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fancy; of course all the pigs could not be made to stand quiet. Artists are always allowed a little liberty.

The piggery is constructed on the improved principle, and is worth a visit from those contemplating building one, and live within easy distance of his locality. We had a cut made of the interior, which appears in the opposite page, to show the plan and some of the fixtures, that will no doubt be of use to others who are about to build.

The three pigs seen in the foreground are Sombo XV., Smithereen III., and Sweet Seventeen. Mr. McArthur gained the Triple, Double and Sweepstake prizes at the last Provincial Exhibition in Hamilton. The value of this class of swine is such that a special herd book is now kept for them. We wish Mr. McArthur success in his attempt to add greater honors to the reputation already gained by Canada.

#### Interior of McArthur's Piggery.

The view is so distinct that description is not required.

The fastenings used for the doors, as shown in the engraving, are of a simple pattern, and very useful. We believe they will be adopted in preference to the fastenings now in use.

The upper part of the staple is made round, the bottom part square; the catch is made square to fit. The catch when raised revolves, but cannot turn when it drops to its place as the door is closed. The cuts shown are half the size of those used in the piggery. If you show this picture to your blacksmith he will make a fastening. You will find it very handy. The iron for the fastening should be half an inch thick, and the other irons in proportion. The invention is a really useful one, and can be utilized by any practical farmer.

#### Dairymen's Convention.

The American Dairymen's Association hold the convention of 1877 in Ingersoll. Their programme embraces topics of very great interest to all our farmers, as the dairy business in all its bearings is one of the greatest importance to farmers. The good market for our dairy products is not the only source of profit. Stock-feeding for dairy or shambles implies the improvement of the soil. The convention will take place on Jan. 9th, 10th and 11th. We hope very many farmers will avail themselves of the present opportunity of hearing addresses and discussions on the dairy interests of the Dominion.

The following order of business will be observed:—

Tuesday, at 11 a. m.—Organization and appointment of Committees.

#### SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Tuesday, p. m.—“The Dairy at the Centennial,” by the Secretary of the Association. “Butter Making at the West,” by J. Stewart, of Manchester, Iowa, recipient of prize Medal for best butter at Centennial, at June display. “Progressive Butter Making,” by H. C. Green, of the Meadville Republican, Meadville, Pa.

Tuesday Evening.—“The Fitness of Things,” by Hon. Henry Lewis, of Frankfort, N. Y.

Wednesday, a. m.—“Leak in the Dairy,” by C. L. Sheldon, of Lowville, N. Y. “Cheese Manufacture,” by Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, M. P. P., of St. Alfred, recipient of prize medal for best Canadian cheese at the Centennial, in October display.

Wednesday, p. m.—“Canadian Dairying,” by C. E. Chadwick, Ingersoll, Ont. “Dairying and Fertility,” by Prof. E. W. Stewart, of the National Live Stock Journal.

Wednesday Evening.—Address by Hon. George Brown, Senator, Toronto.

Thursday, a. m.—“The Refuse of the Dairy—its Use and Abuse,” by J. S. Van Duser, of Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y. “The Cheese Interest of Canada—Present, Past and Future,” by Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ont.

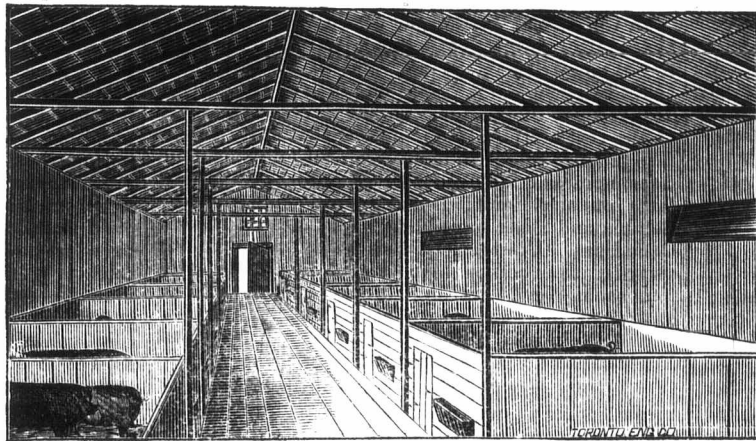
Thursday, p. m.—Reports of Committees and miscellaneous business.

Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, has been invited, and is expected to be present and address the Convention—subject not named.

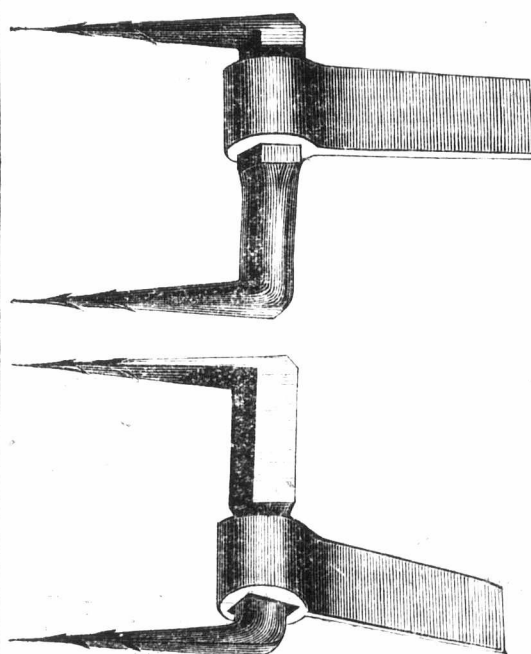
Other persons having any facts or topics appropriate to the occasion are desired to present them, and all interested in the dairy are invited to be present and participate in the discussions. After each address time will be given for questions and discussion.

Rooms will be provided for the exhibition of dairy goods and dairy apparatus, and committees appointed to make examinations and reports of the same. Liberal displays of both are solicited.

L. B. ARNOLD, Secretary. HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President.



INTERIOR VIEW OF MR. McARTHUR'S PIGGERY.



IMPROVED DOOR FASTENING.

#### Wheat Bran for Cattle.

Chemists have long believed that wheat bran contains much material for making animal blood and flesh. The analysis of wheat bran and flour, by Dr. Hubbell, a noted pharmacist of Philadelphia, presents these facts. One hundred pounds of wheat yield 76 pounds of flour and 20 pounds of bran. The flour holds in it of tissue-making elements—gluten, albumen, etc.—1.65; of phosphates, and other salts, 0.70—total, 2.35 per cent. While the bran contains of tissue-making elements, 0.10; salts, bran is, therefore, four-fold more nutritious than phosphates, etc., 7.05—total, 10.15 per cent. The flour, or being one-fourth as heavy as flour, it has in fact as much real value, as a food, as flour itself. Wheat flour from the mill consists mainly of starch, the blood-flesh-and-bone forming materials or ele-

ments of the grain are rejected in the bran because of the ignorant opinions of other generations. According to this high authority wheat bran constitutes a decidedly important article of food, whether for man or beast.

#### Canadian Sheep in England.

We have already from our Canadian standpoint taken a view of our exporting of sheep to Europe. How it is viewed from the English standpoint we learn from an article on the subject in the London Globe. The capabilities of the Dominion for supplying the deficiencies in British produce, both cereals and meat is becoming fully appreciated in Europe. The shipment of our produce promises to be beneficial to English consumers as well as to British American producers.

Here, then, we have the commencement of what may prove an almost inestimable boon to the English people of small means. The capabilities of the Dominion for raising sheep are practically unlimited. During the last few years the annual export-

tation of sheep from Canada to the United States has averaged half a million, and this in spite of the trade being hampered by a twenty per cent. duty. It is estimated that this twenty per cent. more than equals the total cost of bringing sheep from the Canadian ports to Liverpool. Hence they could be sold for the same price in England as they fetch in the United States. This is, we believe, considerably less than the existing rates in the United Kingdom, and the effect of importations, if carried out extensively, must be to bring down our market to a level with the American. It would be too sanguine to expect much relief from this source for some time. A trade of such magnitude as this would need to be to produce any effect on prices, could not be established in a day.

But, in the present state of affairs, any news is welcome which affords a reasonable hope of a good time coming for people of limited means. The price of butcher's meat in London is, to a certain extent, prohibitory, unless those who want it go to the trouble of making their purchase at Smithfield market. There comparatively moderate prices prevail, owing, we believe, to the slackness of trade having diminished the consumption of meat among the labouring classes. But the rest of the metropolis, almost without exception, remains the victim of an inordinately high tariff, for which no reason is apparent, except the joint determination of retailers to maintain existing rates. The public will certainly have every cause to rejoice if this Canadian sheep traffic proves successful.

It is natural to expect that with a humid climate and soil generally alluvial, Holland ought to have a breed of cattle to correspond, and that milking rather than fattening qualities ought to be the predominating characteristics of that race. Such is found to be the case in practice. Dutch cows are large and heavy, are excellent milkers, and put up flesh rapidly. It is a curious custom of the country, that, while the milking qualities of the local races are not so excellent as in former years, farmers pursue a strange method for upholding these qualities. They give as little nourishment as possible to the calves, in the belief that this plan prevents precocity in running up fat. They send the heifers to the bull when very young, and pending the period of generation the animal is liberally fed. The average yield of milk of a Dutch cow is about 660 gallons per annum, and oftentimes as much as 850; the proportion of butter is about five per cent. The average weight of a fat cow is from six to nine cwt. The construction of the sheds is curious. The building consists ordinarily of double stalls; the separating space is filled with straw and rape stems in summer, which diminish thus the excessive heats of that season; there are also apertures ten feet from the ground, for the admission of fresh air. In winter the space between the walls is filled with turf, and only so much air admitted as is required for ventilation. The apertures are provided with curtains to exclude insects and excess of light. The cattle are partly grazed and partly house-fed, and there is a decided objection to the introduction of other races—Durhams for example for crossing purposes. Besides, Holland claims to be the cradle of the Durham breed. Improvement of races is kept up by the scientific selection of the best breeds.