

chasing tenant breaking down in his payments before the 49 years were out.

Therefore, while foreign competition may be one element in causing the decline in British agricultural prices, the main cause, claims the bimetalist, is the rise in the value of gold. Hon. Mr. Goschen, though not a bimetalist, stated before the Institute of Bankers, in 1883, that the increase in the value of gold was the true explanation of the "fall in prices." The relation between bimetalism and agricultural depression is thus explained, and Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, in a concise statement of this subject, lately issued by the Coin Publishing Co., of Chicago, went so far as to say that if bimetalism or some equivalent remedy were not adopted, the agricultural tenants of Ireland were destined to "inevitable ruin."

Bimetalism, to be workable and effective, would, it appears to us, require some sort of international monetary arrangement between the leading nations of the world.

Timely Notes for October, 1894.

INSTITUTE ECHOES.

"To be a successful farmer, three things must be observed, namely, economy, industry and contentment. . . . Now, one of the greatest evils in existence, and that annually destroys the prosperity of thousands of the farmers of this Province, is the credit system, which has been and is brought about from the lack of economy. . . . You may pick out any man who adopts this system, and in nine cases out of ten, you will find him a hewer of wood and a hauler of water for the term of his natural existence. . . . Ask the manager of any loan company, or any money broker, how many farmers, who borrow from them, make calculations to meet their obligations, and they will tell you, not one in twenty. Instead of that, their next application is for an increased loan; their money, the proceeds of their farm products, having gone to pay current accounts. . . . As regards industry, I believe there is no class of people who work harder physically than our farmers, but time is bringing changes of condition that require the closest study and good judgment; and it is not wise nor profitable to indulge in too much hard manual labor, to the neglect of mental vigor. . . . Less physical and more mental labor is what is now required. . . . Let us dwell briefly on contentment. Always conduct your business so that you have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your best, and be content with those results."—MR. J. Z. FRASER, Burford.

"Without strict honesty, we cannot be successful. If our dealings in daily life need constant watching by others, failure in business, failure in life will be the result. Two men are marketing grain. One farmer's produce is not looked into after he delivers his first sample load, as the dealer well knows he will be told of any difference there may be in the deliveries. Every load, yes, every bag sent in by the other is closely watched. Two neighbors sell cattle for future delivery. One is cheerfully paid for the well-finished animals delivered, and the dealer makes a note of it in a corner of his memory. His neighbor's cattle are found not up to expectations, and the dealer pigeon-holes the fact that he wants no more cattle from this man who is so smart. A feed of meal saved one day, neglect of watering the next day, and laying aside the curry-comb, made all the difference; and that farmer's name is passed around among dealers. Did such a reputation ever pave the way to success? A man or woman, boy or girl, whose every word and action can be taken at full face value, has one of the very best means of securing permanent success."—JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville.

"But some wisacre will say: 'Oh, you are going to educate the boy off the farm.' I think there is no danger of that. Some are leaving now without education; others are leaving to get it; and, again, others have left the farm, and by so doing, have been of great benefit to the State. We have heard a great deal of trash about 'Keeping the boy on the farm,' and 'How to keep the boy on the farm.' I confess to be of Mark Twain's opinion on this: 'If he really must be kept there, you had better tie him up.' The right way to keep the boy on the farm is to educate him to stay on it."—J. ARMSTRONG, Danforth.

"Making ten cows pay. The first requisite is that these ten cows shall be owned and cared for by a dairyman or dairywoman. The following are some of the points of a good dairyman: He should be neat, clean, a good farmer, a good judge of cattle, a good feeder, kind, thoughtful, and should have business ability to try and sell to advantage. All dairymen who have all these qualifications hold up your hands! . . . To get these cows, the surest way is to breed them. Buy them if you can; they are cheap at from \$40 to \$50 per head. . . . The money lies between the cost of production and the price obtained. . . . Give variety, and all that the cows will eat up clean. . . . The dairy cow and the hog make a combination that it is difficult to surpass. Not only do they pay well, but they are a 'combine' that does not take anything unjustly from anyone else. Give us more cow-hog combines, and we will not hear of so many farmer-farm separations."—PROF. H. H. DEAN, Guelph.

MEANNESSES.

Having to wait for some work at the blacksmith's the other day, I thought to improve the shining hour by a chat with the storekeepers. The

price of butter and eggs seems to be always an endless source of discussion, and other "cussin." The storekeeper pleads he gives all he can afford, owing to the bad debts and the varying degrees of badness of the butter. Again, he complains the city dealers and commission men do not treat him "right." He pays out fifteen cents a pound for butter in trade. He pays cash for the goods he has given out in trade for butter. He complains the city wholesaler then allows him, after docking the freight on the butter, perhaps ten cents a pound for the butter, and credits that on his next order for goods, or the city dealer sells this butter on time to a city retailer, and makes the country merchant wait till his customer pays up, then takes off his 5 per cent. commission, and at last pays him the balance, perhaps two months or more after the butter has been sent in. Again, I hear that some of the storekeepers put aside all cracked eggs, which they use themselves, only paying for the sound ones. They might be above this. Return the poor woman or child the few cracked eggs. If they are too poor to pay for, they are too poor for the merchant to use. Again, there is considerable "cussin" as to the dockage on butter tubs. Six, eight and ten pounds are generally conceded as right dockage on the twenty, thirty-eight, and sixty-pound tubs. But nearly every merchant makes a different tare for butter. When there is a half-pound or so over, the merchant expects to get it. On the whole, I came to the conclusion that the produce trade and "trading" in our country villages is an unsatisfactory business for all concerned, and it is little wonder that many farmers are deterred from going into mixed farming. There are too many injustices and impositions "that patient merit of the unworthy takes."

PRAIRIE AND THRESHER FIRES.

Another fire in my neighborhood on a windy day! the spark-arrester on top of engine-funnel having been tilted up. Almost criminal carelessness, this. Prairie fires are again on the rampage, and haystacks, and in many cases, buildings, will again be destroyed. Wouldn't a flogging with the cat be effective in preventing fires—fires seem to be useless, and fire guardians equally so. Again, isn't the threshing machine owner liable for a fire resulting from his carelessness.

GENERAL.

Don't give away your grain again this year to the elevators for neglect of a little cleaning. One of the elevator men here gave away a large amount of screenings, which he, of course, had been given by the farmers in their dirty grain, and for which he had duly docked them. A good result of the local legislation relating to threshers' liens can be already seen in the increased numbers of threshing gangs travelling this season, and the cheaper rate at which threshing is being done.

Plough deep and plough well. Ridge up well for the spring crops, and have water-furrows to drain off the surplus water at the earliest moment in the spring.

"INVICTA."

Noxious Weeds.

The Russian thistle, about which so much has been written of late, has been found to exist in considerable quantities on the Mennonite Reserve, east of Morden, but, upon word being sent to the Department of Agriculture, energetic steps were taken to look after it, and we understand that wherever found it has been pulled up and destroyed. Samples of the weed in various stages of its growth have been sent by the Department to all the Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies in the Province, so that they may be exposed in conspicuous places, that all may become familiar with the appearance of the pest. What a great pity similar methods had not been adopted some years ago with French weed and other noxious weeds, so that on their first appearance people would have recognized them, as we know of many districts where one or more of our worst weeds have obtained a firm foothold before people knew what they were. This season has been particularly favorable to all kinds of weed growth, and in the western parts of the Province complaints are made of the prevalence of the common tumble weed, and also of the Indian Head tumble weed, which seems to be spreading eastward. We are not sure but this latter weed will prove more troublesome and more difficult to get rid of than the Russian thistle, from the fact of its being a member of the mustard family; its seeds will long remain in the ground awaiting a favorable opportunity to germinate, whereas the seeds of the latter (Russian thistle) are only said to retain their vitality for two or three years. Dry seasons appear to be favorable to the growth and ripening of both these weeds.

We sincerely hope that now the Government has become alive to the importance of the weed business, that they will "stay by it," and continue to exert as energetic measures in eradicating all noxious weeds as they have displayed toward the Russian cactus.

As we have previously suggested, it would be well to have colored engravings prepared of all noxious weeds in various stages of growth, and have these displayed in every school-house, post-office and other public buildings in the Province.

It would also be advisable to add the Indian Head Tumble Mustard (*Sisymbrium sinapistrum*) and the Rag-weed to the already long list of noxious weeds, as they certainly are more noxious than several of the weeds now listed.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

As was foreshadowed in our last issue, the Industrial Exhibition of 1894 was assuredly entitled to bear off the palm as the premier agricultural show of America. The aggregation of live stock, agricultural products and machinery was simply superb. Taken altogether, its success was a splendid tribute to the enterprise and intelligence with which it is conducted. We had hardly expected the attendance to equal previous years, but are glad to report an actual increase over 1893. Owing to a couple of wet days, there was a falling off in grand stand receipts but the total income was about \$60,000. We devote herewith a great deal of space to extended reports of the chief agricultural exhibits:—

HORSES.

The Industrial Horse Show was in keeping with the condition of the trade. Many of the old Clyde breeders are temporarily resting on their oars, by allowing their stock to run along inexpensively instead of keeping them in show condition. This state of things resulted in a meagre show of heavy horses, although the quality was quite up to former years in most of the sections. In light-legged classes there was a decided improvement this year, especially in street and park, harness and saddle stock. The recent growing demand for the high-knee and hook actor, with good size and picturesque finish, has led many horse-breeders to bend their energies in that direction; which fact was very apparent at the Industrial this year.

THOROUGHBREDS.

On account of the increased demand for Saddle horses and Hunters, two classes of aged stallions are now shown; one suitable to get racing stock, while the new class, which was instituted last year, calls for producers of hunters and saddlers. Neither of these classes were largely contested this year. In the former, four were shown, which included some excellent specimens. Some of them, however, gave evidence of early campaigning, as in too many cases the forelegs show signs of breaking down. It is a pity that such a useful, enduring breed should be blemished and crippled so early in life, simply to gratify fancy without utility. Brown & Wilkinson, Brampton, received the coveted card, with Woodburn, that also received the sweepstake prize, a very breezy, strong horse, sired by King Alfonso. Alex. Holmes, Palliser, and Harris & Welsh's Regent received second and third places in the order named. In the new class, three splendid horses were shown. Norwegian, the last year's winner in this class, again carried away the first premium. He is just the sort to produce the popular saddle, being strong, handsome, vigorous, and breezy. He was sired by Peregrine, and is owned by Fred. Row, Belmont. Regent, the third prize horse in the former class, came second here, and was followed by C. P. Gerris' Mount Eagle. Why the exhibit in this section was so small, we can hardly see, as just now there is a rivalry between this grand old breed and the more modern Hackney, for crossing purpose, to produce the sensational high-stepper. We would say to Blood-horse men: keep your good ones before the public, or there is danger of a decline within the coming five years. The younger stallion class was more noteworthy for merit than numbers. We regret that so few were shown. Three-year-olds were entirely absent. Of two-year-olds and yearlings, just three in each section appeared. We are pleased to say there were no weeds among them, although they were not all in show fix. The mare and filly classes showed quality, but lacked in numbers. Mr. Davies' noted mare, Beehive, was among them, and held her usual front place. The fillies from Todmorton were among the admired ones, and captured their share of the premiums. John Dymont's imported yearling filly by Albert Esterling is specially worthy of mention. Her all-round quality and size gives her an appearance that horsemen admire. The judges were Dr. Robt. Craik, Montreal, and F. Lavery, V. S., Cannington.

ROADSTERS.

The Roadster class was well-filled in every section, there being in all 142 entries, and nearly all present. This useful sort shows improvement year by year. Size was a noted feature this year, while finish and action were no less present. In the mature stallion section were some splendid sires, some of which gave evidence of track work, which robbed them of the fresh appearance of four-year-olds.

H. Cargill & Sons' General Jackson, by Royal Leopard, captured the red ticket premium and sweepstake prize. He is a perfect model, almost black. His fine, intelligent head, beautifully formed neck and grandly developed arms and thighs, running down to ideal legs, gives him a finish which anyone would notice as superior. His action, too, is showy and rapid. He showed his value as a sire by a pair of his get being awarded first prize for team 15½ hands and under. They were just the type of their sire, and were owned by Mr. Cargill & Son. If the General has a fault, a little more size would do him no harm. The second and third prize horses were G. W. Lang's Tom Collins and John Cherry's Wilmot. They are worthy horses, of black color, with splendid action and conformation, but fell behind the General because they lacked that sweet finish for which he was so much admired. Honest