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House of Parliament Jan 95

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

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

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No. 409



KNIGHT OF THE VALE, A POPULAR ENGLISH COACH HORSE.  
THE PROPERTY OF KNITTEL BROS., BOISSEVAIN, MANITOBA.

EDITORIAL.

I'd rather lay out here among the trees,  
With the singin' birds an' the bum'l bees,  
A-knowin' that I can do as I please,  
Than to live what folks call a life of ease,  
Up thar in the city.  
Fer I really don't 'xactly understan'  
Where the comfort is fer any man  
In walkin' hot bricks an' usin' a fan,  
An' enjoyin' himself as he says he can,  
Up thar in the city.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Permanent Live Stock Exclusion Bill on June 23rd passed the British House of Commons by a vote of 232 to 75.

One rainy-day job that usually has to be done just before harvest will not demand attention this year in many parts of Canada, and that is cleaning out of the mows the old chaff and straw left over from last year's supply. Most barns were entirely bare of straw long before the time for turning to grass arrived.

The old binder that worked ever so well at the close of last harvest should not be started again this season without an overhauling. There are likely some loose canvas-slats and blunted or twisted guards that need attention. Some of the old knife-sections, too, are ground away back and notched, and should be displaced by new ones. Tighten up the nuts that have worn loose.

As we all know, it is not the quantity of food a man eats that does him good, but the amount he digests. The same may be said of labor. It is not the man who does the most hard work, but the man whose work is most wisely directed, that succeeds. Intelligence must direct the efforts of those who succeed. In other words, intelligent purpose must be embodied in our labor. The man who simply grows what another farmer does, and in the same way, without taking into consideration his tastes, capabilities, the soil or the market, deserves to, as he invariably will, meet with discouragement and disappointment.

Knight of the Vale.

The subject of the front page illustration in this issue ranks as one of the very best Carriage stallions that ever left England. He is Knight of the Vale (1799), the property of Knittel Bros., Boissevain, Manitoba. He is registered in Volume V. of the Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, also in the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book (999), Volume III. He was bred by Wm. Codling, Eskdaleside, Sleights, Yorkshire, England, and was foaled in 1889. He changed hands once in England, and was imported to Manitoba by Messrs. J. D. McGregor & Co., Brandon, who afterwards sold him to his present owners.

Knight of the Vale has always stood well among his fellows, as in his native land he built himself a great show ring reputation by winning, in 1892, second at the great Yorkshire Show, and third at the Royal, at Warwick, in the best company in England. Since coming to America he has enjoyed a continuation of victories, as the following list shows:—

He won, in 1893, first prize and silver medal at Boissevain spring stallion show; first prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, for stallion four years old and over; sweepstake silver medal for all ages; also special by FARMER'S ADVOCATE (\$25 marble clock) for best stallion, including Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, and Carriage horses. In 1894, first prize and diploma at Boissevain spring stallion show; first prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, for best stallion four years old and over; also \$50 gold medal special given by W. B. Scarth for best stallion, including Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Standard-breds, and Carriage horses; and diploma at Turtle Mountain agricultural show at Killarney, Man. In 1895, first prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, for best stallion four years old and over.

He is a beautiful bay with black points, stands 16 hands 2 inches high, and weighs about 1,600 pounds. With all his size, he is possessed of extraordinary quality throughout, while his action is elegant, forceful, and airy. His breeding is extremely fashionable, being sired by County King 110, and out of a mare by Wonderful 533, while he has in his pedigree the names of many of the best Cleveland Bays, such as Statesman, Cleveland Lad, and Skyrocket, and of Thoroughbreds, the names of Necromancer, Bass Rock, and Darley Arabian.

Were he dead, or other than a stock getter, all the above would mean very little, so far as his worth would be concerned; but when he has proved himself to be, and is now, a sure getter of extraordinary colts, his pedigree, quality, and winnings mean something of very great import. To say that all his colts resemble their sire very much is not too strong a statement. They are almost invariably

bay in color from whatever colored mares. Many of them have appeared in keenly-contested show rings and walked off with the best awards. The Carriage colt from him that took first as a yearling at the last Winnipeg Industrial now weighs 1,200 pounds, at about two years old. Another eleven months old colt, weighed a few weeks ago, tipped the beam at 810 pounds. Such horses as these will not have to be given away nor sold at an unprofitable price.

A Banker on the Condition of Canadian Agriculture.

We have noticed no more significant sign of the times lately than the fact that more than one-half of the address of General Manager B. E. Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the recent annual meeting, related to the agricultural interests of the country. He devoted a few observations also to the lumber trade, referred to the prosperous condition of England, and dealt with the disastrous silver agitation and other matters affecting trade in the United States. The following sentence, however, indicates the burden of his address:—

"In a year in which, throughout almost the whole distributing branches of trade (in Canada), the merchants in dry goods, groceries, hardware, and other branches have oftener sustained losses than made profits, it is well to keep steadily before us the fact that our prosperity rests upon agriculture, and that unless that is right other things in the trade are not likely to be right."

It means much when business men of the standing of Mr. Walker come to discern that the superstructure of Canadian prosperity rests upon the condition of the farming community, and the realization of it has assuredly come home to these great monetary institutions with unmistakable force during the past year or so. Mr. Walker alludes to the increasing volume of agricultural productions, which so largely find their market in Great Britain and Europe, and to the steady and serious decline in prices. Looking toward the future, he says there may be temporary advances in prices, owing to temporary decreases in supply, but apart from this the fight will go on, and we must meet the new conditions be they what they may. He thinks farmers may yet be called upon to exercise a closer economy than they have ever known, and through improved methods to lessen the cost of producing grain, feeding cattle, making cheese, fruit growing, etc., as they have not supposed possible. Now, from an acquaintance with the farmers of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, extending over a period of thirty years, we think their industry and intelligence will compare favorably with those of any other class, and Mr. Walker could very readily conclude that they would successfully meet the competition of the rest of the world in some departments without a doubt. We have no hesitation in saying, however, that the intimation to farmers in regard to economy might with greater force be applied in other quarters. Allusion is made to what the Government is "doing for the farmer." That well-meant and helpful measures have been taken we are pleased to note. At the same time one does not need to be a very close student of public affairs to observe that there is (barring, perhaps, the agricultural department) a much readier disposition to spend than to husband public moneys or to carry on public affairs generally according to economical, common-sense business principles, which have been lamentably absent from some of the departments of government. One of the most direct and effective ways of helping the farmer would be to lighten his burden of taxation, for it is little relief to the farmer to have a small amount put into one pocket for his produce if more is needlessly taken out of the other for carrying on public business. He cannot help seeing that the more substantial benefit is going to the contractor and the officeholder. We quite concur with Mr. Walker when he points out that some of the spending on behalf of agriculture will probably bring quicker and more lasting benefits to the country than many of the bonuses to manufacturers and aids to trade granted by the Government.

The Horse Trade with Britain.

Several references have been made in this journal to the important Hackney purchasing commission executed this spring for a wealthy American by Mr. Alex. Gabraith, of Janesville, Wis., whose long and active association with horse interests is well known. While in Great Britain he took special pains to observe the outlook for Canadian and U. S. bred horses, the result of which we lay before our readers in another column. Last year the shipments of Canadian horses to Great Britain ran up to over 13,000, so that it is most important to study the kinds that will pay us best to produce.

The Sugar Beet Industry.

Fresh inquiry as to the possibilities of sugar beet cultivation in Canada has been stimulated by the data published recently in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE upon the subject. One reader writes:—

"About what quantity of beets are usually raised per acre? Could you give me any idea as to the cost of production and what the factories pay the farmer for them per ton?"

At the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, last year four varieties of sugar beets were tested in one-quarter acre plots, yielding at the rate of: Vilmorin's Improved, 9 tons 1,810 lbs.; French White, 10 tons 1,170 lbs.; German White, 9 tons 1,406 lbs.; Klein Wanzlebener, 12 tons 810 lbs.; or an average of 10 tons 1,279 lbs.

At the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, where sugar beets are grown to a limited extent for feeding purposes, among the nine sorts tested for four years past White Silesian heads the list with a yield of 17.97 tons per acre, the lowest being Improved Imperial, 10.58 tons. The first named were, however, slightly surpassed in yield by three other varieties. It was also successfully grown in tests throughout the Province.

We notice that in Nebraska, where considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of the sugar beet, Prof. Nicholson, an eminent specialist on that subject, reports that 15 tons, with a sugar content of 13½ per cent., was a fair average during one year for the whole State. A comparative test at the State Experimental Station, of four of the best known varieties, extending over several years, places them in the following order:—

Variety.	Yield per acre in tons.	Per cent. sugar in beets.	Per cent. purity of juice.
Klein Wanzlebener.	14.2	13.6	79.9
Vilmorin	14.5	13.2	79.3
Lemaire	13.8	12.6	79.9
Desprey	13.2	11.9	78.8

Prof. Nicholson writes us that the farmers now receive \$5 per ton for all beets that reach the grade of twelve per cent. sugar, with a purity of eighty per cent. The cost of production varies from \$30 to \$40 per acre, not including manure, though we notice in one case where the latter was counted (\$12), together with rent of land (\$5), the cost ran up as high as \$56 per acre. A report of fifty-three farms puts the average expenses at \$37.25 per acre. The following statement is given of the cost per acre and cash return to Utah farmers:—

Fall plowing, twelve inches deep	\$ 3 00
Pulverizing in spring	1 00
Rolling	30
Planting	40
Seed—twelve pounds, at 18c.	2 16
Hoeing and thinning, first time	8 50
Hoeing, second time	3 00
Furrowing out for irrigating, twice, at 75c.	1 50
Irrigating, twice, at 50c.	1 00
Cultivating after irrigating, twice, at 75c.	1 50
Plowing beets out	1 50
Pulling beets after plow	3 00
Topping twelve tons, at 45c.	5 40
Hauling twelve tons, at 60c.	7 20
Total expenses	\$39 46
Yield—twelve tons per acre, at \$5	60 00
Net profit per acre	\$20 54

Beet refuse, or "pulp," is also highly esteemed by those who have used it in cattle feeding. As a food for dairy cows it is particularly recommended, being very rich in nitrogenous matter.

In our last issue the progress of beet sugar culture and the method of cultivation were described. Two years ago Prof. Nicholson ventured the prediction that in many cases in the West beet culture would supplant corn and wheat planting, though to secure the more profitable returns intensive farming would be necessary. Events seem to bear out the forecast. It is announced that the great American sugar king, Claus Spreckles, has already bought thousands of acres of California wheat and barley lands, which are being sown with beets. New York capitalists are backing him with \$10,000,000 capital for the erection of factories, and he is reported to be off on an inspection tour to Germany, and also to France, where the sugar beet industry has flourished since its inauguration by the first Napoleon.

Events at the O. A. C.

The week ending Saturday, the 20th of June, was an exceptionally busy one at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. On Tuesday there was a farmers' excursion numbering 1,100 from East and Center Simcoe; on Wednesday, 600 from East Middlesex; on Thursday, 1,150 from Welland and 350 from Durham County; and on Friday, over 1,500 from West Simcoe. Excursions, from one to three per day, were announced for every day to the end of June, excepting election day (the 23rd) and the last day of the month, which is set apart for the closing exercises of the College, in which the Hon. John Dryden, President Loudon, University of Toronto; and Principal Caven, Knox College, were announced to take part.

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

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**Crayon Portraits.**

On page 277, of this issue, we make an announcement of special interest to our readers desirous of obtaining beautiful crayon portraits of themselves or friends. The terms are altogether unprecedented. Read carefully the details of our offer, and take prompt advantage of it.

**The Next Ontario Fat Stock Show.**

In our Gossip Department will be found a report of an important meeting of breeders held at Guelph on June 25th, when arrangements were made for the next Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

**The Dominion Minister of Agriculture.**

The advent of a new Government at Ottawa will afford the Cabinet architect another opportunity to place at the head of the Department of Agriculture a competent man who is in practical touch with the Dominion's greatest industry. The important responsibilities of the Portfolio of Agriculture are every year increasing. We have now an elaborate Experimental Farm system on hand, consisting of the large Central and four branch institutions for various sections of Canada, where grain growing, fruit culture, dairying, entomology, poultry-keeping, agricultural chemistry, etc., and to a certain extent live stock husbandry, with other associated lines of work, are carried on. Incidentally, we would like to point out once more that it is high time that Live Stock Husbandry—the right arm of Canadian farming—had an adequate representative on the Experimental Farm staff, instead of being relegated to the background; sheep breeding, for example, strange to relate, being completely ignored, according to the last annual report—if we except six Dorset Horned sheep at Agassiz, B. C.!

It is, therefore, a department where practical knowledge is one of the essentials of its head, if he is to be any more than a "head" in name only. The rapidly developing export trade of Canada in animals and animal products, the absolute necessity of preserving the health of the one and the purity and excellence of the other, our relations in regard to live stock trade with Great Britain and the U. S., the interchange in pure-bred stock—these and other considerations suggest a few of the points with which the Minister of Agriculture must be cognizant. It is, indeed, a grave charge, and we trust will be judiciously filled. As is intimated in another column, the idea should not be to go in merely to "spend money doing something for the farmer." There is too much of the lavish paternal spirit abroad in the world, and we notice in some quarters a disposition to assume functions and to embark in work that might fairly be left to private enterprise. What is wanted on the part of such a minister is actual knowledge of the needs and conditions of Canadian farming, a good grasp of the agricultural situation and its tendency generally, backbone enough, as we stated on a previous occasion, to stand squarely for the interest of farming without raising any narrow class cry, progressive ideas without any waste of resources, for Canada has no tax money to fritter away, and common-sense in the general management of the Department of Agriculture,—these are what, in our judgment, will best serve the interests of the farmers and breeders of Canada.

**Hackney Horses in Ireland.**

A short time ago a deputation of Irish horse breeders waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to protest against the importation, at the expense of the Government, of Hackney stallions into the congested districts of Ireland. The ground taken by these gentlemen is that Ireland has been and is a producer of hunter and Thoroughbred horses having a reputation equalled by those of no other country in the world, and in order to maintain that good name it is necessary to protect so far as possible the original blood from contamination by outside strains of horses.

The more zealous ones see that just now there is great need of this preventive measure because Hackneys have been coming in and have already produced ready sellers at good figures from Thoroughbred mares. For the moment it would seem that this should cause no alarm in the way of objection, but during these pinched times there is a great tendency to grasp at what will bring a present dollar, whether the future offers anything hopeful or not. It is true there are a great many too fine, weedy Thoroughbred mares in Ireland which cannot produce salable hunters, but if crossed with a strong, high-going Hackney, would bring forth an offspring just now in brisk demand for the harness. These are the ones that the opponents to the introduction of the Hackney can see are doing the damage, while their opponents claim that the wise thing is to use the horse upon these mares that will turn them to good account.

The opposition is not due to an under-estimation of the Hackney breed, or a dislike, on abstract grounds, to any horse but the Thoroughbred, but it is not desired to encourage mares which shall be of a kind different to those which have for more than a century brought good money to the Irish farmer. Those on whose behalf the deputation spoke felt that the fillies got by Hackney sires would in

course of time find their way into hunter-breeding districts, which even Hackney breeders know well would militate against them for the saddle.

In England, where all breeds flourish side by side, it would unquestionably be a very high-handed proceeding to attempt to smother one breed in the interest of another; but in Ireland the case is felt to be different. No doubt there is distinct advantage in a given district confining itself largely to the production of one good type of horse, thereby working up a profitable reputation and securing ready sale. Ireland is a one-horse country in the sense of rearing one particular kind of horse, and that horse has paid well in its purity, and should the Government aid the introduction of a race calculated to change the trade to one which many horse-producing countries are engaged in, it is evident that a mistake would be made.

**STOCK.**

**Canadian Horses for the British Market.**

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The continued and rapid growth of the export trade in horses during the last few years leads us to enquire what kinds are likely to pay the Canadian or American farmer best if he means to cater for a share of that foreign trade in future. A recent visit to the other side enabled the writer to make some personal enquiries on the subject, the general replies being: "Send us all the good horses you choose, either for draft or carriage or road purposes, with plenty bone, size, and quality, and the more action they have the better price you can always get for them. Your poorly-shaped horses, whether trotting-bred or otherwise, with fiddle heads, ewe necks, spindle shanks, or curby hocks, we don't want at all." I asked the various uses to which imported horses were being put, and was told that a few, but only a few, of the very heaviest are fitted for dray or lorry work in the large cities; the bulk of the Canadian draft horses are either used in light lorries or vans, and many are sent into the country, being well suited for light farm work. A good many so-called carriage horses, but really misfits, also become "vanners" when they land. Others find their way into 'busses, tramway carts, cabs, and hansoms, while an occasional pair is picked up for gentlemen's carriage horses, and command really good prices. It will thus be seen that Canadian and American horses, being of infinite variety, are put to all manner of uses, and the horses which bring the best prices abroad are also the highest priced ones at home—the most difficult to produce, and therefore the scarcest. I refer to carriage horses and heavy drafters. Those two kinds—perfectly distinct from each other—are the only kinds that the average Canadian farmer can hope to realize a substantial profit from, and the misfits of both kinds will still sell at a fairly remunerative figure for ordinary purposes. As to carriage horses, there really seems no royal road to their production. They are occasionally bred in all manner of ways, and the most careful, intelligent and skillful breeders are often entirely at sea in their efforts to attain success in this line.

Many requisites are essential, but perhaps the chief ones in a 16-hand horse are style, quality, and action, while in the 15 to 15.2 horse it is like Demosthenes' three rules of oratory: "Action, action, action." Yes, strange as it may seem, lofty, straight, all-round action will count about 90 per cent. of the whole. Color used to cut a good deal of a figure, but not so much now, although chestnuts, bays, and browns are preferred generally, and if accompanied by attractive white stockings all the better. The main criticisms lodged at our horses are lack of strength and stamina. Of course the British wagons and vehicles of all kinds are much heavier than with us, and consequently more strength is required in the horse so that the load may be drawn easily, without the straining and tugging incidental to a light horse struggling with a heavy load.

I was also surprised to learn, on the authority of Prof. McCall, of the Glasgow Veterinary College—than whom none is in a better position to judge—that the Canadian horses used in Glasgow do not, as a rule, hold out or wear as well as the Scotch-bred horse of the same grade. Notwithstanding that the legs and feet of those Canadian horses when brought across are generally excellent, for some reason or other, unknown, they don't stand the tear and wear as they ought, but seem to "play out" altogether too soon. The only explanation I can offer for this, in addition to change of climate, is the fact that frequently young, green horses are taken across and put into heavy, constant work in the city right away. These horses cannot be acclimatized and are in no sense fitted for such work until they are at least a year in the country. The same rule applies to European horses brought to this country, and it is unfair to condemn American and Canadian horses as "soft," when they are not really getting a fair chance to show their metal. It is needless to state that any green, unseasoned horse will give way when placed in heavy work alongside one whose bones and muscles are already hard and tough as whalebone.

The increasing tendency of our farmers to market their stock *early*, especially in hard times, has thrown a great many four-year-old horses on the market, many of them being passed off as a year older than they are, and all users of horses know by experience that at this age they are in no condition for hard work, either on farm or in the city.

In a country where sport has such a hold upon the people as it has always had in England, with the facilities for fox-hunting unequalled, it is not surprising that the demand and the price obtainable for good hunting horses should encourage farmers to use Thoroughbred sires freely. In recent years, however, Canadian-bred hunters have entered the field, and in many cases are able to hold their own alongside the best English or Irish productions, and there seems no reason why the export trade in hunters should not greatly increase in the near future. The great essential to the successful breeding of weight-carrying hunters is the use of only the most superior Thoroughbred sires, whose strength, stamina, and absolute soundness are beyond dispute. Given a supply of half and three-quarters bred mares of substance, such as I think there are in many parts of Canada, and if mated with large, sound Thoroughbred sires, I cannot see why the produce should not equal the British-bred hunter in every respect, and he can certainly be raised cheaper. The breeder of hunters must, above all things, avoid "weediness" and unsoundness in every form, however, and no greater mistake can be made than to sacrifice soundness, strength or stamina for excessive speed, or any or all of the other excellencies combined. A hunting horse without wind or without the necessary strength to carry his rider day after day, if necessary, is scarcely worthy of the name; and if he belongs to the "weedy" order, is really of little use for any purpose whatever. On the other hand,

if he happens to be somewhat short of quality or scarcely equal to his jumps, he will still fit in as a cavalry remount, at £40 or thereabout; while if he turns out a successful hunter, four or five times this price may eventually be got for him. True, there are many misfits, but by keeping up the weight those misfits are quite serviceable at remunerative if not extravagant figures. Although Ireland has always been in the forefront in hunter breeding, it is generally admitted that the Irish horses are by no means equal to what they were 30 years ago, and one noticeable feature at all the principal English and Irish shows is the enormous proportion of light or middle weight hunters to heavy weight-carriers—12 to 13 stone hunters being in far greater numbers and of less value than 15-stone horses. For this reason, if for no other, it is highly essential that size and strength be kept prominently in view by the Canadian hunter breeder. That both the demand from England and the price for the first-class finished article will keep up for many years to come there is no reasonable doubt whatever.

To the Canadian or American farmer who wishes to raise horses suitable for the foreign market, the same advice is applicable as for the home market. Try to raise them just as good as you possibly can; use the best sires you can find, almost regardless of service fee; feed your colts generously, but give plenty of exercise; handle and break them carefully but thoroughly; if for draft purposes, do not overlook the necessity of having them heavy; and for any purpose, try to raise only such as are absolutely sound in wind and limb.

ALEX. GALBRAITH.

#### Tar-Branding of Sheep.

The journal of the British Board of Agriculture states that the Board have received communications from the Halifax and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce intimating that local representations have been made by wool spinners and manufacturers as to the inconveniences resulting from the branding of sheep with tar and similar substances. It is represented that a large quantity of wool used in the manufacture of carpets and the like does not undergo the process of sorting, and thus it frequently happens that in spite of endeavors to take out tar-marked wool the tar marks pass through the various stages into the finished goods, thereby causing considerable damage and loss. This would not be serious were it not for the fact that tar is not dissolved in the ordinary processes of wool-washing. This fact should lead wool growers to adopt some other means of marking their flocks, because they are, after all, the ones who pay for the cleaning, by receiving a lower price for their clip because of the objectionable brand.

#### Our Scottish Letter.

It occurs to me that rather a long interval has elapsed since I last wrote, and possibly some may be asking whether "Scotland Yet" has given up. Not so, however, and in the present writing we hope to make amends and perhaps thereby secure forgiveness. Much has happened during the past four weeks, and alike in North and South farmers are rejoicing in abundance of rain.

**Crop Prospects.**—The month of May was singularly dry and summerlike. The coast season, as we call it, opened early, and those who depend on city visitors and excursionists reaped an early harvest. The dry weather broke up about the beginning of June and for about ten days we had a considerable downpour of rain. This came in fine time for Scottish farming, but too late to adjust the balance for farmers in the South of England, whose hay crop in too many places is a failure. This is one of the penalties attaching to an early district. If your spring is dry, followed by a dry May, it is inevitable that the hay crop will be a failure. In Scotland growth is not so rapid, and hence a wet May or early June does much to insure an excellent crop of hay. If the Canadians do not send in too much hay this season, those who have a crop should be making fair prices, as the amount of old hay in the country is limited, if not, for all practical purposes, non-existent. Oats are in the ear in the early parts of Ayrshire during this week (June 13th) and there is reason to expect an early harvest and scarcity of straw. Potatoes are a splendid crop everywhere, but alas for prices! they are utterly demoralized. Last year one night's frost in May saved the capital of the growers in Fife and the East generally, by creating a panic amongst early growers, and sending up the price of old potatoes at one bound from 35s. to £5 per ton. No such kind Provi-

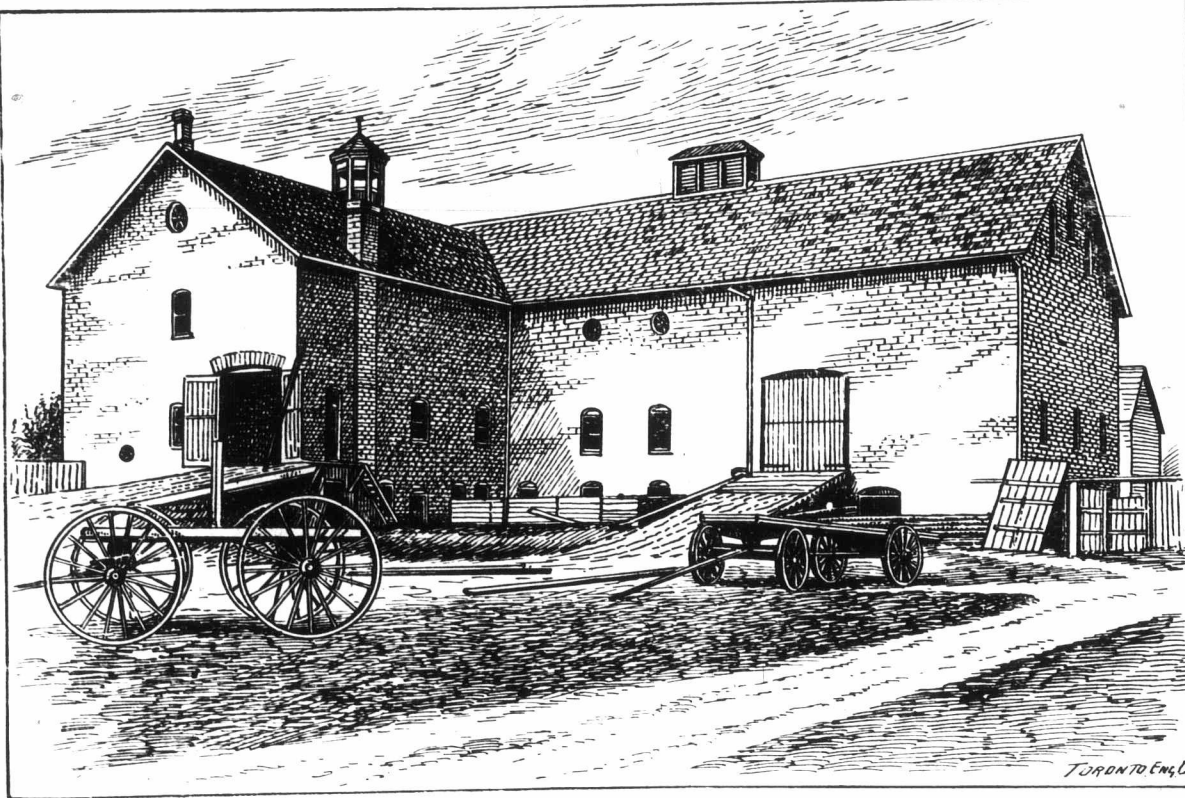
could try their strength. This should be followed by not more than three or four open district shows, at which, without restriction of area, the best animals could be seen. As it is, we have a superfluity of open competitions held at small country towns, which serve no good purpose at all; they are attended by certain show animals with which all are familiar, and rarely does a new face appear through them. Gatherings of this kind are chiefly sustained by the tradesmen in the country towns where they are held. They bring grist to their mills, and this is about the best that can be said in their favor.

**Show Yard Events.**—The principal events of the month, so far, have taken place at Paisley, where an excellent show for the County of Renfrew is held; at Campbelltown, where one of the best district shows open to Kintyre is seen, and at Edinburgh, where there is always a first-rate display of horses and sheep from all parts of the country, a splendid competition in buttermaking and dairying, but not many cattle are to be seen. The Renfrewshire exhibition has a character of its own. It is strong in Clydesdales, Ayrshires, and dairy produce. There are always many excellent light horses to be seen at it and a limited turnout of really first-class Border Leicester and Blackface sheep. The Clydesdale championship went this year to Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, for his grand mare, Lucy Lockett, a daughter of that great horse, Sir Everard 5353. Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and Mr. Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, were also extensive exhibitors. Mr. William Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, won the male championship with his magnificent gelding, The Boss, got by Lyon of Purdomestown, a son of Macgregor, and bred by Mr. John M. Hannah, Girvan Mains. Those who prate about Clydesdales deteriorating should see this horse.

He will take a great deal of beating, and we never saw a horse one-third his match in any show yard where Shires were entered. Mr. John Pollock, Spring-side, Lochwinnoch, is one of the most successful breeders of Border Leicester sheep in the West of Scotland. He understands the breed well and always exhibits first-rate animals when the shows are around.

At the Campbelltown show Clydesdales were much in evidence, as is their wont; and Blackface sheep were also a fine display. Mr. William Maxwell, Baraskomel, secured champion honors for both classes of stock. His mare, Mona, by Sir Everard, swept the boards in her section, and his Blackface ram did the same amongst the sheep. At Edinburgh both championships went to the produce of Macgregor 1487; his unbeaten daughter, Royal Rose, now owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, carried off the female trophy; and his son, the McRaith, a yearling colt, beat all the males, including Mr. Clark's champion gelding, The Boss. This has been a great year for the produce of Macgregor 1487, and his junior colleague, Baron's Pride 9122, is running him very close. He has won the family group prize at Kilmarnock and Edinburgh this season, and means further conquest. The produce of Mr. Renwick's noted champion horse, Prince Alexander 8800, are also doing well, winning a large share of the premiums at the principal shows. All the breeds of sheep were strongly in evidence at the Metropolitan show. Border Leicesters are attracting much attention, and a splendid return is being got by those engaged in breeding them. They undoubtedly occupy in the sheep world the same place as is filled by the Shorthorn in the cattle world. They are the best crossing sheep we have in this country, and are only excelled by the Shropshire in some cases. For Blackface or Cheviot ewes no cross produces more valuable commercial lamb and mutton than the Border Leicester. Amongst the most successful breeders of these beautiful sheep are several of the nobility. Lord Polworth stands easily first in this respect, but the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Roseberry, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, of Whittinghame, M. P., have also achieved distinction. Unfortunately, from deaths and other causes several of the best flocks of Border Leicesters in the country have recently been dispersed, and there are now very few in Berwickshire, which used to be the headquarters of the breed. It is like the Shorthorn in being cosmopolitan, and one of the leading breeders is Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Pictontown, Perth. He has written an admirable article on the origin and history of the breed, which finds a place in the recent issue of the "Transactions" of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The next big thing we have here is the Royal show, which opens in a week hence at Leicester.

"SCOTLAND YET."



MR. E. D. TILLSON'S BARN.

dence has intervened this year. We have had no May frosts; the crop of 1895 was very prolific, and disease made little progress; there was no foreign market, and all through the winter and spring merchants were quite regardless about purchasing. The lifting of the new potato crop began in Ayrshire a week ago, and now all hands are busily engaged in getting them off to market. As an indication of the altered circumstances of the two seasons, a plot on the farm of Dowhill, Girvan, which in 1895 was sold by public auction at £67 per acre, is this year sold at £25 per acre, and if anything the potatoes are better this season than they were last. These notes will convey some idea of the conditions of affairs agriculturally in this country.

**Cattle Trade.**—There is a slight improvement in the cattle. Fat cattle are selling a little better than they did in the earlier months of the year, but stores are still out of all proportion dear. In the autumn, farmers were buying them to eat up the heaps; now they are buying them to keep down the grass, but where the profit comes in does not appear.

**Too Many Shows.**—June is always a busy month with the show-going farmer. It is a simple matter of fact that one residing in the West or East of Scotland could during this month attend a cattle show every day throughout its course, except the first and second days in each week. Of course, Scotchmen do not hold shows on the Sabbath, and they are almost equally unknown on the Monday. We have, undoubtedly, too many shows. If the number were reduced by nearly one-half, no interest would suffer. An ideal show system would be one in which there was a show for every parish, or, if preferred, combination of two or three parishes. This would stimulate local enterprise. Then there ought to be a show in every county, at which the best from every parish within the county

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FARM.

A Model Modern Barn.

The commodious modern barn of Mr. E. D. Tillson, of Tilsonburg, may well be rated as the model building of its kind in Canada. It was built in 1893, when no pains nor expense were spared to make it the best possible structure for convenience and durability. The farm upon which it stands is a choice 400 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. The fields are of convenient size and each provided with hydrants connected with an excellent waterworks system. All sorts of grains and fodders are grown, and a considerable acreage is devoted to test plots of different crops. During our visit there we saw Soja beans, Kaffir corn, and other new varieties of fodders growing side by side. We were much interested in a field of lucern clover sown alone this year, which on June 17th was about a foot high and very thick on the ground. There is no doubt but a good yield of hay will be taken from that land within a month. The second crop of lucern was well forward on a field of two years' standing, from which four cuttings were taken last year. The main business of the farm is that of dairying, for which a well-equipped creamery is kept in operation. The herd comprises over 50 herd of excellent cows, mostly Holstein grades.

The barn, which is slate roofed, is of white brick, having two-foot walls up to the very peak. The main portion, which stands east and west, is 125 feet long by 60 feet wide. Joining the southwest is a 45 x 45 addition, which is to all intents and purposes a portion of the main structure. The accompanying plans show clearly the lay and dimensions of the various compartments. The entire flooring of the basement is of cement, which has gutters, 14 inches wide by 8 deep, behind each row of cattle. The mangers are 2½ feet wide, the back board of which projects a few inches into the passage to receive the feed. The cut shows the position of the water boxes and salt boxes in each stall. Each water box is of iron and supplied with a pipe leading up through the bottom. There is a continuous stream running through these which cannot reach higher than within a half inch of the top of the boxes. By turning a certain stop-cock and opening another, the whole of the boxes can be emptied in five minutes. By this means the pipes are flushed and kept clean.

Mr. Tillson seems to have mastered the question of ventilation. The fresh air is drawn through an underground pipe which leads out a few rods, where it opens in the shape similar to that of a blow pipe of a steamboat. The mouth of this pipe is provided with a tail, which keeps it facing the breeze. The entrance of the fresh air is shown in

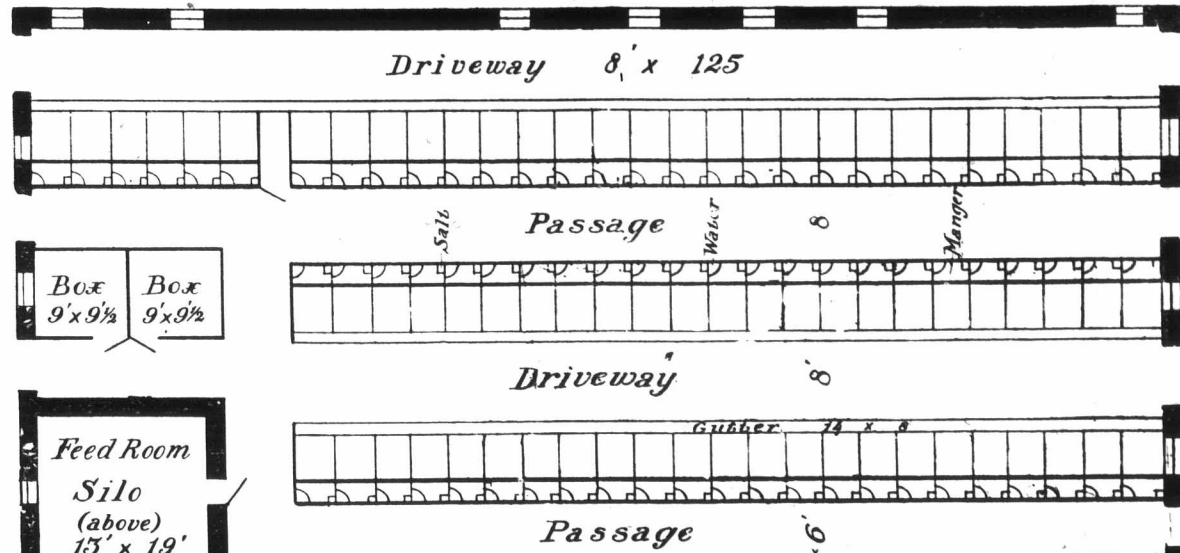


FIG. I.—BASEMENT PLAN.

is from an engine stationed in the 10x14 foot engine room between the south end door and the south silo. This is run from the boiler in the creamery a few rods to the south, the steam being conducted in underground pipes.

The barn, stabling, silos, creamery, and farm are all equipped and managed in the most modern fashion. A large and promising young orchard just commencing to bear well is divided up, by means of hogproof lock-wire fences, into several compartments. A new hog pen is soon to be built adjoining this, when the porkmaking department will receive greater attention than formerly. Then we believe it will be a model farm indeed of the dairy sort well worthy of a visit by those who are anxious to improve their methods in the manipulation of a like business.

Cutting Grain.

Millers like wheat cut before it is dead ripe, because the skin is thinner than when it has stood longer, and it is said that the proportion of gluten is greater. On the other hand, it stands to reason that seed grain should be fully ripened, so that the germ will be well developed, and the starch upon which it will feed also. It appears reasonable to suppose that the development of the germ takes something from the flour-yielding quantity of the grain, and that this is one reason why millers like wheat cut before it is dead ripe. There is a great lack of exact knowledge upon this point and a capital opportunity for investigation. Barley cut when not quite ripe is of a better color and realizes more money than when left till it is dead ripe, but for malting, a mature, healthy germ is important. By cutting grain, and especially oats, before it is dead ripe, farmers secure themselves against the risk of heavy loss from shelling. If they do not begin to cut when the grain is a little under ripe they cannot finish before some of it is over ripe, and then the chances are that they will lose a great deal of grain. Except for malting barley, then, the advantages are greatly in favor of cutting a little too soon rather than too late. Any experienced farmer will say that while he has rarely had reason to regret having been too quick in cutting a wheat or oat crop, he has often suffered from being too slow. Especially is this true with oats when the straw is so largely used as fodder.

Salt and Wireworms.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I see in your valuable paper of 15th inst., a communication from one, Mr. Glew, stating that salt is a remedy for the destruction of the wireworms. I have also seen the same recommended in several newspapers. Now, I know a farmer named Brooks who read of this remedy in some paper, and was preparing to purchase two tons of salt and sow a field accordingly. But before going to the city to make the purchase next day he thought he would experiment, and he gathered up a handful of the worms and put them right in a salt barrel on top of the salt, and the next morning he found the worms all alive. It is useless to say Mr. Brooks did not purchase the salt next day to apply to his land. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

London Tp., June 17th, 1896.

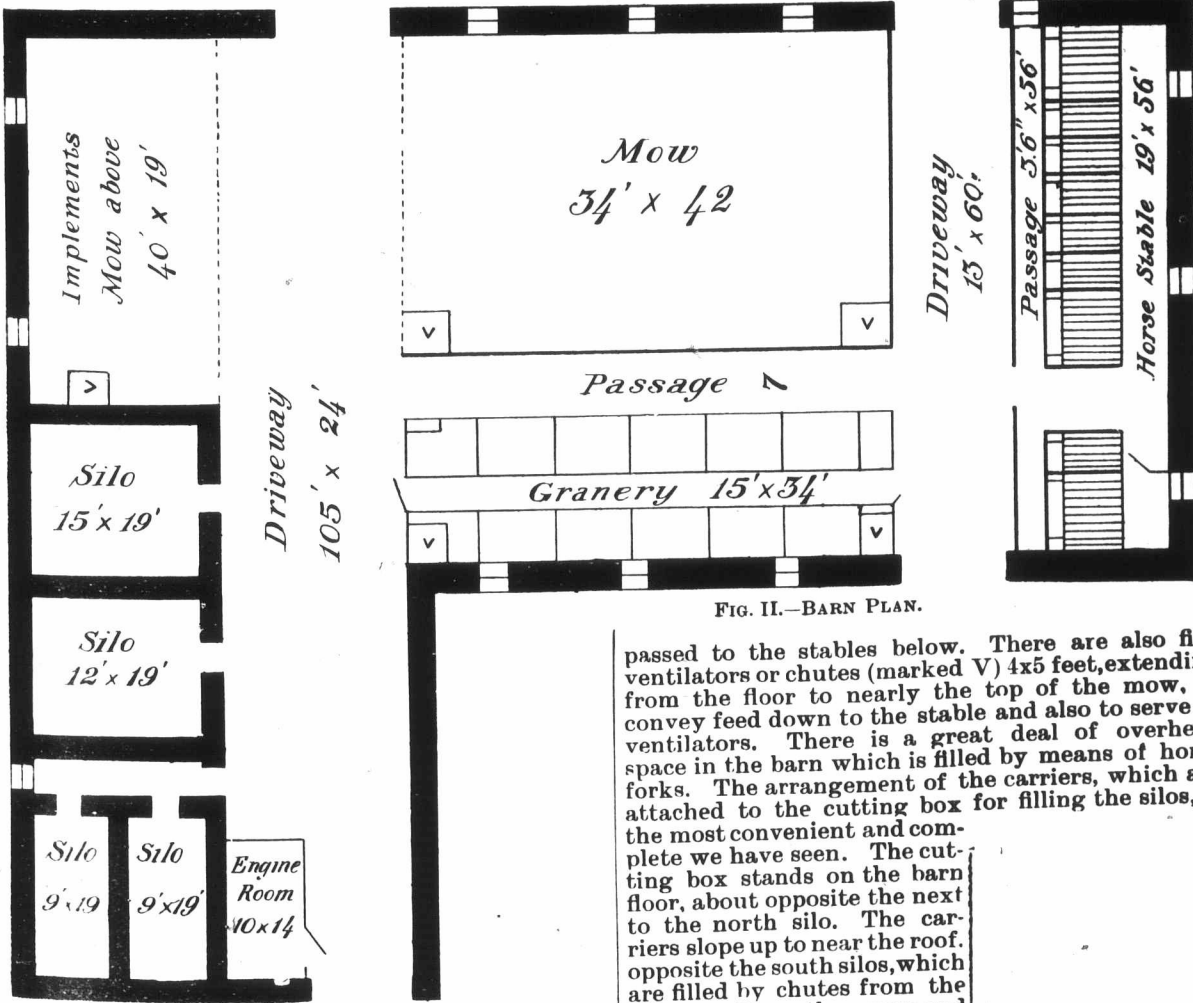


FIG. II.—BARN PLAN.

passed to the stables below. There are also five ventilators or chutes (marked V) 4x5 feet, extending from the floor to nearly the top of the mow, to convey feed down to the stable and also to serve as ventilators. There is a great deal of overhead space in the barn which is filled by means of horse forks. The arrangement of the carriers, which are attached to the cutting box for filling the silos, is the most convenient and complete we have seen. The cutting box stands on the barn floor, about opposite the next to the north silo. The carriers slope up to near the roof, opposite the south silos, which are filled by chutes from the carriers. From the upper end of the carrier runs another carrier north, parallel with the top of the silos. This has movable bottoms opposite each silo, which are each removed in turn as a fresh silo is desired to be filled. By means of this arrangement the cutting box remains stationary while all the silos are being filled. The power used

Fig. 3, showing a side view of stall. The foul air escapes by chimneys in the walls, by openings near the floor, and also near the ceiling. The silos have a capacity for about 1,000 tons of ensilage, of which there is a considerable quantity now on hand to feed when the pasture becomes dry. The passage leading through between the silos is itself used as a silo, being filled last and fed first. The north silo, 13x19 feet, is a feed room in the lower flat. The silo above it is supported by strong iron posts. The silos are like the barn walls, of white brick lined with cement.

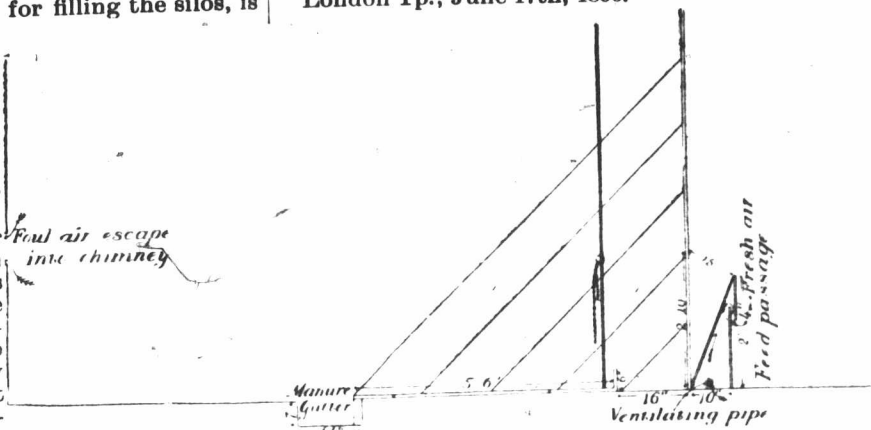


FIG. III.—CROSS-SECTION OF STALL, SHOWING THE PLAN OF VENTILATION.

### Eradicating Sow Thistles.

BY S. P. BROWN.

Having had some experience with the "milk thistle," or "sow thistle," during the past three and a half years, I felt it only just to send you an account of it and my own ideas regarding it.

In 1880 we detected a patch in a piece of barley. We watched them pretty closely and endeavored to secure all those that came in bloom between that and harvest. The piece was seeded down. The next two years they showed but very little in the hay, except the leaves close to the ground. In the fall, or, rather, summer of 1892, after the crop of hay was taken off, we started the gang plow turning it down, plowing about two inches deep. We let it lie as the plow left it till after harvest, then put on the disk pulverizer, cutting it twice; then dragged it thoroughly and let it lie all winter. As we intended to hoe the piece the following season, nothing was done to that portion of the field till preparing for turnips. No sign of the thistles appeared either before plowing first or any time during the season.

In another field which was quite bad in one place we mowed everything down with the scythe at harvest time and let lay on the spot in a pile till all the crop was off and then burned it. We plowed the field twice and sowed buckwheat early, plowed down, and resowed on the 7th of July for crop. No thistles were to be seen any time during the season.

In any case, I do not see why we may be any more fearful of them than our own Canadian thistle, for they are very similar in their natural characteristics and habits, only that the latter is much sharper.

At the initial period of the Canadian thistle it caused a great deal of alarm, but to observe many parts of the country now one would be led to believe that there were at least some people who were not a little bit afraid of it, to see the great number there; while in other parts, where they were once threatening to take possession, there is no reason to be alarmed any more, for they are gone.

I am of the opinion that most of the worst weeds have their weak points, and the enthusiastic and enterprising agriculturist will surely find them.

### Experience in Making Sorghum Syrup.

SIR.—I have had fifteen years' experience in growing sorghum cane and making syrup, and think well of it. The variety I find most suitable is the Early Amber; there is a later and bigger kind we call the "Red Top" which will hardly mature before the early frosts. From 5 rows, 4 rods long, and rows 3 feet apart (hills 18 inches apart, 4 to 5 stalks to hill), we manufactured 7½ gallons. This piece was planted and taken care of to get good seed. Although we go in more for the manufacture for farmers who grow the cane, we find a good sale for all we make at 50 to 60 cents per gallon. In planting, the field is marked one way, making straight marks, 3 feet apart and 1 inch deep; hills 18 inches apart, and 8 kernels to the hill, and the plants afterwards thinned to 4 or 5 stalks. The seed can be dropped quite regularly by taking for each hill a pinch of seed between the thumb and first finger. The seed should be counted occasionally. The seed is covered by brushing one half inch of soil over it from the side of the mark with the foot. This leaves the marks in sight, so that the ground may be cultivated before the plants come up. The seed should be planted about one week before corn planting time. Cultivating and hoeing is done through June and early in July, when it is then left to mature. When the seed is in the dough the cane is at its best. We use thin swords of wood for stripping the corn while standing; then the tops are clipped with a sickle or knife. The dead leaves are also removed from the butts of the cane, as they are very injurious to the syrup if not removed. The cane should be cut just before the early frost. We cut a hill of cane, lay it in a sawhorse, then another hill and another, until we have quite a large bundle, about 75 or 100 pounds. After the cane is cut and in bundles, it may be placed under shelter and kept two or three weeks without injury, if it can not be made up right away. The bundles should be tied in two places by binder twine.

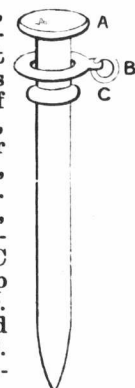
From 90 gallons of sap we have made from 14 to 18 gallons of syrup. The cane will produce from 25 to 35 bushels of seed per acre, which is used for planting, or feeding hogs, poultry and the like; it makes very good feed. We are thinking of putting in an evaporator this fall, but have always as yet used two large pans. The pan is filled nearly full of sap before the heat gets up. Just before it commences to boil the biggest quantity of scum rises to the top, which must be taken off and kept off as long as it rises. If the sap is then boiled quickly into syrup it will be finer and of lighter color than if more cold sap is poured in.

Your paper is all right for everybody, and full of good things. SHELDON GRAY, Norfolk Co., Ont.

P. S.—The result of advanced and improved methods, both in growing the sorghum cane and making the syrup, is summed up in the following extract from *The Riverside*, published at the Minnesota State Training School: "There was fifteen acres of Amber cane planted, and from this there was made 1,850 gallons of prime syrup, just as nice an article of pure, clean, healthful syrup as need be on the table of queen or peasant. At 40 cents a gallon it would amount to \$740.00, or about \$50.00 to the acre." This is a good estimate. S. G.

### Tethering Pin.

R. E. BIRDSALL, Peterborough Co., Ont.:—"I enclose a drawing of a tethering pin used by us, which is a great success; the pattern of which was kindly given us by Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brockville. It is made of 3/8-inch iron, and is about 15 inches long, with lower end sharpened. The top of the pin, marked A, has a round head put on. B is a band put around the pin loosely, so that it can revolve, with a link attached to it to tie chain or rope to. C is an enlargement on pin, so as to keep the band (B) from dropping any lower. Pin should be driven in the ground down to enlargement in bolt marked C. A swivel link in chain is an improvement to the ordinary chain."



### DAIRY.

#### Educational Dairy Methods in New Zealand.

Mr. J. B. MacEwan, formerly of Canada, where he was for a time on the staff of Dairy Commissioner Robertson, has latterly been acting as Chief Dairy Expert under the New Zealand Department of Agriculture. He recently, on invitation of the Minister of Agriculture in the sister colony, paid a visit to Australia, where he gave the managers of cheese and butter factories and the patrons practical instructions in dairying. He stated in one address that the Government of New Zealand worked more on educational lines in assisting the dairying industry, and did not interfere with the business arrangements. The Department there undertook the grading and freezing of all butter for export. Each box of butter sent in must have the name of the factory and also the date of churning marked on it. Then a sample of each churning was examined by the graders, who marked it "1," "2" or "3," according to its quality, and who made a report on it, which was subsequently forwarded to the manager of the factory from which the butter had been received. By this means any defects were pointed out and the managers requested to remedy them. The butter made at factories is termed "factory"; that made by dairymen, "dairy butter"; and that mixed or milled is branded "milled"; the words "mixed" or "pastry" used here being regarded as objectionable, as having a tendency to prejudice buyers. The arrangements for shipping were made by the Dairymen's Association of New Zealand. In addition to the work of grading, the Department also took up the work of instruction. He had four assistants, who acted in the dual capacity of instructors and inspectors. They visited the factories, and also the dairies, advising managers of the former as to the best system to adopt, and giving the dairymen advice as to the best class of cows, the most suitable food for them, the best way of handling milk, and, above all, impressing upon them the necessity of cleanliness in every particular. During the winter months dairy schools were held. At an appointed time the managers and assistants assembled at a certain factory, where he (Mr. MacEwan) met them. Then they took the several branches and devoted two days to buttermaking, a similar period to the manufacture of cheese, another two days to testing milk, and then to the running of machinery. By this means all the managers were induced to run the factories on similar lines, and as a result an article of uniform quality could be produced throughout the country. He was not in favor of the Government continuing to freeze and grade butter, but considered they should gradually withdraw from these branches and give greater assistance to dairymen on educational lines.

In reply to questions, Mr. MacEwan said the aeration of milk had proved very beneficial in New Zealand. He thought that at least one or two of the inspectors should be veterinarians.

Since Mr. MacEwan's visit to Australia it is announced that the agricultural department there will make an effort to adopt the New Zealand system of grading export butter.

#### A Jersey Butter Test.

At the recent Show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society of England, held at St. Helen's on May 21st, a butter test was carried out under the auspices of the English Jersey Cattle Society. The entries for the contest numbered seventeen animals, only nine of which appeared. These were milked out dry at 6 o'clock the previous evening. They were milked for test at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., thus securing twenty-four hours' milk from each cow. The milk was passed through a separator, and the cream was churned the following forenoon. The gold medal was awarded to Mr. R. Williams' cow, Fancy, which has won three gold medals out of four trials in four consecutive years. She gave upon this occasion 17 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk, yielding 3 lbs. 3½ ozs. of butter. Next her stood Mr. Bree's Mariette, giving 17 lbs. 2 ozs. of milk, yielding 2 lbs. 12½ ozs. of butter. The bronze medal cow was C. Furzer's Cuning Fox, the giver of 44 lbs. 10 ozs. of milk, producing 2 lbs. 8½ ozs. of butter. The nine cows yielded an average of 39 lbs. 1½ ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 3½ ozs. of butter, being one pound of butter for every seven quarts of milk.

### Points in Dairy Practice.

BY F. J. S.

I. *Handling Milk.*—That first and most essential thing in all dairying—cleanliness, must be, ever and always, closely observed. We do not purpose to comment further upon this point, but would refer the reader to the terse and pertinent remarks of Mr. T. B. Millar, when treating on the care of milk from the cows to the factory, in a late issue of the *ADVOCATE*. In this article we treat of home butter-making more particularly. Milk should be strained immediately after milking. If not, it is patent that any impurity dropped into the milk will most likely be dissolved and pass into the cream and butter, spoiling the product more or less. Let the straining be well done. A potato colander is not a suitable article for straining milk. Judging from the appearance of some milks, one would think that they had been strained through some such article. A closely-woven wire-cloth strainer, with three or four ply of strainer cloth, may be relied upon to strain milk. Before setting milk for cream separation it is not necessary to aerate it, since it is set only in small quantities, and not in rooms at highly heated temperatures. It is well to remember, also, that to get a thorough separation of cream from milk by gravitation methods it is necessary to set the milk while still warm, therefore as soon after being milked as possible. To cool it by pouring or stirring is unnecessary and unwise. After being poured into the cans, the milk should not be disturbed at all until skimming time.

II. *Shallow Setting of Milk.*—A milk room, cellar or otherwise, whose temperature is not above 65° F., and of pure atmosphere, is what is required. Neglect of this question of temperature will ensure unprofitable work. It is the chief cause of loss of fat in the skim milk. This loss is often, very often, five to ten times as great as it ought to be. It would be well for us to remember that there is not an immense fortune to be made from dairy work, yet there is a fair and a steady profit if it be carefully attended to. Every one who is making butter at home should have a sample of his skim milk tested occasionally during the season by some one, if he does not himself own a tester. A loss of one pound of butter in 100 pounds of skim milk is common, and in a herd of ten ordinary cows would amount to fifteen or twenty pounds of butter per week. Three-tenths of one per cent. of butter-fat is as much as should be left in shallow-setting skim milk. But skim milk rich in fat makes good calves; ay! and let it be remembered, costly ones. It is high time that we knew better than to feed butter-fat to young stock.

The depth of the milk in the can is important. Not deeper than three inches is a safe guide. Two-quart crocks or sap buckets are, therefore, not good, as the milk is usually set too deep. The deeper the milk is set the colder must be the medium in which it is placed; this is why we place deep cans in ice water and do not so place shallow pans. A rack shelf is to be preferred before a solid board shelf to place the pans upon, since we have then a free circulation of cool air below as well as above. Skim the cream from the milk while both are still sweet; nothing is gained by allowing the skim milk to sour before skimming, since as soon as the milk thickens the cream stops rising, and commences to sour also. Milk soured is not as good for feeding purposes—no mean item in successful dairying. Following these directions, 24 hours is long enough for summer setting and 36 to 48 hours for winter. Be it remembered that the effect of temperatures too high cannot be wholly overcome by longer setting.

III. *Deep Setting of Milk.*—Here, also, temperature is the basis of successful work. Water standing always as cold as 45° F. or colder is the required medium and cannot be ignored under any circumstances, summer or winter. This, in the great majority of cases, means that ice must be kept in the water all the time. Well water standing at 45°—a scarce article—even if changed occasionally, is not satisfactory. More butter is lost in deep setting by inattention or carelessness or ignorance upon this point than any other. Many make the mistake of thinking that a longer period of setting will make up for improper temperatures, but it is not so, except in very slight measure. Let us not forget to set the milk right after milking. We would comment a moment or two upon the use of a patent creamer versus the tank. The former is the more expensive, but is much the better utensil for the purpose. In the best creamers the cans are screwed into the bottom of a box or tank, which also holds the water and ice, and the cream is drawn off through a straight faucet—not a right angle one, which is more difficult to keep clean—in the bottom, which is high enough to admit of a pail being placed under. The cans need never be moved from the creamer, the milk being poured in and the skim milk and cream drawn off without moving the can. It is not moved even for washing. This is a great saving of labor. The creamer is also better if skim milk should be needed during the day for drinking or cooking, as it can be had without disturbing in any way the contents of the can, which disturbance hinders the cream rising. The ordinary box or tank is cheap, but is in no sense comparable to the patent creamer. We would not remove the cream from the deep can with a skimmer, much preferring to draw it from the bottom. For this it is better that the can have a conical bottom, and that the faucet be in the point of the cone. We would not under any conditions use a large milk can, such as is used to send milk to a

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factory, for setting milk. Good skimming is out of the question. Twenty-four hours in winter and twelve hours in summer is long enough to set by this method.

If the above rules are faithfully carried out, two-tenths of one per cent. of fat is as much as need be left in the skim milk. Milk from farrow cows or from cows long milking and on dry feed can hardly be skimmed as closely as under more favorable circumstances.

We would express caution against confining cows to a single food when producing milk, or of feeding rations not fairly well balanced in flesh and fat producing material, since it will result in less perfect skimming; besides, it is a principle in direct antagonism to profitable work.

**A Model Australian Creamery.**

The creamery in which the championship butter at the Sydney Show was made is in its first year of operation, but so well is it equipped and run that all others competing had to take a back place when a comparison of their products was made. The walls of the buildings are of solid bluestone. The rooms are fresh and cool, being lofty and airy. The machinery is of the most modern type, the directors being guided by the experience of older factories. The boiler, engine, and refrigerator are placed well away from the five Alpha No. 2 separators, which are mounted on substantial stone foundations. The separators are directly under the receiving tanks, which are high enough to allow the milk to run into the machines by gravitation. The milk is received on the south side of the factory, the wagons laden with milk cans being driven under the hoist. A sample is taken of each supplier's milk every morning, and at the end of each week the test is made by the secretary. A Babcock tester is used, and that it works admirably is shown by the fact that out of a total of 242,285 lbs. of butter manufactured since the opening of the factory a difference of only 122½ lbs. resulted between the test and the churn, in favor of the latter. After being separated, the cream flows out over one of M'Veigh's patent coolers into a huge vat. From here the cream is pumped up into the maturing vats on the top floor. There are maturing vats capable of holding 1,000 gallons each. These vats are jacketed, and are one of the latest improvements in the butter factory plant. They are expensive luxuries, too, each costing £80. However, they soon pay for themselves, for the regular flavor and color of a butter is in great measure due to their use. When the cream is considered ripe enough it is allowed to run into the churns. There are two 500-lb. concussion churns in use, and from them the butter is taken by means of a huge wooden spade, put into a wooden butter-barrow and wheeled into the butterworking room. In this room the product is revolved on a cherry butter-worker, salted, worked again next morning, and afterwards packed. Immediately it is packed the boxes are placed in the cool room, which opens off the working room. Inside this room are two large cool-storage tanks, full of brine, through which the refrigerator pipes pass. On the opposite side of the working-room a door opens into the testing-room and secretary's office. The testing-room is replete with all the modern appliances. The whole of the flooring is of cement and tiles, nicely sloped to allow the pure water which is continually being flushed over the floors to run into a small drain at the lower edge of each room. This small drain carries the water outside the building and half a mile away into a paddock. With the abundant use of water everything is spotlessly clean, and there is a total absence of the smell that meets the olfactory nerves in some factories. The skim milk is pumped up into three galvanized iron tanks some 20 yards away from the building, on the north side, so that suppliers delivering their milk on the south side drive round to the north and receive their quota of skim milk on their way out.

The business during the first half-year's existence of the factory is really wonderful. The accompanying table shows the monthly supply for the six months:—

	Milk Received.		Butter Made.	Price Paid.	Total Paid to Suppliers.	
	Gallons.	Lbs.			d.	s. d.
August.....	52,916	24,179	7½	752	14 3	
September.....	79,512	34,334	7½	1,036	6 6	
October.....	117,198	48,118	7½	1,555	3 7	
November.....	112,952	50,831	7½	1,333	15 5	
December.....	101,078	44,352	7½	1,384	7 11	
January.....	70,435	32,130	8	1,067	0 0	

At the end of the half-year a profit of £802 5s. 10d. was shown, and from this a bonus was paid to the suppliers of £513 2s., so that on the first six months' operations the suppliers received the substantial price of 8d. per lb. for the butter manufactured, while the company received an average price of 10.64 pence per lb. During the season, 3,218 cases of butter were exported, for which an average price of 104s. 9d. per cwt. was obtained. In Melbourne, Glenormiston factory butter is eagerly sought after, and more than can be manufactured could be disposed of at 9d. per lb. The dairymen are a fine lot of fellows, scrupulously clean, and this goes a long way in helping the manager to turn out excellent butter.—*Australian.*

**The Effect of Food Upon Milk.**

Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, Glasgow, Scotland, from whose pen articles have appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at different times, draws the following conclusions from experiments which he carried on in 1895:—

1. That at least two foods, viz., young fresh grass and (brewers') grains have the power of lowering the percentage of fat in the milk, and that other two, viz., vetches and decorticated cottonseed cake, have a tendency to increase it. This effect of grains and young grass upon the quality of the milk is well known to all dairymen. In both of these foods it seems to be combined with a tendency to increase the yield of milk, and the probability is that the increased flow is the direct cause of the low quality, so that if judiciously used this effect of both foods may be turned to good account.

2. That most changes of food seem to be followed by an increase of fat in the milk, but that there is a strong tendency for the milk to return to what may be called its normal condition. The maximum or minimum of fat seems to be reached in about ten days, and within other thirty the probability is that the milk will be returned to near its normal condition.

3. That the solids other than fat in the milk seem to rise or fall in much the same manner as the fats, although to a less degree.

4. That an increase of oil in the food does not seem to give any increase of fat in the milk. This is clearly shown during the period that linseed cake was used. This food contained twice as much oil as the previous food (oats), yet on only one occasion (second week) did the milk contain a higher percentage of fat.

5. That the effect of food is more marked in the quality of the butter produced than the quantity. Like the fat in the milk, the yield of butter seems to attain its maximum about the middle of the second week, after which it decreases, attaining the normal about the end of the fifth week.

6. That some foods seem to produce milk from which a greater percentage of the fat can be recovered by churning than others.

7. That the greatest difference in the effect of the foods was seen in the quality of the butter. In fact, most foods seem to have some effect on the flavor, melting-point, or keeping qualities of the butter produced by their use. The butter from the use of linseed cake had a rancid smell by the third or fourth day, while that from the consumption of oats, beans, or decorticated cottonseed cake did not reach the same stage when kept in a warm part of the house till about ten days later.

8. That some foods produce butter which retains much more water than others; and butters which have a large percentage of water in them seem usually to be of second or third-class quality. Only a few of the butters were tested for pure fat, and it is to be regretted that all were not; for it is evident that the percentage of water butter contains not only determines its quality, but is also a necessary factor in accurately estimating the churnability of the fat in milk. Like the fat in the milk, the fat in the butter seems to have a strong tendency to revert to near normal conditions.

**POULTRY.**

**Care of Young Turkeys.**

BY M. MAW, WINNIPEG.

Most of the young turkeys are now about hatching, and success depends a great deal on the care and attention bestowed on them for the next few weeks. I am receiving numerous enquiries for instructions, and propose, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to give a few simple directions which, if carefully carried out, will help to insure good results. Don't interfere with the turkey or hen during hatching; leave the young birds under the mother for 24 to 36 hours—they have just absorbed the yolk of the egg and need no feed. When well nested and thoroughly strong remove them and give the mother a good dusting with insect powder; give her all the feed she can eat, and water; then put her in the coop or building you intend keeping for the season's use. It should be roomy, very well ventilated without draughts, cool, and have a waterproof roof. Avoid a damp floor; if necessary put movable boards under them and keep clean. The food for the first week should be hard-boiled eggs (boil 20 minutes) chopped fine and fed every two hours (don't leave any more than they can eat up clean); a few dandelion leaves chopped up fine two or three times a day, and a small vessel of clear spring water so arranged that they can drink without getting wet. They are very fond of milk. I prefer to use it new. A few drops of peppercorn (made by boiling red peppers in water; these can be procured at any drug store) in their water is a good tonic and seems to freshen them up, especially in the early morning, when they must be kept cooped up till the grass is dry, and on rainy days, when they must be kept in. Give plenty of small, sharp grit, and place it where they can always have a full supply. A good plan for feeding is to sprinkle sand on a small piece of board and throw the dry chopped eggs on the sand. After the first week commence giving a variety of feed—dry rolled oats, or granulated oatmeal, boiled rice, onion tops, curds, bread, etc.; but continue the hard-boiled eggs, giving the other food alternately. On the

first appearance of diarrhoea change the food to rice, boiled dry and sprinkled with powdered chalk. Never allow the birds to get stunted—keep them growing, and examine frequently for lice. They all get lice—particularly if raised under hens. I can hear some of you say, "There are no lice on mine." Well, maybe not; but it is better to be sure than sorry. Give them a good dressing with insect powder every week, and if they get the big tick lice on the neck and head, one drop of fresh lard, well rubbed in, will remove the tick. I have noticed during damp weather the birds gaping, and thought at first they must have gapeworms, but on examination I found the mouth and throat inflamed, and in some instances cankered. A little electric oil, applied with a feather, will soon remove the trouble. In choosing the run, always locate them, if possible, on new ground never used before for chickens, and always remove any dirt or dead birds. Gape and tape worms cause the death of hundreds. Some poultry yards are full of these pests, and it is useless to try to raise turkeys in these locations. If your birds commence drooping and then die, if you think they have gapes or worms, cut one open and examine the intestines: the tapeworms will be easily visible. Gapeworms inhabit the windpipe and are shaped like the letter Y. In either case give for the early morning feed bread soaked in turpentine and squeezed dry. This will soon remove the worms and do no harm to the birds if not overdosed. Avoid feeding whole hard wheat; they cannot digest it easily and it is apt to lodge in the crop, often causing death. Crushed wheat may be fed in moderation when three or four weeks old. At the time of "throwing the red" the birds are very feverish and delicate, and for a few days mope and appear sick. At this stage give great attention and feed tempting food. After "shooting the red" they are very hardy and can take care of themselves, but it is a good plan to feed every night and see they come home to roost. In providing roosts, always select wide boards, otherwise the breastbone is apt to bend with the weight of the bird, causing a deformity and a bad appearance when dressed for market. Later on in the season I will give my plan for wintering turkeys.

**Egg-Laying Trial.**

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you a table showing the results of testing my pens of breeding fowls on egg-laying. I have no especial favorite, and only wish to ascertain the best laying strains. Last season the Spangled Hamburg came first, but this year the Light Brahma came first, with two varieties of Wyandotte and Buff Cochin between the Hamburg and White Leghorn and the first place. The Silver Gray Dorking occupies the same relative position with the Leghorn as last year. I propose to preserve a copy of breeding results with our several pens for a number of years, with the hoped-for result of getting a fair idea of the relative merits of the several breeds. I did not expect to locate the Spanish and Minorcas so low down, but must place them where I find them. All were treated exactly alike, being fed a soft mash once each day, with one grain feed, water, grit, etc., all they would require. As to the fertility, we have no especial reason to complain. The Cochins hatched very poor, as well as the Brahmas. The Red Caps did not do very well, for some reason, probably half of them proving unfertile. The balance of varieties did well, Leghorns and Dorkings especially. Our Pekins are coming out first-class. I bought some eggs of Chas. Newman, the American Pekin king, and hope to be able with the Hallock strain I now have and those now under the process of evolution to have ducks second to none.

VARIETIES.	No. of Hens.	No. of days Confined.	No. of Eggs.	Average Eggs per Hen.	Average Egg per day.
R. P. Rock.....	75	75	221	3.35	4.01
W. Wyandotte.....	68	68	201	3.31	4.01
Houdan.....	20	20	62	3.10	4.01
Black Minorca.....	20	20	57	2.85	4.01
S. Wyandotte.....	17	17	51	2.99	4.01
W. P. Rock.....	15	15	43	2.87	4.01
Partridge Cochin.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
S. Hamburg.....	10	10	34	3.40	4.01
U. Brahma.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
Red Cochin.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
Spanish.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
B. Leghorn.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
S. G. Dorking.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
W. Wyandotte.....	10	10	30	3.00	4.01
Totals.....	77	1107	2,130	27.92	4.01

According to Standard:  
1st—Light Brahma.  
2nd—White Wyandotte.  
3rd—Buff Wyandotte.  
4th—Houdan.  
5th—W. Leghorn.  
6th—S. Hamburg.  
7th—S. G. Dorking.  
8th—U. Brahma.  
9th—R. P. Rock.  
10th—Brown Leghorn.  
11th—Black Minorca.  
12th—Partridge Cochin.  
13th—Partridge Cochin.  
14th—W. P. Rock.  
15th—Spanish.  
16th—Houdan.

Kent Co., Ont.

A. W. YOUNG.

**Like Begets Like—Poultry Breeding.**

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WISCONSIN, U. S.

A few years ago I purchased a setting of eggs that yielded chickens which, despite my usual care, showed a strong tendency to bowel complaint, a tendency so persistently reappearing in every generation that I felt compelled to give up an otherwise beautiful strain. The feather-eating habit only once got into my flock, and it must consistently be regarded as an inheritance then, because those of my hens guilty were hatched from eggs bought where I soon afterward saw several stripped necks. My first Leghorns, for some generations, were so wild I got an unfavorable opinion of the whole breed, but they gradually grew tame, and other Leghorns purchased elsewhere were quiet enough, so I saw that docility could be bred in or bred out. Shakespeare's sentiment, that mercy "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," is very true in poultry quarters, for a gentle bird certainly seems to enjoy herself better and is easier handled, managed, and marketed. To me it is as plain in the case of fowls as with people, that good inheritances place them a long way on the road toward success. The law of heredity, however, is a double one: both desirable and undesirable characteristics can be impressed, just as an engine may go forward or be reversed. Neglect turns the best pedigreed strain into "scrubs," while liberal feeding, strict attention to digestive organs and general care, especially when fowls are young, develop everything which is good in even the commonest, and show how that long-sought "best breed" will come. It was Henry Ward Beecher, and, farther back, Shakespeare, who settled on the proportion that "being twenty men to preach would be easier than being one to practice." So far as my own experience and practice are concerned, I have, though it wrung my heart, marketed several pretty egg-eating and feather-eating hens, and did it so promptly that those vices never gained a real foothold. Many have found mixed flocks productive of mixed feelings, so whatever else might be tolerated here at home, I cannot, in the interests of peace and society, risk a roaming habit and inheritance; hence, if any hen begins to trouble our neighbors, I do speedily dispose of her, though usually my brightest and most enterprising specimen. I remember one beloved but runaway Pol had to be caught while laying within her chosen basket in our woodshed. If I buy fowls I try to get those which have been well cared for, and was surprised last summer to find a roaming disposition in some otherwise fine purchases. On enquiring of their former owners, I learned that the main hen house becoming too full, they had put a temporary building off in a field among the bugs, and there reared my chickens. As I much desire healthy, prolific, tame, well-behaved hens, established in character, I usually raise my own, and then know what I have. If a flock be so fed that they do lay more than the usual number of eggs in a year, they should transmit to their progeny some tendency to extra laying, and if this feeding and laying be kept up for a series of years, then prolificness probably becomes hereditary. A hen laying 130 eggs a year is said to be a pretty good hen. My large flock of about a hundred, roosting in two houses, but undivided daytimes, have twice averaged 130 apiece, and done almost as well other years; the sum total of one year differing from that of the preceding year by only two dozens. Continual inbreeding decreases vigor and consequently egg-production, hence new blood must periodically be introduced into a flock; but though I buy new stock, I never entirely relinquish the old. I keep, as it were, a substratum of that on which to build. Those biddies have been educated, and I believe will continue to show that education is power. I am thankful for all that fanciers have done in the line of beauty, symmetry, and docility, and as they cross poultry families to gain vigor, I sometimes go further and cross breeds, but buy full bloods, and recommend neither the crossing or raising of mongrels. My chicks have seemed fine for several years, but I thought this past summer that if there was any such thing as superior ones, I would try the plan of fewer and better. I cooped 73. Three, when very little, were trodden to death by their mamma, and one, nearly grown, disappeared mysteriously, leaving not even a feather behind to "point a moral or adorn a tail." Sixty-nine fully matured without a single case of bowel complaint or sickness of any kind, and without doctoring, unless a little red pepper be called medicine. I once had an old hen do very well all by herself, bringing off eight chicks from a nest on the ground, but they had bad sore eyes a long time, caused probably by dirt under their lids. Another hatched quite a brood in a hog house, but got out of the muddy swine yard with only one live chick, which she, however, raised and named "Victory." These are specimens of "let alone" broods. Fowls are often left to care for themselves in summer and autumn, and then blamed for doing it. Such, of course, make stunted, backward pullets, and thievish, unprofitable hens. If eggs are expected for the holiday call and prices, layers must be prepared long ahead. I bought my wheat last July, thinking it would never be cheaper; and gravel, carrots, and peppers are engaged. Enough rye and barley were left over, and we have raised our own oats, clover, corn, beets, onions, beans, and sunflowers. Meat and ground bone will be ordered in due season, and I have my eye on a buckwheat man—not an effigy made of straw and grain, like so many

in the agricultural parts of our great fair, but a man who raises buckwheat. If, as is often said, this is woman's century, in which she first learned her possibilities and powers, it is equally the hen's century. Worthy biddy is becoming one of the chief ladies in the land, and would be better than our rare and rapacious eagle for a national emblem.

**GARDEN AND ORCHARD.****Irrigation.**

The question of irrigation is becoming more and more important in many parts of America where the rainfall is often meager and always uncertain. It is mostly practiced on high-priced land, as that of the garden and orchard, but it is also carried out on large areas where the water supply is under easy manipulation. Owing to the uncertainty of results from a dependence upon rainfall for moisture it has become necessary to resort to irrigation in order to secure the best conditions for raising crops in a dry season.

The sources of water supply vary according to conditions. Where one person can secure water from natural springs or reservoirs, the majority are dependent upon windmills, hydraulic rams, steam pumps, etc. While this question is important, the economical means of using water when it is available is of greater moment in practice. The extensive operations in the far West (U. S.) are dependent in most instances on streams of considerable force and volume. In some places streams which carry a great volume of water in spring but dry up in summer are dammed and made use of.

The object of all systems of irrigation is to place water at the service of the plants. With the flooding or furrow system it is estimated to be a day's work for one man to irrigate from one to five acres, and in order to prevent loss from evaporation this system demands excessive cultivation; even then the loss is great. The sub-irrigation method, which has been so successful both in greenhouses and out of doors during the last few years, applies the water to vegetation from beneath, through pipes laid beneath the surface of the ground at a depth beyond the reach of the plow. The ground is then watered by capillary attraction. This plan does better work with less than half the water necessary in surface irrigation. Especially so, as found by the New Hampshire Experiment Station, by laying the tile as near the surface as practicable—the nearer the better, so long as they are beneath the surface. This plan does away with the great loss by evaporation in surface irrigation, and by seepage in deeper sub-irrigation.

**Surface Irrigation.**—When plenty of water is available the best and most satisfactory results are secured by applying the water where needed through ditches. The ditches are easily and quickly made with plow, cultivator, or hoe. They cost only the time of making, are easily checked at any point, and the operations are under known and visible conditions. A slope of 6 inches in every 100 feet is considered a good flow for furrow irrigation, while 1 foot to the 100 is about as much as one can handle. The loss by evaporation can be reduced to a minimum by judiciously cultivating and applying the water during the cloudy portion of the day or evening. There are many instances where surface irrigation will be found the most economical, not only when plenty of water is to be had, but where economy of water is necessary.

**Sub-Irrigation.**—Theoretically, sub-irrigation appeals to the mind as being an ideal system. The misleading feature of this system comes from the difference among the soils; hence, unless the operator has an experimental knowledge of his own conditions, his chances of failure are great. A physical and mechanical knowledge of the soil is necessary before one enters upon large operations. Some soils absorb and retain moisture readily, while others do not. Even in sub-irrigation in the greenhouse beds of the N. H. Station it was found that some soils, although carefully prepared for the indoor beds, were slow to absorb moisture through capillarity unless the beds in which they were placed were water-tight. Some greenhouse soils needed watering daily, while such as those of mucky consistency need it but rarely.

In order to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of irrigation we must have a similar knowledge of drainage, as there is evidently a close relation between the two. There are many soils that perhaps would be more productive were they tile drained instead of demanding artificial watering; others, having a natural drainage, need more moisture, while still others would yield better returns with both drainage and irrigation provided. To get the best results cultivation goes hand in hand with irrigation. Mulching and subsoiling are milder forms of irrigation which can be resorted to in any locality with good results to counteract drouth. In some seasons and in some localities irrigation solves a very discouraging problem.

The long-continued drouth which threatened to be disastrous in England has been broken by a copious rainfall over the entire kingdom. There is now sufficient moisture in the ground to give the young clover, mangels and swedes a start, and keep them for a time. The first hay crop is light, but a heavy aftermath may be expected.

**Fruit Notes from Nova Scotia.**

BY PROF. E. E. FAVILLE, SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

Year by year most wonderful developments of the great fruit belt of Nova Scotia, known as the "Annapolis Valley," may be observed. This large fruit section extends a distance of over one hundred miles in length, with thirty miles as its greatest breadth, located between two ranges of mountains, which serve as protections from ocean influences, the winters being mild, with the thermometer seldom below zero. In addition, Nova Scotia has great facilities for the markets of Europe, as well as the American markets, making the commercial side of the question easily solved. Thousands of acres of orchards in bearing may be found. During the past season hundreds of apple and plum trees have been planted in the Province, not only in this favored portion, but in other equally as favorable localities in other counties. The planting of so many trees and the extension of the work has brought out different methods of planting, and it is of interest to call attention to one of these most successful orchards, owned and managed by J. W. Bigelow, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. In carrying out this project, President Bigelow has demonstrated to be a profitable success what was supposed to be impracticable, viz., that of converting into valuable orchard land the rough uplands densely covered with woods of hemlock, spruce, etc., planting the orchard trees among the stumps and clearing the land while the young trees are growing. The plan pursued was as follows: Fifty acres of rough land were purchased at twenty dollars per acre, the land being naturally well drained; thirty-five acres were cut off and apple trees planted thirty feet apart, with plum trees between the rows, removing the first season sufficient stumps to plant and cultivate about the young trees as far as roots extended, the remainder of the season being spent in clearing between the trees. As soon as possible rows of root crops, including beans, were planted, extending the rows each year as the trees developed; the remainder of the space being utilized for hay land, cutting hay at the rate of one and a half tons per acre. Commercial fertilizers only have been used, applied lightly, which, with the virgin soil, has proven sufficient for the trees and annual crops; bone meal, muriate of potash, and wood ashes being the fertilizers used. By correct estimate, with the plantation set out seven years, the average cost per apple tree has been three dollars, with crops grown on the ground between the rows sufficient to pay for the plum trees now coming into bearing. The prospects for the coming season are that the young trees now beginning to bear will carry the running expenses. In apples the following have been set out: 200 Gravenstein, 400 Kings, 300 Ribston, 300 Golden Russets, 100 Baldwins, 300 Nonpareils, 300 Ben Davis. The plums are of two sorts: the Lombard and Moore's Arctic. Among the former list will be observed only those varieties that bring the best prices in the London markets. In the latter the early and late kinds are to be found which, by experience, have proven the sorts for highest market prices. All varieties in the plantation are carefully intermixed. The trees are carefully sprayed, thoroughly pruned and cultivated each year. By the end of ten years from time of planting, large dividends may be anticipated. There are thousands of acres all along this valley equally as well suited, which afford any young man an opportunity, with scarcely any capital, in a few years to have a paying investment. A number of fruit growers are profiting by Mr. Bigelow's experience, and several plantations upon the same plan are doing nicely. Where but little capital is in hand, a number have grown small fruits between the trees, more upon the plan of intensive fruit culture, thus bringing in revenue almost at once. One of the methods is as follows: Plum trees are planted fifteen feet apart, with gooseberries and currants five feet apart. The partial shadows afforded by the growing trees are beneficial to the fruits. In all instances strong fertilizing of the soil is practiced, which is of great importance, and the knowledge of the application of commercial fertilizers judiciously is one sought for by the Nova Scotian fruit growers. A number of companies have been formed of capitalists who are setting out large plantations of trees on speculations. Two of the largest are the "Wolfville Land Improvement Company" and "Yarmouth Orchard Company." Cranberries have not been lost sight of, there being large tracts of cranberry bog land suited for the production of immense crops. Over 300 acres of cranberry bog has been prepared in the Valley during the last five years, and a large number of bogs will be set this season. There is not a county in the Province but what bog land may be found. In nearly every instance sand pockets may be found upon the edges or in the bogs, in quantities sufficient for sanding. These bogs have been known to bear as high as 100 barrels to the acre, and in the rough may be purchased from five to ten dollars per acre. The fruit crop as a whole in Nova Scotia promises to be the largest ever known.

It is stated that the Government of South Australia have contracted with the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Companies for the carriage of butter from the colony to England for two years at three farthings a pound.



**APIARY.**

**Sale of Honey in Belgium.**

Other countries besides Canada realize the need of a law similar to Canada's Pure Honey Bill which was passed last year. A Belgian decree, which is to take effect from July 1st, 1896, defines what is to be considered as honey and regulates the sale of this commodity:—

"Under this law the name 'honey' is to be applied solely to the substance produced by bees from the nectar of flowers or other juices gathered from plants. Honey produced by bees fed with other substances (excepting such as are supplied to them as provision for winter) must bear a name indicating the material given to the bees, as, for instance, 'honey from sugar,' 'honey from glucose' or 'mixed honey.'

"Honey substitutes and mixtures of honey with such substitutes or with other foreign substances must be denoted 'artificial honey' or honey mixed with such and such substances, or some term not involving the word honey must be used.

"The sale of honey containing more than one per cent. of pollen wax or other substances insoluble in water or more than 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter and all spoilt honey is prohibited. Vessels containing honey or mixture of honey, etc., must be labelled in such manner as to specify the exact nature of the contents, as defined by the decree."

**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.]

**Legal.**

**MUSTARD IN RAPE.**

J. F. EATON, Grey Co., Ont.:—"A bought fifteen lbs. of rape seed from B, who is a seed merchant. B said that the seed was good. A sowed the seed on ten acres of land, with a crop of oats to make fall feed; the rape has proved to be about one-third wild mustard. Can A get any redress from B for having his field destroyed, or is there any law to keep people from selling such seed?"

[B would not be liable (1st) in the absence of any guarantee that the seed was free from mustard; (2nd) in the absence of any fraud on the part of B; (3rd) unless A can expressly prove that B knew that the seed was impure.]

**Miscellaneous.**

**AN OMISSION.**

"SUBSCRIBER," Thornhill, in writing us several enquiries, omits to enclose his name as required by the rule at the head of this department.

**TURPENTINE, ETC., FOR TURNIP-FLY.**

The remedies referred to, recommending the soaking of turnip seeds in turpentine, kerosene or soda and sulphur, as a remedy against the attacks of the turnip-fly, have all been tried over and over again. I have not tried the last myself, but I have the others, and found them of no benefit whatever. In the case of the kerosene, we found this year, at the Experimental Farm, that the only effect was to retard germination, which is distinctly an injury in this case, because every means should be taken to push on the young plants to vigorous growth, so that they may as soon as possible be past the stage when they are most injured by the turnip-fly.

**REMEDY FOR HORN-FLY.**

With regard to the horn-fly, no new remedies specially worth mentioning have been discovered. The kerosene emulsion, with a little carbolic acid added, if applied regularly, answers well. But the remedy which is most popular and which has found most favor here with our own herdsman, Mr. Robert Elliott, is to anoint the animals lightly with a mixture consisting of one pound of pine tar with ten pounds of lard.

**GRAY BLISTER-BEETLE.**

A good many letters have been received complaining of the ravages on potatoes and other plants of the gray blister-beetle. These beetles appear suddenly in large numbers, and being very voracious, they soon do a large amount of harm, frequently before they are noticed. The best remedy is spraying the plants as quickly with Paris green. There is one satisfactory feature about the appearance of these beetles in large numbers, and that is that in the larval condition these beetles are parasites upon various kinds of injurious locust, or, as they are generally called, grasshoppers, when they destroy enormous numbers of eggs. Therefore a large occurrence of blister-beetles one year means a corresponding reduction in the number of locusts the next.

J. FLETCHER, Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm.

**WINTER INJURY TO FRUIT TREES.**

HENRY FIELD, Sinclair Township, Muskoka:—"A year ago this spring I planted out 28 apple trees in the garden. Most of these trees came from the Galt nurseries. The soil is sandy loam and rather wet in the spring time. It was plowed up last year and planted with cabbage and other vegetables, and was plowed again in the fall ready for spring planting. I have surface drains through the middle

of the garden to take away the surface water, and all the trees grew and did well the first summer. I used lime as whitewash on the trunks of the trees to keep out the borers, and they all budded out this spring and looked well about a month and a half, and then the trees began to die and then shoot up from the roots. I sprayed the trees twice this spring with Paris green. Would you kindly inform me through your valuable paper what is wrong with my trees?"

[Apple or fruit trees will not succeed on cold or wet soil. Surface drains cannot be depended upon to carry away the surplus water satisfactorily, except in gravelly or sandy soils of an exceedingly porous character. There are good examples of this formation in Essex County. Trees in wet soils begin to grow late in the spring, continue growth late into the autumn, ripen their wood imperfectly, and consequently are thus more liable to injury from winter. From the description given, I am of the opinion that the subscriber's trees have suffered from both root and top injury, due to the severe cold of last winter, aided partly by the imperfectly ripened condition of the wood, due to poor drainage. I can hardly conceive that they have all behaved exactly in the same manner. A root-killed tree will usually make the beginning of growth by partially developing leaves and buds. These shrivel up when half grown, and the whole tree gradually withers away. In the case of a partially root-killed tree, the young leaves and blossoms after withering are succeeded by shoots from the collar or base of the tree. These are the result of the late production of new and adventitious roots, either from the stock or lower part of the seedling root. The tree injured by top winter-killing manifests the injury in practically the same way, although the growth of shoots from the stock of the tree will be much stronger than in the other instances mentioned.

Only the hardest trees should be planted in Muskoka, and then only in well-drained soil. Judging from specimen fruits received from that section of the country, hardy apples may be grown, fine in appearance and excellent in quality. In these cold sections, fruit trees winter best when some sort of protection is given to the ground in the autumn, such as may be secured by growing a cover crop. Clover and rye sown separately, or a light seeding of the latter with the former, put in about the middle of July, has given me a satisfactory cover for the ground, with the advantage of securing added humus and nitrogen when plowed the following spring.

Varieties of Apples.—In order of maturing: Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Hibernal (a hardy Russian cooking apple), Wealthy, Scott's Winter.

JOHN CRAIG, Dominion Horticulturist.]

**CLYDESDALE VS. SHIRE.**

HENRY R. GEBLER, Newdale, Man., writes:—"Will you kindly tell me the difference between the Shire and the Clydesdale horse? Also give a short history of each breed. Kindly answer through the ADVOCATE."

[In answering the above, we can not do better than quote from Prof. Wallace's "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain," 1893 edition:—

"The differences in the ordinary work-a-day form of Shire horses as compared with the common Clydesdale are: Lower and more sluggish action; the ends bulky; the belly or middle larger (the animal being a greater feeder); the quarters shorter (more like the Belgian horse), and the plates consequently steeper and flatter; the hocks wider between than in the Clydesdale, in which they usually incline slightly inwards; the leg bones rougher and not so straight; the pasterns shorter, and the hoofs more upright, giving a stilted look. Long pasterns are now sought for in the best horses, no doubt to counteract the general weakness in this point. The space between the eyes is frequently not so wide, and the eyes are not so prominent as in the Clydesdale. Roans and chestnut colors are more prevalent among Shires than among Clydesdales. There is more long hair or feathering on the back parts of the legs; this also extends round in front, and includes a tassel from the knee of the stallion."

Having frequently heard it contended that the Shire had better quality but less weight than the Clyde, we would quote further on this point from the same authority: "The Shire horse is the largest British breed of horses. The points of the best specimens are very much like those of the Clydesdale horse. The ordinary varieties of the two breeds differ more in appearance than the better sorts, which, as has been explained, are probably more closely related than farmers generally suppose. The late Lawrence Drew believed in crossing Clydesdales with good Shire horses, as among the resulting advantages it remedied two of the greatest defects of the Clydesdale, viz., the want of size and the want of depth of rib or body." (The italics are ours.)

In Vinton's "Heavy Horses," at the close of the chapter on the Shire occurs the following sentence: "In writing this short sketch of the origin and progress of our greatest English draft horse, we have endeavored to show that he is no upstart, but has existed in greater or less degree for at least 2,000 years. He has had his ups and downs of fashion; breeders have at different times in certain localities endeavored to create what they supposed would prove to be improvements by introducing

alien blood to a breed that was well founded and established, but all such attempts have invariably proved anything but a benefit, and therefore it would seem necessary that any animals that show the slightest tendency to "cleanliness" and smartness should be carefully excluded from the ranks of breeding stock. If this rule is generally practiced, we shall no longer hear any complaints of scarcity of weight or deterioration of the Shire horse, whose future is well assured," etc., etc.

As to the history of these two great rival breeds, we can only refer to it very briefly: The authorities seem to agree that as far back as history goes the horse of the British Isles was a heavy horse. Old records refer to him as the Old English War Horse. In fact, the salubrious climate and luxuriant pasturage of the lowland counties would naturally produce animals of large size, and at the time when men were all warriors and wore heavy armors, and the country rough and unsuited for fast going, the heavy horse would in every way be what was wanted. Heavy stallions from Flanders were imported from time to time, and likely increased the weight of the native horse. A heavy breed of horses also existed in Lanarkshire, Scotland, to the improvement of which the introduction of a Flemish stallion, by one John Paterson, of Lochlyoch, about the year 1715, seems to have contributed much. Before the introduction of railroads, considerable interchange of heavy horses took place between Lincolnshire and Lanarkshire, and as stated in a quotation above, that noted breeder, Lawrence Drew, believed in and practiced interbreeding and hoped to produce by that course a superior type to either. He died, however, in 1834, without seeing the fruition of his hopes. The grandams of the Prince of Wales (673), one of the most celebrated Clydesdale sires, were Shire mares. But to quote once more from Prof. Wallace:—

"The most rational view to take of the position of matters, after setting aside all narrow prejudices of nation or of breed, is to regard the heavy draft horses of England and of Scotland to be different types of the same breed. The difference between the two so-called breeds amounts to nothing more than what may appropriately be covered by the term 'different type.'"

Societies for encouragement of each breed were formed about 1878. Stud books exist for each breed, and their purity is jealously guarded.]

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

**Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.**

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Top prices for different grades of live stock, with comparisons:—

CATTLE.	Present Two weeks ago.			1894.
	1895.	1895.	1895.	
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 4 13	\$ 4 35	\$ 6 00	\$ 4 95
1350 @ 1500.....	4 45	4 50	5 95	4 95
1200 @ 1350.....	4 50	4 40	5 85	4 90
1050 @ 1200.....	4 30	4 25	5 50	4 70
900 @ 1050.....	4 35	4 25	5 50	4 65
Stks. and F.....	3 75	3 90	4 35	3 75
Fat cows.....	4 00	4 15	4 85	3 95
Canners.....	2 25	2 40	2 75	2 50
Bulls.....	3 37	3 50	3 75	3 90
Calves.....	5 30	5 25	6 00	5 00
Texas steers.....	3 70	4 00	5 10	4 20
Texas C. & B.....	3 50	3 10	3 50	3 70
HOGS.				
Mixed.....	3 45	3 45	4 75	5 00
Heavy.....	3 40	3 40	4 90	5 10
Light.....	3 55	3 60	4 70	4 90
Pigs.....	3 55	3 55	4 40	4 70
SHEEP.				
Natives.....	4 25	4 50	4 50	3 75
Texas.....	3 45	3 50	3 10	3 25
Lambs.....	6 35	6 35	6 25	4 80

\* Exporters bought cattle at \$3.80 to \$4.50; mostly at \$4.10 to \$4.30.

A good many prime 843-lb. to 992-lb. yearling steers sold at \$4.10 to \$4.35, with 1,275-lb. Shorthorns at \$4.50.

There seems to be an undertone of strength in the demand for cattle, though prices are still very low. Some of the most extensive cattle slaughterers are of the opinion that prices for fat cattle will rule higher.

The demand for young stock cattle and feeders is not very strong. Good to choice feeding cattle are selling freely, but country feeders think they are comparatively dear and so are disposed to hold off and wait until the Western range cattle begin to make their appearance.

Allen MacMasters, a prominent farmer of South-western Scotland, says live stock in Scotland is not increasing any and prices are very low. As to the admission of Canadian stock cattle, he says farmers are divided; those who have plenty of breeding cows not wanting them, and those who have to buy all of their stock being anxious to get them. He is of the opinion that this selfish mode of looking at public matters is growing more and more in vogue, and he thinks the old days when men sacrificed individual interests for the good of the majority were preferable to the present times. He thinks the restrictions on Canadian cattle are bound before long to make "stores" very scarce in Scotland.

The cattle market is in fairly satisfactory shape, unless one makes comparisons with periods when prices were above the average. The cattle are coming in good quality; that is, a large share of them are well fattened. It would be strange if, in this time of plenty of corn, farmers did not make their stock good, but those who have made the cattle best—holding them until too heavy—have gotten the smallest returns.

The packers are really concerned over the difficulty they have in getting hogs that are lean enough. The cellars are full of lard, and the country seems to be full of lard-producing hogs. It behooves farmers to pay attention to the streak of lean and streak of fat sorts.

Average weight of the 155,083 hogs received here the week ended June 20th was 251 lbs., the heaviest average since January, 1894, three lbs. heavier than the previous week, nine lbs. heavier than a month ago, and thirty lbs. heavier than the corresponding week last year.

Equestrian clubs are the order of the day in Western towns and cities. The ladies are riding a great deal, and the cross saddle is rapidly displacing the uncomfortable and insecure sidesaddle, which was invented to accommodate a titled cripple, and hence became the fashion. Equestrian Day in Chicago was a big success, and the Stock Yards Club was the largest and handsomest in line, turning out two hundred horsemen on a stormy day. Choice saddle horses are coming into favor.



A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

BY E. LOU HARTON.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," said Bernard Sayer, meditatively, as he cut off the end of his cigar with great precision.

"O, yes, we all know that. But go ahead, Sayer, we are quite ready for your story," returned young Grimes.

"I am awfully sorry I haven't got one for you. That was only a chance remark of mine, but, after all, it may be of some use to us. Hinchshaw," turning to a quiet-looking man sitting near the window, "couldn't you provide us with some blood-curdling recital?"

Hinchshaw's answer was a decided surprise to the rest of the party. He had always been looked upon as the quiet member of the Canton Club, but to-night he seemed to have found his tongue.

"Well, since you have asked me, I will tell you an adventure which once happened to me. You will have to excuse my want of eloquence."

"Cut it short," put in Grimes, "and go right ahead."

Thus admonished, Hinchshaw began: "About twenty years ago I was working in London, being apprenticed to a large engineering firm there. I had been lodging with a young fellow called Holmes, but his sister coming up to town, they had moved out to Hampstead, whilst I remained in our old rooms. It was late in December—it must have been about the 18th—when one night, just as I left the office, I met Holmes.

"Hello, Hinchshaw," he said. "Why, you are just the fellow I was looking for. Ethel wants you to come and spend Christmas with us."

"I shall be delighted, I am sure," I returned, shaking hands with him. "I have nowhere to go, and I was thinking how awfully lonely I was going to be." We stayed talking for a few minutes, and then, renewing my promise to come out to Hampstead, we parted. I had had a ticket for the theatre given me that night, but as things turned out, the donor might as well have kept it, for all the use it was to me. Hurrying along with my coat collar turned up, for it had come on to rain, I almost ran over a little girl.

"Hulloa, little one," I stopped to remark. "Have I hurt you?"

"No, no, no," she sobbed.

"Then what are you crying for?"

"Ninety's lost daddy, please, kind gentleman," catching hold of my coat, "help Ninety to find him!"

"All right, little one," I returned, readily. "What is he like and how long ago was it you lost him?" But the child only sobbed louder, her only cry being, "Ninety's lost daddy."

"Are you hungry?" I questioned at last, and scarcely waiting for her answer, I led her into a confectioner's shop. Over a cup of tea and a bun she waxed more communicative. She had lost her father a long time before the lamps were lit, she said. After much trouble, I elicited the fact that she lived at 12 York Crescent. I hadn't the faintest idea where that was, but when she had finished her repast, we adjourned to a cabstand, and the first cabman I accosted knew the locality.

"Well, then, Ninety," I said, putting the child in the cab, "this man will take you home to your father."

"Oh, please, kind gentleman, do come, too," she urged, and seeing by my watch that I had lost the beginning of the play, I got in after her and we were off. The jolting of the cab lulled the little one to sleep, so I was able to see the scenes through which we were passing. First of all the streets were noisy, but after a while we got into a quieter neighborhood, and it was not long before we stopped at a house.

"This is No. 12, sir," said the cabman, putting his head in at the window. "Shall I ring?"

"Yes, you had better," I returned. And taking the sleeping child in my arms, I followed him up the steps. From the outside the house looked dark and deserted, but when the door opened I could see that it was brilliantly lighted up within.

"I have found a little girl who said she lived here," I explained to the maidservant; but at the sound of my voice a door on the right flew open and a lady rushed out.

"Is Ninety found?" she cried eagerly. Then seizing the little slumberer, she kissed her passionately, calling her endearing names all the while. "Please excuse me," she said, turning to me, "but I have been so frightfully anxious ever since my husband returned alone, I couldn't rest till she was found. Won't you come in, that we may thank you?"

"Am I to wait for you, sir?" interrupted the cabman, touching his hat.

"Oh, no, I shall be able to find my way home all right. And having paid the man his fare, I dismissed him.

"Holding the child to the servant, the lady led the way into a beautifully furnished drawing-room, and then, under pretext of looking for her husband, left me alone. I soon discovered that the windows had thick oaken shutters, which, of course, shut out all view from the outside, and explained the dark exterior which had seemed so strange to me. Before I had had time to satisfy my love of observation my hostess returned.

"My husband will be in in a few minutes," she said. "He has just gone to give a description of Ninety at a police office. I can never thank you sufficiently for finding her."

"The next half-hour passed very pleasantly, Mrs. Newton—such she had informed me was her name—proving to be an adept in the art of conversation. I was just speaking of my love of the drama, when her husband entered. He was a tall, dark man, handsome but repelling. Husband and wife made a great contrast, for she was a very small and delicately-made blonde. After the introduction was performed, we resumed our former conversation.

"It is a great pity you missed your evening at Hurry Lane," said Mrs. Newton. "And so it was through our little girl. We must do our best to make it up to you. I think you said you were fond of music, Mr. Hinchshaw." And on my answering in the affirmative, she rose, and going over to the piano, proceeded to play. Some selections I recognized, others were unknown; but all were rendered in a beautifully finished style. After a time, without, however, stopping for an instant, this beautiful sorceress, for so I feel I must call her—began to sing soft, tender songs. I could not distinguish the words, but the rhyme of the music produced a strange feeling of drowsiness in me. I was vaguely conscious that the man rose and left the room, but the voice at the piano held me spellbound.

"Are you ready for the coffee, ma'am?" The voice of the maidservant, as she brought in a tray with cups and saucers on it, broke the spell. As Mrs. Newton rose from the piano, I advanced to meet her.

"Thank you for an awfully pleasant evening," I began, my voice sounding strange and unreal after the long silence.

"O, you mustn't think of going yet, Mr. Hinchshaw. You will take a cup of coffee won't you?"

"No, thank you," I returned. "I am afraid I have already stopped too long. Why," looking at my watch, "it is twelve o'clock. How time has flown."

"Yes, put in Mr. Newton, who had entered while I was speaking. You had better alter your mind and spend the night here."

"O yes, do!" echoed his wife. "How stupid of me not to think of offering you a bed before. You will be frightfully late and quite horridly your landlady by going home now, whereas if you wait till morning she will think you have stayed with one of your friends."

"Undoubtedly what she said was true, and, after a few minutes' hesitation, I accepted the invitation, still, however, declining the coffee."

"This is your room," said my host, a little later, opening a door on the first landing, "I hope you will have a good night." And then, without any further remark, he left me.

"The room was large and wainscoted with oak. Apparently, the house was one of those which had seen former splendor, but, judging from the neighborhood, had fallen into obscurity with the flight of time."

"There was a peculiar smell about the room; but though I peered in all directions, I failed to discover its cause. Having divested myself of my coat, I proceeded to wash my hands. It was a most unusual thing for me to do, but Providence was evidently watching over me. The soap slipped from between my fingers as I was about to replace it in the soap-dish, and gliding along the polished floor, disappeared under the bed. After drying my hands I stooped to pick it up. I tell you," added the narrator, turning to his attentive audience, "that although I am a pretty strong man, I nearly fainted at what I saw when I raised the hangings round the bed. It was the naked body of a man, and in a decomposing state too. I forgot all about the soap, and, dropping the bed hanging, sank into the nearest chair. At first I was too upset to think, but by degrees it dawned on me that I had been an awful fool to become so friendly with people I had never seen or even heard of before. The first shock over, I proceeded to carefully examine my surroundings. I succeeded in removing it. I did not dare to lock my door from the inside, for fear of making a noise, so I hid the key, as being the next best thing to do. The windows—two in number—were shuttered like those downstairs, but I made up my mind to open one at least of them to see if I could by any means escape that way. A pot of vasoline lay on the dressing-table, and for want of anything better, I used it to lubricate the hinges. After rubbing it on all parts likely to grate, I ventured to open the shutters. There was no means of escape that way, however, for it was a sheer drop of about sixteen feet to the ground. So carefully closing things as before, I proceeded to examine the room further. In a wardrobe by the bedside hung several suits of clothes, and selecting one which I liked best, I placed it on the chair by the bedside. Then, judging that robbery would be the motive of my entertainers' crime, I put all my valuables on the dressing-table, and then, after greasing the hinges of the door, I blew out the light and jumped into bed fully dressed. I had looked at the time by my watch before I extinguished the gas, but even without that I should have known the moment I was closed in, for my head touched the pillow when I heard a clock outside strike two. The next half-hour was one of the longest it has ever been my luck to spend. The house was painfully silent. In my overwrought condition even a cat howling on a roof would have been a relief. All the mysterious disappearances I had ever heard of flashed across my mind, and that made the dead man under the bed seem very close to me. Who had he been? I wondered. How had he met his death. Was the coffee drugged? I wondered. I was glad I had not taken it, for at any rate my brain was clear to think and act. All this and more passed before me as I lay. At length, just after the half-hour had struck, I heard a faint noise as of a door opening, and then, straining my ears, I could distinguish footsteps on the landing outside, and then, scarcely had my eyes opened, someone entered. Feigning sleep, I watched what followed from under my almost closed lids. A white figure came and bent over me, holding the lamp close to see if I was really asleep. Apparently satisfied, it moved to the dressing-table and possessed itself of my watch and ring, which I had placed there; then it came back to the bedside and proceeded to rifle my pockets, or, rather, the pockets of the clothes I had placed on the chair; and then, with one more look at me, it departed; returning, however, in a few minutes with a small brazier of charcoal, which it placed in the middle of the room. As it retired again, I held my breath, for now the loss of the key was liable to be discovered. Apparently it was noticed, for I caught the words, "Confound that d-d key!" in my host's voice. For two or three minutes I lay motionless, then, rising, I groped my way to the window. At first I could not manage to undo the fastening, and a horrible fear that after all I might succumb to the deadly fumes of the charcoal before I could get air assailed me. After two or three trials I was successful, and the heavy shutters swung back, flooding the room with moonlight. Another moment and I had cautiously opened the window, letting in the fresh morning air. For some time I stood there waiting for my murderer to sleep before I ventured to get out. At length, with a prayer that the coast might be clear, I rushed across the room and opened the door. My room was nearly opposite the head of the stairs, and the moonlight streaming in from the faint light over the hall door guided me safely. At the head of the stairs my foot struck against a child's ball, and my heart stood in my mouth as it went bounding downstairs.

"What was that?" I heard a woman's voice from the room next mine exclaim.

"Oh, nothing," answered a deeper one. "The fool's all right. I dare say he's dead by now."

Slowly and cautiously I descended the stairs, and striking a match for by good luck I had left a few in my waistcoat pocket, I examined the fastening of the door. It was not locked—only on the chain, and carefully removing the chain, I gave it the open air. Leaving the door open, I started up the street. I soon met a policeman, and having told him my story, he returned to guard the house, while I, under his directions, ran to the nearest police station. The officer on duty was a smart young fellow, and when he had heard all I had to say he roused two policemen, and the four of us returned to York Crescent together. All there was as I had left it, and together we mounted the stairs, leaving one man, however, to guard the door. Opening the door of the room I had occupied, I showed the Inspector the death trap from which I had escaped. But the noise of our footsteps had roused Mr. Newton, for as we turned we saw a white figure on the landing. With a yell, he sprang at us, but we overpowered and had him subdued before his wife appeared at the door of her room. She was in a dressing gown and held a lamp in her hand. When she saw that her husband was a prisoner, she would have hurled the lamp at us, but that the Inspector, divining her intent, caught her by the wrist, and in spite of her struggles bound her securely. I remained unharmed while the other two went upstairs to look if there were any more persons there. They only found two women, and these the constable marshalled downstairs in front of me while the Inspector carried in his arms little Ninety.

"Good Lord, Hinchshaw," burst out Mrs. Newton, "what a hair turn gray."

"How much did they get?" asked Barton, bitterly silent.

"The man was executed, the woman got a good servitude, while the two servants got a year or two of imprisonment."

"And the child, the real culprit, what happened to her?" remarked Bernard Sayer, who had been leaning against the door.

"Well, I felt sorry for the child, and I thought I would realize what she was doing in the world, so I took her home, so I persuaded Miss Newton to take her in."

"When her parents were notified, they were so angry that they sent her to a school where no one knew her name, and she stayed there for two years, and I don't think she ever saw her parents. If she did, she learnt that she was the daughter of a man who had been hanged."

THE QUIET HOUR.

Little Worries.

Lord, in the little "daily round" Which constitutes my life, The oft-recurring minor cares, The worry and the strife— In whatsoever of weal or woe Which to my lot may fall, Teach me to trace Thy guiding hand And own Thy love in all.

The secret trials of my heart, Unseen by human eyes, I would present as myrrh to Thee, As hidden sacrifice. The "little things" are hard to bear, Returning every day; Yet friction makes the jewel bright And wears the flaws away.

Fill Thou my heart with sweet content, Whatever be my lot; Be others' happiness my care, And self be all forgot. Teach me the helpful word to speak, The cheering smile to wear, The ready sympathy to yield, Both joy and grief to share.

Bearing my brother's burdens thus I shall forget mine own; Let me fulfil Thy law, O Christ, Nor live for self alone. Bowing to Thy dear will, O Lord, Knowing, whate'er betide, Our God's most holy will is this— That we be sanctified.

Courtesy.

As people in a crowd find it difficult from their close contact to avoid hurting each other and being hurt, so in our close relations with one another, in business, in society, and at home, we also find it difficult to avoid the chafing of different dispositions and tempers and views and aims against each other, producing more or less permanent discomfort, pain, and sense of wrong. This difficulty courtesy can best help us to overcome. By its gentle and gracious presence it preserves us from too close and too rough contact. It throws a protecting veil over each personality which cannot be easily rent asunder. Who can quarrel with or dispute with or contradict one who is invariably gentle and courteous in his behavior? The disposition to do so is immediately checked, and a feeling of respect takes its place. It rebukes undue familiarity, sets up a barrier against altercation, and soothes irritable or angry feeling.

A "Thought Flower."

Silently—shadowily—some lives go, But the sound of their voices is all unheard. Or, if heard at all, 'tis as faint as the flow Of beautiful waves which no storm hath stirred. Deep lives these, As the pearl-strown seas.

Softly and noiselessly some feet tread Lone ways on earth, without leaving a mark; They move 'mid the living, they pass to the dark. As still as the gleam of a star thro' the dark. Sweet lives these, In their strange repose.

Calmly and slowly some hearts beat, And none may know that they beat at all; They muffle their music whenever they meet. A few in a hut or a crowd in a hall. Great hearts these— God only knows.

Soundlessly—shadowily—such move on, Dim as the dream of a child asleep; And no one knoweth 'till they are gone. How lofty their souls—their hearts how deep; Bright souls these— God only sees.

Lonely and hidden in the world— Tho' in the world 'tis their lot to stay— The tremulous wings of their hearts are furled Until they fly from the world away, And find our rest. On "Our Father's" breast, Where earth's unknown shall be known the best, And hidden hearts shall be brightest blest.

The Mantle of Charity.

"It is the one garment the fashion of which never changes." The years may go and come, and yet she who cloaks herself in this mantle is at once happy herself and the giver of happiness. In cut it never changes. It is always large and full, so that it can envelop those who are unhappy and give them warmth and comfort. Like the cloak worn by the prince in the fairy tale, it is invisible to all but those whose eyes are made clear by faith. It is true that much patience and much self-denial are required before this cloak is put on, as it should be, for all time; but once assumed, the amount of joy to be gotten from it, and the happy heartbeats to the wearers of it, cannot possibly be over-estimated.

The Nearest Duty.

I sought to do some mighty act of god, That I might prove how well my soul had striven. I waited, and the minutes, hours, passed, Yet bore no incense of my deed to heaven.

Sad without hope, I watched the falling rain: The drop alone could not refresh the tree. Be drop on drop, till from its deepest root The bright oak drank life and liberty.

Unbidden, like nature, I arose to try The duty which should nearest lie. I knew my work was half begun, For noble deed I sought in vain was done.

Will that d... utes o... lowers... recogn... of the... well as... accur... middle... There... the spi... The p... taken... discern... by Br... Wilkie... high a... all cap... ments... thetic... "Dan... unwor... The... shown... wife p... poor... farmer... beams... cited... such s... his lat... face i... little... sorbed... good?... In his... little... all sig... ful c... draw... right... studie... need... appea... affect... the "A... Th... is wor... it is s... jester... call a... often... from... conse... him... into... "my... his bi... the p... give i... with... Harr... man... king... ances... Surre... it. I... ampt... the... Surre... with... of S... friend... ing t... conse... Some... prom... Awa... of w... with... liver... Will... bam... said... for b... one... T... pecu... Alar... the... tain... whic... and... its f... that... their... capt... in o... secu... slaug... know... A... I... app... being... in ar... gold...

**Dancing Dolls.**

Wilkie's earlier work had, in a marked degree, that distinctive character which is one of the attributes of true genius. He has not had many followers, and his pictures stand by themselves, easily recognizable and rarely confounded with the works of others. They will always have a historical as well as a high artistic value from the sincerity and accuracy with which they reproduce the lower and middle class of Scotch life of the eighteenth century. There is one man, however, who imbibed much of the spirit of the great master of Scottish home life. The picture which we reproduce might be easily taken for one of Wilkie's without any slur on the discernment of the casual inspector. It was painted by Brunett, who is best known as the engraver of Wilkie's works. Brunett's plate engravings have a high art value and will always be held in esteem by all capable judges as amongst the highest attainments of the burin. Brunett's close and sympathetic study of Wilkie's works no doubt inspired the "Dancing Dolls," a work that would not have been unworthy of Wilkie's own hand.

The center of interest is the young travelling showman with his dancing puppets. The gude wife pauses, with the slice of bread half cut for the poor wayfarer, with kindly smile. The honest farmer, delighted with his "bairnie's" pleasure, beams upon the little one. The excited doggie, eager for attack upon such strange vermin, is held back by his laughing mistress. But the best face in the picture is the enraptured little urchin at the window, all absorbed in the unwonted show, as good to him as a circus performance. In his excitement he is squeezing his little sister against the door, out of all sight of the wonder, and a distressful cry will, in another moment, draw all eyes and the farmer's good right arm to the rescue. The well-studied accessories of the picture need not be dwelt upon. It will appeal to all as an honest and unaffected study of rural home life in the "Auld Lang Syne."

**"A Bird in the Hand," Etc.**

The saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," originated, it is said, from the following circumstances: Will Somers, the celebrated jester to Henry VIII., happened to call at Lord Surrey's, whom he had often, by a well-timed jest, saved from the king's displeasure, and who consequently was always glad to see him. He was on this occasion ushered into the aviary, where he found "my lord" amusing himself with his birds. Somers happened to admire the plumage of a kingfisher. "By my lady, my prince of wits, I will give it to you!" Will skipped about with delight, and swore by the great Harry he was a most noble gentleman. Away went Will with his kingfisher, telling all the acquaintances whom he met that his friend Surrey had just presented him with it. It so happened that Lord Northampton, who had seen this bird on the day previous, arrived at Lord Surrey's just as Will Somers had left, with the intention of asking the bird of Surrey for a present to a lady friend. Great was his chagrin on finding the bird gone. Surrey, however, consoled him by saying that he knew Somers would restore it if he (Surrey) promised him two some other day. Away went a messenger to the prince of wits, whom he found in raptures with his bird, and to whom he delivered his lord's message. Great was Will's surprise; but he was not to be bamboozled by even the monarch himself. "Sirrah," said Will, "tell your master that I am much obliged for his liberal offer of two for one, but that I prefer one bird in hand to two in the bush."

**Strange Burials of Military Heroes.**

The funerals of military heroes are always peculiarly impressive. It is said that the conqueror Alaric, after having captured Rome, died while on the March for Sicily. His army buried their chief-tain by turning the river Businto from its bed, in which his grave was dug. After placing the king and his treasures there, the water was turned upon its former course, this having been done in order that the Romans should never find the grave of the conqueror. The task was performed by the captives taken in war, who were afterwards slain in order to prevent disclosure of so important a secret. Attila, who led the Huns to many a field of slaughter, reached at last the most murderous ever known in European history, a place near Chalons, A. D. 451. This was Attila's last battle, and two years afterwards he died in his own capital, of apoplexy. Three coffins, it is said, were made, one being of iron to enclose the corpse; this was placed in another of silver, while the outside coffin was of gold. He was buried at midnight in secret with

much treasure, and, as at the funeral of Alaric, the prisoners who dug the grave were slain. This took place near Buda, in Hungary. Charlemagne was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle, where his throne may still be seen in the cathedral. It is one of the oldest in Europe, having stood ten centuries. Many years after his death, when the cathedral was built, the tomb was opened and his body was found seated on the throne and clothed in the imperial robes. The latter are still preserved at Vienna, and are the oldest garments in the world.

**Up-to-Date.**

Dorothea, tall and slim,  
Fine of form and light of limb—  
When I see you on your wheel  
Little dream you how I feel.  
For I think it very queer  
You should ride so well, my dear.  
  
When you by me swiftly spin  
(Blue eyes, red cheeks dimpling in  
'Neath a crown of golden hair)—  
Can I help my deep despair  
That I am not at your side?  
But, alas, in vain I've tried!  
  
Bruised and battered now am I—  
Dare I venture? Shall I try?  
Dorothea, wait, I pray;  
See, my fears I'll cast away!  
(Something's wrong! I dare not go!)  
Dorothea, please go slow! —Lena S. Thompson.

**"Over a Peck of Dirt."**

"Over a peck of dirt" they say:  
"Over a peck."  
Aye, there's a speck,  
Which I must fleck  
With my duster away.  
"Over a peck!"  
  
A peck, the world's all dirt,  
And a woman must work,  
And never may shirk,  
Or smile or smirk,  
But the dusting rag flirt.  
"Over a peck."  
  
I am so tired of it all—  
The constant hurry,  
The endless worry,  
The eternal flurry,  
The dust and dirt from spring till fall.  
"Over a peck."  
  
From fall to spring it's snow,  
Snow makes slush,  
Snow and dirt like mush,  
Makes woman rush,  
For all is dust and dirt below.  
"Over a peck."  
  
"Over a peck," yes, over,  
The earth's all dirt, and man,  
And woman too; with pan  
And broom I'll rout it while I can,  
Then down I'll lie beneath the sky.  
While a peck of dirt and over,  
My mortal frame shall cover,  
And "dust to dust" I'll rest—under the clover.  
—Rose Seelye-Miller

**French Prisons.**

A bright feature of French prisons lies in the system of setting a value upon the work done by the prisoners and allowing a part of the money earned to accumulate until the moment of the culprit's release. Every encouragement is given to promote industry, and particular care is taken to give each person such work as he is best fitted for. Workshops of all kinds exist, and the workmen can easily earn two shillings a day; those who succeed in making more than the regulation amount wear a distinctive badge on the right arm and replace the heavy prison sabots with a more comfortable pair of shoes. The intellectual life of the prisoners is not neglected, and the curious sight of convict professors explaining the subtle meanings of difficult verbs in many Continental languages to student convicts is a part of the daily programme. It is also interesting to learn that the guilty part of the population is very busily engaged in work for its most innocent members, and that in a roundabout way the little ones have a share in helping the prisoners to face the world again with something in their pockets. For what true child does not crave for a doll or a collection of dolls if she can coax one out of her parents? And doll-making is one of the most important branches of work done in the prisons. An eye-witness recently writes: "One set of men prepare the composition, which consists mostly of sawdust, cement, and barley-meal; others roughly mold in presses the various parts of the body. These are passed on from set to set, until at last the doll in all its glory of bright paint and movable head and limbs is fit to be consigned to the *Bon Marche* or *Printemps*. The latest fashion of dolls being manufactured was, curiously enough, a representation of that terror of evildoers, the *gendarme*, in all the majesty of cocked hat and jack-boots."



DANCING DOLLS.

**Laundry Work.**

When the weekly washing has been gathered, sort the clothes carefully, placing the table linen, doilies and center pieces where they will be washed first. If they are stained with tea or coffee, pour boiling water through the cloth and it will remove the stain. Any place that needs darning or mending should be attended to before the article is washed, for it will be easier to do and will look better. Prepare good suds with ivory soap and warm soft water, and wash them in it. The embroidered pieces should never be rubbed on the board. Pass through the wringer, and rinse through clear water, then through one to which a little bluing has been added. If any starch is thought necessary, use very thin boiled starch for the purpose.

If the table linen is shaken free from creases before hanging on the line, brought in and folded down while quite damp, and ironed with a hot iron, it will look like new. Carving-cloths and doilies that are fringed should have the fringe combed out, and a celluloid comb may be kept for that purpose. If the embroidery is ironed on the wrong side it will show the pattern nicely. After the table linen is washed the bed linen should receive attention next and other clothes in their order.

**How to Do Away With the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.**

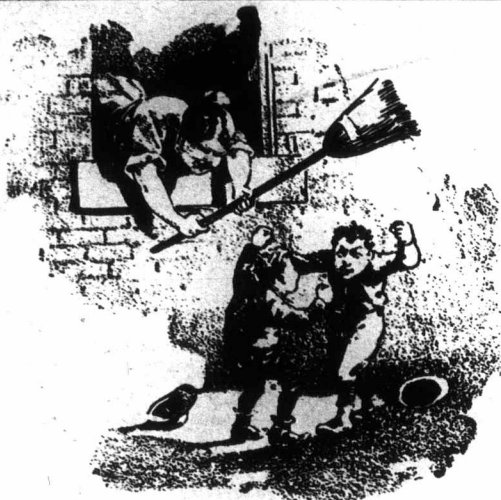
A Continental paper has some amusing records of what it calls "the insane desire of the Englishman to marry his deceased wife's sister." "Whenever," says the writer, "the Englishman has nothing better to do, he is occupied in agitating in favor of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. He occasionally has a little war in South Africa, in Egypt, or in Afghanistan, but he always comes back to his Bill. It is the passion of his life to marry his deceased wife's sister. Now, seeing how strong and general this passion is in England, why doesn't the Englishman marry his wife's sister to begin with? It is surely absurd of him to go on marrying the wrong woman, and then to wait for death and the law to right him!"

A clergyman writes: "A young woman died in my neighborhood yesterday while I was preaching the gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

A gentleman who wished to enter some of his live stock at an agricultural exhibition, in the innocence of his heart, but with more truth than he dreamed, wrote to the committee, saying: "Enter me for one jackass."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

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



HIDDEN PROVERB—No. 18.

Cake Land.

(Continued from page 256.)

Lily marched bravely on for a long time, and saw at last a great smoke in the sky, smelt a spicy smell, and felt a hot wind blowing toward her. Soon she saw a settlement of little huts very like mushrooms, for they were made of cookies set on lumps of brown sugar; and queer people, looking as if made of gingerbread, were working very busily round several stoves which seemed to bake at a great rate. Presently one of the tallest men came striding towards her. "Hello! What do you want?" he exclaimed, staring at her with his black currant eyes while he picked the bark off a cinnamon tree.

"I'm travelling, and would like to know what place this is, if you please," answered Lily, very politely, being a little frightened.

"Cake Land. Where do you come from?" asked the gingerbread man.

"I was blown into the Candy Country, but got tired of it."

"Sensible child!" and the man smiled till Lily thought his cheeks would crumble. "You'll get on better with us Brownies than with our lazy cousins, the Bonbons. Poor creatures, silly and sweet and unsubstantial! I pity 'em."

"Could I make you a visit? I'd like to see how you live," said Lily, picking herself up after a tumble—she had eaten nearly all the stone she was sitting on.

"Come on! I can talk while I work." And he trotted off to his kitchen, full of pans, rolling-pins, and molasses jugs.

"Sit down. I shall be at leisure as soon as this batch is baked. There are still some wise people down below who like gingerbread," he said, dashing about, stirring, slapping the brown dough into pans, which he whisked into the oven and out again so fast that it seemed like magic.

"Where does all this cake go to?" asked Lily, after watching the other kitchens full of workers, who were all made of different kinds of cake, and each set of cooks made its own sort.

"I'll show you by and by," answered her friend, who was called Ginger Snap, beginning to pile up the heaps of cake on a little cart.

"Don't you get tired of doing this all the time?"

"Yes; but I want to be promoted, and I never shall be till I've done my best and won the prize here."

"Oh, tell me about it! What is the prize, and how are you promoted? Is this a cooking-school?"

"Yes. The prize for best gingerbread is a cake of condensed yeast. That puts a soul into me, and I begin to rise till I am able to cross the hills into the blessed Land of Bread, and be one of the happy creatures who are always needed and always wholesome. Now, come along; I'm ready." And Snap trundled away his carload at a great pace.

Lily ran behind, and looked about her as she went, for this was certainly a very queer country. Lakes of eggs all beaten up, and hot springs of saleratius foamed here and there, ready for use. The earth was brown sugar or ground spice; and the only fruits were raisins, dried currants, citron, and lemon peel. All the people were cooking; they never failed and never seemed tired, though they got so hot that they only wore sheets of paper for clothes. A large clock made of a flat pancake, with cloves to mark the hours and two toothpicks for hands, showed them how long to bake things; and in one place an ice wall was built round a lake of butter, which they cut in lumps as they wanted it.

"Here we are. Now I'll pitch 'em down," said Snap, stopping at last before a hole in the ground where a dumb-waiter hung ready, with a name over it. There were many holes all 'round, each

with its name; and Lily was amazed when she read "Weber," "Copeland," "Dooling," and others which she knew very well. Over Snap's place was the name "Newmarch," and Lily said, "Why, that's where mamma gets her hard gingerbread. Do you make cake for them?"

"Yes; but no one knows it. It's one of the secrets of the trade. We cook for all the confectioners, and people think the good things come out of the cellars."

"I wish you'd teach me to cook. It looks great fun," said Lily, as she rode trundling back on the empty cart.

"Better wait till you get to Bread Land, and learn to make that. It's a great art and worth knowing. Don't waste your time on cake, though plain gingerbread isn't bad to have in the house. I'll teach you that in a jiffy, if the clock doesn't strike my hour too soon," answered Snap, helping her down. I never know when I've done my task till I'm called by the chimes and go to get my soul."

"I hope you will have time." And Lily fell to work with all her might. Her third loaf came out of the oven spicy, light, and brown. Snap handed her a recipe book for a reward. It was made of thin sheets of gingerbread, with her name stamped on the back. Just then the clock struck and a chime of bells rang:

"Gingerbread, go to the head—  
Your task is done, a soul is won.  
Away, away! make no delay;  
In the sea of flour plunge this hour.  
Safe in your breast let the yeastcake rest,  
Till you rise in joy, a white bread boy!"

"Ha, ha! I'm free!" cried Snap, catching up the silver-covered square that seemed to fall from heaven; and running to a great white sea of flour, he went in head first, holding the yeastcake clasped to his breast. Lily watched breathlessly while a curious working and bubbling went on, as if Snap was tumbling about down there like a small earthquake. The other cake folk stood round the shore with her, for it was a great event. Suddenly a white figure rose upon the farther side of the sea and ran over the hills so fast they had only time to see how plump and fair he was, with a little knob on the top of his head like a crown.

"He's gone to the happy land, and we shall miss him, but we'll follow his example and soon find him again," said a gentle spongecake with a sigh, as all went back to their work, while Lily hurried after Snap, eager to see the new country which was the best of all.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

The all-eventful time of examination is here, and many and high are the hopes that fill the hearts of my bright-eyed lads and lassies who are attending school—some of them such tiny little ones that I almost believe they crept out of Cousin Dorothy's corner by mistake (but we've plenty of room and a welcome for all), while others have so far advanced that they expect in a few months to wield the ferule themselves. Big and little all have the same aim in view—promotion.

And what of those other bright boys and girls whose home or other duties debar them from the contest? Have they given up, and do they consider themselves out of the race? Not they! While busy about the farm they are perfecting their knowledge of entomology, ornithology, and botany by actual experience and observation, while in their spare moments you may see them pouring over some precious volume—one of Dickens' very human portrayals, Scott's more historical tales, or, perchance, the poems of dear old nature-loving Longfellow. (Have you ever remarked that all or almost all poets are lovers of nature?) So even those embryo farmers and farmers' wives (now girls, don't laugh at the idea; see if you are not correctly so called before another decade has passed by) are also striving to reach the heights that distance renders so enchanting. If Mr. Will Shakespeare will excuse me for purloining a phrase of his, I might say, "Thereby hangs a tale," and, indeed, what better can I do than just relate it to you now. I read it in that quaintly charming story, "Ships That Pass in the Night."

A travel-weary man had succeeded in climbing to the summit of a lofty mountain, upon which a temple stood, and which was the highest of several bearing the name of "The Ideals." Upon reaching the temple he rang the bell, and when an old white-haired man answered the summons, he said to him: "Old man, have I not come at last to the Temple of Knowledge? Ah! it is hard work climbing up to the Ideals." Smiling sadly, the old man replied: "Alas, poor traveller, this is not the Temple of Knowledge, and the Ideals are not a chain of mountains. They are a stretch of plains and the Temple is in their center. You have come the wrong road."

Hope died in the traveller's heart, and he felt old and withered when he heard these words.

"What are these mountains and this Temple called?"

"They have no name."

"Then I call it the Temple of Broken Hearts," said the traveller as he turned away. But the old man followed him, saying: "Brother, go back to the plains and tell the dwellers there that the Temple of True Knowledge is in their very midst; any one may enter it who chooses; the gates are

not even closed. The Temple has always been in the plains, in the very heart of life, and work, and daily effort. The philosopher may enter, the stone-breaker may enter. You must have passed it every day of your life—a plain, venerable building, unlike our glorious cathedrals."

"I have seen the children playing near it," said the traveller. "When I was a child I used to play there. Ah! if I had only known!"

And in despair he would have rested there, content to go no further, but the old man said:—

"You are not the first, but you may be the last. Retrace your steps. Though you are broken-hearted, you may save others by turning them back. Those who are but starting in this direction you can bid pause, and tell them that the Ideals are not a mountain range, but their own plains, where their great cities are built, and where the corn grows, and where men and women are toiling, sometimes in sorrow and sometimes in joy."

And so the traveller started—very slowly and wearily though, for when one has taken the wrong road it is a joyless task retracing one's steps. And the authoress does not tell whether he ever again reached his native plains, as I think she only meant to teach us that the Ideals are our everyday duties, and that when we have learned to do them as perfectly as possible we are at least very near, if not within, the coveted Temple of Knowledge.

Do not suppose I would not have you aim at reaching that Temple, but do not take the wrong road.

The puzzlers' competition is now closed except for the answers to June puzzles, and I hope to be able to announce the winners in our next issue.

For the months of July, August and September, I shall offer the same prizes, viz.:—1st, 75c.; 2nd, 50c., and 3rd, 25c., for both original puzzles and for solutions.

Wishing you all a joyful vacation,

Your affectionate—

UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

All matter for this department should be addressed to Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.

1.—CHARADE (partly by sound).

The TOTAL, friends, will long be over,  
Ere the farmer cuts his clover;  
So see that the two you wish to FOUR FIVE,  
Will be very honest and all alive,  
And never try a question to SIX,  
Because it might place them in a fix.  
And when the year is drawing to an end,  
ONE NOT THREE, but ONE their duty attend.

CLARA ROBINSON.

2.—TRANSPOSITION.

As I was walking forth one day,  
A reptile glided by;  
It brought to mind a tale I'd heard  
About my FIRST. Thought I:  
"I'll kill it." Then a stone I sought,  
To crush the creature's pate.  
I found one. Lo! there lay beneath,  
The obj'ct of my hate,  
Of all the things upon this earth,  
That I regard with two,  
My greatest fears I entertain  
For snakes—I turned and flew;  
Nor THREE to stop until I'd run  
Some twenty rods, no less,  
And even then, like any leaf,  
I trembled, I confess.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

3.—SQUARE WORD.

FIRST is possessed by you and me;  
My SECOND is to penetrate;  
To make amends, my THIRD you'll see;  
My FOURTH is to again create;  
The tartan trousers of the Scot,  
My FIFTH and last reveals, when sought.

C. S. EDWARDS.

4.—FIVE TO ONE.

Take the foremost letter from the following and you will find a celebrated king who, by his music, relieved King Saul under a melancholy indisposition:—

- (a) Take a prophet who, in spite of many enemies, did not cease praying.
- (b) Take a beautiful and fair prince, who, by going astray, filled his father's heart with much sorrow.
- (c) Take a queen who would not appear in public unveiled or in rich robes, and who would not obey her lord.
- (d) Take a boy who, with his mother, wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba.
- (e) Take a charitable lady who was kind, and always served others' needs.

IRENE M. CRAIG.

5.—SQUARE WORD.

My first is "a plume on top of a helmet."  
My second "one who roams about."  
My third "each one of a number."  
My fourth is "scorches."  
My fifth "an appointed place of meeting."

C. S. EDWARDS.

Answers to June 1st Puzzles.

- 1.—I say the tale as 'twas said to me.
- 2.—Thin-king-lac-king-ma-king-brea-king-tal-king.
- 3.—Keats, steak, stake, takes, skate.
- 4.—Z O N E D      5.—Parsimony.

O P E R A  
N E V E R  
E R E C T  
D A R T S

SOLVERS TO JUNE 1ST PUZZLES.

Clara Robinson.

A Western paper says that a fine new school-house has just been finished in that town capable of accommodating three hundred students four stories high.

A Harrisburg paper, answering a correspondent on a question of etiquette, says: "When a gentleman and lady are walking on the street, the lady should walk inside of the gentleman."

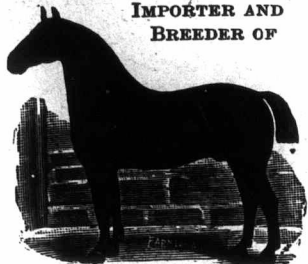
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Our stock comprises Clydesdales, Ayrshires, and Shropshires. High-class Ayrshires a specialty. We are making a special offering of ten very promising young bulls, and a number of very choice cows and heifers of the heaviest and richest milking strains,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

7-y-om **WHITESIDE BROS.,** INNERKIP, ONT.

FOR SALE—Brood Mare (Cleveland Bay) with foal by her side; Shorthorn Bull, fit for service; Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, registered; Berkshire Sows, soon to farrow; at bargain. Write, or come and see.  
A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Thamesville, Ont.  
12-y-om

**Glenburn Stock Farm.**

Three young Shorthorn bulls and several Berkshire boars and sows for sale at very low figures; also a splendid lot of spring pigs.

John Racey, Jr.,  
LENNOXVILLE, QUE. 17-1-y-om

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13-1-y-om

**The Ettrick Herd of Jerseys.**

MESSRS. HUMPIDGE & LAIDLAW, Proprietors, LONDON, ONT. Herd Comprises 35 head of High-class Stock. We are now offering several exceptionally fine young bulls, including grand bull calves and yearlings out of Prince Frank 3372; also a very fine two-year-old bull, and choice heifers. Nothing but choicest quality kept. Can supply show stock. Prices right. Write for particulars.  
13-1-y-om

**GOSSIP.**

W. H. Jordan, of the Maine State College and Experiment Station, Orono, Me., has been elected Director of the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station.

Chas. D. Woods, of the Storrs (Conn.) Experiment Station, Middletown, Conn., has been elected Professor of Agriculture of the Maine State College and Director of the Experiment Station.

A cable dispatch from London, Eng., says: "It is learned that the London General Omnibus Company has contracted for 5,000 Canadian horses, for which they pay an average price of \$200 a head. The contract of purchase extends over a period of five years."

Horses from Canada intended for export must now be inspected before embarkation, and those imported must be thoroughly examined before being permitted to land. In both cases veterinary inspection is required. The only ports at which horses from Great Britain and Europe may be landed are Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, and Charlotte-Town. United States horses may be brought in at Sarnia, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, House's Point, Island Pond, Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls), and a number of Eastern points which are named to facilitate the exportation of United States stock to ports in Europe and elsewhere. A scale of fees is provided, and must be paid before certificates of freedom from disease will be granted.

**A Crayon Portrait Free**

IN THE CASE OF ANY OF OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS FAILING TO SECURE THE NECESSARY NUMBER OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS, A PORTRAIT WILL BE FURNISHED FOR \$1.50.

WE have made arrangements with the leading Portrait Company in Canada, and are in a position to give our subscribers a rare opportunity of securing a magnificent portrait, size 16x20.

Any subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" can obtain one of these crayon pictures by securing for us four new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" and forwarding same to us together with \$4.00 in cash.

ANY NEW SUBSCRIBER SENDING US \$2.50 WILL RECEIVE A PORTRAIT AND THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FOR ONE YEAR.

**The Kind of Picture we copy from:**

Portraits will be copied from photographs, cabinets or tintypes. Do not send a dim or faded picture. All pictures copied Bust (head and shoulders). Where picture contains more than one head a charge of 50 cents extra will be made for each additional head ordered, and if full or half length figure is required, 50 cents extra.

**No Framing Conditions.**

You are not obliged to buy a frame. The portraits are made for us by artists of national reputation and who produce only the highest grade of work.

**How to Order Your Portrait.**

Suggest as few changes as possible from the original photograph, as a portrait can be copied much better with few changes. Your photograph will be returned in as good condition as it is received. Write your name, Post Office address and nearest Express Office on the back of the photograph.

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The portraits are the work of first-class artists. They are natural and as finely finished as portraits sold from \$4 to \$6. They are truly a work of art. Each portrait is finished by hand in crayon and Indian ink, and will not fade.

**Send in Your Orders Quickly.**

Portraits, in all cases, will be sent by express to insure safe delivery, and in perfect order.

ADDRESS: **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,**  
LONDON, ONT.

**Attractive Auction Sale of Ayrshires**

AT OAK POINT STOCK FARM, KINGSTON, ONT., on Thursday, July 16th, 1896.

On above date there will be sold, by public auction, a choice selection of young registered Ayrshire stock, consisting of one bull, three years old; six bull calves, from one to twelve months old; seven heifer calves, from one to twenty months; and eight young cows, all of best strains. Particulars can be had on application to J. B. Carruthers, Kingston, Ont.

TERMS.—Twelve months' credit on joint note with 7 per cent. interest.  
Oak Point Farm is about 3 1/2 miles from Kingston.  
J. L. HAYCOCK, AUCTIONEER.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

**SIMMONS & QUIRE.**

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

**CARGILL HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**

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



**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM.**

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

**CRAIGIEBURN Stock Farm.**

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

**AMPLE SHADE STOCK FARM.**

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Our specialties. Choice young stock of the above breeds for sale.  
E. GAUNT & SONS, St. Helen's, Ont. 13-1-y-om

**F. BIRDSALL & SON,**

BIRDSALL P. O., ONTARIO. Breeders of SHORTHORN and A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE; also of OXFORD DOWN SHEEP, CARRIAGE and SADDLE HORSES of the best type. Correspondence solicited. 11-1-y-om

**ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE**

**Ontario Fat Stock and Dairy Show of 1896—Joint Meeting of Provincial Live Stock Associations.**

The representatives of Live Stock and Dairy Associations of Ontario met in the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Thursday, June 25th, and organized the Fat Stock Club for 1896, and made final arrangements for the coming winter show. The representatives present were:—For the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—Messrs. John I. Hobson, David McCrae, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Sheep Breeders' Association—Messrs. James Tolton, Walkerton; D. G. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon. Swine Breeders' Association—Major G. B. Hood, Guelph; Mr. J. C. Snell, Snelgrove; Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford. Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario—Messrs. H. Wade, Toronto; R. J. Murphy, Elgin. Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario—Mr. J. W. Wheaton, London.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Jas. Tolton, and Mr. F. W. Hodson acted as Secretary. The adjustment of the prize list was among the most important business. The representatives of the Dairy Associations contended for more money than \$400, which had been allotted them. They considered that \$500 should be given to dairy cattle, which left \$750 for the beefing breeds. A motion was passed to effect the proposed change.

Last year's prizes offered to the beefing breeds amounted to \$850, to reduce this amount by \$100 the following changes were made: Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus were classed together, as were also Galloways and Devons. This cut off \$300, half of which was restored to them by adding \$5 on to each prize offered in the two new classes. This allowed for the needed \$100 to be added to the dairy classes, which were arranged as follows:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Shorthorn, 36 months and over.....	\$25	\$15	\$10
" " under 36 months.....	25	15	10
Ayrshire, 36 months and over.....	25	15	10
" " under 36 months.....	25	15	10
Holstein, 36 months and over.....	25	15	10
" " under 36 months.....	25	15	10
Jersey and Guernsey, 36 months and over.....	25	15	10
Jersey and Guernsey, under 36 mos.....	25	15	10
Grades, 36 months and over.....	25	15	10
" " under 36 months.....	25	15	10

The two newly arranged beefing classes, which formerly offered no prizes for heifers, now allow them to compete with steers in each of the three sections of each class. The sheep prize list remains as adjusted by the Sheep Breeders' Association and reported in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 15th, 1896.

A few changes were made in the general rules and regulations. All entries made before two weeks previous to the show will be received, as last year, at the regular price. All entries made during the following week will be charged double fee. No entries will be received after Dec. 2nd. The entry fee for dressed fowls is placed at 25 cents. All exhibitors of pure-bred cattle must be members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. The exhibition will open for the meat breeds at 8 o'clock, Dec. 8th, and close at 12 o'clock, midnight, at the close of Dec. 10th. No animal shall be removed from the show until the close of the same. Clause 4, under "animals re butchers' stock, was struck out. All except dairy cattle are given till 12 o'clock, Tuesday, Dec. 8th, to reach the grounds.

It has been decided to conduct a 48-hour dairy test. Exhibitors of cows may use their own discretion whether they milk them twice or three times a day. The cows milked twice a day shall be milked out cleanly in the presence of the judges at 6 o'clock p. m. Monday, December 7th, the test to close at the corresponding hour of Wednesday. Those milked thrice a day shall be milked out in the presence of the judges at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the test to conclude at the corresponding hour of Wednesday.

The dairy judges appointed are Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C. Dairy School; Mr. J. W. Wheaton, Secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association; and Mr. R. G. Murphy, Secretary of the Eastern Dairymen's Association.

For beef cattle the judges are Messrs. Thos. Crawford, M. E. P., Toronto; James Smith, Brantford; and James Russell, Richmond Hill, who will be the reserves man.

The following special prizes have been contributed: By the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the prizes as reported in this issue, page 233; the Thom Manufacturing Co., of Watford, have promised a corn cultivator, value \$10; the Wilkinson Plow Co., Toronto, offers a \$15 plow; W. H. Heard & Co., of London, place at the disposal of the Association one of their Spramotor outfits; and Richardson & Webster, of St. Mary's, give a twelve-bottle Babcock tester.

The officers elected were:—President, Mr. J. I. Hobson; Vice-President, Mr. James Tolton; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Hodson; Executive—President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, Committee on Cattle—The representatives of the Cattle Breeders' Association, with the name of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Sheep—Representatives of the Sheep Breeders' Association present, with power to add to their number; Poultry—Messrs. James Anderson, J. M. Duff, and J. Millar; Dairy—Representatives of the Association, and Prof. Dean; Committee from the College—Dr. Mills, Prof. Day, Mr. Rennie, and Superintendent John McCorkindale, O. A. C.

A discussion arose over where the show would be held this year. Deputations from Brantford and Guelph were present, and set forth their claims. The chief argument urged by Brantford was that as the show was a Provincial concern it should be moved around. On behalf of Guelph it was claimed that the excellence of the accommodations and the great success of the show in the past warranted the Association in again locating the exhibition in the Royal City. By a vote of 6 to 4 it was decided to hold the show in Guelph on December 8th, 9th and 10th.

A committee of two from the Council and two from the Board of Trade and four from the Fat Stock Club were appointed to act with the committee of the Fat Stock Association in connection with furthering the interests of the show.

# Western Canada's Great Industrial Fair, WINNIPEG.

ONE WEEK  
JULY 20 - 25, 1896

**\$15,000.00 in Prizes**

THE GREATEST ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT EXPOSITION AND FARMERS' CARNIVAL EVER YET HELD IN THE WEST.

The largest exhibit of Horses, the finest display of Cattle and other Live Stock, as well as the greatest collection of Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, also Farm Machinery in operation, ever brought together to this country.

The brightest, most novel and startling special platform attractions on the Continent have been secured.

### Railway Facilities.

GREATLY REDUCED PASSENGER RATES. FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR EXHIBITS.

A detailed programme is being prepared. Send for a copy, which is mailed free on application.

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 11th.

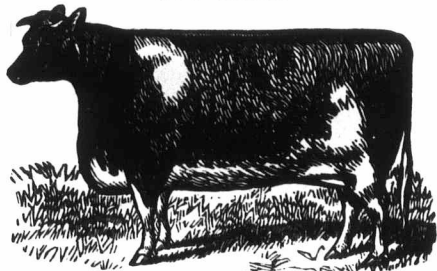
L. A. HAMILTON, F. W. HEUBACH,  
President. Manager.  
Box 1348, WINNIPEG. 12-b-om

**FAIR OR EXHIBITION CHROMOS AND DIPLOMAS.** Exhibition of Fair Chromos in striking colors—attractive stock designs. They cost but little more than cheap printed bills, and draw the crowd. Fair Diplomas cost but little, and are more highly appreciated than cash prizes. Orders filled by return Express.

THE LONDON LITHO. CO. (LTD.)  
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, LONDON, ONT.

## Arthur Johnston

NOW OFFERS



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

ALSO A VERY CHOICE LOT OF YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS.

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

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

## Shorthorn Bull

FIT FOR SERVICE; WON FIRST PRIZE AT MARKHAM FALL FAIR; HAVE ALSO SEVERAL HEIFERS. Write, or come and see.

JOHN MILLER, Markham, Ontario.

OUR COUNTRY'S PRIDE.  
UP-TO-DATE — ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE.

# CANADA'S GREAT Industrial Fair

## Toronto,

August 31<sup>st</sup> to September 12<sup>th</sup>,

1896.

THE LARGEST PRIZE LIST IN THE DOMINION.  
CLASSES TO SUIT EVERYONE.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 8th.

BIG ATTRACTIONS. NEW FEATURES. FINE RACES. GRAND SPECTACULAR PRODUCTIONS. THE NEWEST INVENTIONS. SOMETHING TO INTEREST EVERYONE. MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS DISPLAY, ETC., ETC., ETC.

## The Greatest Holiday Event of the Year.

FOR PRIZE LISTS, ETC., ADDRESS:

J. J. WITHROW,  
President.

H. J. HILL,  
Manager, Toronto.

## ULRICH'S Illinois Mammoth White ENSILAGE

CORN is what you want for ensilage purposes. It stands more dry weather and will produce more ensilage on poor or good soil than any we know of. Ask your seed dealer there for it, and use no other. It is endorsed by some of the best seedsmen throughout Canada. Don't let them press you into using any other, but insist on having your seed dealer show you our book of testimonials and invoice dated this season. It will pay you. Also ask for our Yellow Dent, which is very choice. Our sales this year have been very heavy.

Tilsburg, Ont., 4-1-96.  
Messrs. E. R. Ulrich & Son,  
Springfield, Illinois.  
Gentlemen—  
In reply to your favor of March 27th, beg to say that the **WHITE ENSILAGE CORN** that we planted last spring, from which we grew such heavy crops of ensilage, was seed we purchased from you, and I have no objection to your making use of the fact in advertising your corn. I inclose a printed circular. I had so many enquiries asking what seed I planted, and how I cultivated my corn and saved it in silos, I had not time to answer so many letters, and so had some printed. Also one on the silo.  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) E. D. TILSON.

seed dealer show you our book of testimonials and invoice dated this season. It will pay you. Also ask for our Yellow Dent, which is very choice. Our sales this year have been very heavy.

**E. R. ULRICH & SON,**  
Springfield, Ills.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE. WE SEND TO DEALERS ONLY.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## For Sale. Shorthorns

A fine 18-months old Bull; Heifers giving milk and younger ones. Also Fruit Farm, at Clarkson, 16 miles west of Toronto. Fifty acres of land, good houses and outbuildings, 425 apple trees, 500 pear trees and other fruit. Possession immediately. Apply to

**C. G. Davis,**

17-1-y-om FREEMAN P. O., ONTARIO.

### THE GRAND VALLEY STOCK FARM

G. & W. GIER, Props., Grand Valley, Ont., Breeders of Shorthorns and Imp. Yorkshires. We offer for sale young bulls, cows and heifers of choice breeding and good quality at very low prices; also choice young Yorkshires of both sex. 13-y-o



### A Splendid Lot

of young Shorthorn females, in calf to the grand young Scotch pedigree Shorthorn bull, Perfection's Hero = 2081, a grandson of Old Lovely 19th (Imp.), at extremely low prices.

**Wm. Rivers,**

Springhill Farm, WALKERTON, ONT. 13-1-y-om

### Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Berkshires.

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

W. G. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Burlington Stn., C.T.R.

### A. & D. BROWN, BREEDERS OF

IONA, ONTARIO. **Scotch Shorthorns**

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



### THOS. PUGH & SONS,

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep of No. 1 quality. Young stock for sale at moderate prices. Write us or come and see our stock. WHITEVALE P.O. Locust Hill Station, C.P.R. Pickering, G.T.R. 15-1-L-o

### HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP MILKING SHORTHORNS.

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

### "Gem Holstein Herd."

NAP! \$75.00 CASH

Sir Archibald Macgill, No. 353, C.H.F. H. B. 4 years old 8th of October, 1895; was never sick a day; is very active, and a splendid stock getter, and is in every respect a first quality bull. We have used him as our stock bull with the very best results. Only part with him to change breeding. He was a prize winner three years in succession at Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

**ELLIS BROTHERS,** BEDFORD PARK P.O., ONT. Shipping Station, Toronto. 7-y-om

### MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

FOR SALE—Yearling Bull, Sir Aaggie Barrington; fine dairy form, good color, and in good condition. His grandam, Imp. Kaatie DeBoer, is now making, in my herd, from 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. of butter per day, at 12 years old. The bull resembles her very much in form and markings. Price, \$40.00. 11-y-om G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

### HOLSTEINS

None but the best are kept at **BROCKHOLME FARM, ANCASTER, ONT.** Write me for prices if you want first-class stock at moderate figures. Holsteins in the advanced registry. Yorkshires all recorded. 12-y-om R. S. STEVENSON, Prop.

### Springbrook Stock Farm.—HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE AND TAMWORTH SWINE.

Four extra choice, rich-bred bulls ready for service. Write at once for bargains. Other stock for sale of best quality. A heavy stock of Tamworths on hand, bred from imported stock. 7-1-j-om A. C. HALLMAN, New Dundee, Ont.

### HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE!

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

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

JNO. TREMAIN, Forest, Ont. 3-1-y-o

**HOLSTEINS!**

We now offer young stock that have won prizes, and calves from our show herd, from one month to one year old, whose dams have large records—any age or sex—FOR SALE, at very low prices to quick buyers. Also some Poland-China Pigs, 1 and 6 months old; same quality (the best).

**A. & G. RICE,**  
Brookbank Stock Farms, CURRIE'S CROSS-ING, Oxford Co., Ont. 18-y-om



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

**J. YULL & SONS,**  
MEADOWSIDE FARM, CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

We have a few young Ayrshire bulls left—2 two-year-olds, 4 yearlings, and a fine lot of calves of both sex; also Shropshire sheep and Berkshire pigs; pairs not akin for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call before buying. 20-y-o

**Ayrshires!**

PURE-BRED, of different ages, and both sex. No inferior animals. Write for particulars.

**A. McCallum & Son,**

Spruce Hill Dairy Farm, DANVILLE, QUE. 22-y-o

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

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

**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,**  
1-1-y-o PETITE COTE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

**WM. WYLIE,** 228 Henry St., MONTREAL, or Howick, P.Q.

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

**Maple Cliff Stock Dairy Farm**

Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Swine.  
FOR SALE.—Four Ayrshire bulls of different ages, sons of such noted animals as Nellie Osborne 5358, and Gold King 1382. They are good ones. Write for prices.  
**R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.**  
One mile from Ottawa.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

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

**WM. STEWART & SON,**  
MENIE, ONT.

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

**The Don Herd of Jerseys**

Comprise the choicest strains obtainable, including St. Lambert, Tennessee and combination blood. Am now offering a few very choice bull calves from imp. and home-bred dams, and sires of best breeding obtainable.  
Address: **DAVID DUNCAN,**  
91-y-om DON P. O., ONT.

**CENTRAL PRISON... Binder Twine**

PURE MANILLA, about 650 feet per lb., in lots of 50 lbs. 8c.  
IMPERIAL, " 550 " " " 50 " 7 1-2c.  
Or in carloads, delivered to any point in Ontario south or east of Owen Sound:

PURE MANILLA, . . . . . 7 1-2c.  
IMPERIAL, . . . . . 7c.  
In less than carloads (not less than 2,000 pounds), carload price, with car freight deducted from invoice. These twines are made from the best stock obtainable, and the process of manufacture has been so improved during the three years since the factory was established that it can be safely said there is no more profitable twine for the farmer in the market than the Central Prison Brands.

Apply to... **JOHN HALLAM,** 85 Front St. E., Toronto, SELLING AGENT,  
OR TO THE CONTRACTOR AT THE PRISON. 12-e-o

**CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**

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

**GRAHAM BROS.,**  
Claremont, Ontario.  
25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 4-tt-om

**ISALEIGH GRANGE STOCK FARM,**  
DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

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

**For Sale Cheap, That grand Ayrshire "HEATHER JOCK" — 1212 —**

Stock Bull, Bred by D. Morton & Son, Hamilton; sire Royal Chief (Imp.) — 75 — (1647), dam Primrose (Imp.) — 1205 — (5507). This bull has proven a sure stock getter and can be purchased at a bargain if taken at once. Having a number of his progeny at breeding age, we cannot use him. Speak quick if you want a bargain. We have also some choice young Yorkshire Sows of breeding age from the stock of J. E. Brethour. Correspondence a pleasure. 1-1-y-o  
**A. & H. FOREMAN, Collingwood, Ont.**

**Alex. Hume & Co.,** Importers and Breeders.

We still have several good AYRSHIRE BULLS, of DAIRY TYPE and breeding, fit for service; and bull calves. Also a number of heifer calves from cows of several crosses and extra heavy milkers. Write for prices and particulars. N.B.—A few Yorkshire pigs of good quality, of different ages. 5-1-y-o  
Telephone and Station—Hoard's, G.T.R. Burnbrae P.O.

**Jersey Sale!**

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

**MEADOWBROOK JERSEYS.**

**EDGAR SILCOX,** Shelden, Ont.  
Two grand young BULLS FOR SALE. Foundation stock from the herds of Mrs. E. M. Jones, George Smith & Son, and Reburne, of St. Anne's. 21-1-y-o

**A.J.C.G. FOR SALE**—Heifer calf, 21 mos. old, solid light fawn. Bull calf, 3 months old, dark fawn. Little white on switch and hind legs. Price, \$60 for pair. Express prepaid. 17-1-y-om  
**H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, KNOWLTON, P.Q.**

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

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

**FOR SALE!**

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

**FIRST HERD PRIZE,**

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

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Box 324, BROCKVILLE, Ont., CAN.

"Dairying for Profit,"  
By Mrs. E. M. Jones.  
Best book ever written. 50 cents by mail.  
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**WILLIAM ROLPH,** Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 21-y-om

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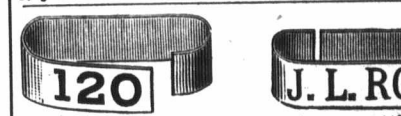
UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!

**Bull Calves OF THE RIGHT SORT For Sale.**

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INGLESIDE FARM,  
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**GUERNSEYS**

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine yearling bulls and bull calves for sale at farmers' prices. A few heifers can be spared. Address: **SYDNEY FISHER,**  
Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q. 17-y-o



**Dana's Ear Labels** for sheep, cattle, etc. Stamped with any name or address and consecutive numbers. This is the genuine label, used by all the leading record associations and breeders. Samples free. Agents wanted. **C. H. DANA,**  
6-L-om West Lebanon, N. Hamp.

**Henry Arkell,** ARKELL P. O., ONT.

Pioneer importer and breeder of registered Oxford-down sheep. Won many honors at World's Fair. Animals of all ages and sexes for sale reasonable at all times. 9-y-om

**To Stockmen & Breeders.**

**LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.**

For the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc. Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

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.  
Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in all parts of the world. Sold in large tins at \$1.00. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to **ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, Ont.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 7-1-y-om

**SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**

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

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GOLD IN THE SOIL.

With frequently recurring droughts of increasing severity in many parts of Canada, the problem of securing sufficient moisture for plant growth becomes more serious.

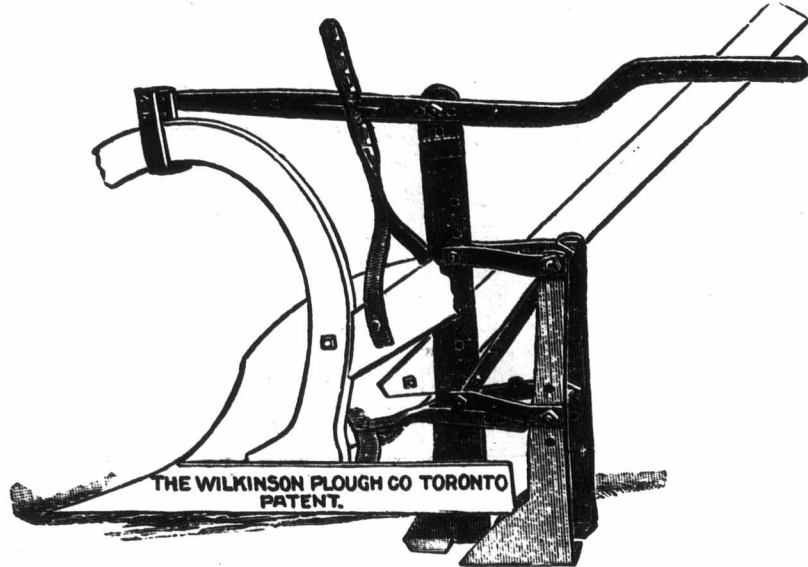
"Best Quality with Greatest Quantity"

STILL THE MOTTO AT MAPLE SHADE.

OUR Shropshire lambs are not numerous, but they are of good quality and good size. We still have left also a few strong, smooth, home-bred yearlings of good breeding and character.

Shorthorn Calves are developing finely, and present the characteristic quality and thick flesh of the typical Cruickshank Shorthorn. Prices moderate; if you doubt it, write and believe.

Address—JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin. (30 miles east of Toronto.) 16-2-g-om



obstacle to their use heretofore. We notice that the Wilkinson Plow Company of Toronto, are now manufacturing a comparatively inexpensive attachment, illustrated above, called the "Woodard Subsoiler Attachment."

GOSSIP.

The U. S. Government pays a bounty both on maple and beet sugar.

It is the intention to establish under the Bureau of Animal Industry a rigid inspection of all U. S. horses intended for export.

The promoters of the Boston Horse Show cleared about \$15,000 profits and distributed it among the persons who subscribed to the guarantee fund.

The Executive Committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has unanimously decided to call the next annual meeting at Washington, D. C., on Nov. 10.

French farmers, or, rather, their wives and daughters, intend to try the Plymouth Rocks and the Orpingtons, which are new breeds to them.

The French Minister of War has just communicated to the Minister of Agriculture that he will permit some of the soldiers to assist farmers during the next harvest time.

The first consignment of Canadian live cattle to Manchester arrived at the new cattle lairs belonging to the Manchester corporation on May 30th.

We have received, with the compliments of J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., two large-sized engravings, one representing the celebrated Shorthorn bull, Gay Monarch 92411, and females, Gay Mary, Nora Davis, Verben's Lady, and Nancy Hanks.

W. F. & J. A. Stephen, "Brook Hill Farm," Trout River, Que.:—"Our stock came through the winter in splendid condition, and are milking better than ever this season.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Descended from imp. stock of the up-to-date type. Young pigs of all ages and either sex for sale, at prices in keeping with the times.

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Quality of the Best. Our leading sows are Carholme Queen, Carholme Lass, and Lady Lightfoot. Choice young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. 11-1-y-o

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

FOR good healthy BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES two months old, boars ready for service, and sows in pig of good quality, write H. J. DAVIS, Box 290, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE and IMP. WHITE YORKSHIRE SWINE, SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. 8-y-om

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

The home of the famous imp. sires Baron Lee 4th and Star One. Young litters arriving every month out of matured sows. Highest quality, best breeding. Now is the best time to order spring pigs. Write for prices, or come and see us. J. G. SNELL, Snelgrove P. O., 2-y-om Brampton Station, Ont.

Specialty of Improved Large Yorkshires

I have now on hand a choice lot of young boars fit for immediate use. Prices very moderate. Orders for spring will receive careful attention. Pigs of the most desirable type and at reasonable prices. 3-y-om J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.



YORKSHIRE PIGS Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not akin for sale at all seasons. J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 448.

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

NORMAN BLAIN, COLD SPRING FARM, - ST. GEORGE, Breeder of Choice TAM WORTHS

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

Woodlands Herd of TAMWORTH SWINE.

Choice young stock from imp. and home-bred stock. Pairs not akin. Write for prices. H. REVELL, Proprietor, Ingersoll, Ontario.

P. R. Hoover & Sons, GREEN RIVER, ONT., BREEDERS OF CHOICE TAMWORTHS.

We are now offering a few good young sows, ready to breed, at prices which should sell them. St., Locust Hill, C.P.R.; Markham, G. T. R. Correspondence solicited. 9-1-y-om

BARTON HERD OF TAMWORTHS

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

J. F. McKAY, PARK HILL, ONT., Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Choice young stock always for sale at hard times prices; also Bronze Turkeys, P. Rocks and Golden Wyandotte fowl. Farm 4 miles from Parkhill. 11-1-y-o

CHRIS FAHNER CREDITON, ONT., Importer and breeder of Large Eng. Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Tamworths, and Duroc-Jersey Swine. Choice young stock for sale. Prices to suit the times. 11-1-y-o

R. WILLIS, JR., - Glenmeyer P. O., BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF CHOICE Poland-China Swine.

Young stock of the best quality always on hand. A couple of young sows bred, and also some young boars fit for service to dispose of at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Mention Advocate. 12-2-y-o

OXFORD HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

Our herd made a clean sweep of all the first prizes (30) at the late Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa Exhibitions. DARKNESS QUALITY, the unbeaten winner at the World's Fair, heads the herd. Stock for sale. Write for prices. W. H. JONES, 15-y-om Mount Elgin, Ont.

HERRON & DAFOE, AVON P. O. Importers and Breeders of Poland-China, Chester White and Tamworth Swine

Young stock of the above, any age and either sex, imp. and descended from imp. stock, for sale at hard-times prices. All stock registered. Mention Advocate. 11-1-y-o

ESSEX HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

R. B. McMILLIN, Goldsmith, Ontario, Importer & Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Registered pedigrees furnished. Also eggs for hatching.—B. P. Rock and Black Minorca varieties. 11-1-y-o

JERSEYS!

A NUMBER OF CHOICE YOUNG COWS FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS OLD—PURE-BREDS AND GRADES, GOOD COLORS, AND ARE VERY RICH, DEEP MILKERS; QUIET AND DOCILE. FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES, WRITE TO W. G. SHEARER, o Bright, Ontario.

CANADA: WILKES

Stock hogs of all ages and sexes for sale. Single choice pig, either sex, \$10; pairs not akin, \$18; trio, \$26; full boars from \$15 to \$20. Six young sows bred for August litters at \$15. Honey in season. Send for new illustrated catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address W. G. SHEARER, o Bright, Ontario.

Summit Farm DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

I have a few choice young sows still for sale, which I am offering cheap. Orders taken for spring pigs. Write for particulars to 3-1-y-o F. W. TERHUNE, Brantford, Ont.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

Choice young pigs bred from prize sows and imported boars now on hand at \$5.00 each with pedigrees. 21-1-y-o HUGH McCUTCHEON, Glenora, Ont.

GIDEON SNYDER, Jr. Jarvis, - Ontario, Breeder & Importer of Ohio Imp. Chester & Berkshire Swine. Also Brick and Tile manufacturer. Junction of Air Line and Hamilton & North-western Ry.

CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES

Two one-year-old Berk. boars at \$12 each; three six months old Chester Whites at \$7 each; two litters of Berks. (soon ready to ship) at \$4 each pig; two litters of Chesters (soon ready to ship) at \$4 each pig. This is a special offering in order to reduce stock on hand. Pigs will be crated, put on board cars, and pedigrees furnished free of any extra charge. JAS. H. SEAW, Simcoe, Ont.

IMP. CHESTER WHITE and TAMWORTH SWINE

Having won the sweepstakes for the best boar and two sows at Toronto Exhibition of 1895, we are booking orders for spring pigs from imp. stock in pairs not akin. Stock for exhibition purposes a specialty. Pedigrees furnished. Reduced rates by express. Drop a card for prices before buying elsewhere. H. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton, Ont., Middlesex County, 7-y-om

E.D. GEORGE PUTNAM, ONT. Importer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine

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

SPECIAL OFFERING FOR APRIL of Chester Whites.

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

Eggs for Hatching FROM SILVER WYANDOTTES

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

Preston Poultry Yards

L. and D. Brahma, B. Langshans, B. and W. Rocks, Blk. and W. Leghorns, and Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting, \$2.50 per two; B. and P. Cochins, W. C. S. and G. Polish and Games, \$2 setting, \$3.50 per two settings. 8-fom G. D. SMITH, Preston, Ont.

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



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GOOD SOIL! PURE WATER!! AMPLE FUEL!!!

The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Ry. has opened up for settlement two new districts of magnificent farming land, viz., that between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, and that between Calgary and Red Deer.

Full information concerning these districts, maps, pamphlets, etc., free. Apply to

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

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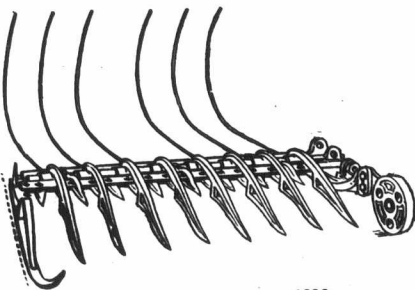
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Prices Low. Very Easy Terms. Write or call on

G. J. MAULSON, 195 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man.

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With Up-to-Date Patented Improvements.



PATENTED 1893 AND 1896.

NO drilling of mower bar or inside shoe. A wrench is all that is required to attach it. Imitated by many—equalled by none. To which we have added our new Buncher Attachment, patented February 4, 1895. No Pea Harvester complete without it, as it will save the work of one or two men every day it is used, doing the work much better and cleaner. Can be furnished to suit any harvester now in use.

N. B.—All or any infringements will be prosecuted by patentee. Send in your orders early, or give them to our local agent.

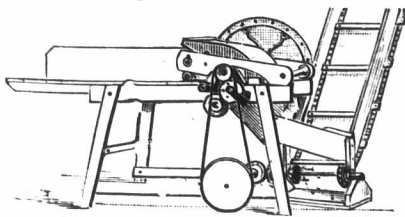
**TOLTON BROS.,**  
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STOCK FEEDERS' FAVORITE MACHINE. As an ensilage and dry fodder cutter, away ahead of any other style of machine.



Hundreds of these Machines Sold

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Full information is yours for the asking. Manufacture also CONCAVE and CONVEX KNIFE MACHINES, TREAD POWERS, Etc. We aim to lead the trade in our special lines.

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WATFORD, ONT.

Established 1875.

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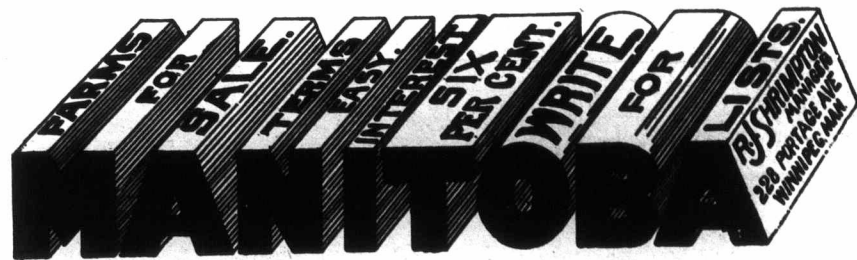
### Pickle Your Eggs

when they are 7c. to 10c. per doz. for your own use or sell them when they are 20c. to 25c. and double your money. I have a recipe to make a pickle that will keep eggs for two years if necessary, which I have used for 15 years. Will send it to any one sending me \$1.00 (registered letter).

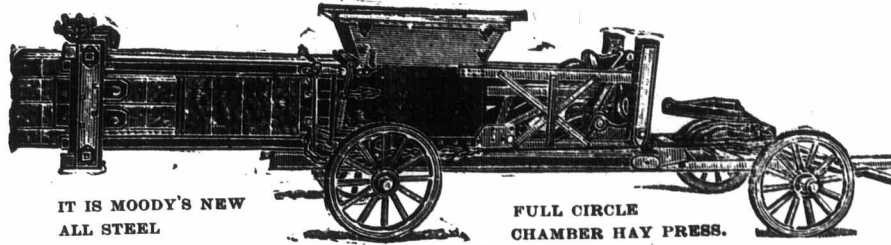
W. M. BUSH, Walkerton, Ont.

"Poultry Almanac" tells all about raising chickens. 10 cents.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Pub., Freeport, Ills.



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IT IS MOODY'S NEW ALL STEEL FULL CIRCLE CHAMBER HAY PRESS. It weighs 4,000 lbs. It is largely made of steel, and has very little wood about it so rot. It will work just as well if ground outside barn is lower or higher than barn floor. Manufactured by

**Matthew Moody & Sons,**

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE PRICES.

TREAD POWERS, FEED CUTTERS, CIRCULAR SAWS, DRAG SAWS, FEED GRINDERS, CORN SHELLERS, POTATO DIGGERS, THRESHERS.

General Agents for Western Ontario.

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

"LITTLE GIANT" or "GEM" SPRAYING OUTFITS.

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

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

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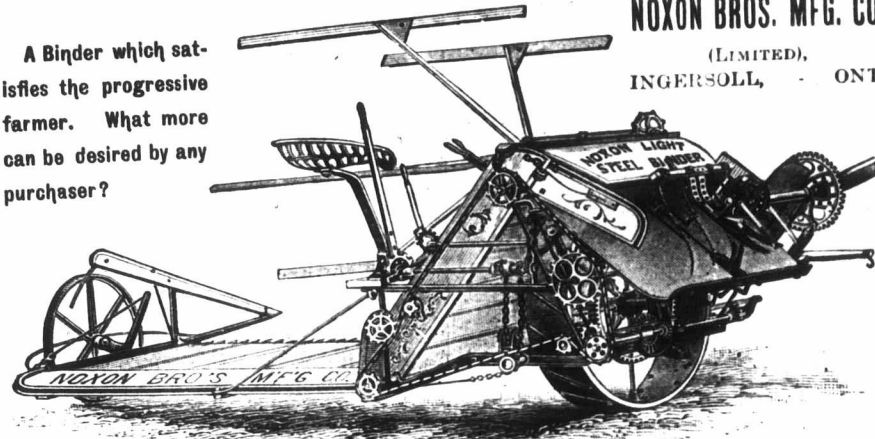
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(LIMITED), INGERSOLL, ONT.

A Binder which satisfies the progressive farmer. What more can be desired by any purchaser?



### BOOK TABLE.

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

We have received in neat pamphlet form a copy of an address by Prof. Shutt, Chemist at Dominion Experimental Farm, entitled "Chemical Work in Canadian Agriculture," read before the Natural History Society of Montreal April, 1896. It gives a very interesting account of the work accomplished in his department during the past eight years.

The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1895 has been issued and is certainly a most creditable volume of over 650 pages, substantially bound and well printed. It contains: First, a general report on the operations of the Department during the year by the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton; second, a series of papers on agricultural subjects from the different bureaus and divisions of the Department, and from experts at some of the experiment stations; and third, an appendix containing a vast amount of statistical (U. S.) and other data gleaned from departmental reports and other sources of information. Numbers of illustrations and 29 pages of index make the volume not only interesting, but very complete and useful for references.

Ontario dairying has been marked by steady progress, based on the acquisition and application of knowledge respecting the business. The regular reports published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, of the annual conventions of Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations and the Ontario Creameries Association, are like the faces of old and valued friends. Nineteen each of the former gatherings have been held and eleven of the latter, and these reports contain a faithful record in detail of the proceedings, making a useful work of reference for the dairyman's library. From Secretary Wheaton, of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, we have received a copy of the last volume, fully equal in character to previous ones, and which has just been sent out to the members.

The combined reports of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1895 make up an interesting volume of some 425 pages, containing much data of value. Plans of the Central Farm at Ottawa, the branch farms at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, N. W. T., and several illustrations adorn the volume. Besides the report of the Director, Dr. Saunders, there are those of Jas. W. Robertson, Agriculturist; John Craig, Horticulturist; Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist; Frank T. Shutt, Chemist; and A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager; also from Wm. M. Blair, Supt. of the Maritime Provinces Farm; S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Farm; Angus McKay, N. W. T.; and Thomas A. Sharpe, British Columbia. A very complete record is given of the work carried on in these various departments. We note that the expenditure in connection with these farms for the year ending June 30th, 1895, amounted to \$75,000.

The 21st annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, together with the 17th annual report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union—a volume of 485 pages—has been distributed. It is certainly a most creditable record of the important work carried on by President Mills and his able staff. Complete details are given of the experiments conducted. The statement is made that the College farm is now cleaner, better tilled, and much more productive than at any time during the past seventeen years, upon which all concerned are to be congratulated. We believe that hundreds of practical, observant farmers who have visited the institution this season will gladly bear testimony to the excellent work done at this institution and to the splendid appearance of the farm, which is worked with a due regard to economy. Properly bound, this volume makes an excellent addition to the reference library of the agriculturist.

The "Transactions" of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for 1896 have been published by the Secretary and Editor, Mr. James Macdonald, F. R. S. E., Edinburgh. The volume is undoubtedly the finest ever issued, being profusely illustrated in almost every article. The book fittingly commences with Reminiscences of Eight Highland Shows at Dumfries, covering the long period of 65 years. It is written by Wellwood H. Maxwell, who acted last year as convener of the Local Committee, and whose portrait graces the first page. A paper by Mr. John Gilmore, on "Bird Investigation," should prove of considerable value to British farmers. It shows the root to be no friend of the agriculturist. A chapter on Sheehorn History, by Mr. Wm. Parlour, deals with early types of the breed, the history and development, which are very interesting. Border Leicesters are treated by Mr. W. S. Ferguson, who draws attention to the great change in fashion which has taken place in the show yard. He also points out the danger of placing too much importance on fancy points at the expense of general solid merit. A discussion on permanent pastures forms a chapter. Secretary Euron, of the Hackney Society, contributes an able article on the breed with which he is associated. Motive Power on the Farm" is exhaustively treated by W. J. Maiden, who shows the advance made from the very first up to the present time. The life-work of the "grand old man of Sittytton," Amos Cruickshank, by Robert Bruce, pays a touching and well-deserved tribute to his memory. The volume also contains a number of scientific articles upon the following subjects: "Et Formations in the Animal Body," "Bordeaux Spray as a Preventive to Potato Disease," "Elm-Bark Beetle," and "The Effects of Food on Milk and Butter," and other articles on sheep, wool, etc. The Editor and Society deserve credit for the subject matter and general style of the work.

### NOTICE.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

The Prize Lists for this year's Industrial Fair at Toronto have been issued and copies can be procured by any one desiring them on their dropping a post card to the manager at Toronto. The Fair is to be held from August 31st to Sept. 12th, and everything points to success.

**Sheep Husbandry in New Brunswick.**

Mr. M. H. Parlee, King's Co., N. B., writes us as follows:—"Owing to having but recently commenced breeding sheep, I have only a small flock, consisting of a few pure-bred ewes and several shearlings. I purchased a shearing ram last summer from one of your advertisers, Mr. Jas. S. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont. He has done well, and is a ram fit to head any flock; his stock is very fine. He easily won first prize last fall at the Canada International Exhibition at St. John, and is admitted to be one of the finest rams ever shown in the Maritime Provinces. My ewes began to lamb in April, and were strong and hardy, and have come along very rapidly. As yet I have not lost a single lamb, and hope to have some very fine ram lambs to part with this fall. My flock went to grass in good condition, and are doing well, though the pastures have been very poor in this section all this spring, owing to the long drought in May; in fact, little or no rain has fallen since the snow disappeared till the first week of June.

"Sheep raising, I am sorry to say, is too much neglected in this part of the country, though most farmers keep a small flock, mostly grades of the lowest order. Some, however, are beginning to see the importance of keeping a better bred flock, and consequently I look for a better demand for the pure-bred rams in future, but still too many will continue to breed from a run-out grade rather than pay a fair price for a good pure-bred. Anything that will get a lamb suitably, and save the small flocks of grades, which are the most prevalent here, are in many cases too much neglected; the breeding ewes are left to look after themselves during all the heavy, cold rains of the fall and first winter months, and never get any shelter till the snow gets so deep that they can no longer pick up anything in the field, then they are taken to the barnyard and, perhaps, kept there till spring, with little or no shelter from the winter snowstorms, fed on nothing except, perhaps, hay alone, and that of the poorest quality. Then they are again turned out to hunt for themselves, and it is with such care as this that some farmers expect their sheep to pay.

"I do think there is great room for improvement in the flocks of sheep in this locality at least, and that they could, with a little more care and attention, be made to pay a much better profit to their owners. As yet there are but few pure-bred sheep of any kind in this locality; what there are are mostly pure-bred rams. Either the Shropshire or Leicester pure-bred ewes are very scarce. Formerly the Cotswold was the favorite sheep, owing to its size, but it is now almost extinct around here, though it is still kept in some of the other counties in this Province. Those who have used a pure-bred Leicester ram to mate to their grade ewes are somewhat encouraged by the result. The Shropshire ram has been tried by some and abandoned, as many who have used them claim that the size of their sheep gradually decreases, and the butchers in most cases will not pay as good a price for the grade Shropshire as they will for the grade Leicester. At present the Leicester seems to be the favorite sheep here, both for wool and mutton, though, of course, there are still some who like the Shropshire."

**GOSSIP.**

The Michigan State Agricultural Board has adopted a four-year course of study for women at the State Agricultural College. It includes poultry-raising, cooking, domestic economy, languages, music, painting, floral culture, etc.

There are more than 800,000 sheep killed by dogs in the United States every year, and the injury to a flock of sheep attacked by dogs cannot be measured by the number killed and wounded. Sheep chased a few times by dogs become so nervous and frightened that they will ever after start and tremble from the least noise or cause of alarm. They will neither breed nor fatten well, and are consequently but little better than a total loss to their owner.

A. J. Watson, Castlederg:—"My cattle have done very well on the grass so far. I do not think I ever saw them look as well at the same time of year. My calves are all doing well. The four got by =Statesman= are going to make a fine herd for show purposes this fall. The heifer calf =Princess Josephine=, out of =Village Rose the 7th=, and the bull calf =Lord Morton=, out of =Adeline Patti=, are two most beautiful calves, of a low down, blocky type. I think them to be the two best I have bred for some time."

A prize of £50 is offered at the forthcoming sheep show in Sydney, by the Minister of Agriculture, for the best pen of sheep for export. The prize will be divided into four as follows: For the best pen of Merino wethers, six-tooth, £15; for the best pen of twenty cross bred wethers, four-tooth, £15; for the best pen of ten Merino lambs, not over nine months old, £10; for the best pen of cross-bred lambs, not over six months old, £10. The sheep are to be weighed alive and judged. They will afterwards be slaughtered and judged again; the shape, weight and quality of the mutton being considered. The lambs must have been bred by the exhibitors, and the wethers must have been the property of the exhibitors for upwards of six months.

Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., writes to say that "the country is in its finest bloom, and crops of all kinds, excepting hay and fall wheat, are looking well. Cattle in general are gaining flesh rapidly on very early grass. Our own Shorthorns have never made more rapid improvement than they have made this spring. The young things of both sexes are now wearing their richest dresses of soft, glossy hair. The white Duchess of Gloster's yearling bull is now looking a picture of beauty and elegance. He is massive, thick, and short-legged, but we cannot say that he is as gay or sprightly as his lively stable companion, Indian Brave, who went into the show ring last September very much too lean—a fault, by the way, that won't apply again September next. He is now seven hundred pounds heavier than he was last year when shown in Toronto. We have yearling heifers, heifer calves, and bull calves in training for show the coming fall. We are open to sell any or all our show cattle—no reserve with us."

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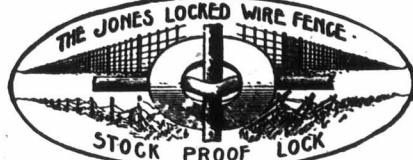
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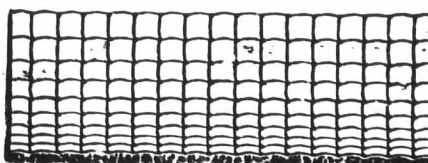
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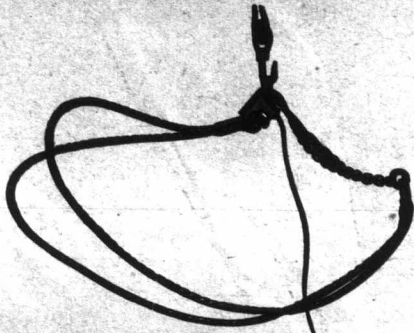
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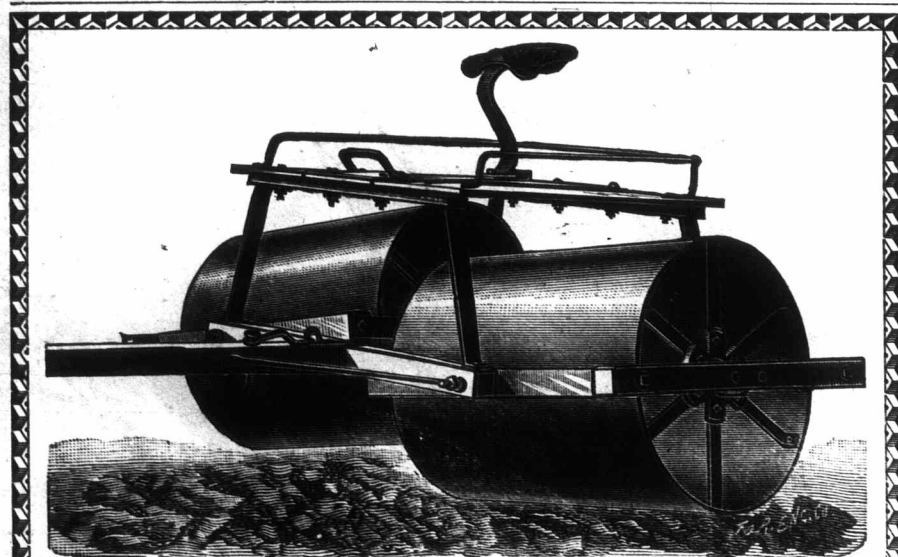
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