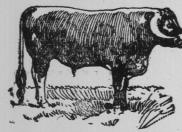


LONGHORN CATTLE.

How the mention of the name "Longborn" seems to awaken memories of the past, says the Loudon Live Stock Journal, with the many pleasant associations that linger round our schoolboy and early farming days! Then we used to be delighted with the enormous, picturesque horns and the long, deep bodies of this famous breed and to hear the breeders and feeders of those days discussing the profits that had been drawn from the grazing. We learned of the weight of cheese that had been produced from the cows during the summer or he weekly yield of butter, or perchance it might be the merits of some renowned breeding animal that after 15 or 16 years in the herd had at last succumbed, when the thickness of flesh upon the loin formed the subject of great boasting, and most of these remarks applied that time to the Longhorn. The improved Shorthorn, or Durham as it was more commonly called then, had only just begun to displace the old familiar



LONGHORN PRIZE BULL KENILWORTH. Bakewell cattle. Among the many breeds in the British islands that for perfection of form and general contour as well as for the more practical pur-poses of producing meat and milk are the admiration of every foreigner that sets foot upon our shores, whose line of life is in any way connected with cattle breeding, it is very pleasing to find that the old Longhorn still finds a place, and that this, one of the oldest breeds in the country and at one time threatened with extinction, is still to be found in various parts of the country and in sufficient numbers to make a very credltable display.

At the recent Royal show, where owing to the exertions of several breeders this variety classes were instituted with a view to the resuscitation of this at one time leading breed of the central midlands, but which had become so much reduced in numbers that it was thought by many to have been already filrely lost, the entry of some 22 ani mals in the three classes allotted to them at Four Oaks Park, however, proved very conclusively that considerable interest is still taken in their breeding, and the writer's experience is that there are many parts of England and many conditions obtaining for which Longhorn will be found a more profitable animal than many of the othor breeds.

The general characteristics of the Longhorn are undoubtedly an ability to combine beef with milk and also a hardihood of constitution that fits them for the greatest exposure. Indeed the breed are never happier than when out in the fields both winter and summer, their thick mellow hide and heavy coat of hair enabling them to endure cold or wes without feeling the slightest ill effects. This quality alone admirably Ate them for the greatly increased amount of permanent pasture that has been created in England during the past decade, as well as for the increased labor difficulties connected with farming and which outlying cattle during the winter season reduce to a minimum. Then again, the rapidity with which the Longhorn becomes fit for the butcher is a very strong element in its favor, as is also its suitability for crossing purposes, crossbred steers attaining a reat weight and good value at a very | der all circumstances. early age. As an instance of the latter It is within the knowledge of the writer that half horned steers, as the Longborn crosses are usually termed, have very recently been sold to the butcher at as much as 30 guineas each at 2 1/2 years old, while as instancing their great aptitude to fatten, it may be mentioned that during last month an offer of £27 was refused for a steer of the pure breed that was purchased lean imme-diately before last Christmas at half that sum. Then coming to the dairy, another very important point, the Longhorn for quality of milk and yield of butter occupies a position second only to those of the Channel island breed. Looking at these desirable characteristics many will naturally be led to ask why, if all this is true, did the breed far away. With the advancement of so rapidly sink into comparative ob- the heifer in the market she has gained livion? To this question there are sev- | favor in the eyes of the feeder. For the eral answers. Doubtless the breed, as it formerly existed, was a little longer in heifers are peculiarly adapted, and they coming to maturity than some of the newer breeds. Then there was the dein the market for stockers and feeders. aire to try the Shorthorn, which tempted many to get rid of their old favorites. Then again, a great many herds had suffered from overbreeding, which had given an excess of fat in the flesh and a reduction of the milk giving prop-erties, and, further, there is little doubt that the Longhorn, so to speak, hasten-ed its own end by its rapid fattening

Disease of Young Cattle. A new disease, so far only affecting eattle less than a year old, has appeared in the herds of Messrs. Reed, Hamilton and Talbot in Hermon in northern New York. The disease makes itself known in the breeding in the throat of hundreds of white worms, which if not re-moved speedily eat their way into the fiesh, making death certain. FEWER BIG RANCHES.

Changes In the Cattle Industry the Far West.

About a decade ago a good many big cattle companies in the west went out of the business. They were forced out by a combination of unfavorable circumstances—hard winters, overstocked ranges with no provision for winter feeding and a great decline in the price of beef cattle. Some of the companies weathered the storm, learned a lesson from their dead cattle and inaugurated a new policy of caution in stocking up and preparation for winter feeding. Haymaking became a part of the business of the ranges, much to the benefit of the cattle industry. Again we hear of several big cattle companies that are winding up their affairs, but this time under quite different conditions from those first mentioned. Then the prices for yearling to 3 year-old steers ranged from \$8 to \$18 per head, and cows with calves at \$10 to \$15. Now yearlings to 3-year-olds bring from \$25 to \$45 per head and cows with calves from \$35 to \$45. The big ranches are not being forced out by disasters, but they are passing away because of a new order of things in which they are at a disadvantage. The range is being occupied by small ranchmen, sheep have been crowding upon the cattle territory, and the element of farming is coming into the business to a greater extent in the growing of alfalfa and the making of hay for winter. All these are behind the changes now apparent in the cattle industry of the west. And the meaning of it all is that more cattle will be raised and better ones than under the old order. It is a step forward in the development of the cattle industry and the country of which it is the leading industry.-National Stockman.

Points About Horse Feeding. There are a few important facts in borse feeding that every horse owner ought to know and that are frequently neglected, much to the injury of the animal. A horse should never be fed grain after heavy work until he has rested half an hour. Hay will do no harm at any time. Never water a horse just after eating. To drink freely at this time will wash a large portion of the food from the stomach to the intestines, dilute the gastric acid and irritate the bowels. Always water before feeding grain. Never permit a fatigued horse to drink freely of cold water. A warm mash will do no harm at any time, or wet hay and fodder may be fed, and afterward a full drink may be given. Never let a horse suffer from thirst ther, but the first is more injurious. A horse employed in regular work should have a full feed at night, with hay to nibble at will, a light feed in the morning and a bran mash with hay at noon-time. A horse should never be required to do heavy work with his stomach full of grain or entirely empty. Study your viduality. A greedy horse should be restrained. Others may be given all they arately. Men, women and children should make their meals social occasions, but they are not horses .- Texas

The Mouth of the Horse. It is to be regretted that the cavalry (mounted) could not have been used at the front in the war now closed, says a correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette.

It would have demonstrated to the rising generation that horsemanship is an art not lost, but urgently needed in every young man's education. The First Ohio cavalry, in camp at Chickamauga of the young citizens of three of the largest cities in their state an experience they never thought necessary previous can and does study the disposition of a horse always broadens a growing mind. Undoubtedly the best place to do this is in the saddle. The mouth of a horse can be called the sea of learning, and the most instructive drill indulged in by the cavalry is the act of swimming horses, for here a rider is brought at once to a full realization of the horse's mouth as it should appear to him un-With a viselike grip of the knees, that is hard to retain against the force of the water, any move against the mouth more than the slight-est pressure in directing his course imperils the safety of the rider.

The Advance of the Heifer. The position of the heifer in our fat stock markets has undergone quite a change of late years. Formerly fat heifers sold at a heavy discount, as compared with steers of corresponding quality, but the difference has constantly narrowed as their merits as beef yielders became better appreciated. There is no probability that they will sell on a parity with steers, because of a difference in value of their bides and as a rule in their shrink, but they are not man who wants to make a quick turn -National Stockman.

Disposing of Old Stock. At this time of year all the stock should be inventoried and what will not probably gain enough or produce enough during the winter to pay for its keep should be sold or killed. No farmer can afford to keep stock that does not at all times not merely pay its way, but give him a profit besides. At this time of year such stock as is used for food will probably be in as good condition to kill as it can be made, and the sooner this disposal of it is made the better it will be. Young, grawing stock will always pay a profit. So, too, will the best blooded stock, even if it is past the time for growing,—Boston Culti-

THE MODERN PIGHOUSE.

Small, Movable, Easy to Clean and to Make Warm In Cold Weather. The idea that costly permanent houses or pens are necessary for successful pig growing seems losing its hold among the progressive growers. The "up to date" pighouse as described by John M. Jamison in The Rural New Yorker is of quite a different character, and Mr. Jamison states his views about it as follows: The objections are many to a large

hoghouse, such as will accommodate the whole herd. The difficulties that the farmer meets in keeping the sanitary conditions of such a house as they should be should cause him to give the matter



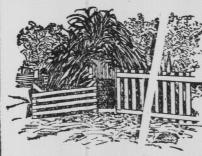
MOVABLE HOGHOUSE. careful consideration before he puts much money in a large house. When disease once strikes a herd in such a house, the problem of thoroughly disinfecting the building becomes a serious one, so serious that but a few farmers possess the skill to accomplish it. It is also known that the weather, air, sunshine, rain and snow are the best disinfectants that we can command. If we can construct buildings so that we can expose every part, inside and out, to the weather, we are in better shape to ward off disease, and if once caught can the sooner start again.

In our experience I have concluded that a small house, easily handled, large enough for one sow when she farrows, or for several shotes or feeders, accord-

is 6 feet square. The sills should be call or other durable wood of 2 by 6 or 2 by in the far mer to market all his foder material, are cut 3 feet long, three on a side. If the root is to be of plank, the best quality of roofing plank should be the far mer to market all his foder making and all best quality of roofing plank should be much for the meason for, and the selection, care and teeding of dairy cowe.

The government had adopted a vigorant cent. used, and the joints carefully covered with strips. If to be of metal, the sheathing should be of matched lumber.

The ground is the best floor under r most



A COLD WEATHER HE DUSE. conditions, but when the weather i plank floor is used, cam , should be taken to prevent the wind f riving under it. One man can turn of le of these houses over on to a sled and move it when desired, which should, be done when the ground floor is used and becomes filthy.

Wide Versus, Narrow Tires Experiments my ide at the agricultural experiment static in in Utah have demonstrated that a 11/2 inch tired wagon drew about 40 per cent heavier than one with 8 irich tires and weighing with its load the same as the other. At the Ohio State university it was shown that a wagon with 3 inch tires and loaded with 4,480 pownds could easily be hauled by two borses over an ordinary dirt road in good condition and with tire half as mych was a full load for

FARMERS IN WESTMORLAND.

A DECLARATION OF THE POL-BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Good meetings greeted the Hen. C. H. LaBillois and his institute speakers at Westmorland county points. On Tuesday eve_ing, a meeting was held in the Town hall, Middle Sackville, at which 108 were present.

Mr Wm F George presided. Addresses were given by W W Hubbard, secretary of the Farmers and Dairymen's Associaof the Farmers and Dairymen's Association; J J Feynon, of Smith's Falls, Ont, W A Jack, of St John, N B. Hon Mr LaBillois also made an elegant address at both Sackville and Baie Verte, from a non-political standpoint. He was, he said, not there to discuse political questione, that campaign might come later, but he did wish to talk to them just now upon the policy of the administration towards the greatest of New Brunswick's industries and he asked council of the enterprising farmers of this banner farming district of the pro-

as expressed to him through a commit-tee of the Farmers and Dairymen's Associations, and because he had leoked into the matter and found the benefit similar agitation had been to other agricultural countries. Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Ontario and many of the United States had made great advances, the ways largely to this ways age of calldue very largely to this system of calling the farmers together and discussing with them how products could be improved, cost of production reduced and markets extended. It was therefore markets extended. It was therefore with great willingness that the government of the province had made an apprepriation for the carrying on of this work. Though the institute system was only two years old in this province, yet the government previous to that had adopted a progressive policy towards dairying, and he was graufied with its success. An act had been passed some years ago for the encouragement of cheese and butter factories, whereby under certain conditions a bonas would be given them.

Later dairy superintendents had been

ing to size, is much better than a large, permanent house. The cuts show the house we use. The first represents the house as in use for all weather, except when a sow farrows in zero weather; when we cover the house with straw or fodder to make it absolutely safe against. fodder to make it absolutely safe against the frost and cold that destroy young pigs so quickly. The second shows the making would, he believed, yet be one pigs so quickly. The second shows the house covered with bundled fedder. Straw will answer as well, or even fresh stable manure piled around the house to one-half its height.

The most convenient size for the house of the great agricultural sheet anchors of the province, All the year round dairying was a necessity for the great extra profit. In this county stock raising must be, followed, and dairying was one of the great agricultural sheet anchors of the province, All the year round of the ye The most convenient size for the house is 6 feet square. The sills should be call afforded a work the year round; it brought

erna ent.

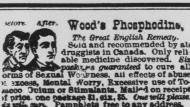
One policy for the encouragement (f

Truen the wheat growing policy had winter butter making, both in Kings and

had been brought from Ontario, where there was a tremendous business in this line, to give us in ormation and he hoped before long to see a good pork packing house established and ten times as many the front through it, no government could afford to disregard their voice so

in him he could assure them he would one of the best pote in which to live in leave no stone unturned to assist in their this whole broad dominion. (Loud and development.

The question of agricultural education was also an important one, and while he could not here announce a definite policy, he hoped ere long to see something conditions, but when the eweather is very wet and the grounds and years were not should be made separate from the house, and the house placed ever it, the floor fitting neatly inside the exills. When a plank floor is used, cam, should be taken started some years ago by the dominion government, and later both dominion and provincial governments had worked cor jointly, and he hoped would continue to do so. This a vance had, however, this year been made, that a suitable and permanent dairy building, the best in the maritime provinces, had been erected by the government at Sussex. This would make the school a permanent institution and he wanted to see



Agents-J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. B. Colson & Co., Montreal.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

-Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic news) by the control of the control possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances detying elimination) and since

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations. DR. D. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

-Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BEOWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR Of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has the defend at Freeman was deliberately un-true, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

given rise to many UNSORDPULOUS IMI-TATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. ? 1-24., 2s. Sc. and 4s. Sc. DAJ COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODY BE

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neur-

the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's of EVERY KINT, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates th nervous system when exhausted DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepay

SOLE MANUFACTURER-J. T. DAVENPORT, Street Russel Street, W.B.



our farmers take advantage of it. There

with strips. If to be of metal, the sheathing should be of matched lumber. The ends, excepting the doorway, should be of matched lumber. When the frame is put together, it should be spiked and nailed as securely as possible. The lumber used in construction, except the sills, should be of light material. This is best to make it easily handled, and being light it will not rack to pieces see easily. Another point must not be forgotten—the house must be as tight as it can be made, as all the air needed cam be had through the doorway. The best door when one is needed is a fertilizer sack, or something of that kind, fastened above the doorway and allowed to hang over it. This is always closed, and there is no danger or risk attached. It is only in extreme cold weas not that any door is needed. We always have the house stwith the doorway / in the direction from which comes these east wind. When the house is made as a light as it should be, the wind driving; in at the door will affect them but list leat any rate.

When the surface is rolling, fig or set these houses will seldom be my seded. The ground is the best floor under r most these ground is the best floor under r most these relocations are therefore any relation of the converted to the sort set when the surface is rolling, fig or the North Shore of the past season. So done at the work extended to Westmorland and Carleton counties and the hope of the past season. So done and the noped to see that work is a for the senture of the past season. So done the past spring the most under the most under the work extended to Westmorland and Kent. In speaking at Bais Verte: "He work extended to Westmorland and Kent. In speaking at Bais Verte: "He work extended to Westmorland and Carleton counties along the most under the season speaking for the North Shore of the past season. So done the season season could," he said, "assure the farmers had sound the instruction from the factory through the winter butter making, but the sund carleton counts are out. Went the north should b

pige raised.

He hoped also to be in a position to help along the fruit growing interests and also the great and important poultry pusiness. These two last lines of work, though sometimes lightly thought of, good citizens to assist their own organization, The Farmers' and Dairymens' to our people, and if the people continued their confidence in the government and the presided desired to make this curry

rolonged applause) DRAD IN CELL.

County Commissioners May Investigate the Case of C. W. Mayotte.

Lowell, Jan 21-Mr. Charles Mayotte be widow of the man found dead in the jail on Friday, this morning asked the police to ascertain if possible what-were the causes of the mysterious bruises on the face and head of her husband, it the face and head of her husband, it being stated that when he was committed to the jail he was free from injury.

The medical examiner says that death was due to delirium tremens, but made was due to delirium tremens, but made

charge of concealing mortgaged proper-ty, and on the complaint was committed to the jail on adoudzy in default of bail. Mayotte was 22 years old and a native of Canada. He was very succeestal in business for years here as a tallor, but prosperity was too much for him. When he gave attention to business some years ago he was regarded as one of the best appearing boung men seen on the appearing young men seen on the

Loan and Trust Agency. DEAL ESTATE and Stocks of all kinds.

The bought and sold. Money invested on safe and good paying securities. Property rented, debts col ected and all advances. JAMES E. WHITE

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY By the free use of our BONE GRINDERS.

J. THOMPSON'S Machine Works 48-58 Smyth street - - ST. JOHN.

NOTICE.

THE Atlantic and Northwest Railway.
Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next seesion for an act extending the time within which it may complete its works.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Lecretary.

CASH. I want consignments of Butter and Eggs.
for which I will pay highest market prices.

N S. SPRINGER. Cor Camden & Simon Streets St. John: N. B.



doston University Law School

CARDS FOR 1809. 50 Seasole Style

Trouble on the Congo.

fresh fighting in the Cargo States, the Patriote announces today between the Belgian troops and the rebels, the forwas due to delirium tremens, but made no explanation of the marks.

Mayotte, who was quite a hard drinker, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of concealing mortgaged property, and on the complaint was committed

Watches For Boys. BOYS can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain Bduring the Summer Holidays, by selling \$2.50 worth of our sc. and 10c. goods—10 kinds, assorted. Oduring the Summer Holidays, by selling \$2.50 worth of our sc. and 10c. goods—to kinds, assorted. Boys who send to the States for goods have to pay 50c. duty. Goods not sold exchanged. No money required. Write at once, stating your father's occupation, and we will mail the goods.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Onts.