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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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No. 352.



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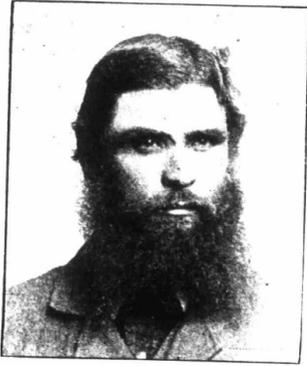
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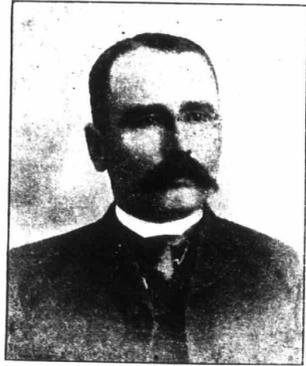
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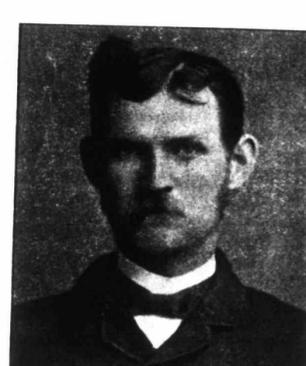
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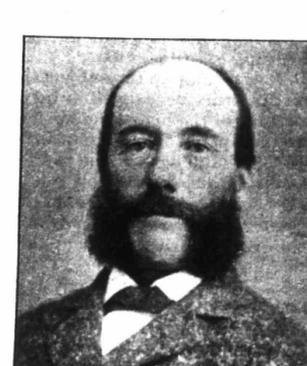
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Willow Brook Farm, Crystal City, Man.

PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS OF SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

EDITORIAL.

Manure.

Many people consider the subject of manure making and its application to the soil as being something below their dignity, and that it should be left for the ignorant and uneducated. This is a great mistake, for if we view it in the light which the science of chemistry has thrown around it, we will find that it is a most profound study, and one well worthy the attention which the most learned men which the world has produced have given to it both in their teachings and writings. They realized that the success and prosperity of the country depended upon the production of a bountiful supply of food from the plant, and that this supply cannot be maintained if the fertility of the soil is allowed to become exhausted.

Any intelligent person will admit that no country can stand the constant drain of plant food that the export of grain and stock to the older countries has caused without becoming impoverished in time. Indeed, we already hear the cry that the crops are becoming poorer every year, that the land will no longer pay for the labor of cultivation, and that the people are forsaking farms because they will no longer yield sufficient returns to provide food and clothing for the farmer and his family. Is it not, then, time that we should call a halt and ask ourselves the question: Is there no remedy for this state of affairs, or is this country too rich in natural resources to sink into a state of barrenness and sterility? That such a disastrous result can be prevented, if we bestir ourselves before it is too late and use the materials which nature has placed at our hands, is shown by the condition of the farmers of England, whose land has been cropped from time immemorial and is to-day yielding larger crops than ever. In this country we also have a few examples of men whose land is to-day yielding more bushels to the acre than it did when the soil was turned for the first time; therefore, our constant study should be to restore the loss of the past and to prevent, for the future, the exhaustion of our soils.

When our forefathers began the cultivation of the virgin soil they were astonished at the apparently inexhaustible store of plant food which it contained, consequently they cropped it without mercy. They apparently did not realize that the most fertile soil, if continually cropped without some form of plant food being added, must eventually become unproductive. It will be of no use for us to blame our fathers for impoverishing the soil by selling everything and returning nothing, for doubtless they did the best they could under the circumstances; they had many hardships to contend with in building a home for themselves in a new land. If, instead of blaming others, we look around for a solution of the question, we shall find that, with all the stored-up science and knowledge of years at our command, and with our fathers' example to warn us, we are doing but little better—that, in reality, we are but following in our fathers' footsteps, and still further completing the ruin which they began. We complain about hard times and high taxes, but if we were to examine closely, we would find that Canadian farmers are wasting more from neglect of the manure piles than would pay the entire tax of the Dominion of Canada. The first thing for us to do is to say with Cassius:—

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves that we are underlings."

For as long as we feel that others are accountable for results we will do but little towards remedying existing evils.

Before taking up the subject in all its details, it will be instructive, as well as interesting, to know something of the history of agriculture and of the introduction of the science of manuring. If we go back to the dim ages of the past, we will find that the cultivation of the soil for the production of food was one of the first occupations of man. The ancients were also very highly skilled in all matters pertaining to agriculture, for, according to Bretschneider and other writers, China cultivated rice, wheat, millet and sweet potatoes as far back as 3,000 years before the Christian era.

The ancient Egyptians and the Phœnicians cultivated many crops, such as wheat, rice and legumes, on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea; these crops were afterwards introduced into Europe, and were highly cultivated in the palmy days of the Greeks and Romans. Thus it will be seen that, like the science of chemistry, medicine, and learning generally, the cultivation of the soil had its origin in eastern climes.

The early Romans were well advanced in agricultural science, and especially in the art of manuring, which they regarded as being under the special patronage of the god, Stercutius. They were well acquainted with the difference of soils and their adaption to particular crops. Manures were saved with care. The excrements were especially valued and judiciously applied; composts were made in suitable places, hollows being scraped out in the form of a bowl to receive the material. They knew the value of clover and other legumes; we read they were also sown for the purpose of being ploughed under, but it is not likely that they understood their action as nitrogen accumulators, which has only been discovered of late years, and is still but imperfectly understood, but we will speak of this later on.

In our present system of aiding agriculture by the issuing of bulletins and other literature, we have merely copied the Roman custom, for we read that the Roman Senate ordered that the twenty-eight books of Mago, the most voluminous writer of Carthage, be translated into Latin for the use of the people. The result of this fostering care was that Rome had in later times, including a century previous to the Christian era, an agricultural literature unsurpassed by that of any other country, ancient or modern, with the exception of England, France and Germany of the present day.

The folly of having more land than could be handled with profit was well understood, for in writings of Cato we find this terse advice, as applicable to the present day as to his own times: "Our ancestors regarded it as a ground point of husbandry not to have too much land in one farm, for they considered that more profit came by holding little and tilling it well;" and Virgil says: "The farmer may praise large estates, but let him cultivate a small one." One of the most prolific writers on ancient agriculture was Columella, who lived about the time of Christ. In speaking of his own times he deprecates the backward state of agriculture, and speaks of soils becoming barren through neglect and an imperfect knowledge of the requirements of the crops cultivated in those days.

When the vast tide of conquest from the north came pouring over Italy, France and Spain, a race of barbarians, the cultivator of the soil was reduced to the position of a serf, whose condition was a most hopeless one, while the higher classes took no interest in agriculture. From this time the state of agriculture was in a very depressed condition all over Europe. In England the tenant peasantry had no security for their property until after the fifteenth century. If the estate was sold by the landlord they were obliged to quit all, giving up even their standing crops without compensation. They were also liable for the debts of their landlord to the full amount of their property. This picture of the misery and suffering which prevailed in Britain will give a fair idea of the state of agriculture in Europe generally at the same time. Under this state of affairs land gradually became impoverished, for we read in the American Encyclopedia that the average yield of wheat in the eleventh century was estimated by the highest authority of that day, the author of Fleta, at only six bushels to the acre, and three hundred years later, in the year 1300, that fifty-seven acres on a farm at Halstead yielded only three hundred and sixty-six bushels. The use of manure had apparently been forgotten, for Jethro Tull, one of the foremost writers of the time, had little faith in manures, and that chiefly as dividers of the soil and as a means of improving its physical texture, and not because he supposed them to furnish any nourishment to the plants themselves.

About the middle of the sixteenth century Martin Tusser published his famous "Five Points of Husbandry," in which he strongly recommends the rotation of crops. He has the following, which might be applied to many farms of the present day:

"Otes, rie, or else barlie, and wheat that is gray,
Brings land out of comfort and soone to decay:
One crop after another, no comfort betwenee,
Is crop upon crop, as will quickly be seene.
Still crop upon crop many farmers do take,
And reepe little purpose for greedinesse sake."

There was no real progress made in the cultivation of the soil until the commencement of the present century, and this was principally due to the teachings and writings of the great Liebig, who enumerated the following important laws of husbandry, which are, in fact, the basis of all modern scientific agriculture:

1. A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity, and in the proper form.

2. With every crop a portion of the ingredients is removed. A part of this portion is again added from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man.

3. The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of a crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure.

4. The manure produced in the course of husbandry is not sufficient to permanently maintain the fertility of a farm; it lacks the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, live stock, etc.

Application of Manure.

The following, taken from the report of Prof. Shutt, Ottawa Experimental Farm, before the select committee of the House of Commons, upon the application of manures, will be of interest to many. In answer to an enquiry as to the best mode of applying manure, whether top-dressing or ploughing under lightly, he gives the following answer:—

That is a difficult question to answer in a word or two. The right application of manure depends largely on the character of the soil and the class of crop which you intend to grow. Most certainly it is no use burying manure so deeply that the roots of the growing crop do not reach it. Shallow feeding crops respond best to a top dressing of a well-rotted or soluble manure. For the majority of crops, however, it is perhaps best to plough the manure in—though not at too great a depth. The physical condition of the soil or tith is usually very much improved by the presence of the ploughed-in manure.

In answer to the question, Do you recommend drawing the manure directly from the stables and spreading it out upon the land, or piling it, as most of us do, in small heaps? Would you recommend that it should be drawn out during the winter and then ploughed in in the spring? A.—This question of the economic fermentation of the manure and the application of it is an exceedingly difficult and lengthy one to answer. Manure should be managed according to circumstances. We must understand this, that the plant food in manure goes through certain stages of fermentation before its constituents are available for plant food, therefore we wish to induce fermentation either before the manure enters the soil, or after it has been mixed with the soil. With some soils and crops this fermentation should take place partially, at least, before the manure is applied; with other crops and soils, the manure is best ploughed in while fresh.

Q.—Is it not better after being mixed with the soil: is the soil not benefited by it? A.—Yes, with certain soils, such as heavy clay soils. I think that not only on account of the mechanical effect, due to the presence of unrotted manure, but also to the fact that the soil itself is of a retentive character, it is often a wise plan to apply the manure quite fresh and allow it to ferment in such soils. But in dealing with light soils which easily leach, and with crops which have a short season of growth, and consequently must have food supplied to them in a readily soluble form, I think it would be better economy to apply the manure in at least a semi-rotted condition. Then, again, with very light soils, I would aim rather to manure for the coming crop than to permanently improve the soil. With regard to the application of manure to the field, we may say that it is well, in the majority of cases, that the manure should be partially rotted before it is applied, and to that end it is often most economical of labor to pile it up in the fields in tolerably large piles previous to ploughing. If placed in small heaps during the winter, and the field is subject to floods in the spring, by which large quantities of water are carried off from the surface of the field, undoubtedly there is a great loss of fertilizing material due to the washing out action of the melted snow and the spring rains. Much plant food is thus carried off the surface of the soil before the frost has left the ground. If, in such a case, the manure has been kept in the pile till just before ploughing, the fertilizing material would have been retained.

Q.—This is a vexed question, and if we could give instructions to our farmers in regard to the best use of manures, it will be of great benefit to them? A.—I do not think it will be possible to advocate any one system which is going to be of equal value to all our people. We shall have to educate them in the principles that underlie the care, manufacture and application of manure. When these principles are understood, they will then be able to apply the manure with the greatest advantage to themselves according to the character of the soil and the crops to be raised.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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11. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

12. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:—
61—Illustration. 62—Manure: Application of Manure. 63—Good Roads Association: Ideas Gleaned from the Great Dairy Convention at Ingersoll. 64—How to Build a Cheap Ice-House; The Central Farmers' Institute; Pleuro-Pneumonia.

STOCK:—
65—Dominion Live Stock Associations Hold Their Annual Meetings. 66—Mr. John A. McGillivray's Dorset Horns; Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FARM:—
66—The Central Farmers' Institute. 67—Farmers' Institutes in Ontario; Leaner Hogs Wanted.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—
67—Veterinary.

POULTRY:—
68—Poultry on the Farm; The Use of Poultry.

DAIRY:—
68—Western Dairymen's Association. 69—Ontario Creameries Association.

QUIET HOUR:—70.

FAMILY CIRCLE:—71.

MINNIE MAY:—72.

UNCLE TOM:—72 and 73.

STOCK GOSSIP:—74 to 77.

NOTICES:—73 and 76.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—73 to 80.

At this time of year, and especially if cows have been milking for a long time, butter almost refuses to come for some people, even from twenty hours' churning at a high temperature. A particular case has come to our notice. The cows, which had been fed almost exclusively on hay, gave milk of a very viscous character, which is one cause of long churning. Such cream requires extra ripening and a higher temperature for churning. The addition of a little water to the cream will sometimes be of service; and occasionally it is found that a handful or more of salt thrown into the churn has proven efficacious in driving out the "witches." Undoubtedly a change in the feed would be advantageous. Sometimes more succulent food, as silage or roots, is needed. In the absence of these, try a little bran slop. Bran is probably as cheap as hay. A little oil meal added to the bran would not objectionable.

Everyone interested in dairying should not only read, but study that instructive little book, "Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," which may be obtained from the authoress, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont. Price, 30 cents. Over 62,000 copies have been sold, and in order to further stimulate its circulation, we will give two copies to every old subscriber sending in his own name (renewal), and that of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by two dollars.

Good Roads Association.

The 9th of February saw the birth of a society which is unique among the associations which have for their objects the benefit of the country. The Good Roads Association is now an accomplished fact. About sixty earnest, practical men met in the lecture room of the Canadian Institute and discussed the subject of the betterment of our roads from all the different standpoints. The farmers will derive the chief benefit from this agitation, and in contradiction to the statement so often heard, that the farmers, as a class, are opposed to the improvement of our public highways, it was gratifying to see that the gathering was for the most part composed of representative farmers—men who occupy influential positions in farmers' institutes, municipal bodies, dairy and creamery associations and other agricultural societies. There were several engineers present and a sprinkling of others, but the main body of men were farmers, while the class who have been blamed for their interference with the question—the cyclists—were conspicuous by their absence.

At the start the organization was, of course, absolutely unorganized, so Mr. Allan McDougall, as representing the Canadian Institute, called the delegates to order, when Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of Woodstock, was unanimously chosen as chairman—an honor which his long continued advocacy of the subject fully deserves, while Mr. Allan McDougall was selected secretary. Mr. Pattullo then read a very instructive and intensely interesting paper on the history of road building, and which would come at present to advocate a greater expenditure of money in the entire abolition of statute labor, but he would like to see the money, which at present is often worse than thrown away on the roads, put to a good purpose in keeping the roads in a passable condition at all seasons of the year. In conclusion, Mr. Pattullo claimed that this movement was in the interest of the farmers, and should result in an organization with clear and well defined aims. Such an organization should procure information, keep up the work of education, interest the department of agriculture and secure government aid. The question was one of the utmost importance and deserves the attention of all.

Messrs. Jas. McEwing, President of the Farmers' Institute; S. P. Zavitz, N. Monteith, Jas. Hill, Jas. Sheppard, J. F. Beam and A. P. McDougall gave their opinions on road improvement and showed by their familiarity with the subject in hand that they had all acted in that undesirable, though indispensable position of pathmaster. After these gentlemen had given their experience, Mr. A. W. Campbell, city engineer of St. Thomas, read a valuable technical paper on the improvement of country roads, which will be of great value where the complete rebuilding of a road is necessary. The paper also contained many hints on the improvement of common roads which pathmasters will do well to follow when making repairs on the roads under their control.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
The question of permanent organization then came up for discussion, with the result that the draft of the constitution previously prepared was adopted. The society is to be known as the Good Roads Association. It is to be organized in the township districts, each county. There will be no initiation fees or membership dues other than the amount required to furnish each member with the publication of the society. Toronto was adopted as the headquarters of the Association, and the following statement was made of its plans and purposes:

- OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
1. To combine, as far as practical, the efforts of all persons engaged in the work of road reform.
 2. To awaken interest in the subject among the people at large.
 3. To receive, publish and discuss any well-considered plans for local, provincial or national action or legislation.
 4. To aid in providing for a proper road exhibit and instruction in road-making at all farmers' institutes, county, dairymen's, creamery or other association meetings.
 5. To establish the Association on the broadest possible basis throughout the country, so that its influence may have weight in any direction in which it may ultimately be directed.
 6. To obtain and publish full information regarding methods of road building as practiced in various parts of Canada, the United States and other countries.
 7. To procure and furnish to local associations, at reduced prices, all valuable publications on the subject of roads and road legislation.

The immediate formation of county association is recommended as a step towards the spread of the organization into township and school districts. County secretaries will be appointed upon the recommendation of prominent citizens.

The local associations are expected to meet occasionally and discuss papers in connection with the general subject of road reform, and to forward their suggestion to the general headquarters for consideration and publication, and when the organization is sufficiently advanced to send delegates to a general assembly of the associations to choose a permanent management and to take such action as may promote the general purposes of the movement.

OFFICERS ELECTED.
The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—Mr. Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock.
First Vice-President—J. F. Beam, Black Creek.
Second Vice-President—A. P. McDougall, West Middlesex.
Secretary-Treasurer—R. W. McKay, St. Thomas.
Executive Committee—James Beatty, Campbellton, Elgin; Allan McDougall, Toronto; J. C. Judd, Morton, Leeds; James Sheppard, Lincoln; Alfred Hunter, Frontenac; P. Malon, Wellington; Frank Reid, North Grey; James McEwing, Drayton; D. Derbyshire, Brockville, and William Jelly, Shelburne.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.
A number of resolutions which had been passed upon by the Committee on Resolutions, were then handed over to the Executive Committee for their consideration, the chief of which are the following:

1. That the leading roads in each county should be entitled to receive assistance from the Ontario Government.
2. That County Councils should be empowered to issue permanent road debentures, the proceeds to be expended in rebuilding the leading thoroughfares in a substantial and permanent manner.
3. That a competent commission should be created to investigate our present system of roadmaking and repairs, and to report to the Legislature.

This initial meeting of the Good Roads Association was most successful from every standpoint, and this was largely due to the work of the President, Mr. Andrew Pattullo, who was a most indefatigable worker in behalf of the inauguration of the Association.
The total western packing, from Nov. 10th to Jan. 10th, 1894, were 2,780,000 head, against 3,030,000 a year ago, a decrease of 250,000 hogs. Last week's total was 325,000, against 290 same week last year. It is the expectation of the trade that the number of hogs to be marketed yet to March 1st will exceed the total for same period last year. The estimates indicate a total of 1,350,000 hogs for the winter season—Nov. 1 to March 1—a gain of 300,000 over the corresponding period last year, and indicate a weekly average of 310,000, against 230,000 for the corresponding time last year. In provisions the estimated total falls short of any season for 18 years past, and there is now far less than the ordinary stock on hand at this time of year. Hence there will be no burdensome offerings of hogs or products for many months to come, and possibly not before the late summer.

Ideas Gleaned from the Great Dairy Convention at Ingersoll.

We have given away our secret of cheesemaking to the Yankees, and if we are to hold our world-wide supremacy, we must not relax our vigilance, but, on the contrary, redouble our efforts to put a prime article with an attractive appearance on the market.

The chief defects in our butter are: Bad flavors due to poor salt and lack of care in handling the milk and cream, slovenly appearance of the packages, bad packing, butter not made solid enough in the packages, not uniform in color, packages not uniform in weight, and the amount of butter not up to the marked weight.

It does not pay to educate the consumer. It is better to cater to his fancies, that is, if he is willing to pay for it. Dairy products have less waste and contain a higher percentage of digestible material than other edible products. Milk, cheese and butter are capable of producing more power or energy for the dollar's worth than can be obtained from any other food.

To be successful, a dairyman must have a silo.

The wise dairymen will make provision for a time of scarcity by securing sufficient silage to last right through the dry months, and then, in a time of drought, his cows will not know the difference, but will go right on filling the pails as if they had never heard of dry weather.

Owing to a neglect of this precaution last summer the production of milk was reduced 6,000,000 pounds per month, which means a loss of at least \$10,000 to the farmers of this Province.

The composite testing of samples of milk once a month gives equally as good results as a more frequent test.

The fat of milk is for all practical purposes an indication of the amount of casein in the milk, and a fair and just basis upon which to pay for milk at the cheese factories.

The use of the Babcock test has resulted in a richer and better flavored milk being sent to the factories, with the natural consequences of a better cheese, a higher price, and more money in the pockets of the patrons.

Ministers of Agriculture, Dominion Commissioners, Tories, Grits, Patrons, Yankees, Senators, Knights, Members of Parliament, Ministers of the Gospel, Doctors and citizens generally were all one in their allegiance and loyalty to the kingdom of the cow.

According to an article by H. B. Curler, the washing of butter materially injures the flavor. He says in some experimental work the churning was done at fifty-four degrees. After the butter had properly drained, one-third of the contents of the churn was taken out, salted and worked. From this working one tub was filled, also one ten-pound pail and a small jelly jar. The butter in the churn was washed once, and one-half of the remaining butter taken out, and that still left in the churn was washed with the second water and allowed to lie in this water two hours. Each of these were salted, worked and packed alike, filling from each one tub, one ten-pound pail and one jelly jar. When the butter was twenty-four hours old, G. H. Curler and myself examined it for flavor, without knowing anything about which was the washed or unwashed butter. We agreed that the twice-washed butter had the least flavor of the three. I selected the unwashed and my brother the once-washed. The buttermaker, who has a fine nose for flavor, pronounced the unwashed as the highest flavored, the once washed second, and the twice-washed third. The ten-pound pails were then sent to A. Barber, of Chicago, for his judgment. He pronounced the unwashed the finest flavor and best body. He judged without knowing anything about the facts, except that it was a test of flavor. Mr. Barber is a man of national reputation as a judge of butter, and was chairman of the board of judges who scored the Columbian breed contest butter.

I believe that butter churned below fifty-five degrees, Fahr., does not need washing to remove buttermilk, and that we secure a higher flavor when it is not washed. Now remember when I say fifty-five degrees, I mean the temperature of the buttermilk when drawn from the churn, and not of the cream when the churning commences. Those two are often as far apart as success and failure are. Here is where hundreds of buttermakers stumble. Remember that when one-fifth to one-third of the whole milk is taken as cream, it cannot be gathered at a low temperature except churned sweet. To churn at a temperature below fifty-five degrees requires a rich cream, which gives less buttermilk, and the buttermilk contains a much smaller percent of fat.

How to Build a Cheap Ice-House.

A plentiful supply of ice on the farm is now looked upon not as a luxury, as in former times, but as a necessity, for it is impossible to produce a grade of butter which will command the highest price without this indispensable adjunct to dairying. The great impetus which dairying has received of late years has caused a great increase in the number of ice houses which have been built, and also in the demand for plans for a good cheap ice-house suitable for the average farm. In answer to these enquiries, we have prepared the following, which we think will be found of service to those who are intending to build:—

LOCATION.

The first thing to be considered is the location, which should be as convenient to the dairy and dwelling house as circumstances will permit. Where possible it should be by itself and situated on slightly higher ground, so as to prevent all possibility of water running in from higher soil. Having selected the location, the next thing is to prepare the bottom. If the soil is sandy or of a porous nature no drainage will be necessary, but if not, care will be necessary to arrange the drainage. A good way is to lay a tile drain a foot below the surface inside, and with its outlet some distance away, to keep the bottom dry, but the tile should not open directly into the building so as to admit air.

NOT EXPENSIVE.

Ice can be kept in the simplest of structures. The essential conditions are, that it should be closely packed in a mass, and that there shall be no air spaces in the bottom, and that it shall be surrounded (packed in) by a good non-conducting material in sufficient quantity, that it shall have a tight roof to exclude the rain, and that sufficient ventilation be provided.

A cheap board building with the cracks battened answers about as well as a costly structure with the walls filled in. The keeping of the ice does not depend so much upon the walls of the building as upon the kind and amount of the material with which it is packed. Sawdust or dry tan bark furnish the best material, next to these will come dry chaff or cut straw. The sills of the building should rest upon the ground or upon a wall built for them, thus allowing no air to enter underneath. A foundation of at least a foot deep of the packing material, sawdust, tan bark, or cut straw, should be laid over the bottom on which to build the pile of ice, and the blocks should be cut as nearly as possible of a uniform size so as to pack closely; and it is well to go over each layer as it is put in and fill all cracks with pounded ice, so as to make the pile as nearly solid as possible. Mr. L. F. Scott, in the Country Gentleman, advises the use of snow instead of pounded ice for this purpose. When the pile is finished, or better, as it progresses, the filling between it and the sides of the building should be made and tramped down as solidly as possible, and a covering of at least two feet in depth be made over all. Ventilation should be provided for by openings in the gables, or by a ventilating shaft going up through the roof, to permit of the escape of the moist air which gathers above the ice. The door should be, for convenience, made in two sections, an upper and lower, with boards laid across on the inside of the frame, holding the packing material in place.

SIZE OF BUILDING.

The proper size of the building will depend upon the amount of ice that will be required. Ice will measure about forty cubic feet to the ton, and ten tons will be a liberal supply for family use. This would be equivalent to a pile 8 feet long, 8 feet wide and 6½ feet high. If we allow two feet on all sides for packing space and shrinkage, a building to hold this amount would need to be 12x12 feet with 9-foot posts. A door in the gable would be needed for putting in the top layers and taking out the ice early in the season.

As cheap and good a way for a cheap building would be to set posts in the ground three in a side, except the ends where the doors are to be, with 2x4 for plate, middle and bottom girth, and board up and down; batten and bank to exclude the air. The roof should project considerably over on all sides so as to shade the sides, and if it could be built under shade trees, so much the better.

When expense is no object, and a permanent structure is desired, a brick or stone foundation should be put in on which to lay the sills, which should be bedded in mortar. Double walls can be made by using 2x8 or 2x12 for studding and filling the space between the inside and outside boarding.

Mr. Chas. Jackson gives as his opinion that it is possible to put too much sawdust on top—6 or 7 inches is enough; you do not want 10 or 12 inches, for there is a latent heat in ice, and if too much covering is placed on top the heat will not be able to pass up through it, and it will turn back and honeycomb the ice.

No expensive structure is needed for an ice-house. The ice may be piled in one corner of the wood-shed, a partition built, and then plenty of sawdust put on, or it may be stacked on the north side of a building, first spreading a thick covering of sawdust; nail up a rough enclosure of boards; cover thoroughly with sawdust, and lay a few boards over the top in a slanting direction to keep off the rain. Care must be taken in getting at the ice to always open at the same place, and to even up thoroughly, or some hot day it may all turn to

water. The ice-house question can be summed up as follows:—Any cheap structure with good drainage and no circulation of air below; good ventilation above; proper space between ice and sides, filled with non-conducting material. The bug-bear of expense need deter no one from storing ice.

By providing a proper bottom, ice can be piled on it and a building put over it later.

The Central Farmers' Institute.

As will be seen in another column, the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute has come and gone. It behooves us to look to the past for lessons for the future. The attendance was large, nearly all the delegates having presented their credentials. The interest which was taken in the meeting was all that could be desired, if we are to judge by the resolutions which were poured in on the committee on resolutions, for they were almost as numberless as the sands of the sea. In many cases these were so hastily prepared and so little understood that they will be easily forgotten, and have no more lasting effect than if they had been written with a wand upon the sands of the sea, only to be destroyed by waves of the ocean. Though great interest was taken in the work, a lack of discipline, order and forethought was apparent throughout. Many were the expressions of disgust expressed by the members. One man rose up in his place in the meeting and declared that he would have nothing to report to his institute, but that they had done a lot of talking and had stopped there. Another delegate was heard to say that he hated to face his institute to give his report, for he had heard nothing which was worth reporting. While during the meeting a number of delegates criticized an item of expense which called for \$200 as expenses of the delegation to Ottawa, re Tariff Reform, and objected to it as being too expensive, owing to the large number of delegates, forgetting that the institute itself had authorized nine delegates to wait upon the Dominion Government. This showed that this resolution had been pushed through the meeting without proper consideration. Now, in view of the dissatisfaction expressed by the delegates themselves, we hope that no one will accuse us of hostility to the institute if we offer a few words of friendly criticism on the last meeting.

TOO LARGE.

In the first place, the number is too large. One-half the number of men would have done the same work in one-half the time, and with much less worthless talk. In our opinion, the most sensible motion offered was voted down. It was one brought forward by Mr. Hogarth, of Exeter, which proposed the cutting down of the representation from two to one delegate from each electoral district. We confess that we do not see why it takes just twice as many members to manage the affairs of the Central Farmers' Institute as it does those of the whole province, as seen in the Legislature. We, as farmers, are always the first to criticize expense accounts and to talk economy in public affairs, and here was a chance to show that we mean business. We do not think that sufficient care had been bestowed upon the programme. It is true that there was a general order of business, but there was no time set for any one event to come off, and as a result no person was ready, and on the first afternoon 150 men were occupied in framing resolutions to employ their time until it was time to adjourn. Of course, allowance must be made for the fact that both the president and vice-president were absent, but the secretary was there. If any one will compare the order of business of the Central Farmers' Institute with that of the Dairymen's or Creameries Conventions, or any other well-managed body, he will understand what is meant. Again, there was too much latitude allowed, which resulted in hastily prepared resolutions which neither the mover, seconder, nor any one in the audience really understood; for, as happened in one case, when the mover was called upon to explain his motion he did so by proposing something entirely different from the original motion. There certainly should be more time occupied in the preparation of a resolution which is supposed to be the opinion of the farmers of the province, expressed through the delegates at the Central Institute, than merely the time which it takes to write it upon paper, or the farmer will be made the laughing stock of the whole country, and the government instead of acceding to the demands will add their share to the laugh against them. In order to remedy this state of matters we would submit the following for the consideration of the executive: In any case, we think that our readers will all admit that the past meeting proves that a thorough reorganization is necessary to bring the Central Institute in touch with the local institutes. Delegates should understand that they are sent to Toronto to represent the voice of their institute and not to air their own views or to occupy the time of the meeting with half-hour speeches, that, as for example, in the case of the Timber Limit discussion, showed that the speaker knew absolutely nothing about the subject.

It might be made a rule that all matters to come before the Central Institute should first of all be passed upon by the local institutes, or if this was thought to be too binding, by at least one institute, and then it would be proposed as a resolution from that institute. In only one case, that of Lambton County Institute, was this rule observed.

Another plan would be to pass a law that all resolutions to come before the institute should be sent in to the executive for their consideration, to be approved or amended as they think best; and that all such resolutions should be printed on the order paper and published at least two months before the time for the Central Institute to meet. If this were done, the delegates would come prepared to vote intelligently. Either of the above schemes would, we think, tend to prevent a hastily written resolution occupying the time of 150 delegates in a heated discussion, only to be thrown out in the end because the point at issue was already embodied in some laws, the existence of which the majority of the delegates were ignorant of.

The Central Institute receives a grant of \$1,200 from the Ontario Government. The printed financial statement shows that in addition to the travelling expenses and hotel bills which are paid by the local institutes, that it cost \$1,222. And we cannot see that there are sufficient results to show for this large amount of money. We think that the \$200 already referred to would have been better employed in paying the expenses of some of the best men on the American continent to come and deliver addresses before the Institute, from which delegates could take home something which would be of benefit to the members of the local institute.

At present there appears to be no direct connection between the local institutes and the Central Institute. And for all the influence one has on the other they might as well be two separate organizations. Such a state of affairs is, we think, a great source of weakness and should be remedied. The Central Institute should be the great executive head of the institute system.

Now that Prof. Mills, who has acted as the unpaid director of institutes with such marked success for the past ten years, in his excellent paper on "The Future of the Farmers' Institutes," asks that an assistant be given to him or that it be taken entirely out of his hands, there is a chance to reorganize the Central Institute on a practical working basis, without losing the services of Dr. Mills. The Institute wisely resolved to ask for the appointment of an assistant. The assistant to be appointed should be a man of executive ability, one fitted to go out and organize sub-associations, resuscitate dead institutes, and encourage weak ones. The Central Institute should give place to a general round-up meeting, to be held at the close of the institute season, where the best speakers could be heard and the business of the Institute and communications from local institutes would be transacted with thoroughness and dispatch, somewhat on the lines of the general farmers' institute meetings held in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Veterinary Medical Association of the United States:—

Whereas, The most satisfactory evidence and conclusive testimony has been presented to the first Veterinary Congress of America, assembled in Chicago, that our country is entirely free from a single case of "Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia," and has no doubt been so for the past two years, be it

Resolved, That we ask of Great Britain the entire removal of the quarantine regulation applying to Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia in the United States; and further be it

Resolved, That it having been clearly demonstrated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture that Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia does not exist in Canada, it is the opinion of the Congress that the quarantine of the United States against Canadian cattle is unnecessary and should be removed, and we ask of Canada a similar consideration in regard to the freedom of trade between Canada and the United States.

"Farmer," in writing to the Deloraine Times, while recognizing the fact that there exists considerable distress in many districts, concludes his letter as follows:—

"The country is all right; it is the artificial barriers which are in a great measure responsible for the present condition of affairs, but after all these grievances can only be removed by the farmers uniting in one harmonious whole, then heigh-ho, presto, the mouldering branches will come down, and at last a brighter prospect will be ushered in."

The editor of the Breeders' Gazette doubts the reliability of tuberculin as a test for tuberculosis, and quotes from a number of authorities to support his views, and then says: "In the face of such testimony it would indeed seem, in Dr. Davison's words, 'a grave responsibility for the New York State Board of Health to adopt such an arbitrary test as tuberculin.'" So far, experiments at both Guelph and Ottawa, where the entire herds were tested with tuberculin, go to prove that this test is perfectly reliable, as in no case did tuberculin give a rise of temperature where the post mortem did not reveal the existence of this disease.

STOCK.

Dominion Live Stock Associations Hold Their Annual Meetings.

Yesterday was an important day for the live stock interests of the Province, Mr. Henry Wade's office, at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, being the scene of a couple of meetings to make preparations for the annual Provincial spring stallion show, which will take place in the old Drill Shed, West Market square, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 28 and 29. The date is two weeks later than was formerly the case, and the change is made in hopes of securing more favorable weather.

At 11 o'clock the Clydesdale Directors held their meeting, there being present Mr. Robert Davies, of Toronto, the President, and Messrs. R. Graham, Claremont; R. Miller, Brougham; W. D. Sorby, Bowmanville; George Cockburn, Baltimore; W. D. Sorby, Guelph, and John Davidson, Ashburn. The President explained that the meeting was called to enter again, if possible, into a partnership with the Agriculture and Arts Association, in order to hold another spring stallion show. Some discussion ensued upon the depression in the Clydesdale interest, at the end of which it was resolved, upon motion of Messrs. John Davidson and R. Miller, that the Clydesdale Association give a grant of \$250 to the Agriculture and Arts Association, asking them at the same time to furnish the balance to complete the prize list, as was done in 1893. Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., seconded by Mr. R. Graham, then moved that the Agriculture and Arts Association be asked to hold the spring show this year on March 28 and 29. It was then resolved that there should be two judges and a referee appointed for the Clydesdale class, Messrs. John Duff, of Rockland, and Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, being the judges appointed, and Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., the referee. The meeting then adjourned.

At 2 o'clock a joint meeting was held of the Directors of the Agriculture and Arts, the Clydesdale, the Shire and the Hackney Associations. There were present—Messrs. James Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Jonathan Sissons, Crown Hill, and Alvin Rawlings, Forest, for the Agriculture and Arts Association; Messrs. R. Davies, Toronto; R. Graham, Claremont; R. Miller, Brougham; W. D. Sorby, Bowmanville; George Cockburn, Baltimore; W. D. Sorby, Guelph, and John Davidson, Ashburn, for the Clydesdale Association; Mr. J. Gardhouse, Highfield, President of the Shire Association, and Mr. Robert Davies, Vice-President of the Hackney Association, representing that branch. The offer and suggestion made by the Clydesdale Association were considered and both were adopted. It was decided that the Prince of Wales prize be given for Hackneys as sweepstakes. Two judges were appointed for all classes, a referee to decide in case of clashes. The judges are as follows: Thourou chreds—R. Pringle, Toronto; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; alternate, Dr. Smith, V. S. Carriage or Coach; A. A. Choate, Port Hope; Morton Plank, V. S. Uxbridge; alternate, Robert Bond, Toronto. Standard bred—Same as Carriage. Hackneys—John Gibson, Denfield; J. F. Quinn, V. S. Brampton; alternate, Dr. Greenside, V. S. Guelph. Shire and Suffolk Punch—John Bray, Ravenshoe; Richard Gibson, Delaware; alternate, J. Warlow, Owen Sound.

Messrs. Robert Davies and Henry Wade were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor to ask the city to prepare the Drill Shed for the exhibition, and to prepare the programme for exhibits. Entries must be in by March 15. Prizes were voted to the best shod heavy draught horses on exhibition, to consist of \$10, \$7, and \$5, respectively. If the light is sufficient, an evening show will be held. \$1800 will be offered in cash prizes, \$500 more than any previous spring show. Write Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, for a prize list.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET.
The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 6th. The meeting was well attended, and matters of importance were generally discussed. Among these the changing of Rule VI, Section 8, of the constitution, will doubtless be to the interest of the breed generally. This section refers to imported animals. Heretofore animals brought into Canada from the United States had to be inspected by an inspector, the fees being \$10.00, with a further fee of \$5.00 for registration. This rule was first enforced with a view of preventing inferior animals from being brought in. That part of the rule as amended reads as follows: That all applications for registration of cattle from the United States must be accompanied by a form of application, with markings sketched and described and registration in the H.-F. H. B. or the Western H.-F. H. B., and also accompanied by a certificate of the veterinary inspector at quarantine, with the exception of those cattle imported heretofore. Application for such to be accompanied by usual forms, filled in with color markings, and signed by present owner, and accompanied by certificate of registration in H.-F. H. B. and W. H.-F. H. B. Fees to be 75 cents for members and \$1.50 for non-members. A fee of \$10.00 for inspection and \$5.00 for registration to accompany all applications, which must be accompanied by breeders' certificates or registration certificates of all animals imported from Holland. The amendment takes place from date.

A number of instructive and interesting papers were read by the following gentlemen: Mr. Geo. Rice, Curries Crossing, "The Cow for Canadian Dairyman." Mr. R. Howe Crump, Masonville, "The Selection and Breeding of Butter Cows." Mr. R. S. Stevenson, "Feeding Grade Holsteins for Beef." Mr. H. Bolter, Cassell, "Is a Standard of Production Necessary in our Herd?"

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. Howe Crump, Masonville; 1st Vice-President, H. Bolter, Cassell; 2nd Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 3rd Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, New Dundee; 4th Vice-President, R. Marshall, Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Directors—Wm. Folger, Kingston, and N. P. Ellis, Bedford Park. Auditors—Wm. Suhring, Sebringville, and J. H. Patterson, St. George. Inspectors of cattle from Holland—Messrs. Bolter, Stevenson, Hallman, and Shunk. Delegates to Industrial—Messrs. Shunk and Ellis. Delegate to Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association—D. E. Smith, Brampton. Judges to fairs—R. S. Stevenson, A. C. Hallman, H. McCaugherty, and Wm. Shunk.

THE SHIRE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
The Canadian Shire Horse Association met February 6th, in Mr. Henry Wade's office, Mr. John Gardhouse in the chair. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past two years showed that only twenty-three stallions and ten mares had been added to the Stud Book, making a total number of 352 for the first volume. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Vice-Presidents, George Garbutt, Thistleton; J. V. Ormsby, Daville, Que.; H. T. Munn, Brandon, Man.; George Tweedy, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; C. J. L. Rentil, Grenfell, N. W. T. Directors—James W. Smith, Highfield; J. Wardlow, Downview; W. N. Crowley, Robert Markmers, Tullamore; T. M. Donkin, Riverview; B. Fish, Bruce; T. Coleman, Torby Green.

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
The eighth annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held at the Albion Hotel. The meeting was an excellent one in point of numbers, and there were present many prominent breeders from different parts. The chair was occupied by Vice-President Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, in the absence of Mr. Robert Davies, the President, whose address was read by Mr. Wade. This gave an able review of the past year from a Clydesdale breeder's standpoint, dealing carefully with the Canadian Clyde exhibit at Chicago, where he declared Canadians made a splendid showing. He said:—"In my judgment the American breeders who exhibited animals put all their energies into producing animals having very fine feet and pasterns, while they overlooked, to a certain extent, the development of the body, which was an

essential point in horses of this breed, which were bred for draught and cart purposes only." Proceeding, he said Canada has too long been made the dumping-ground for second and third-class stock. I would strongly recommend that the breeders of the country in future use their very best judgment in importing really first-class stallions, in order to bring our stock up to the highest possible standard. I would point out the necessity of asking the Legislature to impose a tax on all horses for stud purposes, in order to root out the useless and very undesirable specimens now too often offered for service on our side roads and by-ways at very low prices, thus demoralizing the country's reputation, which had hitherto held the premier position in America for Clydesdale horses. It is false economy to breed to inferior animals. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a bad one. The question of fees should never stand in the way of securing the services of the best horse obtainable. The enhanced value of the progeny fully justified the higher outlay. Canadian breeders have suffered greatly by the arbitrary action of the American Association in forcing us to register Canadian animals in their stud book, completely ignoring the Canadian Association. It is to be hoped that the agricultural authorities at Washington would recognize our stud book.

Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary, presented and read the eighth annual report, for 1893. It stated that 229 Clydesdales had been recorded during the year, as against 418 in 1892, a decrease of 219. This had been owing partly to the financial depression, very largely to the action of the American Government in not accepting Canadian pedigrees at the customs on crossing the frontier; consequently it had been decided by the Board of Directors not to print volume VIII, for another year. A synopsis of the pedigrees recorded in 1893 showed that 134 were foaled in Ontario, 12 in Quebec and the Lower Provinces, 26 in Manitoba and the Northwest, 19 in the United States, and 38 in Scotland. Unless the United States cancel their present ruling by which they totally ignore the Canadian records, we shall continue to be at their mercy. It is hoped that this unjust state of affairs may be remedied if a proper delegation was sent to Washington to wait on the Minister of Agriculture, Levi P. Morton, and explain that the Canadian records are of as high a standard as that of the United States, and that it is not courteous to debar the use of them.

A goodly number of Clydesdales were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exhibition by Canadians; the exhibit on the whole was a credit to Canada.

Continuing Mr. Wade minutely reviewed the work of the association during the past year, in which the Secretary and directors have made a very creditable showing. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be \$967.13; expenditures \$783.55, leaving a balance on hand of \$183.58. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Robert Davies, Toronto. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Nova Scotia, Wm. O'Brien, Windsor; New Brunswick, A. S. Murray, Fredericton; P. E. Island, Hon. James Clow, Murray Harbor; Manitoba, John E. Smith, Brandon; British Columbia, H. D. Benson, Ladner's Landing; Alberta, N. W. T., John A. Turner, Calgary; Saskatchewan, N. W. T., J. M. McFarlane, Balgonie. Directors—Robt. Graham, Claremont; Robt. Beith, M. P., Bowmanville; John Davidson, Ashburn; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Peter Christie, Manchester; Alex. Cameron, Ashburn; Alf. Major, Whitevale.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held on February 9th, in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, at which most of those interested in this peculiar class of dairy cattle were present. The meeting, presided over by Mr. M. B. Balch, was opened sharp on time by Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary. In his annual address, Mr. Wade drew attention to the fact that the dairy business had become one of the leading industries of Canada, and that the Ayrshire cow was one of the leading factors of this business. Responding to the call to send their cattle to the World's Fair should be congratulated on their success. They had also earned the thanks of the Dominion, as their exhibits had given a world-wide reputation to this country. What was now wanted was to stir up every one who was engaged in breeding to do his best in maintaining the position which had now been gained by breeders, and feeding, and making most of the cow, so that good results might follow. There should be no haphazard way in selecting stock for the dairy. The address was received with applause by the convention.

The seventh annual report was read by Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary. It stated that during the year 541 animals had been recorded, of which 243 were males and 298 females. There were now 1,429, which would be raised to 1,500, for the second volume. The consent of the Agriculture and Arts Association had been obtained to print it. Forty-eight members had paid subscriptions for the past year. It was gratifying, the report stated, that such a splendid exhibit had been made by the Dominion at the World's Columbian Exhibition. The prize list gave \$2,035 for prizes, and out of this amount the Canadian took \$1,888, and the Americans only \$150. The Canadian prize winners were: Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, Montreal, with eight first prizes, one second, and two fourths, amounting to \$180, and two gold medals; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., with three first prizes, two second prizes, five third prizes, amounting to \$45; Thomas Guy, Oshawa, four second prizes, one third and one fourth prize, amounting to \$290; R. Robertson, Howick, Que., one first prize, one second prize, and two third prizes, amounting to \$215; Thomas Irving, Montreal, two second prizes, three thirds and two fourths, amounting to \$205; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, one first prize, one second and two fourths, amounting to \$125; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, one first prize, one second and one fourth, amounting to \$90. The Canadian shows the Ayrshires turned out well, notwithstanding the numbers that had been taken to Chicago. The financial report for 1893 showed the receipts \$160, and expenditure \$92.60, leaving a balance on hand of \$67.40. The report was adopted.

An interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, on "The Ayrshire Cow," in which he dilated at some length on her breeding, selection and management. He also dwelt on the points that went to make up a first-class Ayrshire cow.

A paper on "Ayrshire in 1893," by Mr. David Nicol, of Cataract, was read by Secretary Wade. The descriptions he gave of the so-called Ayrshires exhibited at various fairs were exceedingly amusing, and the audience received his paper with much applause.

Mr. H. E. Eyre read a paper on herd book matters, in which he said that too great exclusiveness should not be exercised.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. Stewart, Jr., of Menie. Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Quebec, W. C. Edwards, North Nation Mills; Manitoba, Geo. Steele, Glenborough; Northwest Territory, Claude H. Manners, Moosomin; New Brunswick, C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown; British Columbia, C. Well, Chilliwack; Nova Scotia, W. H. Blanchard, Truro. Directors: A. Kains, Joseph McCormick, M. Ballantyne, Thos. Guy, John Crosby, David Morton, Jos. Yuill. Auditors: G. D. W. Green, H. C. Eyre. Delegates to the Industrial Exhibition: James McCormick and Wm. Stewart. Delegates to the London Exhibition: M. Ballantyne and A. Kain. Delegates to the Ottawa Exhibition: Jos. Yuill and C. Smith, of Huntsburg. Judges of Ayrshire cattle for 1894: D. Drummond, Alex. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; M. Buchanan, St. Mary's; H. S. Clark, Brampton; D. Nicol, Cataract; A. Kains, Byroft; Jas. McCormick, Rockton; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; J. Stewart, Menie; Robt. Hunter, Lancaster.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen who attended the Columbian Exposition for their efforts on behalf of the Ayrshires.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto,

February 9th. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont. In his annual address the President congratulated the Association on the progress it had made and the satisfactory position that it occupied. He suggested that if the funds of the organization would permit it would be well to encourage the development of milk in the breed by offering prizes at the big shows for dairy Shorthorns, a field almost unexplored, and one offering great possibilities. In the State of Wisconsin, he said, the dairy interest was the prime interest with this breed, and it paid the breeders, while steers were largely fed for the market. The Chicago Fair had boomed the Shorthorns more than anything in recent times. He suggested the appointment of an Arbitration Committee to settle disputes without resort to law. The President expressed regret that the members of the Executive Committee were obliged to pay their own travelling and hotel expenses. In conclusion he congratulated the association on the remarkable success of Canada at the World's Fair, and in this connection made particular reference to the exhibits of Mr. James Russell, not only at Chicago, but at Philadelphia.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.
Mr. Henry Wade, the Secretary, read the annual report, from which these interesting figures are extracted: In 1893 the Association was paid for 3,484 registrations, 3,540 certificates and 587 changes of ownership. From these there were only rejected 14 registrations and 10 certificates, returning the fees, leaving 3,470 registrations, 3,530 certificates and 587 transfers, against, in 1892, 3,641 registrations, 3,454 certificates and 491 transfers, and against, in 1891, 3,135 registrations, 2,837 certificates and 376 transfers, showing a few less than in 1892, but 335 more than in 1891. Following up the change in registrations, as a matter of course there is a corresponding change in registration fees; in 1890 there was received \$3,043.75; in 1891, \$3,152.50; in 1892, \$3,835.25, and in 1893, \$3,787.45, a difference in favor of 1892 over 1891 of \$82.75, and over 1890 of \$791.50, but a falling off for 1893 of \$49.80, which is not much, considering the dullness in the Shorthorn business; The pedigrees on record number 43,813. Reference was made to the success of Ontario at the World's Fair. The financial statement showed that the receipts amounted to \$6,741, and that there is a cash balance of \$174.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for 1894: Vice-Presidents—Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ontario; Hon. D. Ferguson, M.P.P., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. H. Lader, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; D. Brims, Athelstane, Quebec; Josiah Wood, M. P., Sackville, N. B.; James Geddes, Calgary, Alberta; Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N. S.; John E. Smith, Brandon, Man. Executive Committee—A. list—Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Wm. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Jas. Hunter, Alma; T. Russell, Exeter; John I. Hobson, Mosborough. B. list—W. J. Higgins, Clinton; J. L. Cowan, Galt; James Tolton, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; F. I. Patten, St. George. C. list—James Russell, Richmond Hill; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; D. W. Wilson, Sackville; A. Rawlings, Forest; William Dawson, Victoria. Agriculture and Arts list—W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland; James Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; J. C. Snell, Edmonton. Delegates: To Industrial Exhibition—Hon. John Dryden, John I. Hobson, Mosborough. To Central Farmers' Institute—W. G. Pettit, Freeman. To Western Fair—R. Gibson, Delaware; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto.

The Association passed a resolution by Mr. J. J. Linton instructing the Secretary to address a letter of condolence to the widow and family of the late John Hope, expressing the sympathy felt with them in their great affliction, and setting forth the great esteem in which that gentleman was held by the members of the Association.

This motion, moved by Mr. Arthur Johnston, was adopted:—"That a grant of at least \$25 be made to the Guelph Fat Stock Club, to award to pure-bred Shorthorn steers, together with any other money that that club may see fit to provide for the same purpose."

PRESENTATION TO MR. DRYDEN.
Meantime, Hon. John Dryden, in response to an invitation sent to him, had come in. The President invited him to the front and then called upon Mr. Hobson. That gentleman said that he had been asked by representatives of the Association to convey to Mr. Dryden the feeling of gratitude which the Association felt for the services he had rendered the organization and the interest it was specially designed to promote. They had purposed presenting Mr. Dryden with a formal address, but that would be done at a later time. In the meantime, they would do no more than convey to him an expression of their gratitude, and he would remember that in the earlier days of the Association there were great difficulties to contend with. Mr. Hobson, then, on behalf of the Association, presented Mr. Dryden with a handsome marble clock.

Mr. Dryden made a most felicitous response. The Association had, he said, taken him entirely by surprise. He had received a telephone message a little while ago requesting him to come to the meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the most natural thing that came to his mind was that they were in some difficulty, and he had come to help. But he found that he was the man in difficulty. He could not find words on such short notice to express properly his gratitude for the kind words which he had been uttered by Mr. Hobson on behalf of the Association. He had, during his time, occupied a good many public positions, and he would like to say that he had never accepted these positions for their own sake merely or the honor they brought to him, but for the opportunity they gave him of doing some good in the particular interest represented. He remembered, many years ago, when this Association was first organized, he was taken quite as much by surprise as he was now, by learning that he had been selected as one who was to take the headship of it. They then labored under a good many difficulties. There were differences of opinion and diversity of interest, and it was with some consideration and misgiving that he undertook the task which had then been before him. He did not think that the credit should be given to himself for the manner in which the Association had surmounted the difficulties that presented themselves, but, perhaps, he did his share. But he was glad to say that they had passed that stage of their existence, that they were now working together in harmony, and that the Association was being carried on with the most satisfactory results. There were a good many breeds of cattle in the world, and some of them, that the members of the Association and he were not interested in, were, perhaps, not recognized by them as valuable. He never ran down a class of cattle that he did not like himself. The Shorthorns had produced greater wealth than any other breed of cattle. They were known everywhere and their influence was constantly extending. The impress of the Shorthorn would be found upon the herds of this continent, no matter where. They were recognized as a beef breed. No body denied that they had extraordinary qualities in that direction. But all people had not been always ready to acknowledge that the Shorthorn had other good qualities. Still, he was glad to be able to say from the work which had been performed at the great Chicago Exposition, they had proved to all the world that they need not take a back seat in reference to the milking qualities of the Shorthorn. The same thing had been demonstrated in England as well. He suggested that it would be a nice thing on the part of the Association if it could see its way clear to in some way recognize the service rendered by those breeders who had allowed their cows to be taken to the World's Fair and kept there all summer. This matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. Excellent papers were read by Mr. J. Idington on "Some of the Many Things I Don't Know About Shorthorns," Mr. J. C. Snell on "The Shorthorn as a General Purpose Cow," and by Mr. James Tolton on the "Outlook for the Shorthorn Trade."

Upon the motion of Arthur Johnston, the President appointed Mr. Hobson and Mr. Wade to wait upon Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Provincial Minister of Agriculture, asking them to send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the recognition by the United States of Canadian Live Stock Records.

Mr. John A. McGillivray's Dorset Horns.

Our last issue was adorned by a very handsome photo-engraving of three of Mr. John A. McGillivray's Dorset Horn sheep. This gentleman's farm is situated adjacent to the town of Uxbridge, Ont., and contains 300 acres, and while he raises thoroughbred Durhams, Jerseys and Tamworth pigs, the farm is, for the most part, devoted to sheep. In a recent letter he says:—"I experimented for some years with Shropshires, Cotswolds and Dorsets, and finally, six years ago, parted with all my other sheep and kept to the Dorsets, which, in my opinion, are the hardiest and most easily kept; and I am inclined to think they are dog-proof, as I never had one worried by dogs, although my farm is adjacent to the town, and I have had dogs kill, in the same night, a number of my Cotswolds and Shropshires and never touch a Dorset, although in the same field. I have about 175 of this breed. I imported 120 this year; these were selected from the best flocks in England, viz., those belonging to Messrs. W. S. Hull, Paddestown, Dorset; Joseph S. Hull, Dorchester; J. O. Pauly, Dorchester; Culverwell Bros., Bridgewater, Somerset; F. Sprake, Dorchester; Charles Hawkins, Dorchester, and Thos. Chick, Dorchester. In my flock I have Royal first prize winning ewes of the years 1890, 1892 and 1893, and at the head of my flock I have Dugald, who was a second prize Royal winner of two years ago, and who has since taken first prize in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, both this year and last year, and first prize in his class at Chicago World's Fair, and also the head of the best pen of Dorset sheep at the World's Fair.

"I have also Wallace who won fourth place at the Royal in 1893, and first place at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the yearling ram class. I have also Sir Charles, which, as a ram lamb, was one of the first prize pen at the Somerset County Show, on the 9th of May last, and second prize at the Bath and West of England, on the 18th of June last.

"I have also another imported ram called Rob Roy, from the flock of Joseph S. Hull.

"The following is a list of the prizes won by my sheep at Chicago:—

SECTION.	PREMIUM.	AMOUNT
Ram, 3 years or over.....1st	\$ 25 00
Ram, 1 year and under.....1st	25 00
Ram, under 1 year.....3rd	10 00
Ewe, 3 years or over.....2nd	20 00
Ewe, 2 years and under 3.....2nd	20 00
Ewe, 2 years and under 3.....4th	10 00
Ewe, 1 year and under 2.....1st	25 00
Ewe, 1 year and under 2.....4th	10 00
Ewe, under 1 year.....1st	20 00
Ewe, under 1 year.....2nd	15 00
Ram and 3 ewes of over 2 years.....1st	30 00
Pen of 2 rams and 3 ewes, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor.....2nd	25 00
Ewe of any age.....First Sweepstake	50 00
Ewe of any age.....Silver cup—value	30 00
		\$315 00

"Those of my sheep awarded first special prizes given at Chicago by the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeder's Association of America, were as follows:—
 Second prize, ram of any age.....\$ 50 00
 Third prize, ram of any age.....25 00
 Best ewe of any age having lambed in September 1st, 1892, 3rd prize.....50 00
 Best pen of exhibitor's own breeding of three ewes, under 2 years of age, 1st prize.....35 00
 Best pen of 3 fat sheep, 1st prize.....50 00
 Total.....\$210 00
 Total.....\$525 00

"In addition to the foregoing, in 1892 my flock won a majority of the first prizes given to this class at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and London, against heavy competition. They did the same thing in 1893 at London, Toronto and Montreal. I have sold sheep to go to all parts of this Province, and also to the following States:—New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio and the District of Columbia. The sheep that are portrayed in the ADVOCATE are Wallace, who, as I said before, took first prize at the Royal in 1893; first prize, as a shearling, at Toronto and Ottawa last year, and first prize in the shearling class at Chicago, and also first prize in the class "best ram of any age" at Chicago.

"Lavinia, No. 3237, was a first prize winner as a shearling at the Royal, the World's Columbian Exposition, Toronto and Montreal, last year.

"The third is my sweepstake ewe Sister, No. 3236, whose record is as follows:—She was first taken into the show room on May 9th, 1893, at the Somerset County Show, where she won first prize. She did the same thing on the 7th of the following month at the Royal County Show; the same thing at the Bath and West of England Show, on the 18th of the same month, and again, two days later, at the Royal Show of England. She then came to America and won the same honors at Toronto and Montreal, and took first prize as a shearling at the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also the winner of the sweepstake which carried a fifty dollar prize, and, in addition, a thirty dollar silver cup.

It is poor policy to winter poor stock.

If you would have sound horses, keep their litter dry and clean. If they are allowed to stand on manure that is hot and fermenting, it will result in soft hoofs and lameness.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

It is gratifying to learn from the recently published agricultural reports at Ottawa, that Canada has suffered far less in trade depression than the United States. However, the interests of the two countries in trade matters are largely akin, and what affects one a good deal cannot help affecting the other to some extent.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has made some important changes. It has tended lately to top off some of the expense of inspecting meats for foreign trade, and is doing more toward a proper inspection of products for inter-state commerce. Secretary Morton says one reform of the department will be in diminishing the work of inspection, except as to pork for export to France and Germany. The appropriation for this purpose will be greatly reduced. Last year it was nearly a million dollars, but Secretary Morton insists that henceforth the exporters shall bear the heaviest part of the expense.

The Government now keeps a force of men stationed in the yards to see that pregnant sows and other hogs unfit for food are not allowed to be weighed to any dealer who does an inter-state or export business. There are nine inspectors—one at each hog scales, and three veterinarians who devote themselves entirely to the ante-mortem inspection. In addition to that, of course, hogs intended for export are inspected after slaughtered.

There are many good people in the live stock trade who feel that there is a good deal of farcical red tapery about the various kinds of inspections.

At Chicago, for instance, there are three kinds of inspection—government, state and municipal. Between these various interests or authorities there is more or less friction, due mainly to the vicious habit of appointing inspectors more on account of political belief than ability.

In the matter of lumpy jaw cattle there has been a good deal of scandal, as the meat of condemned animals has more than once found its way upon the local market. The meat of such animals is sold surreptitiously to irresponsible peddlers, who hawk it about among the ignorant foreign elements of the population.

Cattle are now selling about \$1.50 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago.

Hogs are selling \$3 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago. It was about one year ago that the highest point in many years was reached—\$8.75.

Schwartzchild & S. bought 600 head of choice-fed Montana sheep, averaging 145 lbs., at \$3.80. They will export them direct to London, more as an experiment than anything else, and, if the venture proves successful, more shipments will follow. These are the first States sheep that have been exported for some time. They were fed by the Woodson Sheep Co., at Trevor, Wis. The floods of sheep continue to arrive, and, while the demand is very much better than it was awhile ago, prices remain very low, good sheep selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

A Wisconsin man recently marketed here a lot of 324-lb. hogs that were only 8 and 9 months old. That is early maturity with a vengeance.

FARM.

The Central Farmers' Institute.

The Central Farmers' Institute convened in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 6th of February. The hall was filled with delegates. The meeting opened with a larger attendance than that of any previous convention. Owing to the President, Mr. T. Lloyd Jones, being absent through illness, Mr. James McEwing, of Drayton, was chosen as chairman. After a few introductory remarks, the Secretary presented the financial report, which showed a credit of \$766 on hand. An item of \$209 for expenses of the nine members of the executive, who had gone to Ottawa to urge the government to remove the duties on British imports, was somewhat freely criticised.

After reading reports and communications, the resolutions began to pour in in a way which showed that every delegate had made up his mind to do his share at least towards ameliorating the condition of the farmer. These resolutions were all read from the chair, and then referred for consideration to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Nicholas Awrey, M. P. P., the World's Fair Commissioner for Ontario, was then invited to address the meeting. He congratulated the institute upon the number present and representative character of the gathering. What he admired in the farmers was their determination not to ask anything unreasonable, but to take the broad ground, and when they ask for anything see that it would be beneficial not only to themselves, but also to the whole community. He desired to warn the members of the institute, because he saw looming up in the assembly questions which would give rise to a considerable amount of warm discussion, against forgetting that for the time being they were public men. If they were determined to discuss political questions, they should do so as men, as lovers of their country, and not from the biased side of which ever particular party they were in favor of. Subsequent events showed that this warning was not altogether unneeded. He closed by referring to the honors which were won by Canada at the World's Fair.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Doubtless the most important work of the institute was in giving expression to the feeling which exists throughout the country by resolutions, a great number of which were passed. Those most worthy of notice are the following:—

Timber Limits.—A motion was brought forward by Mr. John Stokes to memorialize the Ontario Government to auction the timber limits of Ontario off in small sections, thus bringing them within the reach of the small mill owners; this would bring the manufacturers' product within easy reach of most farmers, and monopoly in lumber would be prevented.

Prohibition.—The convention placed themselves on record as being in favor of prohibition, by adopting by a practically unanimous vote the Prohibition resolution introduced by Mr. D. E. Smith.

Statute Labor.—The discussion on the motion to do away with statute labor showed that the meeting, as a whole, were against the system, but the motion was withdrawn, as it was deemed unwise for the government to interfere further with the subject than it had already done by making it optional with the municipalities.

Free Trade.—After a hot discussion, in which party feeling ran high, the institute again placed itself on record as being in favor of freer trade relations with the world, by passing a resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and by appointing a committee of three, in response to a request from the Manitoba Farmers' Institute, to act with a similar delegation from Manitoba to wait on the Dominion Government in regard to the reduction of duties which bear heavily on the farmers of Canada.

Cumulative Voting.—This motion was not a resolution in favor of cumulative voting as is generally understood, and as outlined in our last issue, but one in favor of a man having a number of votes in proportion to the amount of property which he owned in the municipality. This motion did not find favor in the eyes of the delegates, though Mr. McFarlane, the mover, was allowed to read his paper on the subject.

Public Schools.—The feeling of the meeting was, that the government was giving too much assistance to high schools and colleges, and that more attention should be paid to the common schools of the country. A motion to the effect that the teaching of agriculture in the public schools be made compulsory was voted down. It was thought that to make the subject compulsory would result in its being badly taught.

Reducing the Number of Delegates.—A sensible resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Hogarth, of Exeter, to reduce the number of delegates from two to one from each electoral district, was defeated.

Cattle Embargo.—Mr. McCrae moved that the Central Farmers' Institute take steps to urge the Dominion Government to make greater efforts to have our cattle admitted to the markets of Great Britain and United States.

French Treaty.—The motion of Mr. Clinton, of Windsor, which showed the appreciation of the grape growers of the action of the Dominion Government in not ratifying the French treaty, was passed, the wine makers and the prohibitionists uniting their forces, both considering that it was against the interests of the country.

Director of Institutes.—In response to Professor Mills' paper on Institutes, which asked for either the appointment of a director of institutes or an assistant to Prof. Mills, who has been acting as director for the past ten years, the institute decided that an assistant should be given to President Mills.

Grain Testing.—No action was taken on the resolution to memorialize the government to enlarge the grain test to half a bushel, as there was no law authorizing the use of the test, and the farmers need not have their grain tested without they wished.

Deputation to Ottawa.—Considerable difference of opinion appeared to exist in the minds of the nine members of the executive who visited Ottawa in regard to their reception. This was chiefly due to their political bearings. The Reformers characterized their reception as discourteous, while the Conservatives were quite satisfied. Eventually a resolution was carried, thanking the government for the audience which was given the deputation.

Liability Act.—A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Ontario Government for the ready adoption of the suggestions made by the institute in regard to that measure.

The Torrens System of Land Transfer.—The resolution which was introduced by the request of the Lambton Farmers' Institute in favor of the advisability of introducing this system of land transfer was not voted upon, as the municipalities have already the power to introduce this system where it is thought desirable.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

For the Presidency—Mr. T. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Mr. Jas. McEwing, Drayton, and Mr. T. M. McPherson, Lancaster, were put in nomination. Mr. McEwing was elected by a vote of 84 out of a total number of 153.

For Vice-President—Messrs. T. G. Raynor, Rose-dale, D. McCrae, Guelph, and J. C. Dance, of Kingsville, were nominated. Mr. Raynor was elected, 79 votes being cast in his favor.

Mr. A. P. Pettit, of Grimbsy, was again unanimously chosen as Secretary-Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were then elected as members of the Executive Committee by the delegates from their districts:—J. C. Dance, Kingsville; Hon. Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; J. T. Blain, Black-creek; David McCrae, Guelph; J. B. Ewing, Dartford; R. J. Jelly, Jelleby; Andrew Kennedy, Winchester.

Able and instructive papers were delivered by the President-elect on "How Can Government Best Further the Interests of Agriculture."

By J. L. Frazer, Burford, on "What Improvements can be made in General Farm Practice that will most Promote the Present and Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario?"

On the "Improvement of Our Public Roads," by J. T. Beam, Black Creek.

"The Future Work of the Farmers' Institute," by Prof. Mills, President Ontario Agricultural College.

Owing to lack of space, we must leave over a considerable number of these papers until our next issue.

Hon. John Dryden, Mr. Nicholas Awrey, Mr. Chas. Drury and others delivered practical addresses, and were listened to with much attention.

Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In your far-reaching columns kindly allow me space to make a few remarks regarding farmers' institutes and the interest taken therein. About five years ago farmers' institutes were started in Ontario. They were formed with the object of bringing the farmers together, where they could discuss the many questions relating to the farm. The meetings were to be as instructors, as educators; they were to interest the farmer in the better methods of farming, and the certain result of a better knowledge of farming would be to better their social and financial welfare.

The Department of Agriculture for Ontario, ever ready to advance the interests of the farmer, encouraged the good work, and gave monied assistance to help the work along; also it gave literature free of charge, and without stint, to every institute member. And this was not all, it sent out men of known ability, years of experience, and sound judgment as practical farmers, to give lectures at farmers' institute meetings on the different subjects relating to the farm. It was a most generous thing on the part of the Department of Agriculture to place before the farmer a chance of learning many valuable things without cost or hindrance; such generosity should be taken advantage of, and eagerly accepted by every farmer great or small, rich or poor.

Allow me to ask the thinking man, the observing man, to what extent are all those good things appreciated by the farmers as a whole. I am sure his answer will be to a limited extent. From personal observation of a number of farmers' institute meetings held this winter, I have noticed a great lack of interest in them. At Drumbo, in North Oxford, there were three meetings held on January 3rd, 1894; the average attendance there was about twenty-five, the discussions of little interest, the farmers did not turn out and take an interest in them as they should have done. With such well-known and eminently successful and practical men to address them as Hon. Chas. Drury and Mr. Simpson Rennie, the farmers did not turn out, not even the president or secretary of the institute were there, and I venture to say not a member of the institute was there either, but the meetings were not allowed to fall through for want of a chairman, as one was chosen.

At Freelon the meeting was fair, but there was not that depth of interest that there should have been; the farmers did not enter into the discussions with a spirit which would show that they were alive to the importance of that occasion—the great majority were content to sit and listen to the few who tried to make it interesting. And the meeting for the evening would not have been attended by half as many, only for the music so ably rendered by the Harris family, which certainly was a drawing card.

At Milton the meeting in the afternoon did not speak well for the farmers of Halton; they did not turn out in the numbers that they should have with such an able man as John Dicken for president. It was hard work to keep up that interest. There are many institutes where it requires the greatest exertion on the part of a few heroic workers to keep it alive. I might mention North Waterloo as one. This is one of the best of farming districts in Western Ontario, and North Waterloo Institute has only a membership of about fifty-four, and there was talk of disbanding it, but the heroes would not give up the ship without another struggle, and I see another Scot in harness struggling hard for the life of his institute; and in other parts I find that institute meetings are not at all successful, the lecturers sent to them are very able men, well qualified for the work, and it certainly must try the patience of these gentlemen to take the platform and address a small and half-interested crowd, when the hall should be packed with a live audience that would enter into the spirit of this good work with a will.

Over in Wisconsin the farmers' institutes are doing a most successful work, the deepest interest is taken in the meetings, after a paper is read the subject is discussed in a way which is characteristic

of a knowledge-seeking and progressive people. In that State they have a superintendent of farmers' institutes, whose duty it is to look after and direct the good work, and it certainly is well and ably managed. Farmers' institutes in that State are doing a grand and progressive work. The money spent by that State is bearing better fruit than the money spent by our Department of Agriculture here. What we want is an able and experienced man to give his whole time and attention to the management of our farmers' institutes; we want the work so managed that a greater interest will be awakened among the farmers than has been done in the past; we want to bring him out; we want him to take a greater interest in agricultural literature, a greater interest in scientific farming; we want to drive out of his head those superstitious and stick-in-the-mud ideas, as are possessed by so many, which are the greatest drawback to a farmer's progress. Many farmers think that scientific farming is all rot, and agricultural literature a nuisance. Let us look back over the past year. Was there ever a time when science was more necessary or agricultural literature more in place? It required a scientific knowledge to be able to fight the many pests which were ever ready to destroy both fruits and roots, and prey upon our stock. Through the agricultural papers came many valuable receipts and suggestions which were of the greatest value. Surely the man who studied and read was better off than the man who sat and nursed his ignorance, and grumbled at the hard times.

In conclusion, let me say, Farmers, turn out to the institute as a duty, subscribe for a good agricultural paper, get right down to business, drive away those queer notions that have so long held you back.

C. RUTLEDGE.

Leaner Hogs Wanted.

BY WM. DAVIES, TORONTO.
For the past few years we have, through the press, advised farmers to raise and feed more hogs, and to sell them alive. This advice has been acted on to a considerable extent, and farmers have not been slow to own the advice was good. Hog-raising and feeding, as well as dairying, have been branches of agriculture that have not suffered during the depression that has overtaken almost every other. Then it is worthy of note that the two industries named above adapt themselves so well to each other—the swine thriving so admirably on the waste products of the dairy. Grain, even including wheat, has been so cheap of late that farmers have not needed any urging to convert the feed into fat hogs.

The last point is what we now wish to call the attention of farmers to. A very large proportion of the hogs now offered, dead and alive, are too fat, and packers, unless they are prepared to lose money faster than they ever made it, are obliged to discriminate most severely against fat hogs, no matter what weight.

We are now paying 60c. to 75c. per 100 lbs. for long, lean hogs from 150 to 220 lbs. This advantage, which amounts to a handsome profit, the feeders will lose if they persist, as so many are now doing, in making such fat hogs.

Possibly the farmers have not yet experienced this sharp discrimination, but the drovers have, and unless they are prepared to play the role of philanthropist, the feeders, in turn, will speedily suffer.

Here we want to point out very clearly that the mere fact that hogs are between the weights named does not bring them within the charmed circle unless they are *long and lean*.

Doubtless there are many who will think packers very "pernickitty," to which we reply: We would far rather handle the fat and heavy hogs if we could sell the product, but every dealer must buy what will suit his customers. We have a large retail and jobbing trade in the city. In addition to our export shipments we send our manufacture to B. C. and even New York, and from every buyer comes the imperative demand—lean meat.

Nothing is easier than for farmers to produce such hogs. Yorkshires and Tamworths are scattered all over the province. Grades of either of the above are easily obtained, and if they are liberally and judiciously fed till 6 or 8 months old they will be the very "beau ideal" of bacon pigs, fit for local or export trade, and will bring the highest price.

There can be no conflict of opinion on the above between the export packer and the local men. The demand for lean bacon and hams is as urgent in one case as the other.

Cable advices reach us almost daily, "fat unsaleable," and this mail brings us the following from our English agent: "Buyers have got wonderfully fastidious about weights the last year or two, and in every section of the country where they used to work heaps of fat they will not look at it now, and consequently it is a terrible drug. It is most difficult to find buyers for it at any sort of price. We have held on to two or three parcels of fat bacon until we could hold on to them no longer, and had to let them go this week. Fat Danish is down at 'mud' price almost, and Irish fat is very cheap."

We feel sure that this condition of the trade will become more marked, not only from year to year, but from day to day. We have lost many thousands of dollars in fat hogs in the last six months.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.
CONDITION POWDERS.

WM. SHEPHERD, Rathwell:—"Will you kindly inform me if it is safe to feed St. John's Condition Powder to a mare in foal, and, if safe, how much and how often should it be fed. If this is not a safe thing to use, please prescribe the best medicine to clear her blood, with directions how to use."

We are ignorant of the ingredients that compose St. John's Condition Powder, and therefore not in a position to certify as to its fitness as a medicine for your mare. Most of the so-called "condition powders" may be safely recommended as being very harmless, but usually very useless. Your mare being in foal, we would not advise a very extensive use of medicine, unless the state of her health demanded it. You do not mention any special ailment, but merely that her blood requires "clearing." Give the animal wholesome food, such as moderate rations of good hay and oats, and an occasional diet of boiled wheat or barley. Give twice a week, for three or four weeks, in bran mash:—Epsom salts, two tablespoonfuls, and powdered gentian, two teaspoonfuls. See that your stable is clean, comfortable and well-ventilated.

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 260 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

J. H. LADD, Lock Levin, N. S.:—"Will you please inform me what is the matter with my mare, now 5 years old? Since last autumn she has been rapidly losing flesh, skin tight, and hair standing on end; not much alteration in her bowels, excepting that they seem more free than natural. I have treated her for worms with linseed oil and turpentine, but to no purpose, as I have not seen any worms come away. Legs swelled, dull, heavy, hangs her head and does not seem to have the slightest ambition to move. Please advise as to treatment."

There is no doubt, from the symptoms you have detailed, that your mare is suffering from "chronic indigestion," which has been in existence a long time. Follow out this line of treatment:—Give a dose of purgative medicine consisting of Barbadoes aloes, one ounce, in solution. Have made up twelve balls composed of the following ingredients:—Barbadoes aloes, 6 drachms; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered resin, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 1½ ounces; powdered ginger, 1½ ounces; powdered capsici, ½ ounce; sweet syrup, quantity sufficient to mix, and divide into 12 balls. Give one a day and report progress.

SCOURING OR PURGING.

D. SINCLAIR SMITH, Petitcodiac, N. B.:—"Will you please let me know the reason why a team of my horses, that have been accustomed to get 16 quarts of oats a day, when given the same quantity of crushed oats scoured so much that the quantity had to be lessened? Does feeding whole oats give a horse more life than the same weight of crushed oats? If so, why?"

The only reason that can be assigned is, when given the crushed oats it must cause a little indigestion, and thus the scouring. I am of opinion that feeding whole oats will keep a horse in hard condition and develop more life. Try the following powders:—Powdered sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; powdered carbonate of soda, 4 oz. A tablespoonful of this mixture to be administered in the horses' food night and morning.

MALNUTRITION.

DAVID AITKIN:—"I have a young (four years old) horse which I had on pasture August and Sept) last year. Some dogs ran the horse around until he became overheated; one dog caught him by the heels, leaving several scratches. Have used such remedies as are common for healing purposes, but the hair came out in large patches on different parts of the body. Have the horse in a warm stable, feed lightly—hay and oats occasionally, still the horse is very thin and has little life, and a large number of blotches like "ringworm." I have used condition powders that are recommended for blood purifying, but this does not seem to improve the horse."

Your horse is no doubt suffering from malnutrition, and, first of all, see that the teeth are in good order. Feed on soft, nutritious food, with an occasional mash of linseed or flaxseed with bran. Try the following powders, which are at all times beneficial to horse not doing well:—Sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; carbonate of soda, 4 oz.; gentian powder, 4 oz.; capsici powder, ½ oz. Mix, and give a teaspoonful in each feed. Report progress.

SWEENIED.

J. A. S., Ida:—"I have a valuable young horse, rising five years old, which is "sweenied" in both shoulders. I have been applying turpentine and oil, but it does not seem any better. Please prescribe through the columns of your paper."

We are of opinion that these cases of so-called "sweenied shoulders" are all due to some irritation of the feet. Have both shoes removed, pare down the heels, and place the feet in bran poultices for a week, and then search for corns or bruised heels. If no better after this treatment, have a competent veterinary surgeon examine him for "Navicular" disease.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

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

A very common disappointment met in winter by poulterers is the failure of their fowls to lay as wished. One winter, from about eighty hens, I many times gather over fifty eggs a day. Then again, it has almost seemed as though biddy had passed resolutions not to lay till some desired and needed change of treatment. The product I get is not a matter of chance, but varies according to stock, care and weather. I have been puzzled over two sentences which at first seemed a contradiction of each other, and "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" Sir Andrew Clark says "The highest life of an organ lies in the fullest discharge of its functions," and Goethe says "Unqualified activity, of whatever kind, leads at last to bankruptcy." I have concluded the word "unqualified" reconciles them. A hen fully discharges her duty as a layer only when in prime health, for which she needs wise preparation and support. Many poulterers have testified that the effects of poor food and disease descend among fowls, even to the second and third generations.

I would suggest sunshine as the best and cheapest tonic. It greatly invigorates skin, blood and lungs. In connection with this preserver of health and supporter of activity, I will give a brief history of my henhouses. Good things come slowly, you know, and not till after both my houses were built did father have his drive-well and windmill. The best place for the latter seemed between houses, but a few feet south and not in line. The open tower casts little shadow, and did no harm. In this cold climate the tank, or reservoir, kept freezing, despite various protections, so it was finally thought necessary to build a tank-house, the shadow of which in winter, when the sun runs south, is on the west henhouse till near ten o'clock in the morning, and falls on the east one at about three o'clock in the afternoon. My buildings are on stone foundations, hence I cannot very well pick up and move them. To prove how important it is that all of you who have poultry quarters unobscured on the south should keep them thus, I add my thermometer test, which only confirmed what my feelings had long told me. The morning of January 8, with the sun well up, it was eight degrees below zero outdoors, twenty-six degrees above in the east house, but only twenty degrees in the west one, a more warmly constructed building. Just after sunset, when seven degrees above zero outside, the east house, shaded for some hours, showed a temperature of twenty-six degrees above, and the west one thirty-eight degrees. Next morning—a stormy time, with no sunshine, and an outer temperature of ten degrees above zero, the thermometer registered exactly twenty-four degrees above in either house, which proved I had apportioned my hens just right, having allotted fewer to the warm house, and left a larger number to create animal heat for the colder house. A few additional degrees of warmth may make quite a difference in egg production. I have never employed artificial heat, because there is already enough natural difference between night and day, without intensifying it. Hens need added warmth at night most, but I cannot turn into a night watchman just yet; and having fire only daytimes, they would greatly feel its loss afterward, when not covered, like ourselves, with good bedding. Lately my fowls had not been under their sheds as much as usual, getting sunshine baths, till I remembered I had forgotten to replenish the shed bottoms with straw, which keeps their feet so comfortable. Fortunately the tank-house shadow does not reach either shed, each being on the far side of its house.

The topic of activity reminds me of a very wise and sprightly rooster, appropriately named "Socrates," which sometimes flew up and alighted on my head, therefore my brains have been both figuratively and literally racked for the benefit of poultry. This very afternoon, too, I used my mind and both arms so vigorously that all three were tired. First, I rubbed a big raw onion, cut in halves, all over my roosts. Then I started to catch and give each fowl a midwinter examination, and dispose of some of next summer's work now. Having looked them over not long ago, I expected to scrutinize both flocks in a short time, but a gray louse becomes a great grandparent very young, so I was kept busy, and got only half done at that. An early check given parasites means an earlier check in the pocketbook. If strength is sapped and devoured by parasites, the stimulating food given has surely caused a very "unqualified activity." Having done much in the line of food, and yet left undone other things, eggs will not come in quantity and quality desired. It is only by doing all well that we stand.

It is time the prudent were taking a look ahead, getting nests, sitters and coops ready, now while we have leisure, for soon, or maybe a little before, biddy will sit, if she does not quit. I have, this winter, broken up sitters in both December and January. Oftentimes the question is asked "Does a hen sit or set?" The dictionary proves that we invariably set her, but she herself always sits. It is easy on our memories when grammar for hens does not differ from that for people. It is better to say a setting of eggs, than a sitting, because

they are put under biddy. Although I believe in treating a sitter like a lady and using good grammar to her, still she looks most to the quality of her eggs and character of her nest. Shall we set the early laid eggs or not? If from hens wisely and uniformly active, and furnished green food to make a perfect product, the early eggs may be, and I think will be, the strongest. Set your own eggs first, because you know about them, and wait a little for those you buy, which may not come from as active fowls, and might get chilled when gathered or on the way. I hope eggs will be so plentiful that the children can all have some for Easter. This use of eggs is said to have a Hindoo origin, and the dignity of the egg appears when we remember how many races regard it as the symbol of hidden life and a resurrection.

The Use of Poultry.

BY JOHN J. LENTON.

Did you ever notice that on the top of a load of coarse coal you can throw half a ton of fine coal, and after driving a mile on an ordinary road that you will see no sign of the fine coal? It's there, all the same; it just fits in and fills up all the corners and spaces between the larger lumps. So it is, or should be, with poultry on most farms. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine mainly occupy the attention of the stock grower; the corn, wheat, oats &c., are first considered by the general farmer. But either man, without losing a dollar in his general line of work, and with a very slight expenditure of time and money, can reap from \$50 to \$250 per year by filling up the corners of his yards and his time with poultry.

Laying aside the aesthetic side of the question—the pleasure and culture to be derived from a carefully tended flock of pure breeds, and failing to reckon the convenience and helpfulness of having always at hand a good supply, for the home table, of nice fresh eggs and palatable poultry, the clear profits from fifty hens, well kept, are usually four times as great as the same investment of time and money in any other branch of farming.

The villager who buys at retail, for cash, all the food consumed by his hens, makes an outlay in this direction of about \$1 for each hen. It has been shown by different poultrymen that the natural product, at regular market prices, of a well-disposed and well-cared-for hen is worth from \$2 to \$3 a year, leaving the owner a net profit of from \$1 to \$2 on each hen. Supposing that the farmer does not get his hens to take hold of his scheme as enthusiastically, his outlay for feed is at least fifty cents less per hen, owing to the better foraging facilities and less grain, with that at wholesale prices, so that his profits per hen are not less than his village competitor.

The main difficulty in persuading farmers to believe there is something in this business, if managed right, is the difficulty of inspiring them with sufficient faith to make them manage it right for a whole year. Spasmodic strokes for a short time will not do the business. Continuous, persistent attention is needed. There is a steady call for first-class poultry products. To be rated as first-class, all marketable products must be neat and clean, and, as far as possible, uniform in size and color.

Once more we urge those who have not tried it, or those who have failed at it, to dispose of their dung-hill fowls that they are ashamed of, and that act as though they were ashamed of them: clean up, probably better burn down, the ramshackle affair that stands for a chicken house, and put up a neat, well arranged, but inexpensive house in a sunny, protected place; buy a dozen nice, uniform, well-developed pullets, either of the American, Asiatic or Mediterranean breeds; give them the run of your place when practicable, but have a good yard too, in which you can confine them when necessary. See that there is no chance for them to become contaminated by contact with a cock of any other breed; keep them by themselves this winter. Buy a choice male bird now to mate with them, for in the spring prices will be higher. Keep them free from lice and disease; care for kindly. Cull closely; improve your flock every year. Take an interest and pride in this corner of your work, and in two years you will find yourself well repaid for your care, trouble and outlay.

Boys on the farm, Easter will soon be here. What are the prospects for a supply of eggs? Are the hens under your care? If so, and you have done your duty, they will do theirs. Your mothers and sisters depend upon you at this season of the year to care for and carefully feed the fowls. Now, do not disappoint them, as they always have great faith in your ability and good judgment. Now, boys, all of you that can do so, go in for some pure-bred birds for this season. Try it, and see what an interest it will cultivate in you for the business. Be sure you get the best at the start; get a kind that will lay well and be a good table bird as well. I started at it when quite a boy, and tried to get a kind suitable for the farm and found none that can beat the Wyandotte. They seem to fill the bill. I do not take my experience only, but that of others tells the same story. Try them, and let us hear from you of your success. Let some boy in each neighborhood start, and he will see how soon others will follow suit. Josh Billings once said that one live man in a neighborhood was like a case of itch in a district school, because he set them all a scratching. If you have any questions to ask, pitch in; the ADVOCATE will help both you and yours.

W. J. S.

DAIRY.

Western Dairymen's Association.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Western Dairymen's Association was held in the town hall of Ingersoll, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of January, 1894.

It was indeed a fitting coincidence that this the largest and most successful dairy convention ever held in Canada should have been held in this jubilee year of world-wide triumphs, in the historic town of Ingersoll, which gave birth to the association just twenty-seven years ago, the Canadian Dairymen's Association having been formed in July, 1867, by a number of enthusiastic dairymen who worked on against trials and discouragements until now they have the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success. In 1874, the first Provincial grant was received, and three years later the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was organized, and the old name of the first society changed to the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

Since its organization the Association has been the chief factor in promoting the interests of the dairy industry, and also been the medium through its annual conventions, and travelling instructors and inspectors, of imparting the latest information regarding the best methods of operating the factory system, and of making the finest quality of cheese.

About a year ago, considerable change was made in the management of the Association. A permanent secretary was appointed, who gives his whole time to the work of the Association. Since that time a number of local conventions have been organized in different towns in the western part of Ontario, and much interest has been excited in the improvement of our butter and cheese.

The convention this year was acknowledged by all dairymen to have been the best which they had ever held, the commodious town hall of Ingersoll, capable of seating 500 people, being filled to overflowing from the first with an attentive audience, which blocked the isles and invaded the speakers' platform in their anxiety to obtain all the information possible from the interesting addresses and the practical discussions which followed; while Messrs. McLaren and Robinson were busily employed all the time in taking money and filling up members' tickets. This same interest was manifested right up to six o'clock on the third day, which is something unheard of in the annals of agricultural or dairy conventions in Canada. The able and efficient secretary, Mr. J. W. Wheaton, London, Ont., had spared no pains in securing reliable and practical men as speakers, and in thoroughly advertising the meeting among the dairymen and impressing upon them the importance of attending such gatherings. It is largely due to his efforts that the convention was such an unqualified success in every particular. Never before was there such a representative gathering of the dairymen of the country. Among those present were Hon. John Dryden, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Senator Read, of Belleville, Sir Richard Cartwright, Prof. Vanslyke, Ohio, U. S. A., John Gould, Ohio, U. S. A., E. J. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y., Prof. J. W. Robertson, Prof. Fletcher, of Ottawa, Prof. Dean, Guelph, J. S. Pearce, London, John Geary, London, E. A. Struthers, Manager of the Barnardo Farm, Manitoba, D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, A. F. McLaren, Windsor, D. Derbyshire, Brockville, J. A. Riddick, Woodstock, C. E. Chadwick, T. D. Millar, Burgoyne, Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock, A. T. Bell, Tavistock, J. W. Wheaton, London, and many other young and enthusiastic dairymen from all over the country.

THE OPENING SESSION.

After routine business was transacted, a number of short addresses were delivered. Mr. D. Derbyshire, President of the Creameries Association, said that the duty of the hour was to resolve to take another step in advance of anything which had been done. We should keep better cows under better conditions, and manufacture a better product in a better factory. He was ashamed to have to state that in this great province the average product per cow from the cheese factories was only \$30. He disputed Mr. Pattullo's claim, and claimed the honor of having originated the system of co-operative dairying for his own county of Leeds.

Prof. Vanslyke, the chemist of the New York Experimental Station, Geneva, in his address stated that all they needed was to exercise their brains a little more, and at the next fair the Americans would not be so far behind. He complimented the Canadians upon their quickness and readiness in taking up every new thing of value as soon as it came out.

John Gould, Ohio, said that though the different governments might set up tariffs, the kingdom of the cow knew no bounds, and that there was a species of Free Masonry among all dairymen.

Mr. John S. Pearce, dealer in seeds and dairy supplies, London, who was one of the judges of butter at the World's Fair, then read an interesting and practical paper on Canadian butter at the World's Fair. In this paper he pointed out the defects in Canadian butter, and showed how it was that we were not more successful in winning a greater number of the awards. As this is a very important question to all Canadian dairymen, we have secured the paper and will publish it in full in an early issue.

COMPARATIVE AND RELATIVE VALUE OF TABLE FOODS.

Kind of Food.	Edible Portion or Nutrients.							Market Price per Pound.	Calories per \$1 worth of material.
	Refuse.	Water.	Total waste.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Ash.		
Hind quarter beef.....	20.2	44.4	35.6	13.6	21.0	.....	.8	12.5	91.20
" " lamb.....	15.7	51.3	33.0	16.0	16.1	.....	.9	15.0	63.37
Chicken.....	38.2	48.6	17.2	15.1	01.2	.....	.9	10.0	33.30
Turkey.....	32.4	44.7	22.9	16.1	5.9	.....	.9	10.0	55.50
Hen's eggs in shells.....	13.7	63.1	23.2	12.1	10.2	.....	.9	25.0	36.62
Oysters (solid).....		87.2	12.8	6.3	1.6	.....	.9	35.0	13.80
Milk.....		87.0	13.0	3.6	4.0	.....	.7	5.0	102.30
Butter.....		10.5	89.5	10.0	85.0	.....	.3	2.5	144.50
Cheese.....		30.2	69.8	28.3	35.5	.....	1.8	1.0	207.00
Potatoes.....		78.8	21.1	2.1	0.1	.....	17.9		
Tomatoes.....		90.0	4.0	6.8	.4	.....	2.5		
Oatmeal.....		7.8	92.2	14.7	7.1	.....	68.4	2.0	738.00
Wheat bread.....		32.3	67.7	8.8	1.7	.....	56.3	2.0	812.00

In answer to questions Mr. Pearce advised the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter. He said that he could not emphasize the question of using the best salt too much. A dairyman should not only take pains to get pure salt, but he should keep it pure by keeping it in a clean, dry place free from all bad odors.

The neatest package, he said, was one filled to within one-eighth of an inch of the top and smoothed off with a straight edge with a circular motion, which would give the top of the firkin the appearance of having been turned in a lathe. An attractive appearance has much to do with the sale of both butter and cheese. In packing butter Mr. Gould would put a little in at a time and press it down with a board covered with a cloth, round the top off and cut it off by drawing a string across the top. This left a rough, granulated surface which was pleasing to the eye. He preferred cloth over the butter rather than paper. In speaking of the danger of freezing milk in hauling to a creamery, he stated that in Minnesota, where they had colder weather, they put a small, round, wick oil stove in the sleigh and covered the cans with a piece of canvas.

Mr. Derbyshire thought that more depended upon the style of the package and the tasty appearance than was generally supposed. In this respect our butter was not equal to the Americans'. He believed that the best butter was made by those who used separators. He would rather have the package well filled up than to have the tubs all the same weight, but if the best kind of packages were used they should all hold practically the same number of pounds. He would always allow $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound on a fifty-pound tub for shrinkage. He had been using a tin-lined tub with very good results, but for export trade it was not so good, for the English customers objected to it. At a factory near Brockville \$4,000 was paid out for milk from the fifteenth of November until the end of the first week in January.

Mr. Dillon said that at the Mt. Elgin factory in three weeks the patrons had received \$1,400 net.

WELCOME TO INGERSOLL.

In the evening the visitors were welcomed to the town of Ingersoll by Dr. Williams, the Mayor of the town, and Mr. Stephen Noxon, the president of the Board of Trade. After which Professor Dean, Guelph, gave an interesting address on "The foods we eat, with special reference to those from the dairy." In this address he showed that a large amount of food was wasted through a lack of care in the selection of the different foods. The scientific feeding of cattle was very well understood, but the scientific feeding of man was only beginning to attract attention. He stated that the average working man spent about 60 per cent. of his total earnings for food, so that in his case there was a great need of more care, for in many cases the poor man's money was not spent as economically as it might be. This economy did not mean any poorer living, but a more perfect knowledge of the foods employed which enable both a cheap and palatable ration being composed. He showed by means of the accompanying chart the great value and cheapness of dairy goods as articles of food.

The chief use of food was to supply material for the growth of the body, and repair the waste which was continually going on. In the adult the food supplies fuel for the body and furnishes energy and heat. Energy he defined as the power to do work or to overcome resistance. We live by what we can digest and not upon what is undigested, so the value of a food depends to a large extent upon its digestibility. Animal food, as will be seen by a look at the table, is more perfectly digested than vegetable food. Another important consideration in buying food is its composition.

He then showed by the chart that the amount of waste varied greatly in the different foods, being all the way from .38 per cent. in the case of beef to nothing in butter. By referring to the table it will be seen how the different foods compare and also how many calories or units of energy can be obtained from a dollar's worth of the different foods.

American people eat too much fat, as a rule, which causes a wide nutritive ratio, the average in America being about 1 to 6.5, while in Europe it is 1 to 4.5. The standards given by scientists are about 1 to 5, so, to obtain a proper amount of nitrogenous food, we have to eat a large quantity of carbonaceous food, which, in addition to being a source of loss, is an injury to the body. Dairy products provide material for growth, energy and heat in a palatable, cheap and easily digested form.

DIGESTIBILITY OF NUTRIMENTS.

ANIMAL.			
KIND OF FOOD.	Per cent. digestible.		
	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-Hydrates.
Beef, Veal & Mutton.....	100	96	.....
Fish & Oysters.....	100	96	.....
Milk.....	100	95	.....
Cheese.....	100	95	.....
Butter.....	100	96	.....
Eggs.....	100	98	.....

VEGETABLE.			
KIND OF FOOD.	Per cent. digestible.		
	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-Hydrates.
Flour, fine.....	85	80	95
" medium.....	81	80	95
" coarse.....	75	80	95
Rye Flour.....	78	80	95
Potatoes.....	78	80	95
Corn.....	85	80	95
Rice.....	85	80	95

FOOD RATIOS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	Protein grams.	Fats grams.	Carbo-Hydrates grams.	Calories of energy.	Nutritive Ratio.
Machinist (America).....	103	152	402	3190	7.3
Professional men.....	126	152	489	3225	6.6
Mechanics (Europe).....	151	54	497	3085	4.0
Professional men.....	111	111	285	2670	4.7
Guelph Family.....	105	134	417	3386	7.1

AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR MEN AT HARD WORK.

10 oz. Beef.....	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Calories.
20 oz. Bread.....	.276	.276	.992	3900.
25 oz. Potatoes.....				
4 oz. Butter.....				

Ontario Creameries Association.

(Continued from page 50.)

THE RELATION OF CHEMISTRY TO THE DAIRY.

Prof. Shutt, of the Central Experimental Station, Ottawa, was the first speaker the following morning. In defining the terms, chemistry and dairying, he showed that while the former had for its study the composition of all kinds of matter, and the laws that govern the transformation of this matter in nature, the latter had for its primary object the production of milk, and secondly the manufacture of butter and cheese.

He then went on to trace the relation of the animal to the plant, by saying that the production of flesh and the formation of milk was due to chemical changes at the expense of the food consumed. He then proceeded to show that the farmer did not create anything, but merely supplied the material for nature to work over, and that the dairy business consists in skilfully directing the changes in transformation from the plant into butter. The laws which governed the economical and profitable production of these two classes of products were alike made intelligible by the science of chemistry.

Continuing, he said that the fertility of the soil was due, in the first place, to the amount of plant food in the soil, and, secondly, upon the availability of this plant food. The plant food which was locked up in the soil could be made available by thorough culture and underdraining.

Chemistry also tells us why we manure, tells us what substances are taken out of the soil by successive cropping, disposes of the popular idea that all manure is the same, shows us the great loss of plant food which results when the best part of the manure is allowed to run off, and enforces the economy of saving the liquid manure.

Prof. Shutt then proceeded to give the results of his analysis of samples of muck which had been experimented upon at the Experimental Farm. He had found that the samples were all very rich in the most expensive constituent of manure, nitrogen. On the average they contained about thirty pounds to the thousand pounds, though this amount is not all available at once. He would place the value of this nitrogen in a ton of muck at about \$2.50, and besides this there is a certain amount of potash and phosphoric acid. Muck has a very high value as an absorbent. Muck also supplies humus or vegetable matter to the soil. This was the secret of the great fertility of the soils of the Northwest and Russia. Another beneficial effect of muck was the production of carbonic acid by its decomposition in the soil, and this still further helped to break up and render available for the plant the fertility of the soil.

Continuing, he said that it was not alone in the food of the plant that chemistry aided the dairyman, but also in the subject of cattle food. Chemistry

told us what to feed, how to feed, in what quantities, and how much should be given of each special food. Chemistry showed that foods were composed of two parts, the albuminoids and the carbo-hydrates; that the albuminoids were the most expensive; also how this expensive part could be obtained from the atmosphere by means of leguminous plants, as peas, clover, etc.; and lastly, how to form a cheap ration, which would have all the necessary constituents for the production of milk united in the right proportions. Chemistry proved the necessity of a succulent food for cows, explained the production of a sweet ensilage, told us when to cut the corn and how to sow it.

In relation to dairy products chemistry had come to our aid in exposing frauds of all kinds, had given us the greatest invention in dairying, viz., the Babcock test.

THE BUTTER THAT IS WANTED FOR THE MARKET.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, followed with a practical talk on "The Butter Wanted and Proper Method of Securing the Same." He began with the feed, and said that farmers should exercise great care that their cows were not fed tainted feed or musty hay, as such foods were sure to injure the butter. He emphasized what Prof. Shutt had said upon the necessity of giving cows pure water. Cleanliness in the milker and all the surroundings of the cows was of the greatest importance, because it was easy to get a bad flavor in the milk, but impossible to strain it out again.

The same care should be exercised in keeping the milk free from all taints, for nothing will absorb bad odors more readily than milk.

One reason why he favored the use of the separator was that the separation of the cream could be completed at once, and it was much easier to protect a small quantity of cream from taints than the larger quantity of milk.

In the creamery the utmost cleanliness must be observed as well, and all carelessness avoided. He preferred the hand working of the butter to machinery, in order to obtain the proper consistency and grain for packing. Great care should be taken to guard the salt from exposure to taints of fish, oil, tar-paper, etc., for next to milk salt would absorb flavors quicker than anything that he knew of. He urged the use of parchment paper in all tubs, as a preventative against the absorption of flavors by butter. He had found in his experience as a butter exporter that the best package was the keg holding 112 pounds—safest and best in every particular. In conclusion, Mr. Ayer dwelt upon the need of giving our butter a more attractive appearance, and stated that no country was receiving a better average price for its butter than Canada, and that this price would only increase as the quality was improved.

GOOD ROADS IN RELATION TO THE DAIRY.

Mr. Pattullo, of Woodstock, delivered an address on the relation of good roads to the dairy. He briefly referred to the history of road making in past ages, and the relation of roads to the civilization of a country. He stated that the bad roads of Ontario cost the province more than good roads would. To illustrate this point, he estimated that each of the 350,000 work horses of Ontario were kept idle at least one month out of the year by reason of the impassable condition of the roads. At the small sum of one dollar per week, this enforced idleness would show a loss to the country of \$1,500,000 in this way alone, without spoaking of the tax or broken vehicles, and the ruination of the feet and legs of horses, owing to the poor roads.

There were about 2,000 dairy factories in Canada. The average cost of what might be called the haulage would not be less than \$1,000, or \$2,000,000 in all per annum. It was quite certain, then, that a saving of one quarter of this could be saved by a reasonable amount of improvement of the roads.

The speaker then referred to the social influence of good roads. He did not think that the best system would be to put the roads under government control, but that the country should control the main roads, and that the townships should have the supervision of the lesser roads. He looked forward to a time when we should have men especially trained for the work as superintendents of road divisions, and when the work would not all be done in a week as at present, but would extend over the entire year.

SECRETARY WHEATON.

J. W. Wheaton, Secretary of the Dairymen's Association, addressed the meeting on "The Relation of the Patrons to the Creamery." He showed that the success of the dairy industry depended upon co-operation, the three factors being—the manufacturer or company, the cheese or butter maker, and the patron. The manufacturer's duties were to provide a suitable building, properly equipped. He should also keep the patrons well posted as to the business. The maker's duties were also very important, for upon the proper performance of them the success of the co-operation will largely depend. The patron is just as important a factor in maintaining the co-operation as either of the other two. The patron, instead of thinking that he was accommodating the manager of the company by sending milk, should look upon it as a direct benefit to himself, for the profit arising from this style of farming is greater than any other, and at the same time it will enhance the value of the farms of the patrons.

The duties of the patrons were important, because he has control of the machine for manufacturing the milk, and has control of the milk at its most susceptible stage. When a patron agrees to furnish a certain number of cows, it is his duty to get the best cows for the purpose, to see that they are in proper health, and also to see that they have proper care and food. The patron has been too much neglected in the past. The association in the future that will give the most attention to the education of the patron in his business is the one that will accomplish the most for the dairy interest of the country.

DAIRY SCHOOL.

Prof. Dean then followed in a short address on the dairy school, which was established at Guelph in connection with the agricultural college last year. That the demand for dairy knowledge is on the increase is shown by the fact that though the accommodation is now double that what it was last year, still about fifty students had to be turned away through lack of room. In concluding the address, he said that the practical results were that it would tend to uniformity in the quality of both butter and cheese. It will give confidence to the makers, make them more useful to their patrons, and will add value to the dairy industry.

PROF. ROBERTSON.

Prof. Robertson then reviewed the history of the "Winter Dairy Movement in Ontario." This movement had its first public commencement at the dairy convention, which was held in Ingersoll in 1877.

In 1884 he had looked up the winter dairying in both England and Denmark, and had found that in Denmark the most of the butter was made from the end of October. He had afterwards gone to the States and found that they depended principally upon corn ensilage for the feed for their dairy cows in the winter season. In looking at what dairying had done, it may be observed that the value of cheese exports was \$13,407,476, while the total value of butter exported was only \$1,296,814. The extension of dairying should be in the direction of buttermaking, and that during the winter. There was no reason why creameries should not run for the full twelve months of the year, instead of five as at present. By this method it is possible that the value of butter exported from Canada may within ten years be made to equal that now received for our cheese.

In discussing this movement in a new district, the first question that arises is, Is it practical? This has been proven by the experience of the Experimental Farm's Dairy Stations, which were started in the winter of 1891-92. From this small beginning we have now in Ontario twenty-four cheese factories where butter is made in the winter time; of this number five belong to the Government and fourteen are owned by private parties. At all these stations the patrons were more than satisfied with the results.

Prof. Robertson gave the cost of fitting up a cheese factory for winter dairying at about \$1,000, divided as follows: \$750 for separator, churns, etc., and \$250 for the fitting up of the room. The advantages of winter dairying are: It provides paying employment on the farm. It secures a revenue every month. It brings in an income in the winter from the \$176,000,000 invested in the dairy farms of Ontario. It affords employment for cheese and buttermakers during the winter. Milk and its products bring more money per pound during the winter. The same cows will give more milk when milked for ten or eleven months of the year than if milked for only five or six. There is also an extra value in the skim-milk and buttermilk for the rearing of calves and feeding of pigs.

The needs of the business are better management of the cows by abundant supplies of succulent food, and this is where the importance of the silo as an adjunct of the dairy comes in. He then read results of the experiments which had been conducted with corn, beans and sunflowers, for ensilage. The experiments from New Brunswick were all very favorable; the partial failure of the beans in Ontario was attributed to the dry weather. From his experience at Ottawa he would recommend that the beans should be planted alone, and not mixed with the corn. For every acre of corn, plant a half an acre of beans about three weeks later in the season, and a quarter of an acre of sunflowers; the sunflowers should be sown as early in the spring as possible.

RIPENING CREAM.

This was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. John Boyd, of Chicago, which we will publish in full in an early issue. In the evening the proceedings were interspersed and enlivened by an excellent programme of music, contributed by some of the best local talent. During this session Mayor Walbridge presided over an audience which taxed the capacity of the city hall to its utmost.

ORGANIZATION THE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Mr. Wheaton, who was the first speaker in the evening, stated that the success of any association in which a number of persons were engaged depended upon its organization. Also in the case of the individual he must organize his efforts in some systematic form, if he were going to succeed. The dairyman, even more than the manufacturer, must do this in the selection and breeding of his cows, as well as in the care and treatment of them, and in the treatment of the milk. Besides individual organization it was needed on the larger scale with reference to creameries. All that had been accom-

plished in the past by cheese factories had been the result of organization. He thought that they should extend this system of co-operation for the purpose of carrying on winter dairying, and in bringing about uniformity in the matter of a basis of paying for the milk, and of disposing of the whey at cheese factories.

Passing on to speak of the larger phase of the question—organization for a common object, a society such as the Ontario Creameries Association was an organization in the widest sense of the word, and one to which the success of the dairymen was largely due. Cheesemaking had been started in Nova Scotia twenty years ago, and abandoned as unprofitable. Within the last two or three years a fresh start had been made on the co-operative plan, and he felt that it would succeed. The failure in the first place was due to lack of co-operation. The duties of the dairy associations should be to look after the interest of both the patrons and makers, and to keep them supplied with information regarding the best and newest methods of work. In conclusion, he said that dairymen should support those associations that were working for their interests.

RIGHTLY EQUIPPING OUR BOYS FOR THE FARM.

Prof. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, followed with an admirable address, full of hope for the future agricultural possibilities of the province. He quoted largely from statistics to show that agriculture is the foundation of our natural wealth. In Ontario there was at present invested in farm stock and implements about \$1,000,000,000, while in the manufacturing industries of the entire Dominion there was but \$350,000,000, or only about one-third as much as was invested in agriculture in Ontario alone. The agricultural products of Canada amounted to \$500,000,000 yearly, the products of the mines to \$20,000,000, and that of the fisheries to about the same. The agricultural exports from Canada amount to about fifty per cent of the whole amount. Our cheese exports amounted to \$13,000,000, so that this one item alone came almost up to the entire exports of timber.

Prof. James then went on to speak of the tendency of the age was for the people to flock to the cities. He then dealt with the attractions of the city under the three heads of financial, social and educational influences. Young men had a mistaken idea that there was more money in the towns. This idea was largely due to their looking only at the successful business or professional men, and forgetting the many failures.

In eloquent and forcible language the speaker then went on to speak of the remedies against this constant drain from the farm to city life, such as farmers taking their sons into their confidence, and giving them an interest in their work, so that one boy might vie with another in having better stock, a finer farm, and a larger return of the products. If it is necessary that the young man must come to the city for social enjoyment, then we should endeavor to counteract this influence by adding to the social life of the farm. The young men should be afforded every facility possible for the acquirements of education along the lines of his work, by means of literature, attendance at farmers' meetings, etc. Above all, the farmer must have a high aim in life, and must feel the honor of his profession, for the man who thinks well of his work is always respected.

In closing, the speaker said that if agriculture was to be a success the young men who would play so important a part in its development must mix with their daily work a liberal allowance of brains, and that the best brains now produced on our farms should be retained and properly trained, and if this was done the future of our country could be safely left with our agriculturists.

EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Pattullo followed with an address on "Education in Agriculture." He believed that the Government owed every child a liberal education. He did not think that there could be too much education, but there was great danger of education being turned in the wrong direction. If a father wished to keep his boys on the farm he must educate them for the farm, and not send them to our high schools, which were in reality nothing but preparatory schools for professional men. He referred to the good work which was being done in this direction by the Agricultural College, and also by the different experimental farms.

INFLUENCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ON THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

Prof. Robertson then delivered an address on "The Influence of the World's Fair on the Dairy Industry of Canada." The influences of the exhibition on Canada would be strong, subtle and lasting. The educational value of the exhibition would be of no mean worth to our dairy interest; we there learned fresh truths and new methods of work, and found out, as has been already stated, in what particulars we were weak. The big cheese had been a capital and wholly successful method of advertising Canadian dairy products to the whole world.

He then gave a summary of the awards which had been obtained for our dairy products at the World's Fair, in which he stated that eighty-one of the exhibits scored higher than the highest award from any other country. Prof. Robertson concluded by pointing out how the dairy interest and agricultural movement was helping to unite the people of Canada in spite of their differences in race, religion and language.



THE QUIET HOUR.

Sowing and Reaping.

Sow with a generous hand, pause not for toil or pain;
Weary not through the heat of summer, weary not through
the cold spring rain,
But wait till the autumn comes for the sheaves of golden
grain.
Scatter the seed, and fear not, a table will be spread;
What matter if you are too weary to eat your hard-earned
bread?
Sow, while the earth is broken, for the hungry must be fed.
Then sow, for the hours are fleeting, and the seed must fall to-
day,
And care not what hands shall reap it, or if you shall have
passed away.
Before the waving corn-fields shall gladden the sunny day.
Sow, and look onward, upward, where the starry light appears,
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting, or your own heart's
trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest you have sown to-day in
tears.
A. A. Procter.

Unselfishness in Religion.

Let us use and enjoy and deepen our faith by sharing it with others. If anywhere within the sphere of human life "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," it is in the matter of religion. If with anyone of our possessions selfishness is an unreasonable, a monstrous, and utterly wicked thing, it is with the faith of Christ—Christ who has redeemed the world, and set the church in its midst to be light and salt to it; and who says to each soul that, conscious of His goodness, looks up to Him for orders, "Go tell these souls that they are dear to me, for they are bought with my blood."
Shall I tell you the secret of a cold, timid, languid religion? It is *unselfishness*. "Unprofitable servant!" You remember what the parable did with him. The souls that care only for their own salvation, and leave to a small handful of professional teachers the blessed duty of confessing Christ before men, they may be saved, but they will have a poor time of it, and they will be saved "as by fire." The brightest, bravest and strongest souls are those who feel their religion a trust, their faith "a profession before many witnesses;" their warfare not only fighting for themselves, but contending for their master, who shall win a crown from the King's own hand, shining as "the brightness of the firmament." When the Son of Man cometh shall I tell you whom He will most welcome? Those who did most to spread the gospel. Shall I tell you who will most rejoice to see Him? Those who, with all humility, but singleness of heart, laid their lives at his feet. Shall I tell you who will find heaven most heavenly? Those who will meet the greatest number of souls to whom they have shown the way there.—Bishop Thorold.

"The Sowers."

In the morning sow thy seed, nor stay thy hand at evening
hour,
Never asking *which* shall prosper, both may yield thee fruit
and flower:
Thou shalt reap of that thou sowest; though thy grain be small
and bare,
God shall clothe it as He pleases, for the harvest full and fair;
Though it sink in turbid waters, hidden from thy yearning
sight,
It shall spring in strength and beauty, ripening in celestial
light:
Ever springing, ever ripening—not alone in earthly soil,
Not alone among the shadows, where the weary workers toil:
Gracious first-fruits there may meet thee if the reaping-time
begun,
But upon the Hill of Zion, 'neath the uncreated sun,
First the *fulness* of the blessing shall the faithful laborer see,
Gathering fruit to life eternal, harvest of Eternity.

Seed Sown.

When men sincerely try to work for God and souls, they are as men who go out to sow seed on a windy day. A few, very few, may drop where they think that they sow all, and when they seek for fruit, lo! there is but a handful, and the sowers are disappointed and grieved. But their seed is growing in other fields, by the wayside, on the mountains, in the forest, everywhere, and at the end they shall be astonished to behold their harvest.—H. W. Beecher.

Members of the Church.

Men not in office in the church: suppose themselves, on that ground, in a sort unholy, and that, therefore, they may sin with more excuse, and be idle or impious with less danger than the clergy, especially they consider themselves relieved from all ministerial function, and as permitted to devote their whole time and energy to the business of this world. No mistake can possibly be greater. Every member of the church is *equally* bound to the service of the head of the church, and that service is pre-eminently the saving of souls. There is not a moment of a man's active life in which he may not be indirectly preaching, and throughout a great part of his life he ought to be *directly* preaching and teaching both strangers and friends, his children, his servants, and all who are in any way put under him, being given to him as especial objects of his ministrations.—Ruskin.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

St. Valentine's Day.

Ah, yes, I see— These roses, wet as with the morning dew, And rivaling your dimpled cheeks in hue, Convey to me Some hint of what your happy heart has read From out their sweetness. Nay, droop not your head— Nor any maid Need blush at lover's token. Since the day That Adam saw his Eve it's been the way To love and love again. So brief a space It seems since I bent down my girlish face To catch the perfume of some blossomed thing— A sheaf of lilies, breathing of the spring— And bearing Love's own message—it were mine To bless that day, the good St. Valentine. And yet to you, Sweet maid, it seems it hardly can be true That this old woman, with her locks of snow And thoughts that linger in the long ago, Could e'er have loved as you are loving now While yet no care has lined your pretty brow. But time—ah! time will teach you, maiden mine, That even old hearts love St. Valentine. —Good Housekeeping.

A St. Valentine Mission.

BY MISS DEKIN SPAVIN.

"Saphrona Maria," exclaimed Dekin Spavin, impatiently, as he burst in on me, without no ceremony, just as I was trying my bonnet strings, "how much longer be you going to keep Miss Van Syckle waiting in that cold— "My sakes!" says I, all in a fluster, as my eyes caught a dissolving view of the glitter of the gold-plated harness on the Van Syckle grays, "what's Miss Van Syckle want of me, Peletire?" "Why," replied the Dekin, stiffly, "she's the 'voluntary,' to go with you to call on that case of distress, in Staley court." For an instant I was breathless, and then the words come tumbling over each other. "Lurline Van Syckle don't care no more for the church poor than she does for the church mouse; it's just another of her schemes to snare that new organist—what's his name—that awful good man, that faints away so easy." "Which goes to prove," commented Peletire, reflectively, "that a man that's born with sad brown eyes, a long brown moustache, and an air of total indifference, is away ahead of the man who is born with a coal breaker in his pocket." "Dekin Spavin!" says I, with asperity. "I was saying," resumed the Dekin, "that you might be mistaken, Saphrona; anyway, Miss Lurline is all dressed in black, and she looks as forlorn as—as you do." "True enough! For I found Miss Van Syckle awaiting me, robed in black from head to foot. But such black—ah me! And she was forlorn enough, too; evidently she felt herself already in Poverty's lane. "That forlorn look was still on her face when we came to a halt, before an open doorway in Staley court, and at the foot of a long, narrow flight of stairs, that ended away up out of sight in the darkness. Says she, as she glanced uneasily about her, "Hadn't we better get a policeman?" "Policeman, granny!" sniffed I, contemptuously, as I piloted her up the stairs ahead of me. "Ain't we a whole team, all by ourselves?" "What's that?" says she, as she obeyed my prompting hand reluctantly. "Why, you ain't afraid of no mortal woman, be you?" "Of course not," severely, "but we might meet—" "Very well, then," interrupted I, grimly, as we set our foot down on the landing, which was only a breathing spot to a second flight of narrow stairs, which were dark to begin with. "I ain't afraid of no mortal man." Miss Lurline sighed heavily, as she glanced from the darkness about her feet into the darkness above her head, ere she remarked, "Just as like as not they haven't got no telephone up there, if anything happens." "Just as like as not they haven't," returned I. Again Miss Lurline sighed, as she queried, "I wonder why—" "Same reason why," interrupted I, as I began a hasty ascent of those stairs, that were softened by the deposit of ages only, "same reason why there ain't no cloth of gold on these steps, I suppose." Close at my heels kept Miss Van Syckle, and not another word was said till we reached the second landing, and found ourselves face to face with a faint streak of light, that indicated the threshold of a door—and the silence beyond that door was the silence of death. Tapping gently, I turned the knob, and immediately we found ourselves within a small room, the four walls of which were as white and cold as marble—as white and cold as the floor. The only chair in the room, an old wooden rocker, was draped about with a piece of an old counterpane, while the narrow window was curtained with the remainder of that same old spread. On the floor, near the dilapidated old stove, which contained a handful of embers, was a pile of shavings, covered neatly with the fragments of an old white blanket, and upon this improvised mattress, is the only part of the room containing any suggestion of warmth, lay sleeping a child of two years. The flaxen curls of the infant, as they caught and held the rays of the sun that fell through the small window and athwart the bed of shavings, were the only color relief of that sombre, tomb-like place. The only other article of furniture was a rickety old bedstead, occupying the centre of the room, and as spotless white as all its surroundings. Says I, softly, as I stepped up to the side of the bed, and laid a gentle hand on the shoulder of the girlish creature, who was sitting on its edge, with heavy, devouring eyes steadily fixed on the wrinkled face, that lay propped up with the pillows. "Have you had anything to eat to-day, Marguerite?" The great sorrowful eyes never left their vigil, as the soft sweet voice answered, "I—I don't know; I am not hungry. Do you think," with a quick appealing gesture toward the dear face before her, "do you think mother can see me?" I bent over and looked pityingly into the wide open eyes, that were covered with the film of death, ere I replied, quietly, "She is not looking at you, my dear; I just think the precious mother is so near home that she has forgotten all about earth." "Oh!" sobbed the girl, as she clasped the clammy, unresponsive hands in her own, "and can't she hear?" "Hear!" repeated I, with a thrill of exaltation, as I noted a faint, fleeting smile that crossed the blue lips, "Oh, yes; she can hear what neither you nor I can hear; she can hear the peans of Heaven." "At this instant a little impatient movement of the rocker drew my attention to Miss Van Syckle, and I noted simultaneously that she had her watch in her hand, also that the baby had silently awakened, and as silently lay regarding Miss Lurline, with her great solemn, dark eyes. Says I, hastily and in a whisper to Marguerite, "I'm going home to get Dekin Spavin; I'll be right back." Outside the door Miss Van remarked, tersely, "The length of that call was a fearful breach of etiquette, Miss Dekin, and the eyes of that young one, on the floor, have given me nervous tremors—she looked just like a horrid owl, so she did." "Poor child!" sighed I. "Poor children both, for that matter."

"Huh!" sniffed Miss Lurline, contemptuously, "if you wasn't from the country, you'd see through that; it's transparent enough." "What?" says I, kind of awkward. "Why," continued Miss Van, impatiently, "didn't you see that plant that stood in the window? It had thirty buds and blossoms on it—worth ten dollars at the very least. And then I don't suppose you noticed," insinuatingly, "that ring Marguerite wore on her left hand?" It looked some like a diamond, but—" Miss Lurline's sentence ended with an upward toss of the head, and again I says, says I, hesitatingly, "W-h-a-t!" Miss Van looked at me with a world of disgust in both steel gray eyes, as she inquired, suggestively, "Did you ever see that creature's husband?" "Why not?" answered I, bewildered. "But what of that?" My, my! What a scornful glance Miss Van did give me, as she smiled a cold, cold smile, while she inquired, sarcastically, "And did you ever hear her speak of him?" "Never," returned I, placidly, as uncomprehending as before. The cold smile turned into a softly, scoffing laugh, and accompanied the hateful words, "Just what I thought; and what's more—" "Miss Van Syckle," interrupted I, with severe dignity, as I turned up the steps of our landlord's house, "this is where I live, you know; good afternoon." Then me and the Dekin got back to Number Nine, with a pail of coal and some bread and milk, twilight was just falling, and those two long flights of stairs were doubly dark—so dark I almost felt headlong over an obstacle on that second landing. Says I, with a shiver, as my finger tips convinced me what that obstacle was, "I like presents dreadfully much, but if I was dead I wouldn't thank the poor board for no such a present as this." The Dekin stooped and ran his hand along the box in indifference. "I don't feel no worse to be dead in this, Saphrona, than it would be to be dead in a velvet. The soul that is walking the streets of the New Jerusalem is not thinking about coffins." But that tired soul was not in the New Jerusalem, quite. The faint breath still fluttered through the thin lips at lengthened intervals—but it seemed to me, as I stooped beside Marguerite, to look into the unconscious eyes, that 'twas Marguerite's weak grasp alone that held her feet from that other shore—that shore she was striving so hard to reach. And I think the same thoughts were in Peletire's mind, for almost simultaneously he bent over and gently unclasped Marguerite's cold fingers from those other cold fingers, as he says, reverently, with upraised eyes, "Let her go, my dear; Heaven's glories are all before her—and you are keeping Heaven's messenger's waiting." Strange, wasn't it? But that very moment that weary soul seemed to struggle back to earth. The film covered eyes flew wide open, the thin trembling arms reached up and clasped themselves lovingly about Marguerite's neck, as the quivering voice murmured faintly, betokeningly, "God bless you Marguerite—you have been a good daughter to me—when my own had all forsaken me—and I will send the Comforter—" The arms relaxed—the "dead" eyes closed—there was one long shivering, quivering breath—the drawn features settled into a calm smile—and the weary, weary soul had reached home. Marguerite? I can't tell you anything about it—ah me! The girl had lost the only friend she had on earth—"twas no wonder that it was a whole hour before she could think connectedly. I will never forget how ghost-like she looked, when between sighs and tears, she drew that ring from her finger that Miss Van said looked like a diamond, and laying it in Peletire's palm, said, "Please get as much for it as you can; I could never," with a fleeting glance toward the door, "lay mother—his mother, away in that." Out on the landing I whispered to the Dekin, "It isn't no use taking that ring nowhere; it isn't nothing but glass; Miss Van said so." "Don't worry, Saphrona," interrupted the Dekin; and the next minute he had disappeared in the pitch darkness of them long, narrow stairs. Fifteen minutes later he re-entered the dim cold light of that silent room, holding in his extended hand, four ten dollar gold pieces—and directly it flashed into my mind, that was exactly the amount given into his care, that very morning, by the meek girl. Says I, softly, as I laid the money quietly in Marguerite's lap, "I'm afraid we shall need at least ten dollars more, my dear." Marguerite aroused, with a start, from the stupor that had seemed to paralyze her, ever since she had parted with the ring, and as her eyes wandered aimlessly around the dreary apartment, the plant upon the window sill arrested her attention, and she says, as she arose, and passed her hands caressingly over its glossy leaves and snowy blossoms, "Roses are expensive in the winter—would you mind trying to sell this?" The only answer I could make was to hold out my hands silently. Without a word Marguerite severed two of the choicest buds, and placed them, wet with tears, between the stiff fingers that were folded on a cold breast, and then—true as I live—if she didn't bend her pretty face down to every bud and blossom that was left, and leave a kiss and a tear in the fragrant heart of each, ere she placed the fancy jar in my careful hands, with the farewell words, "It came to me a valentine." "And," says I, impulsively, "this is St. Valentine's day again." "Saphrona," exclaimed the Dekin, brusquely, as he turned strangely glistening eyes toward the child, sleeping so peacefully on its bed of shavings—his overcoat enveloping warmly—"that baby will get its death of cold here, in spite of the angels; I'm going to take it home." And so we went out of the door once more—Dekin Spavin, in his shirt sleeves, carrying the baby, still sleeping soundly, in his arms; I, the precious rose bush. Down on the street the Dekin spoke but once, and that was to say, briefly, "They'll buy those roses at Cupid's fair, in the Rescue Chapel, Saphrona." At the corner of Bedford square we parted company, and I, mixing in with the crowd of merry makers, bound for the fair, soon found myself being pushed and crowded, with the rest, up the wide stairs, leading into the chapel—that chapel was all "sweetness and light," all music and flowers, all laughter and glee. Just inside the door, I come face to face with Miss Van Syckle, trailing her diamonds and laces after the new organist I guess his name was Mortimer—who, with his grave eyes and absent minded air, was making out the list of things contributed to the fair. The instant Miss Lurline's steely eyes fell on my burden, she says, in softest voice that conveyed keenest dagger, "Has Miss Marguerite's gratitude reached the point of a contribution to the conscience fund?" "No," says I, coldly, as I hugged my treasure closer. "Marguerite don't owe this society no gratitude, nor nothing, and this ain't no contribution; it's to be sold for the benefit of the owner." "Really!" Miss Van's accents were as steely as her eyes. "Perhaps you mean to auction it off yourself?" "Why, of course," responded I, bravely, while my heart quaked within me; "I've no time to wait for the auctioneer to get around." My, my! Nobody knows how I shivered and shook, as I pushed my way on through that gaily dressed crowd, and

began the ascent of the six steps, leading into that pulpit, all fixed up with flowers and flags and Cupids. I hadn't never thought how bad it would feel to be a minister, all the time, before. By the time I had reached the little railed-in desk, and fallen into position, with that great, beautiful white rose bush extended out over the desk, in both hands, I had the breathless attention of every individual in that immense audience. Even Mr. Mortimer came to himself, so to speak, turned around, and let his solemn eyes fall on me inquiringly. "Some way I thought I must have reminded that man of his mother or somebody, for the minute he see me, he leaned back against a evergreen arch, shut his eyes, and breathed deep. And as I stood there, facing that great smiling crowd, silent as the grave, I could feel my very hair turning white. I Guess I'd been standing there yet, silent as the grave, only some one down by the door, called out, "Want your picture took, old lady?" "Good land!" exclaimed I, before I thought, as a vision of my old shawl and hat danced before my eyes, and I dodged behind the roses. "No I don't; I want to sell this valentine so as a beautiful young lady, who ain't got nothing else in all this wide world, but a dear sweet baby, and a dear precious dead mother, can buy a nice casket, same as we bought for our dear mothers." I didn't finish that sentence, for the looks of me, or something, operated on that new organist so that at just this instant he gave a stifled groan, and went off into one of his fainty spells. Now I ain't no sympathy with such weak, sentimental men, but I waited a minute, and by that time the vast room was resounding with cries of, "Five dollars!" "Ten!" "Fifteen!" "Twenty!" And would you believe it! That pretty rose bush went up to ninety dollars, and I hadn't said another word. Just at this crisis, that tall organist come to again, and come forward at the same time, Miss Van close at his elbow, as usual. Says he, when he got near by, as he reached into his pocket, and brought out a purse, that looked as if it was netted out of a mesh of golden hair, which he laid on the cushion before me, "I'll give you my purse for it, madam." My! But wasn't I glad I reminded that man of his mother, or somebody. Says I, gratefully, as I closed one hand on that mesh of gold, "Thank you, mister; and here is the rose." Mr. Mortimer looked at me, not at the rose, as he replied, "I want you to return it to the lady—" "Can't," interrupted I, decisively, as I thrust the jardiniere into his nervous grasp; there isn't a bit of fire there, and it would freeze to death before morning." "Dekin Spavin must be out of coal, then." There couldn't nobody mistake the sarcasm in Miss Lurline's voice at this juncture, but I retorted, indifferently—holding that purse in my hand made me feel, as Peletire says, "mighty independent." "No, Dekin Spavin ain't out of coal, neither; and if he was he'd borrow an axe and split up our only bedstead before he'd let that pretty girl freeze; it isn't that, but the health officer wouldn't let her keep the dear mother until to-morrow on any other condition." When I passed Miss Lurline glanced up, uneasily, into the preoccupied countenance so near her own, and yet so far, and evidently she thought she could safely make another thrust, under the guise of apparent charity. "We might get that baby into the Foundling Ward of the Good Shepherd, if its mother would put it out on the side-walk, and let it be found." Oh, but Miss Lurline had mistaken that man by her side. Like a flash came the dark flush to his cheek, and the danger signal to his eye, and I hastened to say, half derisively, "P-o-o-h! that baby don't ask no odds of the Foundling Ward, I thank you. Dekin Spavin will sell his best suit of clothes, and adopt it to-morrow, if Marguerite will let him." Seemed as if that Mr. Mortimer couldn't take his eyes off me, all the time I was giving it to Miss Lurline, and just as soon as I stopped, he says, kind of eagerly—such was his interest in poor people always, "How old is that baby, Miss Dekin?" "Two years old to-day; and her name is Frances Mizpah or Beulah, or something," says I, looking straight into them mournful eyes. "She is named part after her grandma, and part after somebody else—President Cleveland's wife, I guess." At this epoch I happened to notice that Kodak man, bobbing up serenely near at hand, and without no farther ceremony I made my company curtsey, slipped hastily down them steps, and as hastily lost myself in the jam. Just as I was going out of the door—out of the sweetness and the light—who could I see but that same Mr. Mortimer, his overcoat on his arm and his high hat in his hand. Says he, as he turned the battery of them appealing eyes on me, "May I go—" "Oh, but," interrupted I, evasively, and hurriedly, "I'm not going right back. I've got to go home first, and see that Dekin Spavin doesn't kill that child, with mince pie and pickles." At the end of my sentence, and before that man could put forth a detaining hand, I dropped into the darkness, and went swiftly off toward Bedford Square. You see I wanted to tell the Dekin how we could get a casket, now, with a nice satin mattress and a soft satin pillow, and fluffy satin festoons all around, to lay that poor, tired mother to rest in. And we wouldn't have to bury her in the red clay of the Potter's Field, neither; we had money enough to take her up among the evergreens and myrtle of our own little lot, in Bugbee county, and get her a nice white stone, beside. But I didn't tell the Dekin, after all. For the minute I got into our landlord's house, I was struck square in the face with the odor of burnt molasses—and the first thing I see was them two, the baby and the Dekin, comfortably disposed upon my elegant crazy-quilt, which was spread out on the floor, in front of the open grate. The Dekin's arm was thrown protectively around the child, and her little sticky hands were tightly interlocked behind the Dekin's neck—and they were both sound asleep, with a smile of perfect content all over their two faces, not to mention no end of promiscuous taffy smears. So, as I said, I didn't think it was worth a while to disturb Dekin Spavin; and quietly locking the door on the outside, I sped on to Staley Court, in the shadow of a policeman going that way. When I opened the door of Number Nine I found the room just as I left it, white, cold, silent and semi-light from the slanting rays of the electric at the corner. In the old rocker sat Marguerite, the Dekin's undercoat around her shoulders, one of my old shawls across her lap. Her cheek was pressed against the old, frayed counterpane, her face turned toward the long rigid object beneath the window, and there were frozen teardrops, actually frozen teardrops, upon her heavy lashes—and oh, how still she was. I hardly dared to bend my ear to her face, and when I straightened up I nearly screamed aloud, for my strained attention had caught the click of the door latch. Slowly the door swung open, and as slowly I drew back into the shadow of the dark corner—but I didn't scream, for as the intruder stepped into the dim, white light, I could see that white rose bush, standing out in bold relief, against a dark coat, and I knew Mr. Mortimer had had his own way, just like a man always does, and had followed me, as I had followed the policeman. What did he want? Why, he didn't want nothing. At least he didn't ask for nothing. He just set them roses—them blessed roses—down on the floor, and went and dropped himself upon his knees beside that old rocker, and it seemed as if he took that whole great chair, occupant and all, into his encircling arms, as his voice fairly wailed through that tomb-like apartment. "Marguerite! Oh, Marguerite!"

I wish you could have seen that angel! She didn't scream, didn't even start, she just turned her cold face to his, and the way she whispered.

"I knew you would come, Francis; mother said she would send the comforter," seemed to flood that gruesome niche with a radiance and a glory not of earth.

What had come between them two, in the days gone by? I don't know—unless it was that man's sad eyes and faint ways; such tricks would break me and the Dekin up worse than that.

Francis! Well, she's with us yet; there ain't nothing in the house too good for her, and she and the Dekin have a candy pull every day—I guess they make it in the dipper, and stir it with the comb, leastways that's the way them utensils feel.

You see, the way of it was, her father and mother finally consented to leave her with us, while they went south, to lay the precious grandmother in her native place, beneath the silver moss and sunny skies of Florida.

And Dekin Spavin says, that although he hasn't got nothing agen 'em, in this world, he hopes they won't never come back.—[The Home Queen.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

The Home-Maker.

BY EVELYN L.

In the present day, as increasing opportunities facilitate woman's entering upon professions and trades hitherto the exclusive property of the sterner sex, it seems as if her own peculiar province were, in many instances, being neglected. This is, however, only the rebound, for, having been drawn too far in one direction, the massive pendulum of woman's progress has now swung farther out into man's domain than a happy adjustment would seem to permit. It appears but fair that where, by force of circumstances, she is obliged to do man's work, she should at least be accorded the privileges attendant upon that work; but it is not of this troubled question I would write, but rather of the realm where she may reign as undisputed queen, the presiding genius of the home. Not every woman possesses this happy gift of being a successful home-maker, but it may, to a certain extent at least, be cultivated. Some "are to the manner born," and the vision of such an one appears to me now, framed in the surroundings of her cosy little home, the centre of many helpful influences.

The ideal home must be restful, and how much that means. It must be a place where strength and inspiration may be gathered for the battle to be waged without its sheltering walls. Unhappy, indeed, are those who have no such resting-place where they can recruit weary powers of body and mind, for as Herbert Spencer says: "We have had something too much of the gospel of work; it is time to preach the gospel of relaxation."

Think you that the home-maker occupies a humble position compared with one who follows a successful, professional career, which must be carved out with labor of hand and brain, and wrestled for with the strong? It is certainly more retiring and unnoticed, but to my mind woman rises therein to her truest dignity, exercising, as she must, executive ability, originality and a wealth of unselfish love. Love is the foundation and the superstructure of all true happiness, embracing in its far-reaching nature patience, kindness, generosity, courtesy and the kindred virtues, not forgetting the more matter-of-fact but essential good temper.

One reason we see so many unhappy homes is very often found in the utter lack of knowledge of the prosaic duties which come day by day for fulfillment. Mothers can give to their daughters an invaluable inheritance by training them in a thorough knowledge of household affairs, and a sensible girl will never find such acquirements burdensome, even though her path may lie in another direction to that of domestic life. But even such an understanding of the practical is not enough. With it we must combine an interest in and a knowledge of current ideas and events outside our own immediate sphere, so that we may be in touch with what transpires in the world about us.

And now, had I an artist's pencil, I would like to sketch for you the portrait of a woman who is one of the truest home-makers I have ever known. Possessed of but scanty means, her home is always beautifully clean, yet not with that aggressive cleanliness which defies comfort. Herself at all times neat and bright, she keeps her children well dressed in clothes fashioned with her own busy needle; and yet, with all this, she finds time to keep herself informed on the questions of the day, and with her loving sympathy is a tower of strength to her hard-working husband and son.

Wealth is not essential for the furnishing of a cosy home, and, where the means are limited, furniture should be chosen for comfort rather than show, and added by degrees as circumstances permit, for the shadow of debt will surely darken the sunniest sky. The small comforts and refreshments of life ought not to be despised, for they may be made the means of brightness, if we only take especial pains to cultivate a habit of finding delight and satisfaction in little pleasantnesses.

Perhaps you think my ideal home-maker is only a dream—but dreams may be materialized. Do you remember what Wallace says of dreaming? "Men speak of dreaming as if it were a phenomenon of night and sleep. They should know better. All results achieved by us are self-promised, and all self-promises are made in dreams awake. Dreaming is the relief of labor, the wine

that sustains us in act. We learn to love labor, not for itself, but for the opportunity it furnishes for dreaming, which is the great under monotone of life, unheard, unnoticed, because of its constancy. Living is dreaming; only in the grave are there no dreams."

If your home be bright and sunny, share its warmth and beauty with those who are less blessed than yourself. Open your doors and let others have a taste of home life as it should be, and the necessary self-denial will be more than compensated by the happy influences which will radiate therefrom.

A January Fairy Tale.

[Dedicated to little Cruise Cranbrook, London, Eng., in memory of her first visit to Canada.]

The gentle Southwind murmured one day,
"Ah! winter is cold and long,
And I have no one with whom to play,
And none to list to my song;
For withered and dead are all the flowers,
And the leaves have deserted each tree,
And the warblers sweet have flown away,
Ah! there's no one to play with me."

But the little frost elves, hidden secure
In every leafless bough,
Heard her mournful plaint and thus replied:—
"Come, gentle Southwind, now,
We will gladly, gladly play with you,
We are weary—we're here so long,
Come, then, and rest in these branches
And cheer us with thy song."

And so the wooing Southwind
With the frost elves came to play,
And they from their hiding places crept
And rested on every spray,
And all day long they sported there,
Till the Southwind said, in sorrow:
"The night has come, I must hasten home,
But I'll return to-morrow."

And the frost sprites said as they sat and gazed
On her retreating form,
"We love her gentle whispers, so
We'll wait for her here till morn."
And there they sat while the crescent moon
Peeped through the branches bare,
And the lamps of the angels came out to shine
On the scene bewitchingly fair.

And the trees, adorned with their jewels new,
Cast proudly their shadows around,
Like a network woven by fairies
And spread on the snowy ground,
And all night long the stars and moon
Their loving watches kept
O'er the fair frost-fairies on every limb,
While they in contentment slept.

Knowing full well that the Southwind true
Would her parting promise keep,
And oh! how enchanting by her soft touch
To be awakened from their sleep,
And soon her musical voice they heard,
And they sparkled in merry glee,
Till it seemed a shower of diamonds
Was scattered on every tree.

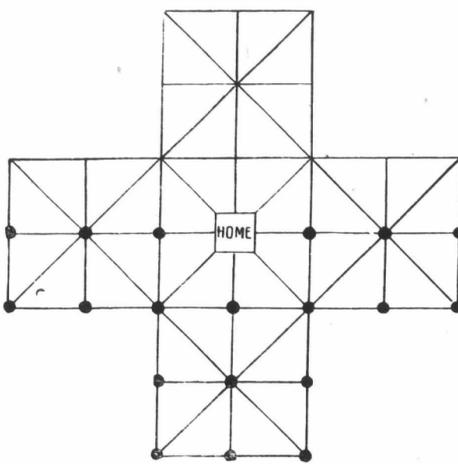
Again they played, but alas! too soon
They heard the Southwind sigh:
The cruel Northwind is coming,
And I must say "good-bye."
Then fondly she kissed each tiny elf,
While he at the parting cried,
And for love of the soft, sweet Southwind,
Fell down in tears and died.

—ADA ARMAND.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

Fox and Geese.

BY HENRY REEVE.



The geese are 17 in number, and are to be placed on the lower half of the board, as shown by the marked spots; they may be represented by 17 buttons, grains of corns, or whatever is convenient. The fox (which may be a thimble or a large button) is to be placed in the centre of the board, in spot marked "Home." The object of the geese is to "pen" the fox in a corner, or to surround him in such a way that he cannot move; the fox, on the other hand, can jump over any goose that has not another goose behind it for protection, and take it off the board; and after jumping one, if another is in his way unprotected he can jump it also—and it sometimes happens that as many as 4 or 5 geese are taken off at one move; therefore, the most important thing to be remembered by the player playing with the geese is to keep them together in a solid body, so that no open places are left for the fox to break through and carry off the geese. The fox should endeavor to keep in the

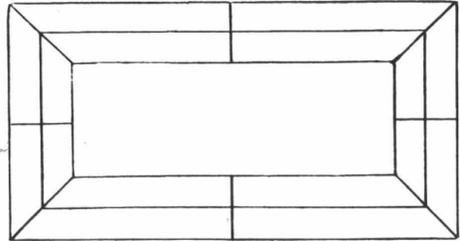
centre of the board until driven out, as the corners are dangerous places for him. If the fox succeeds in carrying off as many as 13 of the geese, he wins the game, as he cannot then be penned.

The Game of Pinto.

BY HENRY REEVE.

In this game each player is provided with a set of seven miniature ten pins, which are set upon the table in the form of a triangle; each pin having a certain value. Each player is also provided with a small steel ring and a "Jumper." The ring is placed on edge in front of the pins, and by the aid of the jumper is bounded over the tops of the pins. Immediately it strikes the table the ring rebounds and rolls back towards the pins and, if the jump is skillfully made, some of the pins are knocked over, each one counting according to the number assigned to it. The game admits of considerable skill in the accurate jumping of the ring.

Nine-Penny Morris.



Take a piece of cardboard and draw a diagram like the above. The game is played thus:—Each player has nine counters or "men" playing (white and black buttons will answer). The object of each player is to so place his counters on the board as to make them count three in a row as often as possible, and to prevent his opponent from doing so, as each time he makes three in a row (in any straight line) he takes one of his opponent's counters from the board, and the first player who succeeds in taking seven of his opponent's counters wins the game. The players place their counters on the board one by one, each one endeavoring to get three in a row (and to prevent his opponent from doing so), until all the counters are on the board; then they are to be moved from spot to spot until one of the players wins the game. When a player has only five counters left, he has the privilege of "jumping"—that is, he may lift a counter from any spot, and place it in any other spot on the board that may be to his advantage.

Puzzles.

PRIZE PUZZLE.

1—RIDDLE.

A very strange thing, in a very strange place,
And many oft think me a mark of disgrace,
I cannot be seen, yet all truthfully say,
"I'm the most troublesome nuisance that ever held sway."
If anything's lost I don't care a whit,
For you may be sure I'm at the bottom of it;
But sometimes I prove a blessing, you know,
For without me 'tis said you really can't sew;
Caps, stockings and shoes you never could wear,
Unless 'tis a fact, my presence is there.
And now, in conclusion, I will have it said
You can't get the answer till my whole you behead.

CHARLIE S. EDWARDS.

2—CHARADE.

When you're at school, a mother said
To her little son so sweet,
Pay attention to each subject
No matter how COMPLETE;
THREE you skip the little things,
And often say "FOUR FIVE,"
It is a TWO you'll not succeed,
Nor ONE business ever thrive.

ADA ARMAND.

3—CHARADE.

I went to town a few days past,
And met a "FIRST," whose hand I grasped.
He said, "You see the "SECOND" so true,
Has brought me back once more to you;
And also I can thankful be,
For the welcome "WHOLE" you felt for me."
Though this is short I hope to get
A seat in "Ad's Toboggan" yet.

HARD PATE.

4—CHARADE.

When Adam and Eve in Eden
Took the forbidden fruit,
Each started to chide the other,
Which caused a great dispute.
Quoth Eve, "And do you dare COMPLETE
That to me all blame is due?
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, as well as I,
And you shall suffer too."

ADA ARMAND.

5—BEHEADING.

Complete I am something the Scotchman loves well;
Behad me I'll slip through your hand;
Behad me again, and a measure I am;
Once more, as a number I stand.

ADA FOWLER.

6—BEHEADING.

Complete I'm aromatic;
Behad me and I'm sweet;
But do not become ecstatic
O'er me—it is not meet.

FLORENCE FOWLER.

Answers to January 15th Puzzles.

- 1—Cor-rob-o-rat-i-on. 2—A Pair of Shoes. 3—Heartsease.
- 4—The Quiet Hour.

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

Thos. W. Banks, Joshua Umbach, Perrie Hyde, Josie Sheehan, Geo. W. Blyth, Addison Snider,

A Canadian Tribute.

The following tribute, which appeared in a recent number of the Toronto Empire, is from the pen of a former ADVOCATE puzzler:—

THE LIVING WORDS OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

BY HARRY A. WOODWORTH.

On the proposed monument to Hon. Jeremiah Rusk it would seem better to record his homely worth otherwise than in Latin tongue.—Boston Herald.

The railroad men had struck, and fools
Cried loud for troops to quell a riot,
But Rusk said, "Arms are Satan's tools;
Can troops keep strikin' workmen quiet?"

I'll save some blood by sending bread—
The risk of murder—I'll not run it;"

When thanked for this he simply said,
"I seen my duty and I done it."

A better boast was never heard,
He was not blinded in the flurry;
What matter if his noble word
Could not be parsed by Lindley Murray?

Some see their duty, but, forsooth,
Are somehow strangely apt to shun it;
All praise to him who said, with truth,
"I seen my duty and I done it;"

Rough, ready, reasoning Rusk's at rest,
They weep, who at his jokes made merry;
The rich man was his friend confessed,
The poor man mourns for "Uncle Jerry."

He loved applause, but duty more,
He did not cringe for love, but won it;

Grave this, instead of learned lore,
"I seen my duty and I done it."

The loneliness of age! How few think of this, and treat with due tenderness and consideration those who have outlived their generation, and whose early companions and friends have been taken from them? Unable to engage in the activities of life, they are no longer brought into contact and sympathy with those around them and no tie of common interest and mutual dependence binds them together. They necessarily, to a great extent, live in a world of their own, with which those around them are not familiar. The communings of their hearts are with the scenes of the past and the companions of other years who have long ago passed away. Lover and friend have been taken from them, and their acquaintance laid in darkness. The forms they admired and loved are gone, the eyes that looked into theirs with the tenderest affection are sightless, and the voices that cheered and stirred their souls have long been silent. Their early world of hope and joy has become a desolation, and they sit in silence contemplating the ruin that has been wrought. They are

"Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown."

to pass on to the reunion that awaits them, and the glad greetings of those they love. Who would not do what he can to cheer the loneliness of the aged, to smooth their pathway and comfort them in their declining years?—The Churchman.



"Say, Pete Johnsing, do you know you's liabul to git arrested?"
"What fur?"
"Fur carryin' a rewolver on de highway."

What is Home?

Home, a world of strife shut out; a world of love shut in. The place where the great are sometimes small, and the small often great.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

Where you are treated best and you grumble most. The comfort youth does not fully appreciate, which young men and maidens desire, which the middle-aged generally possess, which the old rightly value.

Game of Curtesying.

This is how to play a very merry game. All join hands in a circle, one of the party start running round them on the outside of the circle. When passing, he touches some one lightly on the shoulder, this one immediately leaves the circle and also runs round, not, however, after the person who touched him, but in the opposite direction. When they meet they must curtesy three distinct times to each other, and then run on quickly to see who will reach the gap in the circle first. The winner takes the vacant place, while his adversary repeats the running, touching, and curtesying to someone else, and so the game goes on until each player has had a turn, or the children want a change.

To-morrow you have no business with. You steal if you touch to-morrow. It is God's. Every day has in it enough to keep every man occupied, without concerning himself with the things that lie beyond.

A Little Feller's Sundays.

Say, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller,
With pop and mam a-reading all the while,
And never sayin' anything to cheer ye,
An' lookin' 's if they don't know how to smile,
With hook and line a-hangin' in the woodshed,
An' lots o' arms down by the outside cellar,
An' Brown's creek just over by the milldam—
Say, Sunday's lonesome for a little feller.

But Sunday's never lonesome fur a little feller
When he's stayin' down to Uncle Ora's,
He took his book out right out in the orchard,
An' told us little chaps just lots of stories,
All truly true, that happened out fur honest,
And one 'bout lions in a sort o' cellar
An' how some angels came and shut their mouths up,
An' how they never teched that Dan'l feller.

An' Sunday's pleasant down to Aunt Marilda's,
She lets us take some books that someone gin her
And takes us down to Sunday School 't the schoolhouse,
An' sometimes she has nice shortcake for dinner.

An' onct she had a pudding full of raisins,
An' once a frosted cake all white an' yellor,
I think, when I stay down to Aunt Marilda's,
That Sunday's pleasant for a little feller.

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

The business of life is to go forward; he who sees evil in prospect, meets it in his way, but he who catches it by retrospection, turns back to find it. That which is feared may sometimes be avoided, but that which is regretted to-day may be regretted again to-morrow.

A Newfoundland dog belonging to a gentleman in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was in the habit of going every morning with a penny to a certain butcher's shop and purchasing his own breakfast. On one occasion, finding this market closed, he walked into another, where he deposited his penny upon the block and licked his chops, the dog's usual manner of asking for breakfast. The butcher, however, instead of serving his would-be customer, took the coin, and drove the poor fellow from his shop. The next morning, on receiving his usual allowance, the dog went directly to the shop from which he had been driven the previous day, laid his penny upon the block, and with a growl, as if to say, "Don't you dare play any more tricks on me!" placed his paw upon it. The butcher, not caring to risk, under such circumstances, the perpetration of another fraud, gave him a piece of meat, which the dog quickly bolted, and, seizing the coin, started for the shop of the more honest tradesman with whom he usually dealt. Here he purchased a second breakfast, and thus made up for his loss of the previous day.

NOTICES.

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

See the advertisement of the Steel, Briggs, Marcon Seed Company, in this issue.

An exceptionally good farm in a first-class locality is offered for sale in this issue by the Estate of the late Wm. Glen. Must be sold. See advt.

We wish to draw special attention to the change of advt. of Bain Bros. Mfg. Co., of Brantford. This firm, we believe, are making one of the best farm waggons now manufactured in Canada. Would advise our readers to write them before purchasing inferior make.

In this issue will be found an advertisement of Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont. It is the oldest established Seed House in the Dominion, and is very favorably known throughout Canada and the United States. Their catalogue for '94 is now ready, and will be mailed to all applicants.

Mr. R. Y. Manning, Manager of The Grange Wholesale Supply Company, 126 King street, east, writes under date of Feb. 3rd, 1894:—"This has been one of the busiest days we have ever had, even worse than at Christmas time. The work done by this establishment is being appreciated by the farmers throughout Canada."

The issue of *The Delinicator* for March is the great "Spring Announcement Number," and in its artistic display of New Styles and general attractiveness it is superior to any former number of this popular magazine. In addition to the usual entertaining reading there are several new features noticed this month, one being an original and decidedly fascinating "Scarf Drill" that will be immensely popular. Another is the resumption of the articles on the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, with illustrations; and a third is the first of the promised series of papers on Hygienic Living. The Housekeeper is specially considered in some Dainty Cookery, Hints to Housewives, and the article on Household Renovation, which treats of the Repairing and Polishing of the Woodwork of Furniture; while the mother of marriageable daughters will find food for serious thought in the concluding chapter of Child Life. The second instalment of Gesture in Elocution continues the subject in a masterly way. Novel and interesting forms for entertainments that are agreeable and inexpensive are discussed in a Social Club. Around the Tea Table is as bright and chatty as usual, and Things That Ought Not to Be Said is practically and suggestively valuable. There is also Flower Culture for the month, and new and interesting designs in Knitting, Tatting, Netting, Crocheting, etc., etc. The March number is one of the best of the year with which to begin a subscription, which costs One Dollar; Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delinicator* Publishing Co., Toronto (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.

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

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

For one dollar received before the first of March I will send ten packages seed, hardy annuals, and one hundred plants—your choice of the following: Choice Pansies, Extra Choice Verbenas, Ten Week Stocks, Choice Mixed Petunias. E. W. BOWSLAUGH, Kingsville, Ont.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

Of Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep, Horses, Implements, Etc., on Tuesday, March 6th. Stock Sale Commencing at 1 o'clock, at Viewfield Farm, adjoining Salem, and 1 1/2 miles from G. T. R. and C. P. R., Elora.

The herd consists of twenty-two head of cows and heifers, five young bulls from ten to fourteen months old, and stock bull Cameron =14435. Cows are all in calf, or calves at foot by Cameron. Forty-four pure-bred Leicester Sheep; ewes all bred to imported rams from Duke of Buccleugh and Balfour, M.P.; also one imported ram, one shear, and two imported shearing ewes, prize winners in Scotland. This ram is a very superior sheep, fit to head a flock for any show ring. There will be no reserve, as I have rented the farm. Send for catalogues. Terms: Twelve months' credit on approved notes.

JAS. D. HEFFERMAN, Auctioneer, Guelph. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Salem P.O., Ont. 4 a-m

JUST IMPORTED—THREE SHIRE STALLIONS, including the six-year-old Fyde King 2nd; Diseworth Blue, a five-year-old; Blagdon Marquis, a four-year-old. The names of the most celebrated English winners of late years are to be found on their pedigrees. These are fresh young horses. Will be sold on easy terms. Send for catalogue. Farm is 11 miles west of Toronto; 2 miles from Weston on G. T. R. & C. P. R. 3-c-m George Garbutt Thistletown P.O., Ont.

ROBERT NESS, WOODSIDE FARM. Importer & Breeder of Yorkshire Coachers, French Coachers, Clydesdales, Shetlands and Ayrshire Cattle. Prices to suit the times. ROBERT NESS, Woodside Farm, Howick P.O., P.Q. 5-y om

FOUR IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

All four years off. Fresh horses of fine quality and the best breeding. Prices according to the times. NEIL SMITH, Brampton. 3-c-m

D. & O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO,

—BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF—

FASHIONABLY BRED CLYDESDALES

We always have on hand a large number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales (male & female) of good breeding & quality, which we will sell at honest prices. Our specialties are special & well-bred horses and square dealing. Come and see us or write for particulars. 6-2-y-om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.

(SEVENTEEN GRAND BULL CALVES) Offers seventeen bull calves, now ready for service, besides two exceedingly good imported yearling bulls and an excellent lot of young cows and heifers, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. Send for Catalogue. Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office, Claremont Station on the C. P. R., or Pickering Station on the G. T. R. Parties met at either station on shortest notice. Come and see my cattle. 8-2-y-om

Shorthorns A few right good young Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale at Maple Lodge Stock Farm. Also a few Leicesters. JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. 2-y-om

FOR SALE. Three imported Yearling Bulls, bred at Kinellar, including one each of the "Mina," Golden Drop and Bessie families. Apply to JOHN ISAAC, Markham, Ont. 21-2-c-m

GREENHOUSE -- SHORTHORNS

SHROPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SHEEP New importation arrived, consisting of ewes and rams, all ages, for sale. **W. B. COCKBURN, ABERFOYLE, ONT.** y-om Corwin, C.P. R., 7 miles from Guelph.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS. My last importation of Scotch Shorthorns from the famous herds of William Duthie and W. S. Marr has arrived. I now offer for sale the two imported bulls Prime Minister and Defiance the former a grandson of the famous Field Marshal and the latter sired by Gravesend. I have also three of my own breeding—a red and a roan by Defiance and a red by Prime Minister, all out of imported dams. They are the right sort. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile from station. D. D. WILSON, Ingleside Farm, Seaforth, Ont. 1-f-om

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont. **SHORTHORNS.** Two imported bulls are now at the head of our herd. Stock of both sexes and different ages from the best imported and home-bred cows now for sale. 11-f-om

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, Shropshires, Plymouth Rocks & Bronze Turkeys. Write me for prices of the above. I have a grand litter of Berkshire Pigs now ready for sale. H. CHISHOLM, Montrose Farm, Paris, Ont. 18-2-y

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

STOCK GOSSIP.

MESSEES J. & A. SOMERVILLE'S SHORTHORNS.
The farm on which this herd has recently been established is close to Elder, a station on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., and is therefore quite convenient for passengers from the north or south, Toronto being nineteen miles and Orangeville thirty miles.

The farm is 270 acres, consisting of exceedingly good pasture and arable land, which insures abundance of food at all seasons, while most comfortable buildings have been provided that are in every way thoroughly suited to the requirements of a breeding herd, and at the same time are convenient.

The cows that have been purchased for the formation of this herd have been selected with a view to breeding only the very best class of cattle, and comprise several of the standard Scotch families. The cow that deserves first mention is Jubilee, by the imported Sittytion bull, Baron Lenton. She was bred by Mr. John Isaac, Markham, so well known as a breeder and importer of Kinnellar Shorthorns, Jubilee's dam being Juliet, of Mr. Campbell's Jilt family, and imported from that herd by Mr. Isaac. Jubilee is a grand pattern of what modern Shorthorn cow is required to be. She is of great substance, carrying a large amount of natural flesh, while Messrs. Somerville claim that she is an exceedingly good milker, and to judge by the appearance of her udder and the condition of her calf at foot, we do not question the assertion.

Another right good one is Ada, bred in the herd of Messrs. Jas. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield. This cow is got by the imported Sittytion bull Premier Earl, her dam by imported Prince of Inglewood, and thus running through a number of the best sires of the day to imported Emma, by Wellington. Ada is a massive cow, that is breeding some right good ones for the herd.

Perhaps the plum of the families is the red two-year-old heifer Mina, by Lass 2nd. She is sired by the imported Kinnellar bull, Toffhills, her dam by the imported Mina Lass, a cow that has bred some wonderfully good ones. Mina Lass 3rd is a beautiful heifer that could be pushed to the front in the show ring, if her proprietors were pleased to feed her for this purpose.

A number of exceedingly good young bulls were on hand at the time of our visit. Cavalier, a two-year-old roan by Baron Linton, dam imported Charlotte of Gravesend, is a heavy, thick-fleshed bull of great merit. He has a capital top and unites both scale and quality in a high degree, and his calves appear to be all one would expect from so good an individual.

A red yearling, got by imported Reporter and from Jubilee, described above, claimed our attention, and we think he is one of the best we have seen. He is a thick, smooth bull, of superior finish, and is deserving of a place at the head of some good herd.

Another good one is a two-months calf from Jubilee, sired by Cavalier. He is a nice roan that looks as though he would yet equal any of the others.

A bull calf about six months old, from Ada, is a most promising youngster that will yet be heard from, or we mistake.

CRAIGIEBURN SHORTHORNS.

Five miles west from Stouffville, on the Midland branch of the G. T. R., Mr. Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., has established a most promising herd of Shorthorns. The foundation was laid by purchasing from Mr. Samuel Holman, Columbus, the two heifers, May 14222, and Dolly 14220, both sired by the imported Sittytion bull Vengarth, their dam being sired by Royal Bampton, bred in the same herd and so successfully used in the herd of Hon. John Dryden. Other good ones have been added from time to time, until in 1892 two exceedingly good ones were purchased from Messrs. John Miller & Son, Brougham, viz., the five-year-old cow Abarilla 12, by imported Vice-Consul, dam Astarte. This is a grandly-fleshed cow of good size and substance, and evidently a good milker, and judging by her calf at foot is a particularly good breeder. Gay Lad, bred by J. & W. Watt, Salem, has been at the head of the herd for some time and has done good service, as the lot of good young things sired by him testify. Gay Lad was sired by Col. Moberly's celebrated World's Fair Champion bull Young Abbotsburn, dam Scottish Maid, by Scotland's Pride. This bull has finish, neat and smooth, and his calves are very uniform; he is therefore quite a desirable bull to head a herd. His calves are principally all red, while a few, the get of the imported Collynie bull Guardsman, are roans. The herd which now numbers 28 head, is in the most profitable shape, all cows and heifers of suitable age having calves at foot at the time of our visit, while with the lot of good things bred in the herd, it looks just now as though Craigieburn would be the headquarters for a lot of superior young stock, which should prove of immense benefit to the surrounding country. They are an exceptionally strong well-bred lot. Already a number of prizes have been won by representatives of the herd at the local shows during the past season. At Newmarket, Stouffville, and Markham, eight first and two seconds were captured in addition to two first herd prizes. We may expect to hear more of Mr. Brodie and his Shorthorns in the near future.

Clydesdales have also been quite extensively bred, Mr. Brodie, sr., having visited Scotland and selected a stallion and two mares.

The stallion is "First Attempt," by Lord Erskine, and the mares are Gaudy Girl, by Lord Erskine, and Queen of the North, by Great North. From this foundation quite a stock of colts and fillies have been bred. The farm on which this breeding establishment is installed is one of the best in the country, in proof of which Mr. Brodie succeeded in winning gold medal in the farm competition for division No. 3, in 1890.

While inspecting the farm and crops during last harvest we were most favorably impressed by the farm management. The fields were highly cultivated and well fenced, and each crop promised to yield bountifully, while the land was clean and free from weeds, showing that care has been bestowed upon the farm for many years.

When Mr. Brodie informed us that seed grain growing received special attention at his hands, we could not help thinking how suitable the farm was for this purpose. A fine field of clover seed promised to yield well; in this case the field had been pastured up to

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF
20 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE
TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1894.**

There will be included the imported Kinnellar bull Warfare and five bull calves of different ages sired by him, one of which is out of the imported Kinnellar cow Charlotte; also fourteen cows and heifers, which are chiefly sired by the Sittytion Lavender Victor, bred by Hon. John Dryden, while the younger heifers are sired by imported Warfare. Among the latter is a heifer from imported Warfare. All cows and heifers of suitable age will have calves at foot, or will be in calf to imported Warfare. Farm is twelve miles west of St. Thomas, two miles east from Iona, and four miles from Lawrence, on the Loop Line. The early 6.30 a.m. train from London connects at St. Thomas with M. C. R. for the Shedden. Terms—Seven months' credit on approved notes. For further information see catalogue.

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer, Brampton. 4-b-om A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY



Having been successful in securing a long lease of the above well-known Horse and Carriage Market, we beg to inform the Canadian farmers, breeders and others that the Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Consignments entrusted to us will receive the most prompt and careful attention. Settlements will be made the day following sale in every case. Horses consigned for sale will be met at trains and unloaded free of charge. We have every confidence in soliciting consignments, knowing we have the best, and in fact the only SPOT CASH MARKET in Canada. Orders for the purchase of any special class of horses or matched pairs executed on short notice. First-class new and second-hand Carriages and Harness by all the best makers will be found in stock for private sale or exchange. Carriage and warranty given. Terms as usual: \$1 per head to enter; commission, if sold, 7 1/2 per cent; feed and care, 75c. per day. For further particulars write to

SILVER & SMITH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.
GRAND'S REPOSITORY, TORONTO, CAN.

**GREAT BREEDERS' COMBINATION SALE
MARCH 30th and 31st, 1894.**

We beg to announce to the farmers and breeders of Canada that we shall hold on the above dates a sale which, for importance and interest to all horsemen, promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in the Dominion. In addition to several consignments of high class horses of all classes from well-known Canadian breeders, we call special attention to an importation of

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES

Consigned by MR. W. D. GRAND, of New York City,

Who has spared neither time, trouble nor expense in securing for Canada the choicest breeding, combined with size, conformation and substance. Every animal in this consignment has been selected and purchased by Mr. Grand personally, without regard to cost, specially for this great sale. Intending purchasers will have the benefit of his long and successful experience, and may rely upon the stock being "what's wanted" in this country. To all having well-bred horses of any class for sale, we would say,

MAKE YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

In order to secure a good position on the catalogue. The high quality of the stock already entered insures the success of this most important sale, which is being thoroughly advertised throughout the United States and Canada, and will be attended by buyers from all parts.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP EACH DAY. For further particulars write to

SILVER & SMITH, Proprietors and Auctioneers.
GRAND'S REPOSITORY, TORONTO.

SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

6 Choice Young Bulls

And the Imported Cruickshank Bull

ABERDEEN HERO,

Their sire, Also some nice

Young Heifers,

From one year old up.

Prices to suit times.

20-2-y-om **SHORE BROS., White Oak.**

Deep Milking Shorthorns

MR. GRAINGER, Londesboro, Ont., offers for sale some exceedingly good cows and heifers. (Fair Maid of Hullett 2nd, now at test at Chicago, is only a fair specimen.) Dams made thirty pounds of butter in seven days. Come and see them; they are good ones. 14-2-y-om

WESTRUTHER PARK

Herd of Bates Shorthorns, consisting of Oxford Barrington, Waterloo, Gwynne, Darlington, and other families, has outgrown the place and must be reduced in numbers. Four yearling bulls and a number of females for sale, at lowest prices and on liberal terms. Farm a mile from the station.

JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have six excellent bulls for sale at hard times prices. They range in age from ten to eighteen months. They are all sired by the imported Cruickshank bull Victor Royal = 2750 =. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES for sale; also some useful SHORTHORN HEIFERS.

CHAS. CALDER, Brooklin P. O., Ontario Co., Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- FOR SALE -

I now offer by private sale my entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, consisting of five bulls and twelve females. In the herd are such cattle as Mildred 4th, and her two daughters by the Cruickshank bull; also the imported cow Mayflower 10th and her two daughters; also the Bruce heifer Fanny B 30th, in calf to the Bruce bull King of Wales, which is my present stock bull, also for sale. The other four bulls are twelve and fourteen months old, and fine, lusty fellows, all of which will be sold, as I am giving up the breeding of Shorthorns. Being situated in the midst of a dairy country, where Shorthorns are not appreciated, I have reluctantly decided to retire from the business.

R. R. SANGSTER, Lancaster, 4-a-om Ont.

Craigieburn Stock Farm (5 miles west of Stouffville and 25 miles north-west of Toronto, G. T. R.) FOR SALE—Eight choice young Bulls and six Heifers, sired by Guardsman (imp.) and Gay Lad, Gay Lad, got by the famous Young Abbotsburn, is also for sale. Prices to suit the times, and correspond. G. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont. 2-2-y

once promptly answered. Visitors welcome.

Shorthorns, Coach Horses and Berkshires.

Our herd is headed by Chief=13674=, he by the famous Indian Chief=11108=, and was highly successful in the various Western Ontario fairs of the past season. A few choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Also registered Berkshires and a few extra choice Cleveland Bay mares and fillies, the get of Disraeli, Dalesman, etc. Write for prices, or come and see us. A. J. C. SHAW & SONS, Camden View Farm, Thamesville. 12-2-y-om

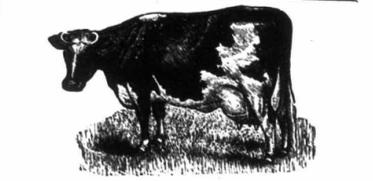
SHORTHORNS

We have seven bulls from twelve to fourteen months old, from our best sires and dams, of choicest Scotch breeding, that, for hair, color, size, feeding qualities, constitution, general style and character, cannot be equalled, and we will sell them low. Also some show heifers for sale.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Brougham, 12-2-y Ontario.

FOR SALE!

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, twenty months old; good animal; registered pedigree; will be sold cheap. J. R. SCDDABY, Harrison P. O., Ont. 4-b-om



HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Dropped in February and March, if taken before three weeks old, at \$15 each. If required to register them, purchaser to pay registration fee.

F. A. POLGER, Box 578, Rideau Stock Farm, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

4-a-om

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Choice animals, either sex, all ages, for sale at any time. Correspondence solicited. Address

McDUFFEE & BUTTERS, Stanstead, P.Q. 16-y-om

A HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

My circumstances oblige me to dispose of my entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, which have been carefully bred. I will therefore sell any number to suit purchasers. Males or females of different ages.

ELIAS PANNABECKER, 3-c-om Hespler, Ont.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AND TAMWORTH PIGS.

Our herd of Holsteins was never so complete as now. Bargains in all ages and both sexes. We have young bulls fit to head the best herds in Canada. We have a choice lot of young Tamworth Pigs ready to book orders. Write at once for prices and catalogue.

A. C. HALLMAN & CO., New Dundas, Waterloo Co., Ont. Shippery, St. Petersburg, G.T.R. and Ayr, C. P. R. 12-2-y-om

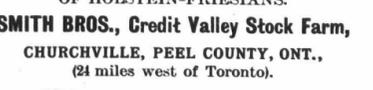
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

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

G. W. CLEMONS, 10-2-y-om St. George, Ont.

THE GREAT MILK AND BUTTER HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

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



This is the place to get stock of best quality at reasonable prices. We have seventy-five head, including prize-takers; best strains, cows and heifers, with large milk and butter records young bulls of superior quality. Send for catalogue. 8-2-y-om

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Of the Choicest Milking Strains. Extra individuals of both sexes for sale.

J. W. JOHNSON, SYLVAN, P. O.

1-d-om

GUERNSEYS

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

Address: **SYDNEY FISHER,**
Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.
16-2-y-om

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers Twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lamberts), out of tested cows. Grand individuals. Prices right. 19-y-om

JERSEY-CATTLE

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

JERSEYS FOR SALE

Two heifers and bull, ten months old; solid color; choice St. Lambert stock; registered A. J. C. C. Write at once.

GEO. W. GARDINER
Jersey Stock Farm, - Lyn, Ont.
4-a-0

JERSEYHURST FARM, LOCUST HILL, Ont. **ROBERT REESOR,** importer and breeder of A. J. C. C. Jerseys of the choicest breeding, with the bull Jay St. Lambert 32813 at the head of the herd. Stock of all ages on hand and for sale. 16-2-y-om

Ingleside :- Herefords.

ANXIETY 4th, and **THE GROVE 3rd** Strains, Prize Winners for '94!

SPECIAL OFFERING OF **CHOICE YOUNG BULLS,** Calves of '92 and '93. Registered, and prices reasonable. Address: **H. D. SMITH,** Ingleside Farm, COMPTON, Que. 18-2-y-om

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES FOR SALE



Mine is one of the largest and most successful show herds in Canada. They are finely bred and of great individual merit. Bulls, heifers and cows always on hand for sale; also a few good Leicester sheep. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Address

THOMAS GUY, 4-2-y
Sydenham Farm, Oshawa, Ont

Prize-Winning AYRSHIRES FOR SALE.



JAS. McCORMICK & SON, ROCKTON, ONT. 20-2-y-om

FOR SALE.

Ayrshire bull Gold King, rising 2 years. Dan Nellie Osborne, imp. champion at the Columbian World's Fair, Chicago; also champion at Montreal two years in succession, and in Scotland best cow in milk, etc. Sire, Chieftain of Barcheskie (imp.), of prize records, etc. Few choice calves imported in dam from Scotland's most noted milk and prize record strains. For further particulars, address **R. G. STEACY,** Importer and Breeder of Ayrshires, Maple Grove Ayrshire Stock Farm, line G. T. R., Lyn, Ontario. 34f-om

WOODROFFESTOCK AND DAIRY FARM. Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of young Bulls of the richest milking strain now on hand. Correspondence solicited. Address, **J. G. CLARK,** Ottawa, Ont. 19-L-om

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE

Bred for butter. G. sons and g. daughters of "Massena," the greatest cow of her age in the world, -8,000 lbs. milk and 654 lbs. butter in her 16th year; also stock from "Signal of Belvedere," whose dam made 20 lbs. 6 ozs. butter in one week on second calf. Also stock from the greatest living prize bull, Canada's Sir George, whose dam made 26 1/2 lbs. butter a week and 57 lbs. milk a day. Splendid bulls, six months old and registered, \$100 each.

MRS. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Jones' great book, Dairying for Profit, 30c. by mail. Address, **ROBT. Y. BROWN,** Agent, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. 8-y-om

ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, P. Q.

SOLD AGAIN! Three of the four Guernsey bulls advertised by us are sold and delivered. We still have one more, the 3rd prize calf at the World's Fair, now fourteen months old - a dandy. Lowest price, \$200.

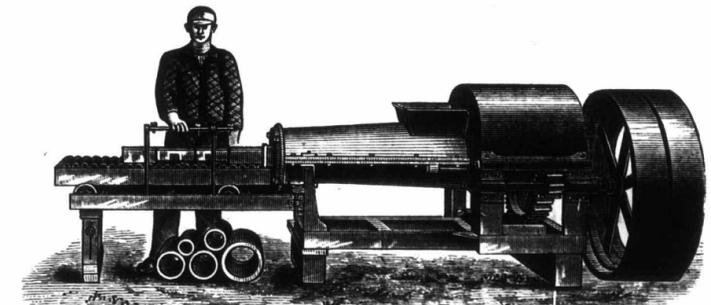
IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. - We claim to have the longest, deepest and most typical LARGE YORKSHIRES in AMERICA, and the reason is we have paid more money and imported more pigs from the best herds in England than any two Yorkshire breeders on the continent. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Two very handsome **COLLIE BITCHES,** seven months old, \$10 each. Address, 9-y-om

J. Y. ORMSBY, Manager.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS NURSERY COMPANY

2921 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**
Importers of and Dealers in New, Rare and Elegant Plants of every description. Palms, Orchids, Cacti, Bamboos, Bulbs, Aquatics, New Chrysanthemums, etc. Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Trees and Plants. Japanese and Chinese Fruit Trees a specialty. Catalogues sent free upon application. 62-y-om

THE OLD RELIABLE TIME-TRIED AND TRUE KELL'S PAT. COMBINED BRICK AND TILE MACHINE.



No. 2 machine makes tile from two and a-half to eight inches. No. 1 machine makes tile from two and a-half to twelve inches. Both sold on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. A full line of Brick and Tile Machinery and Supplies, Kiln Bands, Kiln Doors, Grates, everything necessary for a first-class outfit. For full particulars address 2-h-om

H. C. BAIRD & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

THE : NICHOLS : CHEMICAL : CO., CAPELTON, P. Q., Manufacturers of Complete Fertilizers

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
For All Crops, All Soils, Canadian Climate.
Send for 1894 Catalogue, containing full particulars and testimonials from many reliable farmers. 2-2-f-om

DOMINION PRIZE HERD OF AYRSHIRES



We have the oldest established, largest and best herd of Ayrshires in Canada. Choice young stock for sale at liberal prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JAMES DRUMMOND & SONS,** Petite Cote, Montreal, P.Q. 8-2-y-om

W. M. & J. C. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ontario.

First and Second Prize Ayrshires AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Merino Sheep, Poland China Pigs and Poultry. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. 2-2-y-om



Champion Dairy Herd of Ayrshires at various government tests. Prize winners at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. Write **R. ROBERTSON,** Howick, Que. 19-y-om

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

For sale, seven young Shorthorn bulls, from 8 to 12 months old, got by Grand Fashion -15404-; also a choice lot of Yearling Ewes, due to lamb in March. All Stock Registered. **W. G. PETTIT,** 13-y-om
Freeman P.O., Burlington Stn., Q.T.R.

SHROPSHIRE - FOR - SALE

My whole flock of 60 head of Imported Rams and Ewes, a few home-bred Shearling Rams, and a choice lot of lambs of both sexes. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire Pigs. **T. H. MEDCRAFT,** Sparta, Ont. 19-y-om

SHROPSHIRE.

Foreign buyers are invited to visit the Wolf's Head Flock, as there is always a good selection of ewes and rams for sale, and we handle none but the best, and can supply select specimens for breeding or exhibition purposes, and residing in the centre of the Shropshire Sheep Breeding District buyers are assisted in selecting from other flocks. Write for prices or visit us before going elsewhere. Visitors met by appointment at Baschurch Station, G. W. R. Address, **J. & T. THONGER,** Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Baschurch, Shropshire, Eng. Telegram: Thonger, Nesscliff. 2-2-y-om

ADVERTISE IN ADVOCATE

June 15th, and then allowed to produce the crop of seed—a practice that is generally followed by those who have been successful growing common red clover seed in recent years.

In oats Mr. Brodie had grown several varieties. Early Gothland, Goanette and Black Tartar evidently being the favorites, and these were both heavy in straw, and had developed good heads, while the grain was exceptionally good and heavy.

Two varieties of peas have been grown; the Mummy and Crown, and each appeared to have done remarkably well.

The Messrs. Snell, of Edmonton, have a reputation among fine stock breeders and importers that is a generation old, and perhaps their name has been quite as persistently kept before the public as any engaged in this pursuit. Others have come to the front and shown for a time, but it is only where a natural inclination and fondness for stock is found that success is maintained. However, it is not with records long past that we have to deal. Berkshires have always held a leading place in this business. During a recent visit we found that here there has been no lack of attention to this popular and well-tried breed of pigs; and whether the herd is judged from a numerical standpoint, or the more crucial test of individual merit, the Snells are not taking backward steps, but, on the contrary, they have never had a more successful year than that recently closed. Old-time breeders who can look back to the time when Lord Liverpool, Sir Dorchester Cardiff, British Sovereign and Windermere held sway in this herd, may claim that each of these were entitled to pre-eminence, while those of this day may point to Enterprise, now at the head of the herd, and contend that here is one that has held premier honors over all Canada for four successive years. In fact, a wonderful pig is Enterprise. Although now seven years old, he is still as fresh as a yearling. In length and depth it is hard to surpass him. He carries his width well back, while in length of loin, depth of ham and straightness of outline, he is all that can be desired. It is expected at his age to find at least a trace of roughness about the shoulders, yet he has none of it. He is just as smooth as a youngster—the only verdict that can be rendered in his case, while his grand character and quiet, easy disposition, are traits that all must admire. Enterprise was bred by Mr. T. S. Minton, Mountford, Shropshire, and was imported by the Messrs. Snell as a two-year-old. He was sired by Wicket-Keeper, his dam being of the grand old Sally tribe that has kept so well to the front in the last twenty-five years. His past career in the show yard has only been equaled by his success in the breeding yard herd, for he has sired numberless winners; the champion barrow at Guelph Fat Stock Show was a son of his.

Among the good boars in use in the herd is an exceedingly good yearling boar that won first in his class, under a year, at the last Toronto Industrial. He also is by Enterprise. He looks as though he would be good enough to hold premier place in the future. To attempt a description of sows in the breeding herd would be a task beyond our capacity, but taken as a whole they are a magnificent lot, numbering twenty; about half are imported. The following noted English herds have been drawn upon—Mr. T. A. E. Hayter, West Woodgate, who bred Highcleer, which Messrs. Snell sold at \$250; Mr. J. A. Fricker, Burtonmere; Mr. John E. Edgewood, Mr. J. P. King, Monfort, have all contributed good stock. The popular Montford family, of which several grand representatives have been imported, are from the latter gentleman's herd. A few of the good old Sally family still are retained. These are evidently yet holding their old position near the front. Messrs. Snell imported three this season, among which was the yearling boar, Manor Pome, which won first in his class at Toronto. He has been recently sold to head the celebrated herd of Mr. N. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. This pig is own brother to the English champion boar, and stood second to him on every occasion during last season in England. The sow, Premier, that came out at the same time, produced a grand litter of pigs soon after her arrival, several of which are being pushed for next season. At the last Industrial the firm won seven firsts out of a possible nine, which speaks volumes as to excellence of their exhibit. We noticed a lot of grand young sows now held for sale, which have been bred to the best boars.

The flock of Cotswolds was in flourishing condition. A beautiful lot of last year's rams and ewes were being pushed forward for another season's trade. At Chicago Columbian Show the Messrs. Snell won the bulk of the prizes offered for Cotswolds bred by the exhibitor, which speaks more highly for the excellence of the flock than anything we can say.

WILLOW GROVE JERSEYS. Messrs. J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield, have succeeded in getting together a choice herd of beautiful Jerseys, and as they are conveniently situated to catch any visitors going to and from Toronto, which is only twelve miles distant, they should get their share of the trade.

Many will remember the strongly contested sections in the Jersey class at the last Industrial show, yet these gentlemen succeeded in winning their full share of the red tickets.

At the head of the Willow Grove herd is Hugo Alpha of Oaklawn, a bull rich in St. Lambert blood. He is very handsome, with grand character, and the fact that astute judge of Jerseys, Mr. F. S. Peer, Mt. Morris, N. Y., placed him first in the aged class at the Industrial, speaks highly for his individual merit.

This herd also won third and fourth prizes with two exceedingly promising bull calves, one of which was sired by the stock bull mentioned above, and out of their beautiful cow Signal of Rosa May, that also won first at the same show. Surely here is a youngster fit to head a herd, he having a first prize sire and first prize dam and himself a winner.

The other bull calf is by Dean of Oaklawn; his dam is Eleanor of Oakdale, which heifer won second at Toronto.

The first prize herd also came to Willow Grove with the above mentioned animals. A group of beautiful young heifers are also to be seen here. Anyone looking for Jerseys should not forget this herd.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, OR THE POOR MAN'S COW.

By Mrs. E. M. Jones. We recommend all interested in butter-making to obtain a copy of this valuable book.

STOCK GOSSIP.

In this issue, page 77, Wm. Hodgson, Brooklin, offers for sale a number of excellent Mammoth Bronze and Wild Turkeys.

Walter James, Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, writes us under recent date: "Have made the following sales of Large Improved Yorkshire pigs: One boar, Mr. J. O'Neil, Middle Bluff; 1 boar, Mr. J. Galbraith, Rosser; 1 boar, Mr. George Ranson, Rosser; 1 sow, Mr. Robert, Fall, Rosser; 2 sows, Mr. William Tait, Headingley.

"Probably the most important and valuable importation of horses ever brought into the Saskatchewan country has just been added to the Macfarlane Ranch," says the Saskatchewan Herald.

Mr. Peter Lamarr, Wheatley, Ont., writes under date of Feb. 8th: "You may continue my ad. on same conditions as before, but I do not need any enlargement of space, as I am unable to fill the demand now.

Messrs. Silver & Smith, the proprietors of Grand's Repository, 51 to 57 Adelaide Street, Toronto, have bought this well-established business and commenced operations under most favorable circumstances.

A visit to High Park Stock Farm, Brant County, A. M. and Robert Stock, proprietors, will well repay all lovers of Galloway cattle, as here can be seen some of the choicest specimens of the breed.

THAMESVILLE, May 28th, 1892. DICK & CO., Montreal. Gentlemen: I have been using several packages of your Blood Purifier, and find it the best condition powder I ever used.

A CHEAP, EFFECTIVE POWER-SECTIONAL STEEL WINDMILLS. The great saving in labor and gain to the stock by the use of a Steel Windmill for pumping water is not fully understood by Canadian farmers.

JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Makes a specialty of breeding choice SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Cruickshank Shorthorns Low down, heavy weights, thick fleshed and easy feeders. A few choice young bulls, good colors and good quality, are ready for immediate shipment. PRICES MODERATE. 3-y-om

1881-SHROPSHIRE-1881 My flock is established since 1881. All my ewes are imported and selected in person from the most noted English flocks.

JAMES COOPER, Kippen, Ont. 14-2-y-om

SHROPSHIRE!

Having reduced my flock by recent sales, I have just returned from England with a fresh importation of a very choice lot of shearing ewes, all bred in England to a ram half brother of the ram that Mr. Bowen-Jones sold to Mr. Thomas for \$1,000.



THE - GLEN - STOCK - FARM. SHROPSHIRE, AYRSHIRE & LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

We have a few good Ayrshire bull calves, 150 Shropshires, and also a choice lot of Berkshires, aged from 2 months upwards, for sale at reasonable prices.

Whiteside Bros., INNERKIP, ONT. 8-2-y-om

Advertisement for harness and saddles. MAY WE SEND YOU FREE OUR CATALOGUE OF HARNESS & SADDLES. It contains cuts, descriptions and prices.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU. PURE BLOOD, PERFECT DIGESTION, SOUND SLEEP, LONG LIFE, VITALITY, STRONG NERVES, MENTAL ENERGY, CLEAR SKIN, HEALTH.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas.

BEAM - HOUSE - SHROPSHIRE

This is the Home of the Blue Bloods.

Wm. Thomas offers for sale Rams and Ewes from his famous flock, which has sent so many winners to our leading shows, and here also was bred Mr. A. O. Fox's noted ram "Blue Blood Yet," which so ably piloted Mr. Fox's flock of Shropshires at the World's Fair.



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.

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.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT. Sole Agent for the Dominion. 6-2-y-om

YORKSHIRE PIGS. Of the best type and breeding. Pairs not sold for sale at all seasons.

J. M. HURLEY & SON, Belleville, Ont. Box 442. 17-y-o

THE MARKHAM HERD. Farm at Louest Hill Station, C.P.R. Registered Improved Large Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs.

J. G. MAIR, Howick, P.O. BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

I am breeding from nothing but stock imported from the well-known herd of Sanders Spencer. At Montreal Exhibition, young stock of my breeding took all the highest honors.

IMPROVED: LARGE: YORKSHIRES. The largest and most carefully bred herd of this breed of hogs on the continent.

C. R. DECKER, Chesterfield, Ont. A number of young hogs fit for service; also some six weeks old (choice) and some choice sows in farrow mostly from imported boar.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of High-class Large Berkshire and Imp. Large White Yorkshire Swine, Short-horn Cattle. - A grand lot of young pigs ready for shipment of both breeds; also boars fit for service from prize-winning stock.

Indian Game: White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes. America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

GOLD MEDAL HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes and of various ages for sale. Come and see, or address-

J. C. SNELL, 332-y-om EDMONTON, ONT. S. COXWORTH, CLAREMONT, ONT., Breeder and Importer of Berkshire Hogs.

THE HOME OF THE BERKSHIRES. J. G. SNELL & BRO., Edmonton, Ontario. We have some very promising young boars for sale from two to seven months old.

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

THE OXFORD HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS. Our herd of Improved Poland-Chinas won 36 first, 18 second and 6 third prizes in 1883, including the Herd prize at Montreal and Toronto, for best boar and two sows, any age.

CANADIAN BLACK BESS HERD. Of Registered Poland-Chinas. A choice lot of young pigs for sale. 15-y-om W. & H. JONES, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Duroc-Jersey Swine. Are the best all-round hog known. No squealing; quiet disposition; good grazers; defeated the Berks and P.C. on all points at Mich. Agl. Coll. test. Pigs for sale. Address, B. F. B. LAMARSH, Wheatley, Ont. 4-2-y-om

IMPROVED SUFFOLK SWINE. Six choice young Improved Suffolk breeding sows for sale. They have all been successful prize winners at the late Fat Stock Show held in Guelph.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. I have for sale a few choice Tamworth Boars, fit for service; also sows from four to seven months old. I am booking orders for twenty typical Tamworth Sows and two imported Boars, all of superior quality.

JOHN BELL, Amber, Ont. 1-y-om

GAME CROSSES make best general purpose fowls. Have ten cockerels left, at \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per setting. Order now for early delivery. Address, J. ALEXANDER, Box 100, West Lorne. 1-4-0

Indian Game: White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes. America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers.

AMERICAN GAME: White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes. America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl.

AMERICAN GAME: White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes. America's best breeds. The ideal fowls for fanciers and farmers. BRONZE TURKEYS, the farmer's favorite fowl.

MAMMOTH - BRONZE - TURKEYS - FOR - SALE
I have a number of very choice toms and hens for sale. Young cocks weigh from 24 to 30 pounds in thin condition; hens equally as good. I have two distinct strains—one wild, the other MAMMOTH BRONZE. My turkeys have been successful prize winners at the Toronto and other great shows. Prices for single birds from \$3 to \$5 each, for pairs from \$6 to \$10.

WM. HODGSON,
Box 12, Brooklin, Ontario Co., Ont.

HAZTON FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

— HEADQUARTERS FOR —
PLYMOUTH -- ROCKS.

You need this blood to improve your stock. Vigorous breeding cockerels at reasonable prices. OUR EGGS HATCH. A Victoria (B.C.) customer reports 10 chicks from 12 eggs - this after a trip across the continent. Our aim is to please. Catalogues and particulars on application.
C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgville, Ont.

3-y-om

EIGHTH ANNUAL

PROVINCIAL SPRING STALLION SHOW
DRILL SHED, TORONTO.

MARCH 28th and 29th, 1894.

Under the auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Clydesdale and Shire Horse Associations of Canada, and the Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

Premiums will be offered for the following breeds:

THOROUGHBRED, CARRIAGE & COACH, STANDARD-BRED ROADSTERS, HACKNEY, SHIRE AND GLYDESDALE.

Increased Prizes in Every Department. Prize lists and further information may be had on application to the Secretary.

JAMES ROWAND, M. P., HENRY WADE,
President, Dunblane. 4-c-om Sec'y, Toronto.

ALL-STEEL



OH DEAR! HOW FORGETFUL THOSE BOYS ARE

SEE NEXT ISSUE. **WIND MILLS**

Our Sectional Power Mill is a Wonder!

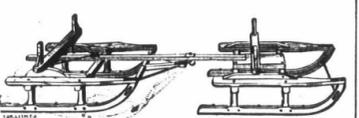
Write for particulars. Mention this paper.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, Ltd.
BRANTFORD, 4-y-om CANADA.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP

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

BAIN BROS. IMPROVED ONTARIO BOB-SLEIGH



WE are always pleased to refer intending purchasers to any of our customers, because they cannot say enough in favor of our Wagons and Sleighs. A SATISFIED customer is our BEST "AD.", and we have thousands of them. We invite you to join the ranks. We guarantee satisfaction. Address:

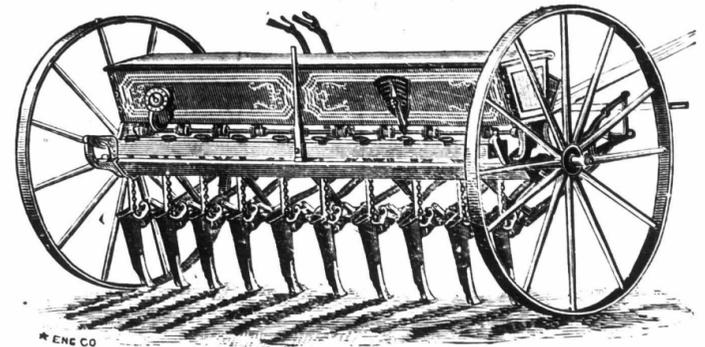
BAIN BROS. MFG CO. (Ltd.),
Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE - 150-ACRE FARM!

The estate of the late William Glen, situated in the Township of Westminster, on the main road, ten miles south of London, and one mile from Glenworth P. O., R. R. Station and Cheese Factory; is in first class order; thirty-five acres fall plowed; thirteen acres in fall wheat; fifteen acres in hardwood bush, the remainder in hay and pasture. This farm offers an exceptionally good opportunity for any person desiring a first-class property in an excellent locality, as it must be sold in order to finally close the estate. For particulars, apply to T. H. SHORE, or DUNCAN McPHERSON, Glenworth P. O., Ont. 1-c-o

WHY NOT BUY THE BEST?

HOOSIER STEEL FRAME GRAIN DRILL

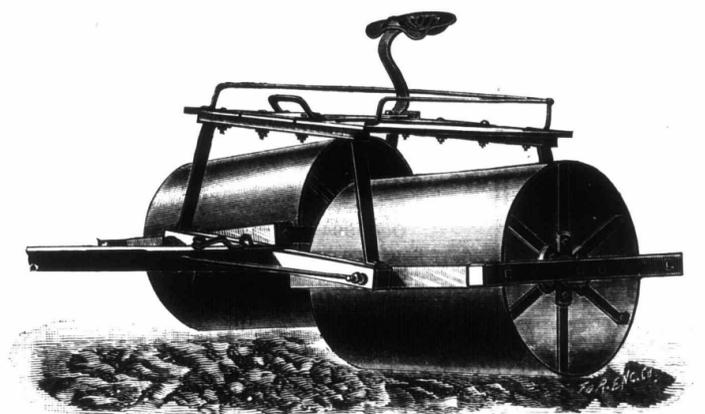


IS GUARANTEED THE BEST DRILL MADE.

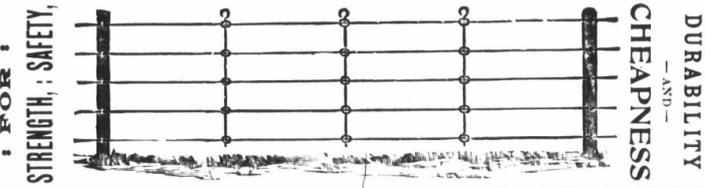
Over 30,000 Hoosier Drills and Seeders of our manufacture in use in Canada. The only Drill made with Lever for Instant and Perfect Regulation of Depth of Hoese in all kinds of soil while team is in motion. Sows absolutely correct to scale. Saves seed, as every kernel is deposited at proper depth to grow. Purchase only the best, and you will be satisfied. We also manufacture the celebrated Cord-Saving Binder, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, and the best Spring Tooth Cultivator in the world. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 4-a-o

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

The DALE PIVOTED LAND ROLLER (Patented)



It is unanimously recommended by those farmers who have used it. Orders are now being booked for the spring trade. Description and price furnished on application to 341-om **T. T. COLEMAN, SOLE MANUFACTURER, SEAFORTH, ONTARIO.**



NOTHING CAN APPROACH

THE - THE -

Locked-Wire FENCE **Locked-Wire FENCE CO'Y,**

AS BUILT BY **Ingersoll, - Ontario.**

Apply to the above for Farm Rights and Agencies to build in any part of the Dominion. 342-a-om

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR
For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER, and FRUIT JELLIES.
Corrugated Pan over Firebox, doubling boiling capacity.



THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO., Montreal, Que., Hudson, Ohio, and Rutland, Vt.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STOCK GOSSIP.

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

Jan. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, announces in this issue that he has a grand lot of young Shorthorns of both sexes. See his advertisement.

In this issue, John Miller, Markham, advertises seed oats for sale. Mr. Miller makes a specialty of growing seed grain. See his advertisement.

Jos. Thompson, of Salem, Ont., advertises a dispersion sale in this issue of Shorthorns, Leicesters, horses and implements. The sale will be held March 6th. See his advertisement in this issue.

R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, offers by private sale his entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns. See his advertisement in this issue. His herd is a well-bred one, and his reluctant determination to sell will afford intending purchasers opportunity to procure good animals at reasonable rates.

Mr. F. A. Folger, Kingston, the proprietor of the famous Rideau Stock Farm, in this issue offers Holstein calves at reduced prices. See his advertisement. This gentleman's herd of Holsteins are prime dairy cattle of high individual excellence and fashionable breeding.

Mr. John Miller, Markham, reports that he has three superior young bulls sired by Wimple Hero and Doctor Lenton, and from dams of the Upper Mill and Syme families. Mr. Miller is a reliable breeder of Shorthorns, and we would recommend our readers to write him re his stock.

Messrs. Caldwell Bros., Orchardville, Ont., shipped to Mr. T. D. Box, London, a pair of the Tamworth pigs, a boar and sow, which, at the time of their arrival (Dec. 6th, 1903), were about five months old. Mr. Box says he never had pigs grow like them, and will report their gain per day later.

Mr. W. J. Knight, Bowmanville, who was one of the judges at the Colborne Poultry Exhibition, reports a large number of entries of very superior birds, a good attendance of visitors, and a very successful show in every particular. He says that eastern Ontario will make a strong bid for the Ontario Poultry Association Exhibition next year.

Mr. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., reports his Shropshires wintering well. Sales have not been very numerous, but those sold brought good prices. He has a few (imp.) ewes in lamb, and a number of ewe lambs for sale. He has had a good demand for Collie dogs, and now has two choice sable colored ones, one year old, for sale, both registered. Also a few pairs of white turkeys. See his advertisement in the Breeders' Directory of this issue.

Mr. Jos. Thomson, Salem, Ont., writes: "Last fall I imported ten Border Leicester shearlings - eight ewes and two rams - from the flocks of the Duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Balfour, M. P. Some of those were prize-takers at the Royal and leading shows in Scotland." Mr. Thomson will hold a clearing sale of all his farm stock and implements - Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, horses, etc. - about the first week of March, of which due notice will be given in ADVOCATE later on.

Mr. Robert Robertson, Howick, Quebec, was very successful with his Ayrshires at the World's Fair, having won in all five awards. He received second on bull under one year; first on heifer same age; third for young herd, one bull and four heifers under two years; second for four animals, either sex, the get of one sire; and fourth for two animals, either sex, the produce of one cow. Altogether the total amount of prize money amounted to \$205.00. In addition to the prizes which were won at Chicago, Mr. Robertson still had a sufficient number of cattle at home to win the following prizes at Sherbrooke, St. John's Twelve Counties, and Chateauguay County: Twenty-one firsts, including three diplomas and two firsts as herd prizes; five seconds, including one second herd prize; four thirds and one fourth, besides a large number of prizes for grade Ayrshires.

H. Bollert, Cassel, reports: "My herd has been greatly strengthened through the birth of some valuable calves. Aaltje Posch 4th dropped a very fine heifer sired by Colanthus Abbecker. Heimke 3d also dropped a beautifully marked heifer by the same sire. Heimke 3rd is now two years old, and is, everything considered, the most promising heifer I ever owned. She has developed an udder that any mature cow might feel proud of. She gives a very fine milk of any heifer I ever saw. Her sire was Sir Westwood, whose nine nearest female ancestors averaged 19 lbs. 7 oz. butter in 7 days; her dam, (imp.) Heimke, gave 82 lbs. milk in a day at four years old, which, when analyzed at the New York Experimental Station, proved to be the richest of any pure-bred Holstein ever analyzed there. Aaltje Posch 4th comes about equally well. She made 11 lbs. butter per week when two years old. In her sixth months after calving, her dam, (imp.) Aaltje Posch, gave 56 lbs. milk in a day, at two years old, and stood second richest at the Experimental Station test. These calves, sired by Colanthus Abbecker, whose dam at three years old, two grand dams and great grand dam have an average butter record of 28 lbs. 11 oz. in seven days, and whose milk records run from 64 lbs. at three years old to 124 lbs. in 24 hours, places them at the very top of Holstein breeding. They cannot be duplicated in the Dominion. My heifer, Witkop Pietertje Beauty, has also safely arrived at Maple Grove. She was bred by the Messrs. H. Stevens & Sons, Lacona, N. Y. She has for her dam Witkop 2nd's Beauty, who has a butter record at six years old of 26 lbs. 10 oz. in seven days. Her sire is Millas Pietertje, Netherlands, whose dam, Pietertje 3rd, holds the world's four year old milk record, viz. 21.125 lbs. in one year. In midwinter she made 27 lbs. 8 oz. butter in seven days, and 119 lbs. 6 oz. in thirty days. Her dam, Pietertje 2nd, holds the world's milk record for mature cows, viz. 30.318 lbs. in one year. It was never before attempted to introduce anything so richly bred into this country, but these are the kind I delight to breed and handle. My herd of Berkshires has also increased by a litter of the finest and strongest little porkers I ever had. They are very choice bred."

DO YOU WANT Fruit Trees, Plants, Ornamental Roses, Etc.



We can make it to your advantage to deal with us. Our stock is well grown, and will please you. Send postal to-day for our NEW FREE Catalogue and see what we will do. You save agents and other expenses by dealing with us at the Central Nursery.

A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ont.

MARSHALL STRAWBERRY. Latest Novelty for 1894. Largest and finest ever grown. 14 berries all a quart. Took First Five Prizes from Mass. Hort. Society Boston, in 1892, and again in 1893. Deep red, solid delicious flavor. Flower perfect. \$2.50 per 12. \$16.50 per 100, postpaid. Free Catalogue of Strawberries and all Decorative Hardy Plants, Shrubs and Trees at low rates sent free. Large stock. R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, PLYMOUTH, MASS. 4-a-om

EVERGREENS. Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc. R. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill. 4-1-0-0

UlcERURU. A new Chemical Compound discovered by Dr. Warnock, Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England; Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Society.

A NEW DISCOVERY. With a specific chemical action, for the immediate cure of wounds and ulcerated sores on Horses, Cattle, Dogs, etc., such as Earb Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Cracked Heels, Frost Bites, Foot Rot, Rope Burns, Mollenders, Sallenders, Broken Knees, Ring Worm, Scatches, Scalds, Cuts, Burns, and all foul and putrid sores of all descriptions. Recommended by the largest stock owners in Canada.

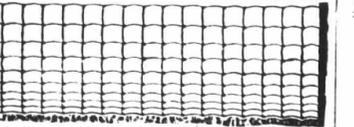
Tongue Creek, Alta., Aug. '93. Messrs. A. E. Waldon & Co.: Gentlemen,—I have had several opportunities of observing the wonderful curative properties of Warnock's Veterinary Ulcerure. Last year a valuable mare that I was breaking to harness ran into a wire fence and had the muscles of the forearm of one leg cut through to the bone. The wound was so deep and the lips so wide apart that it was impossible to stitch, so I applied Ulcerure as directed and the wound rapidly healed. There was almost no scar left, the animal regained perfect use of her leg, and I sold her a short time afterwards for a good price. Another of my mares sustained an ugly tear in front of one of her hoofs, almost laying the joint open. A few days rest and the application of Ulcerure caused the wound to heal quickly, without leaving any stiffness of the joint. I have seen the medicine used in numerous other cases in this district, and always with the same satisfactory results. W. C. McDUGALL, Rancher.

PRICE \$1. OR SIX FOR \$5. Each bottle contains two hundred applications. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent to any part of Canada on receipt of price. A single trial will prove the wonderful curative properties of Ulcerure. Samples free. Send for Dr. Warnock's pamphlet on the treatment of wounds in domestic animals. Address, A. E. WALDON & CO., Chemists, Calgary, Alta. 5-y-om

Bee-Keepers, Look Here! If you send your name and address to us plainly written on a post card, we will mail you one of our illustrated price lists of Bee-Keepers Supplies and Household Conveniences. Honey and Beeswax taken in exchange for supplies. MYERS BROS., Stratford, Ontario. 2-2-y-0

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