of Perth and the remainder of the northern district will be looked after by the well-known cheese firm of T. Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, who will make arrangements for expert judges to make selections of cheese at the factories in that district.

All cheese must be sent addressed Prof. Robertson, Ingersoll, Ontario, to reach there not later than September 26th.

The secretary of the association will issue a circular giving particular and definite information regarding all cheese exhibits for the World's Fair, to be mailed to the secretary and cheese-maker of all the factories in Western Ontario. All factorymen who desire to have parties visit their factories and make selections are requested to write to J. W. Wheaton, Secretary of the Association, 361 Richmond Street, London, Ontario. These arrangements will not prevent any person from sending cheese to Ingersoll without being selected at the factories.

The Executive recommended to Prof. Robertson the advisability of granting a medal for the best cheese exhibited from each county, and also a medal for the cheese from each province that scores the highest number of points at the World's Fair.

Only the finest quality of cheese is wanted, and may be taken from any month's make. Probably the latter half of August and the first ten days of September will be the best time for obtaining goods of the finest quality.



THE QUIET HOUR.

Your Mission.

If you have not gold and silver  
Ever ready at command;  
If you cannot, toward the needy,  
Reach an ever open hand;  
You can visit the afflicted,  
O'er the erring you can weep;  
You can be a true disciple,  
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot, in the conflict,  
Prove yourself a soldier true;  
If, where the fire and smoke are thickest,  
There's no work for you to do;  
When the battle-field is silent,  
You can go with careful tread,  
You can bear away the wounded,  
You can cover up the dead.

If you cannot, in the harvest,  
Garner up the richest sheaves;  
Many a grain, both ripe and golden,  
Which the careless reaper leaves,  
You can glean among the briars,  
Growing rank against the wall,  
For it may be that their shadow  
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting  
For some greater work to do;  
Fortune is a lazy goddess,  
She will never come to you,  
Go and toil in any vineyard,  
Do not fear to do or dare;  
If you want a field of labour,  
You can find it anywhere.

Finding One's Mission.

"God has a distinct plan for each one of us in sending us into the world. Not only does He create us all to be useful and glorify Him in some way, but He designs each person for some special place and some definite work. We are not sent into life merely to fill any niche into which we may chance to be lifted, or to do whatever bits of work may drift into our hands. God has a great plan, embracing all His creatures and all their actions; and in this plan each one has his allotted place. A true life is one in which we simply fulfil the Divine intention concerning us, occupy the place for which we were made, and do the particular work set down for us in God's plan. This thought gives to every life, even the smallest and obscurest, a sacred dignity and importance. Nothing can be trivial or common which the great God thinks about, plans, and creates. To have been thought about and then fashioned to fill any place is glory enough for the grandest and most inspiring life. The greatest thing any one can do in this world is what God made him to do, whether it be to rule a kingdom, to write a nation's songs, or to keep a little home clean and tidy. The true problem of life is not to "get on" or to "get up," not to be great or to do great things, but to be just what God meant us to be. If we fail in this, yet do other work which men call "great," our life will be a failure. An intensely practical question, therefore, is: How may we find this place for which God made us? It is very clear for one thing, that we must put ourselves under God's specific guidance. We get this lesson from Christ's perfect life. He did only and always His Father's will. Moment by moment He took His work from His Father's hand. He laid no plans of His own. If we then would find our mission, and do the work prepared for us, we must do God's will, not our own. All our personal ambitions must be laid at His feet, all our plans submitted to Him, either to be accepted and wrought into His plan or set aside for His better way. If we have truly given ourselves to God, we have nothing to say about the disposal of our lives, they are in His hands to do what He pleases with them. He may interrupt our favorite pursuits, or break into our plans with some other work, or even lay us aside for a time; we must always be ready to forego our schemes and plans, and take instead whatever He allows. Our time belongs to our Master, and He knows what He wants us to do any day. This is the hardest part—to give up our own way of doing good and accept God's way. When we are thus ready for direction, it will surely be sent. The bible is the great chart in which our journey is marked out; study it carefully and prayerfully. Then there is the voice of conscience which must be obeyed, as God's voice would be obeyed if heard by our outward ears. Opportunities also must be watched. God opens doors and closes doors. He brings us face to face with duties. People sometimes chafe and fret because, in their circumstances, they cannot do any great things; as if nothing could be really a divine mission unless it is something conspicuous. A mother, occupied with the care of her little children, laments that she has no time for any mission. Does she not know that caring well for them may be the grandest thing that could be found for her in all the range of possible duties? Certainly, for her hands, for the time at least, there is nothing else in all the world so great. That which the Master gives any one to do is always the grandest work she can find. Another thing to be remembered is that God does not map out a mission plainly at the beginning. When Saul accepted his new Master and asked what he should do, he got for an answer only that moment's duty. He was to "go into the city," there he would learn what must be done next. That is the way the Lord generally shows men what their mission is—just one step at a time, just one day's or one hour's work now, and then another and another as they go on.

"Talk not of talents. What hast thou to do?  
Thy duty be thy portion; free or slave,  
Talk not of talents. Is thy duty done?  
Thou hast sufficient, were they ten or one.  
Lord! what my talents are I cannot tell,  
Till Thou shall give me grace to use them well.  
That grace impart, the bliss will then be mine,  
But all the power and all the glory Thine."  
—From *Silent Times*.

Little Things.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and little farms are the best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs are the dearest loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews. Agar's is a model prayer; but then it is a little one, and the burden of the petition is for but little. The Sermon on the Mount is little, but the last dedication discourse was an hour. Life is made up of littles; death is what remains of them all. Day is made up of little beams, and night is glorious with little stars.

Two Men.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun,  
And both were poor;  
Both sat with children when the day was done,  
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud  
And shining moon;  
The other, with his head in sadness bowed,  
Made night of noon.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird  
On mount or plain;  
No music in the soul of one was stirred  
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow-man,  
And hoped the best;  
The other marvelled at his Master's plan  
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,  
Was satisfied;  
The other, discontented, lived in woe,  
And hopeless died.

—Boston Transcript.

The Touch of Christ.

It is only when you have passed through the furnace of temptation, wrestling with evil, sore beset, and victorious through the grace of Christ, that you are ready to be a helper to others in their temptation. It is only when you have known sorrow in some form yourself, and when you have been comforted by Divine grace, and helped to endure, that you are fitted to be a comforter to others in their sorrow. You must learn before you can teach—and the learning costs.

At no small price can we become true helpers of others in the world. Lessons which cost nothing are worth but little. Virtue went out of Jesus to heal others. Virtue must go out of us to become life and benediction to other souls.—[Dr. J. R. Miller.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Children.

A BACHELOR'S SONG. AIR: "THE BOWERBY."

I went home one night with a friend of mine  
Who'd asked me to go to his house to dine.  
He promised to give me a glass of wine,  
And show me his boys and his girls, so fine,  
And oh what beautiful youngsters they were!  
And of the sort that I most prefer.  
At least so I thought just before the dinner,  
That evening uptown with my friend.  
The children, the children, the things they did and the things they said;  
The children, the children, I wished I had some of my own.

But after the dinner—oh woe and despair!  
They sneaked up behind me and upset my chair;  
They pulled off my collar and ruffled my hair;  
They tossed my new beaver hat high in the air;  
They trod on my toes and they ruined my shirt;  
And when I objected they all became curt,  
And gave me responses exceedingly pert.  
That evening uptown with my friend,  
The children, the children, the tricks they played and the things they said;  
The children, the children, I'll never go there any more.

Aunt Polly's Principles.

"I do wonder," said Miss Polly Whittlesea, suspending her knitting and sending an indignant gaze across the street, where a young lady, dressed in the cloudiest of white muslins and the bluest of blue ribbons, was being helped into a carriage by a young gentleman "I do wonder what the sense of a woman's getting married, making a slave of herself, when she might be comfortable, and being dictated to by somebody in pantaloons! There's that Jenks' girl," indicating the young lady before mentioned. "She had everything she wanted at home, and her pa was worried if she scratched her little finger. She could dress as she liked, go where she liked, and do what she liked. And here she must up and marry that ridiculous snip of a clerk, who earns a thousand dollars a year. Of all the fool-shness! A thousand dollars! I wonder where she'll get her ribbons and her cologne! It's a melancholy example of blindness and perversity, and I hope you girls will profit by it."

But for Miss Polly's last remark the reader might have supposed she was alone in her shady parlor that afternoon. It would have been a mistake. Her niece Jane—a tall, demure-looking young lady of twenty-five—sat at the table near by, dotting an embroidery pattern. Her niece Mollie, a curly-headed damsel of seventeen years, sat in the open window, swinging the sprays of blossom lilac abstractedly, and watching the couple who had excited Miss Whittlesea's indignation with envious eyes.

It was a little, old-fashioned parlor, with a high, gilded-looking young lady of twenty-five—sat at the table near by, dotting an embroidery pattern. Her niece Mollie, a curly-headed damsel of seventeen years, sat in the open window, swinging the sprays of blossom lilac abstractedly, and watching the couple who had excited Miss Whittlesea's indignation with envious eyes.

Miss Polly, a woman of forty-five, looked quite as old-fashioned as the room, as she sat knitting vigorously in her starched cap and black-silk apron.

"I hope," continued Miss Polly, after waiting a reasonable time and receiving no response to her former remark, "I shall never see either of my nieces making a fool of herself."

"No, certainly, aunt," said Jane.  
"Oh, no!" echoed Mollie, from the window.  
"As I have always said I want to save you from the universal stumbling block of the sex. I want you to keep what health and happiness you have, and not slave yourself to death for other people."

"Yes," was the subdued response of the two listeners.  
"I see you understand me. Why, Mollie there comes Mr. Wilkins home to supper, and there's no fire made! Run, child—oh, stop a minute—I forgot to say that I am going out to tea to-morrow night, Mr. Wilkins and I, to Mrs. Green's. She's been talking about having a tea-party for two years, and now it's coming off. It's a regular party. We're going at three and stay till nine."

Mollie whirled about suddenly in the doorway, and there was a peculiar expression in Jane's gray eyes as she raised them to her aunt's face.

"Shall you stay so late?" she asked.  
"I mean to, if I'm well. I don't go merely to get my supper; I go for the sake of social intercourse. What are you waiting for, Mollie?"

"Nothing," responded that damsel, dancing on with sudden light-heartedness. "Supper in fifteen minutes, auntie. I hate explanations, so I will only say that Miss Polly was a maiden lady with a moderate fortune, living in the village of Belton. Jane and Mollie were orphan nieces whom she had educated, and whom she loved as if they were her own daughters. Like most maiden ladies, Miss Polly disapproved of matrimony, and she had striven, with apparent success, to impress her own opinions on the minds of her two charges."

The Mr. Wilkins obscurely mentioned above was an elderly gentleman whom Miss Whittlesea was boarding for the summer, driven thereto by a scarcity of pocket-money. He was a tall, spare man, a widower, with stiff, gray hair, and a curiously-puckered face, which wore a perpetual feeble smile. He always had most amazingly stiff shirt collars, and the squeakiest boots in the world, and his whole conversation was a prolonged meander among words—a hopeless search for terms that should sufficiently praise Miss Polly. Perhaps this was the reason that the latter endured him with such wonderful patience, and reproved Jane and Mollie very severely for laughing at his personal peculiarities.

If any one had been looking for Miss Jane Saunders immediately after breakfast the next morning, he would have found her in her chamber hastily scribbling a letter. Of course, we cannot make her correspondence public, so we will merely watch while she puts the letter in her pocket, dons a gray shawl and bonnet, and starts for the village, walking gravely and innocently, as if that pocket was empty. After doing one or two small errands, she goes into the post-office. Now we are on the look-out. The letter is directed to Mr. Lyman Ellis. The post-mistress smiles a little as she sees the name, and Jane turns away with flushed cheeks.

"She must have thought it a business letter," Jane soliloquizes perturbedly; "but, to be sure, she must have wondered why I didn't call at his office. I don't care what she thinks. Surely it is not wrong. Aunt will never know it, and I have so few chances to see him."

Nevertheless, Jane's conscience troubled her a little, and she walked more slowly than usual as she came near home.

Mollie was out at the gate, looking as pretty as the morning, ostensibly occupied in breaking dead branches off the rose bushes, with a reckless disregard for thorns.

"Why, where are your scissors and gloves?" inquired Jane.  
"I don't want them," said Mollie, hastily. "I can work just as well this way. Isn't there a prayer meeting to-night?"

"Yes," replied her sister, feeling her cheeks grow hot again.  
"You're going, I suppose?" questioned Mollie, becoming very busy with the rose bushes.  
"I think so, if you're not afraid to stay here alone."  
"No, indeed!" was the quick answer, delivered with unnecessary earnestness. "Don't think of staying on my account."

"Very well."  
The instant Jane was out of sight, Mollie, after looking suspiciously at the front of the house, that looked back at her meekly with closed blinds and vacant doorway, and after peering down into the recesses of the garden on her right, called in suppressed tones to a tiny Irish child on the opposite side of the street, "Mick!"

"Yes, ma!"  
"Going past Mr. Bent's store?"  
"Yes, ma."

"Give this note to Mr. Hall—remember to Mr. Hall. If you'll be back in ten minutes, and won't tell anybody, I'll give you the biggest piece of cake! Will you?"

"Yes, ma!"  
And the small urchin was off in an instant.  
Mollie listened to the patter of his bare feet with a very satisfied smile, then went on trimming the rose bushes demurely.

Mick, having returned in precisely seven minutes, was duly rewarded with an immense bar of cake, duly cautioned never, never to tell, and dismissed well content. Then Mollie opened the note; for, of course, like all communications written by females, her note had required an answer.

It ran thus:  
"DEAREST MOLLIE:  
I will be with you to-night at precisely half past seven. I'm inclined to bless both the dragon and my stars."  
"Tom."

At three o'clock that afternoon Miss Polly came into the parlor, where her nieces were sitting demurely, cutting bits of bright silk for patchwork. She wore a lace cap, tied with yellow ribbons, and a green silk dress. Let the reader be not shocked, for Miss Polly was fond of bright colors, and went to tea-parties but seldom.

"Be good children," she said, patronizingly, regarding herself in the glass with great complacency. "Don't sit up for me. I shall take a key, and we can let ourselves in. Does my dress look well, Jane?"  
"Very well, aunt."

"What flowers shall I get for a bouquet? London pride is pretty, and sweet williams—don't you think so?"  
"I think smaller flowers would be better. I'll go and cut you some," said Jane, dutifully.  
"No, sit still. I hear Mr. Wilkins on the stairs. I'll pick some myself as I go out."

You might have heard Mr. Wilkins at the other end of the town, such amazingly stiff boots had he seen fit to assume on this occasion. It was quite a wonderful thing to watch him as he stood in the little path, awkwardly holding the bouquet of pinks and coreopsis that Miss Polly had given him, remarking every other minute that "the-hum—the flowers were hum—excessively pretty," and finally offering his arm laboriously.

The two girls regarded this scene from the window, and turned away, without comment, only there was a good deal of wonder in Jane's eyes, and a good deal of fun in Mollie's. They sewed industriously the rest of the afternoon, scarcely one speaking to each other, until the clock struck five, and Jane went out to prepare tea.

"What a beautiful sunset!" said Mollie, as she rose from the table. "How long does the meeting last, Jane?"  
"Until half-past eight; but I may not be home then, for I'm going to carry old Mrs. Dobbs some medicine. Don't sit up for me. You can leave the back door open, or I'll take the other key of the front one. I shall be back before auntie," she added, guiltily, seeing Mollie's surprised face.  
"You'd better take the key. I think I'll go to bed early. Don't come into my room and disturb me, Jane. I never sleep well if I am waked."

As Mollie put the last dish comfortably away in the closet she heard the clock strike seven, and saw Jane passing out of the gate, basket in hand. She felt guilty. How good Jane was, and what a difference between them! Jane was going to do good, and attend a prayer meeting, and she was going to disobey her aunt, stay at home and see Tom. But, somehow Mollie thought the prospect was pleasant.



At half-past seven she was stationed down by the gate. She had little time for anticipation, for somebody sprang through the gate, or over it, and greeted Mollie with the freedom of an old acquaintance.

"My respects to the dragon," said the new-comer, bowing to the house with great deference. "My respects to Wilkins and your unfortunate sister. How have I become blessed with the opportunity of seeing you?"

"Auntie and Mr. Wilkins are at a tea party, and Jane's gone to a prayer meeting. Hurry, Tom! Come down in the garden, or somebody'll be sure to see you. I've locked up the house, you can stay till just half-past eight."

"One hour! Momentarily expecting that the dragon will fall upon me! I don't care if she does!"

"Stop calling her a dragon, Tom, and don't talk so, if you have any pity for me."

"Quite tragic! Excuse me for saying so, Mollie, but how ridiculous all this is! Here we have been engaged a year, and you frown if I bow to you in the street; you scarcely let me show my head near this house, and you won't hear of my speaking to your aunt. If I walk past here I discover Miss Polly glaring out of the parlor window, or Wilkins squinting out of the front door. If I look at you twice in church I'm the object of Miss Polly's furious attention. Now, I say it's ridiculous! I'm not a Gorgon—I'm a respectable young man—at least, I always thought so. Can't you go and tell your aunt you want to get married, if you don't think I'm competent to arrange matters?"

"You know I would if I dared, Tom; but aunt is dreadful. I do try sometimes, but I can't, really, I can't."

"What's to prevent? Will she put an end to your existence, or shut you up on bread and water?"

"She'd disown me, Tom. She'd cut me off without a shilling, and never hear my name spoken again."

"Is that all? I'll own you, and give you twenty shillings for every one she won't give you, besides bestowing my name upon you. Come, that's an offer!"

"I will not give the conversation in detail. Suffice it to say that it was nearly nine o'clock when Mr. Hall, having exhausted all his arguments without effect, finally became indignant, and determined to depart."

He was making one final appeal to Mollie, who, still unconvinced, and still lacking in courage, sat sobbing on the bench before him, when they both heard the gate close softly, and saw dimly two figures turning towards the garden.

"Mercy on us!" exclaimed Mollie, in terrified accents. "Tom, the pear-trees!"

Before Tom quite knew what he was about, he had followed Mollie, or had been dragged by her, under the shadow of the trees, and was stationed behind a flourishing clump of lilacs.

"This is a proceeding—" he began, then suddenly checked himself to listen.

The voices were very near to them now, and a moment after another miserable couple seated themselves on the same bench which the concealed pair had left so unceremoniously.

"Poor little Mollie!" said Jane, mournfully, glancing back at the dark house. "She has gone to bed long ago, I daresay! I wish I was as happy as Mollie! Oh, what would she think of me if she knew?"

"Think?" replied the voice of Mr. Lyman Ellis. "I own it wouldn't be very agreeable to be discovered lurking about the house in this fashion, but if you will allow me to go to your aunt to-morrow morning, and tell her I wish to marry you, she could think or say nothing unpleasant. You are sacrificing your happiness and mine to a miserable caprice. Your aunt happens to have a prejudice against marriage, and so you promise yourself to remain single till she dies."

"Oh, don't speak so! Love Aunt Polly everything, and her death will be the greatest misfortune in the world to me."

"All the benefits in the world give her no right to dictate in a matter like this."

"I know."

"Well, then, consider me a little—you consider her so much—let me come here to-morrow and speak to her plainly."

"Oh, I dare not! Oh, Lyman, what shall I do? There she comes now!"

In fact, two more figures were discernible coming through the gate, unmistakably the figures of Miss Polly and Mr. Wilkins. They seemed in no hurry to go in, but stood leaning on the fence in the moonlight and talking. Presently—oh, disastrous movement—they were seen sauntering slowly towards the garden.

"What shall I do?" gasped Jane, again, in the very extremity of terror.

"Come under the shade," said Mr. Ellis. "She won't perceive us."

In a moment they were crouching so near to the retreat of their fellow-sufferers that the recumbent Mr. Hall could have touched Mr. Ellis's coat-tails.

"This moon is delightful!" was the first remark of Miss Polly that reached their ears.

"It is!" responded Mr. Wilkins. "Hum—it is. Enchanting. I love to walk by moonlight."

"It makes me quite—hum—sad—lonesome."

"Ah!" said Miss Polly, sympathizingly.

"I—hum—feel as if I hadn't a friend in the—hum—the world."

"That's strange!"—Miss Polly stopped to gather a rose—"when you have so many."

"You are—hum—mistaken. Hum—I haven't one."

"I'm sure I'm your friend, Mr. Wilkins!" said Miss Polly, speaking lower and putting the rose before her face.

Mr. Wilkins immediately became bewildered in a desert of "hums."

"He—hum—hum—he wished she would—hum—ah—he wished he could—hum—believe it."

"I should think you might," rejoined Miss Polly, "when I say it. I suppose the thought of your past happiness is rather trying," she continued.

"Hum—no. I—hum—could be—hum—happier than I—hum—ever was."

"Indeed!"

"I—hum—assure you. If if—you—hum—thought so."

"Don't!" exclaimed Miss Polly. "Remember your—think of Mrs. Wilkins dead and gone."

Mr. Wilkins was so abashed by this outburst that he said absolutely nothing for five minutes. Miss Polly got out of patience.

"You weren't congenial," she said. "I see. Ah, that is trying!"

Mr. Wilkins was betrayed again, and declared he—hum—never knew what—hum—congenially was till lately. Would she—hum—let him say so?"

"Don't—speak to me!" exclaimed Miss Polly, sinking down on the much-enduring bench. "I am a disgrace to myself! Oh, if those girls should hear this, what would they say?"

Those girls! There was such a merry shout of laughter behind her! It pealed forth upon the startled ears of Miss Polly and Mr. Wilkins, frightening them nearly into fits. When they recovered a little there were Tom and Mollie on one side, Jane and Mr. Ellis on the other, the last two looking very surprised.

In an instant Mollie's arms were round her aunt's neck, and she was crying.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES:—

Too many complaints are made by parents about the distaste of their children to follow the life on the old farm. They crowd into cities, some succeed, many fail and return sadder and wiser; but the fault lies at home in too many cases. It is work, work, and never an hour allowed the young animal to frolic. All this is unnatural, and, if restricted, they will go where they will get what is only just and right; and recreations are as attainable in our country homes as in cities, and a part of the lawn before our house can be levelled and sodded, at a small outlay of time, to play such games as cricket, football, lacrosse or baseball, lawn tennis or croquet—such games as all boys delight in, and some strong seats can be placed where those interested in them can sit and watch; for it is poor comfort to sprawl upon the damp grass, either for old or young. On this ground can be played matches for championships, and we then see who our children's friends are, and can counsel and advise in the choice of them. The village green is not the best place for a playing ground; the close proximity to the tavern, and the loafers that always haunt it, are only some of the many objections to it. Give your boys an outfit for any game they wish, or better still, let them earn it. Offer small prizes for matches won or championships held, and you will feel well repaid in freedom from anxiety regarding their whereabouts and their companionship. Many a day in Autumn, when work is slack, those boys will take up their bats and have a merry practice, instead of sneaking away to something vicious. Lawn tennis nets can be netted by our girls, or even boys, as we are gathered in for the evening, and croquet setts, bats, wickets, hoops and all, can be made by the boys and girls in our own workshop. Encourage their efforts to excel in such manly and exciting games by every effort in your power. Serve light refreshments when they ask their friends up for a practice. And how a cup of nice tea, milk or coffee touches the right spot when tired and warm from the exercise: it will cost little and pay a large dividend. Give your children more play of an elevating sort. They will love home and you more when you change from the hard task-master to the sympathetic friend.

MINNIE MAY.

Domestic Martyrs.

BY A. M. C.

I have always contended that self-sacrifice may be carried too far, that there are countless wives and mothers who find the fruit thereof very bitter. Here are two cases, told by a writer in one of the best American Magazines. She went into a country home recently and found the woman suffering excruciating pain from sciatica. Hardly a step could be taken without groaning, yet the poor creature was limping bravely from table to stove and back again, frying doughnuts. The visitor suggested that there were more healthful things that did not require one quarter as much time and trouble. The answer was, "My husband would hunt another boarding place if I didn't make a batch of doughnuts twice a week, dead or alive."

Pears before swine! Did not that woman know that she was ruining her health and shortening her life by such work that she was guilty of suicide as truly as though she had taken a dose of slow poison!

Another woman says, "When I leave some of the killing things undone my conscience torments me. For instance, I didn't make any mince-meat this year; I really wasn't able, and besides, I knew we were better without it. But when I hear my husband say, with a sigh, 'It seems awful strange not to have mince pies,' and when my little boy remarks with enthusiasm, 'you ought to have had a bite of Mrs. Smith's mince pie, mamma—'twasn't any better than yours used to be but you bet, it tasted good,' then I cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called happy. After simplifying my work to the utmost I am still overburdened, but the tears spring to my eyes every time I hear mince pies mentioned."

Both these women established an unwise precedent when they began housekeeping. Then they were young and strong, and it was a pleasure to minister in every possible way to their husband's comfort. After a while the newness wears off this work, and while the favorite dishes are just as eagerly looked for, the man of the house forgets to praise them and to compliment the skill and industry of his devoted cook. By and by he demands as a right what was first given as a favor, a courtesy.

A clever writer has well said, "a woman makes a grievous mistake when she begins her life-work by making an epicure of her husband. Men do not, cannot realize how much work it takes to concoct the dishes they are so fond of and with which their palates were tickled by their loving and enthusiastic partners. It is an awful thing to commence life with the assumption that man is an animal whose appetite must be appeased by browned (not burnt) offerings. A woman of ordinary tact, who has not worn herself completely out by this stuffing process, can, by degrees bring about a better condition of things. She can substitute a simple and healthful dish for an elaborate and indigestible one. The woman who spends all her force in ministering to the material wants of her household is doing a great wrong to herself and to her family."

There are other forms of domestic martyrdom. We have all seen the woman who is doing the work of two or three that the husband may be spared the expense of a servant's wages. This type is not confined to the poor and uneducated class. The wife of a clever, ambitious, professional man said to me recently, "I try to economize in every

possible way—do all my own cooking, all the sewing for myself and the children, and all but the heaviest washing. I try to keep everything in good order, but it keeps me on the jump. I never know an idle moment—never get time to read, except when I'm nursing; and my husband says he is almost ashamed to ask me to play for his friends, I've neglected my music so, but I cannot get time to practice at all." By and by, when this man reaches the position he is striving for, and finds the companion of his youth a mere broken-down, prematurely aged housemaid, he will realize that there is such a thing as false economy.

Longfellow, in his description of the ideal home, or rather the ideal couple, says:—

"They want no guests to come between Their tender glances like a screen, To tell them tales of land or sea, Or whatsoever may betide The great forgotten world outside. They want no guests. They needs must be Each other's own best company."

This sentiment is all right during the honeymoon—it certainly shou'd not survive the first quarter. The parents who entertain little or not at all are doing an immense injury to themselves and their children. This is especially true of country people whose occupation does not as a rule bring them into daily contact with outsiders. Country life always brings with it more or less seclusion, and this is felt most by the women. They have less companionship than men. They don't "change work" with their neighbors, nor sit around the stove in the corner grocery on wet days and winter nights, nor do they have the pleasure of listening frequently to some philanthropic individual who is "running for parlment" discussing the great questions of the day. The nearest approach to such companionship is when Mrs. Farmer takes her knitting and goes over to spend the afternoon and have tea with the neighbor on the next farm. Beyond what she sees in the weekly paper she knows little or nothing of what is going on in the "great forgotten world outside." If she has a young family, her information is dealt out in stray sentences by John, who sits, paper in hand, while she mends the little clothes that are never quite whole. Occasionally she hears John "talk politics" with the hired man or with some neighbor who has dropped in, but what is gained by listening day after day to the same idea? Ignorance, dense, pitiable ignorance, is the price we pay for shutting ourselves in from our fellow-creatures. Seclusion means death to the best powers of the mind.

"We do not care for mere acquaintances" said that very exclusive hero, John Halifax, and his listener agreed with him. Nevertheless there are few people who would not increase our knowledge or strengthen our virtue. The larger the circle of acquaintances, the better. In deciding whether or not we shall entertain largely, we settle whether we shall absorb the wit, wisdom and virtue of others or be content with our own little share.

Seclusion is particularly dangerous for those in delicate health. It fosters a gloomy, despondent disposition, that always magnifies ailments. Bring in some bright, sensible, cheerful person, and observe the effect. Does not Solomon say that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine?"

We have a noticed what influence the presence of company has on the home life. Politeness, with some people, is a plant that never blossoms but in the sunshine of a stranger's presence. It is well that we catch its fragrance even then. Then let us look for our wise old friends, and make new ones among the best people we know, and invite them to our homes. For though privacy may be a forcing place for the softer emotions, for an all-around development of body, mind and soul, "it is not good for man to be alone."

Receipts.

STEAMED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Mix up a dough with one quart of flour, one pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little salt. Slice the apples and put them in a pot. Put enough water in to cook the apples. Roll the dough out so as to cover the apples closely; make an opening in the centre of the dough, so as to let the steam escape. When done the dough will be raised up several inches thick. Eat with sauce.

PEACH SWEET PICKLE.

(From Francatellis.)

Pare peaches that are nearly ripe, weigh them, and put in a porcelain kettle with half their quantity of sugar, a pint of vinegar to each pound, cloves, allspice and cinnamon, and cook them until the syrup looks a little thick. To a peck of peaches twelve cloves, a tablespoonful of allspice and one of cinnamon will be sufficient.

EGG PRESERVER.

Put one-half pint of salt, one pint of unslacked lime and three gallons of soft water into a six-gallon vessel; mix well and let settle. Put the eggs in slowly so as not to crack any. If any rise, take them out as they are spoiled or stale. Fresh eggs will always sink. If you put in fresh eggs you will certainly take out good ones. This receipt has been used for over twenty years and never failed but once, when the quantities of lime and salt were reversed. The above is sufficient for twenty-five dozen of eggs.

TO KEEP PLUMS.

Select perfect plums, which are not too ripe, and fill a large crock, putting them in carefully so as not to break the skins. Then cover them with water, which must be poured on boiling hot, and turn over them a plate which will fit into the crock easily, allowing none of the plums to rise above it. The water should be level with the top. Keep the crock in the cellar and cover it with a board. A scum will rise on the plums during the winter, which helps to keep them. When wanted for use scald them, pour off the water, add more, and stew until tender. Sweeten to taste.

Tortoise shell, as it comes to the market in the West Indies, is coarse, dirty and lustreless, and only the most skillful and patient manipulation makes it the rich and beautiful material it eventually becomes.



**Played Out!**

No wonder, for that puppy has had a busy time of it, and Grandma's ball is all unravelled. He has pulled and bitten (trying his teeth), and tangled his paws, and pulled again, till at last the yarn has got around his paw—pulled tight, and he has just given it up this warm day to have a snooze. How quickly it will end if Will or Jack should whistle. We will not disturb him. He is too kind and true a dog not to like him; his very look shows his character, as it generally does, but this carries no doubt with it.

**Girls Who Are Never Alone.**

BY MARY R. BALDWIN.

There are women who seem to be very unhappy unless they have people about them. If they are deprived of social advantages in the home, they go beyond it to satisfy their needs in this direction. An hour by themselves is regarded as a punishment. They are not usually the helpful, inspiring ones in the world, and are not on the whole satisfactory as companions, and when we reflect that such people are developed from restless young girls who are always running away from home to find their pleasure, is it not worth while to whisper a few words of warning to those young creatures who by and by will find their habits so fixed that it will be hard to change them?

Someone has said that the greatest ideas of the world, those that are back of all the grand deeds, and behind the best results in art, in literature, and in invention, are conceived and matured in solitude. So if the girls of to-day have a desire to accomplish a high purpose in their lives, they must cultivate the habit of occasionally being alone. It will be a hard thing to some who at the beginning of their days were constantly amused, if not by the nurse or by other children, yet through a variety of play-things; and as soon as they were able to walk were taken to visit their little friends, or entertained them at their own homes. They have heard the words so long "She must be amused," that they have become little tyrants in respect to requiring attention constantly.

Some of us imagine that we can discover at sight of a girl upon the street whether she has ever been left to herself or not; and when she speaks it seems to be more apparent this fact of self-reliance, or lack of it, for it is in this respect that she is affected by her social habits. "I must run over and ask Emma what she thinks about the affair," the girl says, who has something given her to decide upon. She will not allow her own mind a chance to reason out the problem, and so misses that discipline that comes from such an exercise.

It is a weak practice, this of calling in other girls on all occasions of difficulty, and of depending entirely upon their advice. The most attractive thing about nature is the fact of that variety. Those who have looked close at her tell us that no two objects are exactly alike, though to the careless observer they may seem so. It is so, too, throughout the domain of mind and heart, and this also makes human nature an interesting study that never becomes tire some.

The Creator seems to have taken care to preserve the different types of mind and matter, and has proved to the thoughtful that through diversity of qualities and gifts the highest results can be obtained for the world's progress. So is it not well to try to preserve one's individuality if one would accomplish something worth while in life? There is nothing more attractive than naturalness in girls, provided they are not obtrusive, and it is very sad when the young creatures begin to copy a little from one and from another and grow out of themselves. Girls, try to be alone for your thinking, for much of your reading, and especially for your praying.—*Christian at Work.*

**Some Good Toilet Suggestions.**

Milk of almonds is a good remedy for sunburn, and may be obtained of a druggist.

Thorough and frequent bathing is the best means of keeping the complexion pure and clean.

Bathe the lips occasionally with a little alum water, followed by a little camphor ice or glycerine

When the hands are stained, use salt and lemon juice; this will take off stains and render the hands soft and white.

To prevent that shine to the skin with which so many are annoyed, especially in warm weather, use a little camphor in the water when bathing the face.

A good camphor ice is made of one ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of camphor, one ounce of almond oil, one half cake of white wax; melt all together and turn into moulds.

To strengthen the hair, dissolve an ounce of borax and one ounce of camphor in two quarts of water. Wash the hair with this twice a week, clipping the ends occasionally.

Another good remedy for sunburn is a wash made of 12 ounces of elder flower water, six drams each of soda and pulverized borax. This is said to make the skin very soft and clear.

Common horse-radish grated into a cup of sour milk, then strained, is said to be an excellent lotion for removing freckles. An ounce of lemon juice in a pint of rose water will also answer the same purpose. Both are harmless and good.

**JNCLC TOM'S DEPARTMENT.**

**Puzzles.**

**1—CHARADE.**

Tell me 'ye "Reeve" of "Thedom,"  
As ye hover near the brink,  
And cast your jokes at posers fair,  
And sling ye printer's ink:  
Who authorized thee thus to call  
Me by such titles, pray?  
I'm not a king or monarch, for  
I as a subject play.

'Tis true I'm taking "western air,"  
But as to "tantrums," sir,  
I think you're getting off the track,  
And therein you do err.

I'm out upon a little jaunt,  
My health demands it, see?  
Like you I'm just "a farmer's boy,"  
Therein we both agree.

In our canoe "Miss Scott" may have  
A place, and welcome too;  
Give her an oar, COMPLETE her name,  
Amid the working crew.

Another name you might COMPLETE,  
Is that of brother "Banks";  
And still there's room for many more  
Within the mystic ranks.

I see you're satisfied to be  
Among our puzzling band;  
What some would call a LAST, indeed,  
I think you hold the wand.

Thy brother's FIRST the mystic art,  
May your advice freely get;  
But pray don't call me Monarch, for  
I've not earned that title yet.

FAIR BROTHER.

**2—CHARADE.**

Dear Cousins: I cannot sit down for a chat this time,  
I have only a minute to stay;  
And I'm in such a hurry I'm afraid that I  
Will COMPLETE all my manners to-day.

But first I must see dear uncle Tom,  
I have called to LAST the picture you know,  
I hope it is finished, FIRST I really can't wait,  
Ah! there it is, well I must go.

CHARLIE EDWARDS.



PLAYED OUT.

**3—CHARADE.**

I have lately found encouragement  
In a puzzle composed by Henry Reeve.  
He wishes me every success,  
And I know he will not deceive.

I PRIME him for his kind words,  
And the encouragement which he's shown,  
For we all know he is a puzzling crank,  
And by him puzzlement has grown.

The front ranks will be filled up  
With heads that are LAST of rhymes,  
And although I will do my best,  
I don't wish to add to my crimes.

It is late in the year to start in the race,  
And some of the cousins may wonder:  
But I am very TOTAL to get the chance,  
Though perhaps I make a blunder.

THOS. W. BANKS.

**4—DECAPITATION.**

King Fair Brother, thou of puzzles the best,  
As all of us will gladly attest;  
Since thou hast gone to the city out west  
In the land that has blizzards for its guest:

Hast thou forgotten thy friends in the east,  
Who did hear from you once in a while at least  
In letters FIRST and cheerful, if very brief,  
They would bring smiles and drive away grief.

To SECOND this matter, I now you entreat,  
And so once more give us a treat:  
Tell us all about your present retreat,  
And how much Limburger you do eat.

H. REEVE.

**5—ANAGRAM.**

A little frog sang on a log,  
"Go round,"  
A little boy heard with great joy  
The sound,  
And there as he lay idly on  
The ground,  
Made up his mind the frog to find  
And pound;  
But was so blind he could not find  
The frog, "Go round,"  
So in dismay he threw away  
The stick he found.

I. IRVINE DEWITT.

**6—RIDDLE.**

In none of the seasons do I ever appear,  
And yet I am found in three months of each year,  
I'm judicious and joyful, but ere I have done,  
I must say I'm not wise, and I never have fun;  
I'm in every just jury, but for all I can say  
People still are so mean as to call me a "jay."

ADA ARMAND.

**7—ENIGMA.**

In Marden I am common,  
In Maine I do appear;  
In Pakenham I love to shine,  
Although 'tis far from here;  
I come in every minute too,  
But not once in a year;  
I'm in all kinds of big timber,  
Yet not in any tree,  
Though living in a honeycomb,  
I never saw a bee.

GEO. W. BLYTH.

**Answers to July 15th Puzzles.**

- 1—Kitten, mitten, bitten, bit-ten.
- 2—To prop-a-gate.
- 3—Familiarly breeds contempt.
- 4—Friendship.
- 5—Without.
- 6—Know—now.

L  
D I M  
D A L E S  
L I L Y D A Y  
M E D I C  
S A C

**Names of Those Who Have Sent Correct Answers to July 15th Puzzles.**

Geo. W. Blyth, Thos. W. Banks, Henry Reeve, I. Irvine Devitt, Morley Smithson, Josie Sheehan, Joshua Umbach, A. Borrowman, Addison Snider, Oliver Snider, Minnie Moore, George Rogers, Jessie Sutherland.

**Browning and His Mother.**

A very tender love always existed between our late poet Browning and his mother. She is said to have been the "true type of a Scottish gentlewoman," and a true Christian. When he was a child, Browning's mother told him Bible stories, as she held him on her knee; and she excited his lifelong admiration by the tender care which she bestowed upon poor hurt animals that came under her notice. In his manhood he was heard to speak admiringly of the skillfulness with which she once washed and dressed the sores of a wounded cat, and nursed it back to health again. Doubtless her influence had much to do with the poet's great love and tenderness for birds and animals. "He prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small."

In his early manhood it was his rule, as long as he continued under the parental roof, never to go to bed without giving her a good-night kiss. If out so late that he was obliged to admit himself with a latch-key, he still went to her in her room.

**Weeds.**

Have you seen the city-folk riding by,  
With hungry glances at field and sky,  
And exclamations of quick delight  
At sight of the meadows with daisies white?  
They do not know  
That a field of daisies should never grow;  
And I envy them so!

Have you ever at eve of a midsummer day,  
When the air was sweet with scent of hay,  
Felt a sweeter perfume upon you steal;  
And strangely that perfume makes you feel  
So sad, you know,  
A field of thistles should never grow?  
I am sorry 'tis so.

Have you heard of the distant desert land,  
Where the cactus blooms in the arid sand  
So thick it blocks the traveler's way,  
And no green on the lonely plain but they  
Can live and grow?  
So the cactus is only a weed, you know,  
Though we prize it so!

Have you ever noticed a field of wheat  
As it waves in the summer breeze and heat,  
With here and there in the yellow rows  
A pretty pink blossom as red as a rose?  
It will please you so;  
But the weed ought not in the wheat to grow  
Still they never can weed it out you know,  
And I'm glad it's so.

But wheat would not be allowed to head  
If it set its roots in an onion bed  
You'll find it so;  
If a stock of wheat in the garden grow  
It's a weed, you know.

From the daisied hay  
And the thistle grain  
The moral we draw  
Is simple and plain,  
And cogent and brilliant,  
And lucid and clear—  
A weed is a flower  
Dropped out of its sphere.

—The Country Gentleman.

A Chicago attorney, noted for his sharp practice, sent his client one day to watch the case. Word came to him that his case was next on the docket, and he hurried over to find the opposing counsel already beginning. In vain he looked for his client. He was nowhere to be seen. In vain he asked for delay; but the court told him that the carelessness of a client would not allow such a thing. At last he glanced into the jury-box and saw his client there. The stupid man had thought he heard his name called, and had marched in with the rest. The opposing counsel was so anxious to hurry the case along that he neglected to examine the jury. Seeing the thing was in his own hands, the Chicago attorney turned to the court. "I withdraw all objection," he said; "I have my client where I want him."



THRESHERS. PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

When your drive belt plays out you will want to know where to get another AT ONCE. Then look into your hat and read this advertisement, for we carry all threshers' supplies on hand and can ship them instanter.

BEST QUALITY EXTRA STAR RUBBER BELTING. 100 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. \$25 100 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 27 110 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 28 110 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 30 120 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 30 120 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 32 150 feet Extra Star 6 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 40 110 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 25 110 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 27 120 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply cut belt. 28 120 feet Extra Star 5 in. x 4 ply endless belt. 30 110 feet 6 in. x 4 ply Forsythe seamless belt. 43 Samples mailed on application. Terms: Cash with the order; freight prepaid to any Ontario station. In ordering toward the end of the season, give us the choice of two or three belts to ship, as the ones you want may all be sold out. We carry a heavy stock to start the season with. If in a great hurry telegraph us and we will send you a belt by express C. O. D., but when shipped by express each buyer pays express charges. Threshers' Sixteen-inch Calf Hand Mitts, 60c. per pair. Send us \$1.00 and we will mail you post-paid one dozen of Silver Spoons, so that when the threshers call upon you, you will have enough to go around the table.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Hamilton, 336-y-om Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OTHER FARM STOCK.

The undersigned has received instructions from the executors of the will of the late Robert Cockburn, of Cambellford, to sell by auction the following stock, &c., at the Homestead Farm, Cambellford, on Tuesday, 5th September, 1893, commencing at 10 a. m. STOCK—14 Head of Scotch-bred Shorthorn Cattle, including one bull and thirteen females of various ages, tracing to Cecilia (imported), bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland. There will also be offered for sale horses, grade cattle, and other farm stock and implements. Terms, \$10 and under, cash. For sales of over that amount, two months' credit will be given on approved security. For further particulars, apply to

A. L. COLVILLE, Solicitor, Cambellford, 340-a-o Dated 11th August, 1893.

STOCK GOSSIP.

Under date of August 2nd, John Bell, Amber, Ont., writes:—I thank you for your kindness in reminding me that your advertisement should be changed. It is not necessary to change it, as I cannot supply the demand as it is. I must confess that the Advocate is the cause of this, as ninety per cent. of my correspondents say they saw my advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have a nice lot of young pigs for sale—can supply pairs not related; also a number of fine Shropshire lambs.

Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., writes: My importations, through Mr. James Main, have arrived in good shape from England. Among them, 1st prize ram lambs at Royal Bath and West of England Shows, also 2nd prize yearling ram at Bath and West of England, and 1st prize ewe lambs at Oxfordshire show. There were no ewe lambs shown at the Royal this year. Mr. Main claims he has bought me, by all odds, the best lambs in England. I have also a number of extra yearling ewes. I have recently sold and shipped to Geo. McKerrow, of Wis., thirty-six head; W. S. Hayes, Wis., twenty head; Mr. Campbell, Ohio, and B. W. Harvey, Indiana, each a show lot of my own fitting. I have orders for a number later on in the season. I intend to exhibit at all the leading shows in Canada, and also fifteen head at World's Fair.

Sunnyside, the name of the stock farm of Mr. James Hunter, of Alma, is familiar to most of our stockmen and many of our readers. Through this gentleman having to clear up the large estate of his brother Robert, Mr. Hunter finds himself under the necessity of selling Sunnyside, for so many years the basis of the large stock breeder's establishment successfully carried on there. The farm itself is one of the best with which we are personally acquainted, and has all the desirable qualifications for a No. 1 stock, dairy or grain farm. The soil is naturally of the best quality, lying well, and has been very much improved by the draining when necessary; and having always carried a heavy stock, it is necessarily in the best state of fertility. The buildings are ample up to any reasonable amount, as there is room for 100 head of cattle, 150 head of sheep, large horse stables, and new and desirable quarters for both swine and poultry. The farm contains 300 acres, which may be divided, if such be required, as there are two sets of outbuildings. The residence is a fine brick, with plenty of room for a large family; there is also a farm house for men. Persons on the lookout for a first-class farm, with all the modern improvements, should lose no time in inspecting Sunnyside.

STICK TO THE FARM, YOUNG MAN, AND ATTEND A PRACTICAL BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL during the Fall and Winter months. Every FARMER'S SON should have just such a BUSINESS TRAINING as the



FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE OF LONDON, aims to impart. Open up a correspondence with the Principal upon this subject. CATALOGUE is free. College RE-OPENS September 4th. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

TO HORSEMEN

GRAND'S - REPOSITORY

ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.



Great Annual Fall Sale

100-HIGH CLASS HORSES-100

Comprising Saddle, Single Drivers, Matched Carriage Pairs, Trained Hunters, Cobs and Ponies, also Heavy Draught and General Purpose Horses, will take place on

SEPTEMBER 19, 20 & 21, 1893.

Entry books are now open, and consignments respectfully solicited. For terms and other particulars, apply

S. D. PAGE, W. H. SHADWELL, V.S., Auctioneers, Proprietors.

N. B.—Mr. Shadwell has now a stable especially fitted up for boarders, which will be taken at the usual rates and well cared for, besides having advantage of veterinary inspection at all times.

SHROPSHIRE BY AUCTION!

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1893,

at my upper farm, Eastwood, directly after luncheon, one hundred choice registered Shropshire Ewes and Rams.

TERMS.—Six months' credit on approved notes, or six per cent. per annum discount for cash.

N. B.—Eastwood is next station east of Woodstock. Grand Trunk trains reach it from east and west in the morning, returning in the afternoon. C. P. R. trains to Woodstock.

Catalogues, etc., on application to

T. C. PATTESON, 340-b-om Postmaster, Toronto.

AUCTION: SALE

FARMING WOOD LANDS

-- VILLAGE LOTS, --

CATTLE, HORSES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, LUMBERING PLANT.

The undersigned are instructed by

MOSSOM BOYD & CO.

(dissolved by the death of a partner). To offer for sale by auction, at the office of the firm in the village of Bobcaygeon, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1893

a number of good farming and wood lots in the Townships of Verulam, Harvey, Somerville, Snowdon and Glamorgan, including the farm in Verulam worked by the firm, and Big Island in Pigeon Lake, containing 1200 acres, and well known as the Big Island Stock Farm. Also village and park lots in Bobcaygeon, including a number of beautiful SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES. Also all their herd of pedigree Polled-Angus cattle, and all the remainder of their horses not sold at Toronto. Also farm implements, and second-hand lumbering tools, such as axes, saws, chains, waggons, sleighs, etc., etc.

For particulars, apply to MOSSOM BOYD, Bobcaygeon, or to

WICKHAM & THOMPSON, 337-d-om Canada Life Building, Toronto.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Thirty-five choice Breeding Sows from the best English breeders. Young stock of all ages. Stock supplied for exhibition purposes, registered and guaranteed to be a described. For sale inspection solicited. J. E. BRETHOUR, Barford, Brant Co., Ont. 327-y-om



D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

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



IS AT THE HEAD OF OUR STUD. 330-2-y-om

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM,

Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 329-y-om

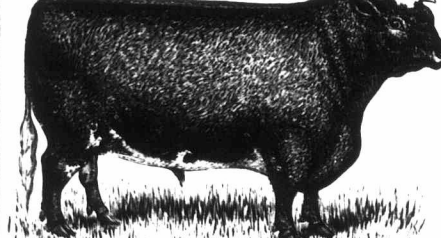


Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires. Our herd is headed by Daisy Chief—13674—, he by the famous Indian Chief—11108—, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares and fillies, the get of Bismarck, Dalsman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 336-2-y-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, SHROPSHIRE, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & BRONZE TURKEYS.

Write me for prices on the above. I have a grand lot of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 340-2-y

GREENHOUSE -- SHORTHORNS



SHROPSHIRE and SUFFOLK SHEEP.

New importation arrived, consisting of ewes and rams, all ages, for sale. W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, Ont., Corwin, C. P. R., 7 miles from Guelph. 329-2-j-om

Deep Milking Shorthorns

MR. GRAINGER, Lonsdale, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. Fair Maid of Hullet 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen. Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 338-2-y-om

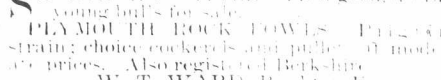
SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Scotch-Bred Heifers, Imported Shropshire Rams, Imported Ewes, Home-bred Rams, Home-bred Ewes.

FOR SALE!

In any number. All of very best quality, and at the lowest prices. We want

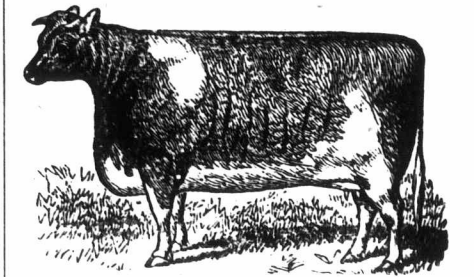
500 recorded rams for ranches. Correspondence solicited. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., Clarendon Station, C. P. R., 22 miles east of Toronto. 396-2-y



SHORTHORN CATTLE. A few good, useful young bulls for sale.

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS. Fine, clean straining choice cockerels and pullets of modern type prices. Also registered Black-hens. W. T. WARD, Brantford Farm, Brantford, P.O., P.Q. 321-y-om

New Importation! ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.



Reports his recently imported Cruickshank-bred safely at home,—seven young bulls and six females, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. I have also exceedingly good young bulls and heifers of my own breeding for sale. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Clarendon Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 332-2-y-om

Bow Park Herd

OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

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

ADDRESS— JOHN HOPE, Manager, 303-2-y Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 335-1f-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Netherland, Aggie and Artis blood, along with others all of the best strains of producing blood. Write for particulars. Young Bulls and Heifers of the above tribes on hand. A grandson of Netherland Prince now for sale.

G. W. CLEMONS, 334-2-y-om St. George, Ont.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records; young bulls of superior quality. 332-2-y-om Send for catalogue.

SUNNYSIDE Holstein-Friesians

Choice Animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address: McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, 340-y-om Stanstead, Quebec.

Holstein-Friesians.

Owing to an important change in business, our herd will be reduced one-half. Stock the choicest. Breeding the highest, and prices the lowest. All young stock bred from Silver Medal and First Prize-winning stock. Send for our new catalogue. New Dundee P.O., Ontario. A. C. HALLMAN & CO. 236-2-y-OM

GUERNSEYS!

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. The bulls stamp these characteristics strongly on grades. Imported Bull Beaufit, son of Vice-Pres. Morton's famous butter cow. Beaufitrice 14th, heads the herd. A few choice bulls and heifers for sale. Address: SYDNEY FISHER, 402-A om Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE



Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.

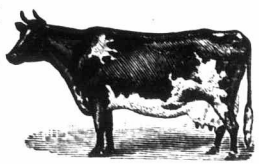
I have at present one of the largest and best herds in Ontario, which has been very successful in the prize ring. They are deep milkers and of a large size. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale always on hand.



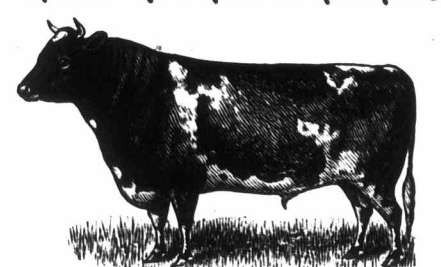
JAS. McCORMICK SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 323-2-y-om

NOW IN QUARANTINE

Royal-bred Ayrshires of the deepest milking and prize record strains traceable back and up to date from Scotland's noted breeders. After eight months of the most searching inquiries, and judged by Scotland's noted Ayrshire judges, this valuable consignment was secured regardless of expense. The strains they are of are readily purchased by the most true breeders of Ayrshires in Scotland. Seldom, if ever, are they parted with to go abroad. A fuller milking and other records will be furnished by catalogue to those wishing to improve their stock. Limited number of calves for sale after January, 1894. Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, Lyn, Ont., eight miles from Brockville, Ont., line G. T. R. R. G. S. EACV, Importer and Breeder Ayrshires. 340



DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS, Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 332-2-y-om

THE MAPLE CLIFF STOCK FARM.

Breeders of AYKSHIRE CATTLE. A grand litter of young BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale. R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont. One mile from Ottawa. 324-2-y-om

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE



Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address: THOMAS GUY, Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont 326-2-y

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS!

W.M. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont., offers for sale Jerseys of all ages from his famous herd. The world-renowned St. Lambert blood a specialty. Also registered Clydesdale Horses. 321-2-y-om

JERSEYHURST FARM, MARKHAM, ONT.

ROBT. REESOR, importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the St. Helier bull Otolie 17219 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. Write for prices to 320-2-y-om

Ingleside :- Herefords.

Herd headed by the Medal Bull of Canada, Young Tushingham 2nd (32388). All stock registered and from prize-winners, combining the desirable blood of HORACE, ANXIETY, THE GROVE 3rd, BRADWARDINE. Choice young stock of the above strains for sale at reasonable prices.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Prince of Wales and Darnley strains. Saddle horses and stylish drivers for sale. Station, two miles G.T.R. H. D. SMITH, Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 321-2-y-om

HEREFORDS, STANDARD-BREDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Headquarters for the best Tushingham blood. Tushingham (19479) for \$5000. Also standard-bred colts and mares and pedigreed Yorkshires. J. W. N. VERNON, Waterville, P. Q. 323-2-y-om

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, also Improved Large Yorkshire Swine, are my specialties. C. W. Neville, 322-2-y-om NEWBURG, ONT.

LARGEST SHEEP EXPORTER.

1272 PEDIGREE SHEEP, including many Winners of all breeds, landed at Quebec without loss, July 26th, '92, by E. GOODWIN PREECE

Live Stock Exporter, Shrewsbury, Eng.,

Who has thorough knowledge of all the best British flocks, herds and studs; great experience in shipping, and the privilege of obtaining choicest specimens of any breed for Show and Breeding. American Buyers supplied with SELECTED STOCK AT THE LOWEST RATES. Those visiting England conducted to inspect the leading stocks to compare merits and prices before buying; also assisted in selecting and shipping. FREE OF CHARGE (5 per cent. comm. paid by seller). Flock Book Certificate and all documents supplied. Highest references from leading American Importers supplied 1888, '90, '91, '92. All buyers should communicate. Information free. 340-2-f-om

Shropshires, Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Yorkshires

The Ruyton-11-Towns flock always winning at R. A. S. E. and other shows. Last win: The Champion Cup at the Royal Liverpool, Manchester and North Lancashire Show for the best ram, all ages and all breeds. Shorthorns: Winning at R. A. S. E., etc., etc. Herd established over 50 years. Yorkshire Pigs of good pedigrees. Easy distance from Liverpool. Meet trains at Baschurch, G. W. R., by appointment. Address: Richard Brown, Ruyton-11-Towns, Shropshire, Eng. 322-2-y-om

Telegrams: RICHARD BROWN, Ruyton-11-Towns, Shropshire, Eng. 322-2-y-om

I have just arrived from England with 100 shearing ewes of the same stamp that my former importations were noted for—size and quality combined. This flock holds a certificate from the Sec'y of the English Flock Book Assn. to the effect of their high standard. No reserve. First come, first served.



W. S. HAWKSHAW,

Glanworth Post Office, Ont., 7 miles south of London. 326-y-om

80 SHROPSHIRE EWES & LAMBS

For Sale!

BY J. K. CRAWFORD, Stamford Tp., Welland County. 338-c-om Address: THOROLD P. O., ONT.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE

My stock was selected by myself, and consists of Shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs from the leading flocks of England, and of the highest quality and breeding. Stock of all ages for sale. C. W. GURNEY, Paris, Ontario. 327-y-om



SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN.

Shearing rams and ewes by imp. Thomas ram, and lambs by imp. Bradburn ram. Both these rams were first prize winners in England and Toronto. Also bulls and heifers of choice breeding and quality. W. G. PETTIT, 337-y-om Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., G.T.R.

1881—SHROPSHIRE—1881

My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks. A choice lot of shearlings and lambs sired by a Bradburn ram. Write for prices to JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont. 338-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

A fine selection of Shearing Rams and Ewes by Royal Uffington, also Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported ewes and sired by Royal Marquis. To head to select from. Address: J. & J. SMITH, Paris, Ont. 331-y-om



THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM.

SHROPSHIRE, AYRSHIRE & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices. Visitors welcome. Write to Whiteside Bros., Innerskip, Ont. 333-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

A grand lot of imp. ewes and their produce of this and last season. Also choice Chester White Pigs from prize-winning stock. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont. 338-2-y-om

Farnham Farm Oxford-Downs

Importations for 1893 arrived Aug. 1, and are a grand lot. Won at Detroit International, 1892. Mutton prize for the ten best sheep, over all breeds. Royal winning rams used in flock. Imported and Canadian-bred Rams and Ewes for sale reasonable. HENRY ARKELL, Guelph, G. T. R. Telegraph Office, Guelph. 334-2-y-om Arkell, C. P. R.

DORSET HORN AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

Jersey and Holstein Cattle,

SHETLAND PONIES,

CHESTER PIGS.

ALL THOROUGHBREDS. JOSEPH STRATFORD, G. T. R., Brantford, Ont. 325-2-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, Itchiness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy. The following letter from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock: "MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS. BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890. DEAR SIR, I cannot afford to be without your "Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders. JOHN DRYDEN. Seventeen Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest Druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 330-2-y-om

THE MARKHAM HERD, LOCUST HILL, ONT.

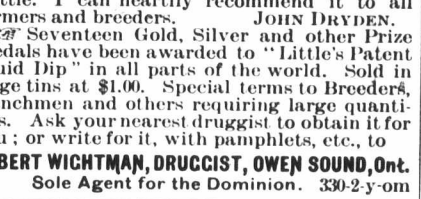
(Farm one mile from Locust Hill St., C.P.R.) Registered Improved Large Yorkshire, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs. Stock selected from the best herds in Canada. Am booking orders for Spring Pigs.—LEVI PIKE, Locust Hill, Ont. 328-y-om

J. M. HURLEY & SON

offer for sale pedigreed Improved Large Yorkshire Pigs of both sexes. Herd founded in 1867. Our aim is to make our pigs advertise us. 321-2-y-om Kingston Road, Belleville, Ont.

BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS

JERSEYS.



Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Show Rams and Ewes, Ram Lambs and Ewe Lambs. Come and see, or address J. C. SNELL, 322-y-om EDMONTON, ONT.

ISRAEL CRESSMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

Importer and breeder of Large English Berkshires. Young Hogs always on hand; got by imported stock. 328-y-om

S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs. Young stock of different ages constantly on hand. Pairs supplied not skin. Stock won at leading shows in 1892: 1st first, 11 second, 7 third, including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Station and Telegraph Office—CLAREMONT, C. P. R. 327-y-om



H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont., Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle.—A grand



lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock. Stock shipped to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Bulls generally on hand. 332-y-om

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD

Of Registered Poland-Chinas—A choice lot of young pigs for sale. Elected 448—the great ribbon winner at the head of herd, assisted by R.H.'s Chief, who weighs 1,000 pounds. Correspondence or inspection of herd solicited. J. J. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont. 332-y-om

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS

We have spared no expense in selecting the choicest individuals from the best American and Canadian herds.

TWO IMPORTED BOARS IN USE.

W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin P. O. Telephone connection. 330-y-om

TAMWORTH SWINE, SHROPSHIRE, CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORN.

Can furnish a number of choice young pigs in unrelated pairs, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Pigs crated suitable for long journeys. A few nice Shropshires for sale, bred from stock imported by such importers as John Miller & Sons, Brougham; R. Cautledge, Tyrone, etc. A few of the best Clydesdales on the continent—The Granite City and Eastfield Chief at head of Stud; also Shorthorns of choice breeding. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Milliken St. (Midland Division), G.T.R. JOHN BELL, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont. 325-y-om

Farmers, Harvesters, Threshers!

USE SOMETHING GOOD.

PEERLESS OIL

WILL DO ALL YOUR WORK.

FOR SALE ONLY BY FIRST-CLASS DEALERS, Hardware, Druggists, General Stores, &c.

Notice that packages bear THE PEERLESS BRAND, and take no other.

IT'S THE OIL FOR YOUR USE.

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FARM AT GREAT SACRIFICE!

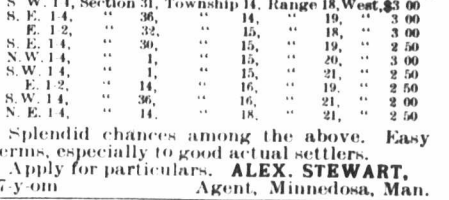
\$1.50 PER ACRE. S. W. 1, Sec. 12, Tp. 16, Range 28 W. Mostly clear, rolling prairie, rich soil.

FARMS FOR SALE IN MINNESOTA DISTRICT

Table with columns: CHEAPEST IN COUNTY, PER ACRE, S. W. 14, Section 31, Township 14, Range 18, West, \$3.00

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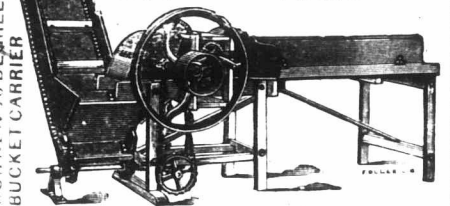
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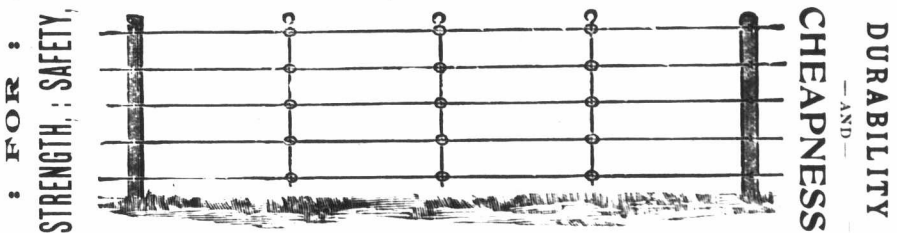
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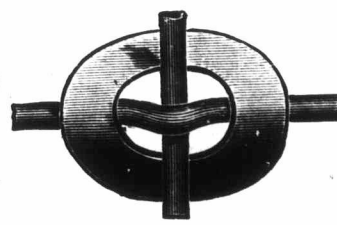
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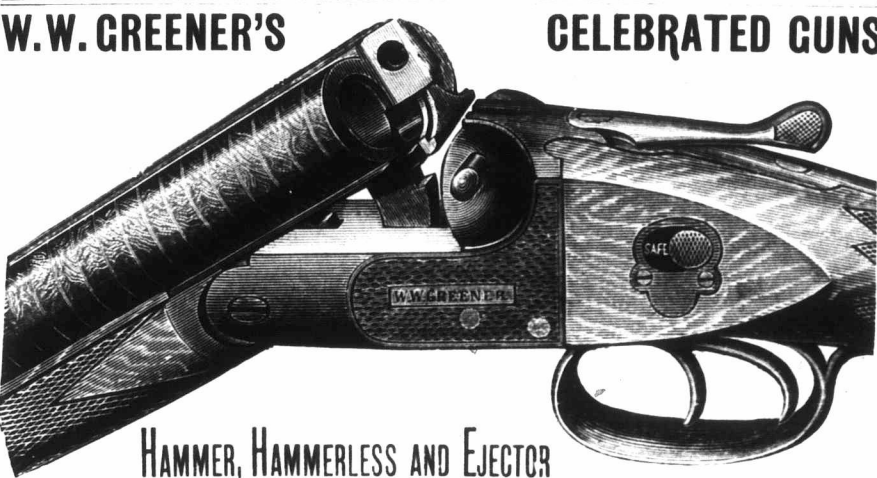
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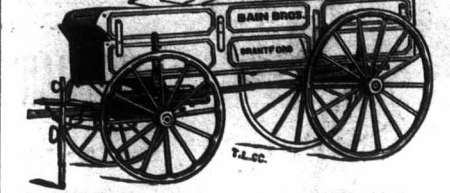
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