

In our issue of Oct. 1, "Stock & Dairy," articles on the subject, "The Secret of the Farm," and "The Secret of the Farm." There is no article on the farm, and such scrupulous of the person making it, but also of every in contact with it, as the most exacting cleanliness, butter to market in a bad housewives and the advantage of with a temperature at in them a spring as other places have. ears and milk rooms to answer every They can be so made they are not always so; efficient in ventilation. we are at once made suitability for keeping by the unpleasant, stifling unhealthy air. any place where milk free circulation of air; walls and floor, perno vegetables or meat short, that it be a milk

cause of the in- of our butter—it is, e of the worst speci- It is the little care ing bought, by those it in trade in country it together in kegs and of quality, sometimes hen they get it from this butter, exposed to s, and different in color always brings low

beginning to realize own to English farmers e the most profitable— and butter they can ere is ready sale at re- The supply, as well as ecreasing, and will in- ope that the increased products that will pay nferior article is a sure st Ed.

gs, and City vs. ntry.

of London Township, fine flock of Lincoln ch he exhibited in the ur Exhibitions, carry- ot both places.

that the confinement ns for a length of time e health. Mr. Gibson to turn his sheep into hich all sheep owners g when exhibiting, and ualuable sheep killed and

ecting regulations no s loss could be recover-

er this is acting just to-

A dog tax is levied ntry, and the money. ray damage done by The cities incorporate ole and grazing lands in eventing farmers from hin any distance from ounds that the sheep o if folded within the ee the results.

ve the money for the it. The city dogs can y and feast themselves t there is no pay from sts these useless curs

may have a most valu- g, and he may allow his e city to aid him in or sheep, but should it a day that the citizens

order all dogs to be muzzled, poor Tray the pet of the farmers' wife and children, is the first dog selected to have the poisoned bite dropped before his nose. A kick, a shudder, and poor Tray is dead. The farmer is enraged, his wife and children cry, and perhaps Tray's place may never be so well filled again. The dog may be worth \$100 to its owner. The farmer knows nothing about the whims of citizens who may be empowered to kill his dog at any moment.

The farmers should have the amount of money raised from the dog tax to liquidate the damages done to their sheep. They should also be allowed to drive their sheep and cattle in or through a city without being liable to have their dogs killed. We hope some members of Parliament who are elected by farmers will, in consideration of those who have placed them in power, look into the just rights and claims of farmers, and, if possible, get for them their just dues—fair play.

In speaking of the distance to where lands are incorporated, we know that 3½ miles east of the Exhibition grounds at Toronto, is incorporated, and perhaps six, for all we know.

The Government Farm.

We are unable to say whether this institution will exist or not in Canada; it will be a subject for discussion at the next session of Parliament.

Had the selection of the land purchased been of suitable quality, we have but little doubt that the project would be carried out at Mimico. The questions may be these: Is there not a more suitable situation? Is such an institution required? Would the farmers of Canada be benefitted by it, equal to its cost? Would the undertaking have a tendency to check private enterprise?

A very great deal may be said in favor of it, and also against it. No one can doubt but that the introduction and testing of seeds has been of service to the country, although carried on by only private individuals. And the required results may still be obtained, and through the press the information conveyed to the farmers.

It is our opinion that such an institution or institutions could be carried on much more economically and more beneficially by private individuals or companies formed for such a purpose, but this for some reason that we are unable to explain, the Government have not allowed. Perhaps at the next session the law may be altered, and, if it is, we believe there will be numerous Experimental, Test and Educational Farms established in various parts of Canada—almost every county may have one. Some slight aid might be given by the counties, and perhaps by the Government. There would be a desire to excel, and much profit might be obtained.

Manufacturers and traders wishing to form companies may do so, but to farmers no such privilege is given. Did the law not interfere, we have no doubt joint stock companies would be found, perhaps in every county, for agricultural advancement. The Government, some years ago, expended large sums to establish a similar institution in Toronto. The farmers paid for it and received no benefit. They also caused an agricultural paper to be published, which failed to produce any results.

BERLIN BUTTER FAIR.—The Berlin Telegraph reports that the Butter Fair held in that town on Saturday, the 5th inst., was a great success, there being no less than 79 entries of firkin butter, and 228 of rolls, while the quality, on the whole, was excellent. Nearly two hundred firkins were sold on the spot at prices ranging from 13 to 20c. per lb., and a large quantity of roll butter at an average price of 18c. per lb. The advantages of such a fair are apparent.

The projected harbor improvements at Kingston, for the carrying out of which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made last season, are to be commenced at once.

The burnt district of Orillia is almost entirely covered with new buildings, in various stages of construction.

Obituary.

Mr. John Snell, of Willow Grove Farm, Edmonton, died at his residence on the 1st of November. He had gradually been failing for some years.

He has been one of the most successful stock-raisers in this Dominion. He had great difficulties to contend with, but by good management he attained the highest position, having at the last Provincial Exhibition carried off the Prince of Wales' Prize, for the best Short Horn herd in Canada.

We look on his demise as the loss of a friend. To him your paper is more indebted to its existence than to any other breeder. Desiring the progress of this journal, he generously gave one of his fine rams as a prize for getting up clubs for the paper.

His sons, we presume, will carry on the business so well established by their father; in fact, his eldest son has long since been the principal manager.

How Others See Us.

We have from time to time spoken through the columns of this journal of the advantages Canada offers to emigrants, as well as the golden opportunities those already dwelling within her fair domain have for providing for their families an independence; and the steady, increasing progress visible in all her provinces. To this we have the pleasure of adding the testimony of an American gentleman, competent to pass judgment on such matters. The Editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, published in Chicago, having returned from a Canadian tour, thus gives the result of his observations.

A VISIT TO CANADA.

We embraced the opportunity presented by the recent stock sales, to make a visit to Canada; and although circumstances prevented as general an inspection of the country as we could have desired, we cannot refrain from expressing the favorable impressions we received concerning the country and its people.

In its general appearance, the portions of Canada visited by us resembled very much the far-famed Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, save that it is much better watered and much better cultivated. Its advantages as a stock country are of the highest order, the grasses being abundant and nutritious, and the proximity of the lakes and the prevailing winds such as to secure more reliable pasturage than that of almost any other region it has been our fortune to visit.

Its stock interests, too, are developed to a degree which greatly surprised us. All the farmers appreciate the advantages which good stock possesses over poor stock; and upon almost every farm can be found animals of good quality. The capacity of the country to produce fine stock seems almost unlimited; and the advantages which it already presents to those wishing to purchase property of this description, are not excelled anywhere; for the supply is abundant, the quality good, and the prices demanded for it extremely reasonable. The farms, as a general rule, are much smaller than in the Western States, but are almost universally admirably cultivated—the improvements are generally substantial, rather than showy, and everything appears to be performed in the most thorough manner. We were specially struck with the evidence of thorough cultivation presented by all the fields, in which there was an almost total absence of weeds, while no fence-corners were ornamented with the tangled jungles of hazels, briars, vines and weeds, which form so conspicuous a feature upon many American farms.

The people lack that "high pressure" which is so common with us, but they are, in many respects the better for it. They live quietly and happily, and show on every side the evidence of contentment and thrift.

In short, we were exceedingly well pleased with what we saw in Canada, and cannot conceive why any one should have a desire to emigrate from such a country to any other.

THE HOG.—A hog sweats, not like a horse or man, but through his forelegs. There is a pot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve; through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as sometimes is the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water.

Value of Straw as Food for Stock.

In the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for November there appeared a report from an English journal of an address on this subject, delivered at a meeting of a Farmers' Club at Blandford. The necessity of larger supplies of food for cattle, than farmers are in possession of, forces them to think of the value of straw as an addition to their stock of hay.

We find the same subject engaging the attention of farmers in the United States. The *Western Farmer* says:—"Mr. Vanduzen, of Elmira, N. Y., recently read a paper in which he spoke highly of the value of good, clean, bright straw, as food for cattle, especially in cold weather for dry cows. Last winter he fed six quarts wheat bran and all the straw the cow would eat, with very satisfactory results; afterwards he fed four quarts daily, of a mixture of one-third corn meal, and two-thirds wheat bran with the straw, up to the time of eating."

There can be no doubt that straw is of great value as fodder; I have known stock to be fed entirely on straw during the winter and keep up a middling condition. But on this food exclusively for his cattle no farmer should rely. In feeding stock it is not enough to keep them from starving. To pay their owner they must at all times be so well fed as to be in really good condition—there must be continued improvement. This I know from actual experience, can be done by any provident farmer and using straw as the main food.

Let the farmer who cares for the improvement of his stock put them into the cow house in time, before the cold weather reduces their condition. A few cold nights late in autumn or early in winter will take away from them all they have gained in many weeks. If in the woods they may do very well till later in the season, but it is great folly to keep them shivering in a bleak stubble field or on some unsheltered common, or by the road side, when they should be in their stables. Let them have straw for fodder, but let it be clean, sweet and fresh; and let them, in addition as soon as the winter sets in, have green food twice or at least once a day.

A farmer can always have for his stock green food for cutting, enough to do them till the winter storms, and then he can give them a feed of roots daily. Besides, chaff, small grain, &c., will, if steamed, be of good use in feeding. Nothing should be wasted on the farm.

"But how are we to keep straw fresh for fodder?" This also only requires a little care. When the wheat is threshed in the fall let the straw be carefully stored in the barn, if you have barn room sufficient; if not, let it be put up not carelessly, but carefully, in stacks or ricks, as if it were hay. In stacking sprinkle a little salt over every layer of straw. You can then, as you need it in the winter, take into your barn one stack at a time till that is used. By this means it will, if well fed, keep pretty sweet. This is the only means to keep it sweet for fodder, the wheat being all threshed in a few days by the threshing machine.

By husbanding your straw carefully and using it in addition to your hay, you can feed more stock, and the more stock you feed the greater will be your manure heap and the more fertile your farm.

Wintering stock badly does more to lessen the owner's profits than almost any other wasteful husbandry. Stock well fed during the winter are worth from 20 to 50 per cent. more in May than if they had been neglected, as we see them too often. In the early winter months this neglect too frequently occurs. This is a great oversight. Cattle should not be suffered to fall away from the good condition consequent upon the summer pastures and the rich aftergrass of autumn. If housed in bad condition it will be no easy matter to restore the condition from which they have fallen. It is not enough

to be kind to the cows that are filling the milk pails in the winter months. The store cattle should be carefully looked to, supplied with good food in sufficient quantity, and kept dry and clean. Have house room for all your cattle, warm enough and at the same time properly ventilated.—Asst. Ed.

Prospects of Fall Wheat.

The Fall Wheat has a much stronger blade than it usually has on the setting in of winter, showing a very great contrast to its appearance last year at this time.

The Wire Worm has done some damage in some sections, but not sufficient to affect the crop materially. The present prospect is that we shall have one of the finest crops of fall wheat next harvest that we have ever had, but we must not count our chickens before they are hatched. The rankness of the blade may cause some to smother if the snow should become crusty, and perhaps it may be necessary to admit air by punching holes in the snow. We once saved a good portion of a crop by this means.

SAVE YOUR BOYS.

A writer in the *New England Farmer* preaches quite a sermon to the farmers on this text, imploring them to adopt such measures as will keep their boys at home on the farms, and not suffer them to be drawn into the maelstroms of the city which so many of them find. The writer appeals to the fathers to give the boys a chance for themselves at home, that they may work upon the old farm with feelings of pride and pleasure. Let them work for a profit. Give them half an acre, and allow them sufficient time to take care of it. That amount of land in these speculative times, when so much is being consumed every year for building purposes, if near a city or village, put down to light produce, such as early lettuce, celery or strawberries will bring him, in one season, more profit than years of bitter toil and labor in the city, or from acres of corn and potatoes planted with dislike, hoed with disgust, and dug and gathered with compulsion. And not only this, but spend some of the extra money now, and then in books and pictures, so that the glare and glitter of the city will have less power to drag the poor mites to the flame which will surely scorch them and leave them writhing in anguish of spirit. Could some of the hard unthinking fathers come with us only a few hours into the dreary hives of the city and note as we point out the men, both young and old, who come from homes in the country, and have felt most keenly the bitter, heart-sickening disappointments resulting from the cruel deceptions of designing persons and have seen favoritism triumph over faithfulness and justice, trickery over honesty and virtue—could see all this, no argument need be urged, but his mind left to its own workings as to whether his boy shall take his place among these, or receive encouragement to stay at home by giving him a chance. The chief of police says that half of the young men who come from the country fall into vice through ignorance of trade or want of business, or become, in a few years at most, mere drones in the busy hives of the metropolis. How important, in view of all this, is the advice to fathers to save their boys by keeping them at home, and giving them a chance for themselves.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent, if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not got mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often in family conversation, and what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument. Cultivate to the utmost all the grace of home conversation.