What the British Tenant Farmers Saw in Canada.

nable Hints on Farm and Garden Culture, Cattle, Bees, Etc.

What the Tenant Farmer Delegates

In August of 1890 the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, by the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, inwited the following who are all connected with agriculture in the different parts of Great Britain and Ireland in which they reside to visit the Dominion of Canada, to report upon its agricultural resources, and the advantages the country offers for the settlement of farmers and farm laborers, and the other classes: Mr. George Brown, Watten Mains, Caithness, Scotland; Mr. Arthur Daniel, 172, Dereham road, Norwich, Norfolk; Mr. Wm. Edwards, Ruthin, Wales; Colonel Francis Fane, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire; Mr. G. Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland; Mr. E. R. Murphy, The Kerries, Tralee, Ireland; Mr. Robert Pitt, Crickett Dourt, Ilminster, Somerset; Mr. Wm. Scotson, Rose Lane, Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, Lancashire; Mr. H. Simmons, Bearwood Farm, Wokingham, Birkshire; Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow, Scotland; Major Stephenson, Knocbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry, Ireland; Mr. J. T. Wood, The Court, Halewood, near Liverpool, Lancashire.

Parts 1, 2 and 3 of their report are now to hand. They are paper-bound, illustrated with drawings and maps, and contain as a rule fairly well written accounts of what the delegates saw during their tour through Canada, including several of the large exhibitions. The natural advantages of the country from a farming standpoint are set forth, but intending settlers are also apprised of obstacles to be overcome. The delegates speak highly of the morality and sobriety of the Canadian people, and appear to have enjoyed themselves immensely wherever they went, as, of course, it was intended they should. Reference is made to the work of the Dominion experimental farms and the Ontario Agricultural College and Farm at Guelph naturally comes in for favorable mention. Mr. Wm. Scotson in his report says among other Ontario notes: "I feel that I must specially thank the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, for arranging for Mr. Biue, the Deputy Minister, to show Mr. Wood and myself some of the farms, stock and agricultural lands of Ontario, and she may still be c vited the following who are all connected with agriculture in the different parts of

in saying that Ontario has sown the seeds of most of the farming now practiced in the Dominion west of Ontario, and she may still be called the premier Province for stock and mixed agriculture."

Another delegate, the gallant Col. Fane, does not confine himself altogether to actual observation and personal inquiry, but in contrasting the Dominion and the United States proceeds, on the basis of his reading of American publications, so he tells us, to say: "The shooting by judges, colonels, etc., of one another seems of daily occurrence, and little punishment appears to follow except occasionally by Judge Lynch. Even in Chicago revolvers, I was told, were worn by peaceful citizens, whereas in Canada all is order, even in the wildest parts." Whew!

These reports are being distributed in Great Britain as emigration literature.

Salt for Swine.

Salt for Swine. Salt or no salt for pigs? The experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., has experimented a little with pigs to determine the question whether they will do better with or without salt. It perhaps cannot be considered as a final settlement of the question, says

as a final settlement of the question, says
"Mirror and Farmer," but the experiment
brings out some interesting facts which all
point to the economy of feeding salt.
Those having salt showed the better gains
under every one of the different rations
fed, but made a profitable growth only
when fed grains. They drank more water
also under the grains rations, but when
fed a more succulent ration they drank less
than those that had no salt. While prickly
comfrey was fed the pigs without salt rethan those that had no salt. While prickly comfrey was fed the pigs without salt required 52.8 per cent more water free food for a pound of grain, the cost being 55.7 per cent. greater than withsalt—but neither pen made a profitable growth on comfrey. We shall expect to find all careful experiments teaching the same lesson of economy in feeding salt. Those who are so sure that salt is hurtful or not necessary we suspect do not know as much as they think they do, nothwithstanding their positiveness.

Six-Cent Cattle.

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Prices of cattle have at last squarely Prices of cattle have at last squarely reached the quotation of 6 cents per pound live weight in the Chicago market. These figures were given out last week, and we understand that sales justifying them have been made. This is a realization of just what has by many cattlemen been hopefully expected for some time, and really is an improvement which seems to be thoroughly warranted. There it no reason why strictly wholee cattle should not now sell at anywhere from 5c to 6c per pound, and when such prices are realized producers may congratulate themselves that there is in them nothing of inflation, and nothing which can be considered as the result of forcing on the part of sellers. It is time that cattle were cattle again, and no other one thing can do more for placing agriculture in the line of profit than the change which seems to be going on in the prospects of beef production.—[Stockman and Farmer, March 26.

Effect of Feeding on Butter Fat.

E. A. Chapman of Independence, Iowa, writes as follows to Hourd's Dairymans "At a Farmers' Institute held sometime ince the statement was made that the per tent. of fat in a cow's milk could not be be thered by any change of feed. Doubting the correctness of this I made a test of one of my cows with the following result. On her regular feed of corn meal and bran, she showed for three tests exactly alike, viz. 4.40. By changing to bran alone she lowered the quantity gradually and reached in a week the extreme of 3.60, changed to corn meal alone in one week the test showed the extreme of 5.00. Tests were all made by Weins & Shillinglan, proprietors of the creamery here. I neglected to say the coarse feed was not charged during the tests, which were made to verify, or refute the above statement."

Commenting thereon, the editor of the Effect of Feeding on Butter Fat.

the above statement."

Commenting thereon, the editor of the Dairyman says: "What have the cow savants to say to these cold facts—these of them who say that it takes long years of persistent good feeding to make such marked changes in the quality of a cow's milk. Was the cow a peculiar one? All we can say is, we are ready to believe most anything after we hear and see the good evidence."

evidence."

Cornmeal for Poultry.

Cornmeal is the best and cheapest feed for tattening all kinds of poultry. The meal should be fed raw one day, made into a stiff dough and cooked the next. Feed every four hours through the day, beginning early and ending late, and give as much at a time as will be eaten immediately, and no more. Season as plentifully as indirectly affecting others. One of the results of non-protection in the spring is chilled and dead brood, liable to end in foul-brood. Other serious results are spring dwindling, and the robbing of weak colonies thus neglected.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the bees lost in the spring, could be saved by proper packing and protection. The breeding temperature must be kept up,

with salt as person: do their food, and add a slight sprinkle of cayenne occasionally. These condiments serve a double purpose— that of improving the appetite and di-gestion and the quality of flesh for the table.—[Poultry World.

Vegetable Garden.

Vegetable Garden.

Asparagus—As soon as ground isin working order, seeds may be sown for plants, New plantations may also be set out. Make the ground rich and give the plants plenty of room. Get the old beds in shape for bearing. Apply nitrate of soda.

Beets—Sow Early Egyptian or Eclipse for earliest crop, as soon as the ground can be got ready.

Cabbage and Cauliflower—Cold framewintered plants to be set out as soon as the ground is ready. Plants in frames to be given plenty of air on suitable days.

Celery—For earliest plants sow seed in hot-bed or cold frames.

Horse Radish—Plant sets for new crop in very vich ground. Dig old roots.

Hot-beds to be made at once for Peppers, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, etc. The addition of dry forest leaves to the horse manure will tend to temper the heat, and make it more lasting.

Lettuce—Sow at once for early ground

Lettuce-Sow at once for early ground Lettuce—Sow at once for early ground if ready, or transplant from frames. Onions—Seed cannot be sown too early. If you desire to try the "new onion culture," get some seed of Prizetaker, Spanish King, White Globe, White Victoria, etc., and start plants in hot-bed or greenhouse, sowing one ounce of seed to the ordinary sash, and afterwards transplant to open ground. Plant sets as soon as you can get ground. Plant sets as soon as you can get them into the ground. Parsnips—Dig the crop still in the ground before it starts into growth. Sow seed for

before it starts into growth. Sow tees new crop.

Peas—Sow the smooth kind now for earliest. These are hardy. The wrinkled kinds to be planted late.

Potatoes—For earliest crop get seed at once, selecting Early Ohio, Ohio Junior, Burpee's Extra Early, etc., cut as desired and spread thinly in a warm, light room, in order to start strong buds before planting.

Radishes—Sow seed for the early turnip-Rhubarb-If wanted very early, place barrel over each end, and surround cover with fermenting horse manure. start a new plantation set plants as early as practicable.

Salsify-See directions for Parsnips Spinach-Sow seed at once for succ -[From Popular Gardening.

"Six Worst Weeds." The above is the title of Bulletin No. 72 from the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station by Prof. W. J. Beal, botanist The six pests referred to are: 1, Canada thistle; 2, red root, wheat thief; 3, moth mullein; 4, toad flax, butter and eggs; 5,

There is no royal way be a good practice. There is no royal way in which to kill weeds.

As "seeding" will soon be here we advise

all our readers to give heed to rule 1. Watch your grain and seed of all kinds in order to keep out these and other vile intruders.

The Romney Marsh Sheep

The shepherd fears a marsh. It brings to him thoughts of flukes and lungworms, two kinds of parasites which are deadly to to him thoughts of flukes and lungworms, two kinds of parasites which are deadly to the flock. A sheep, therefore, which is at home on a marsh pasture would be a great boon to those farmers whose land is inclined to be damp, if not wet. The Romney marsh sheep is an English breed, which is proof against these parasitic diseases, just as some persons who have been born and reared in low localities are never troubled by the miasmitic diseases which affect others not to the manner born. This sheep has been reared for many years in the southeast mer of England, where a large extent o land is diked and ditched in the same man-mer as the low lands of Holland. These lands are mostly a moist, rich, alluvial clay, so productive of grass that fourteen cay, so productive or grass that routeen sheep are kept to the acre on many of the farms. These sheep are extremely hardy, and are rarely ever put under a roof. They are excellent mutton sheep, and yield a useful fleece of long, staple combing wool, bright and glossy, and weighing from seven bright and glossy, and weighing interests to ten pounds to the fleece. The mutton is of the best second quality; not equal to the Southdown reared on the chalk pastures of the Downs, but quite as good as the common farm-fed sheep elsewhere.—[American Agriculturist. Scottish Farmers Irate.

According to the following, by "Lobby-iet," in the Mark Lane Express, British Minister of Agriculture Chaplin is having some trouble in the North with his pleuro bill:

bill:

"Mr. Chaplin has aroused the tartan and the philibeg! He has to confront a heavily-indignant section of Scotch farmers. They will deputationize him; if deputationizing is of no avail they will get their hecklers to tackle him in the House; if that moves him not they will set the heather on fire. Their indignation is one of the results of Mr. Chaplin's inflexible determination to exterminate pleuro among Scotch cattle. 'Exterminate is all very well,' quoth the logical Caledonian; 'but why, mon, should ye schedule whole districts when pleuro exists, perhaps in only one cattle-shed in the whole area." The Scotchmen will protest, deputationize, and heckle to no end. Mr. Chaplin is dowered with a mission. Its purpose is explained in its motte: "I must exterminate." Hydrophobia he has rid us of in London; pleuro must share the same relentless fate. It is bad perhaps for the tartan and the philibeg must consent, out of their "Mr. Chaplin has aroused the tartan and

and the philibeg must consent, out of their overwhelming patriotism, to consecrate themselves to a national necessity." Spring Protection for Bees. Spring Protection for Bees.

Allen Pringle writes: In Canada and the Northern and Central States, the spring packing of bees is one of the essentials to successful bee-culture. Yet perhaps not one-tenth of the bee-keepers in those regions practice it. Not only do ordinary bee-keepers, but many extraordinary ones as well, neglect to give spring packing. This is not only against the person's own pecuniary interests, but amounts to a moral culpability as indirectly affecting others.

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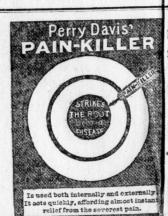
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and this is impossible for a weak colony, reven a fairly strong one, when the cold ad raw spring winds are penetrating the s-posed habitation, and carrying off the hat as fast as generated. Dairy Shorthorns Record.

Mr. A. H. Allen, of South Montre, Penn., sends the Orange County Farmer le following excellent account of the yers work of his ten ncing April 15, 1890, and ending F.

Value of milk sent to factory, 48,900

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Fried Henry Shakes, a well-known builder, f Saginaw, working in Duluth, fell a distace of eighteen feet, from the effects of whh he died. He was 50 years old, and leaves wife and daughter.

wife and daughter.

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer: eruciating agony after partaking of a heay dinner. The food partaken of is like a II of lead upon the stomach, and instead being a healthy nutriment it becomes poison to the sytem. Dr. Parmelee's Vetable Pills are wonderful correctives of stroubles. They correct acidity, open to secretions and conver the food partaken into healthy nutriment. They are justic medicine to take if troubled with Indistion or Dyspepsia.

tion or Dyspepsia.

The examination of Harry Booth, Ann Arbor student who shot George St a couple of weeks ago, resulted in his beg bound over to the Circuit Court for tribn

Worms cause feverishness, moaning of restlessness during sleep. Mother Gree's Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure of effectual. If your druggist has nomin stock, get him to procure it for you. John E. Chafflin, formerly of Dett, but who has lived in Battle Creek tone past few years, has succumbed to la grie.

FACTS

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VOL. XX VIII

ussia's Mili Cause lety.

s Working Ni e French Arme and Day.

in Military Circles Believe the Y Will Not End Without Fighting London, April 11 .- It is difficult to

w Europe's strained international as can maintain their present tension nany more weeks without a rupture colomewhere. No doubt a watched pot lowly, and the longevity of sick men is rerbial, but even with all the experien he past fifteen years of peace, with successive war alarms turning out one decessive war alarms turning out one nother to be premature, close obset row more nervous now week after wee pring advances. There is no longer oubt whatever that Russia has added? autalions to her army of observation of Autalions to her army of observation of Russo-Austrian frontier within the pastays, and that in Berlin military of the belief is general that the year of and without fighting. It is known Russia has not yet got her new rifles in thing like adjusts unwhers but this

oct after the Berlin impression that she lerself nearly ready to move.

The French armories are working da night, by the special favoritism o French Government, upon the manufa of this arm for Russia, and the assum is that the contracts must be much nearly filled than it was supposed they a month acc. month ago.

The element of doubt in the situat

the element of doubt in the sidual hat political students see irresolut ha French Cabinet. Numerous fanc the French Cabinet. Numercus fance have been printed of late giving the of Ministers supposed to be rangeither side of this momentous que These are of small importance. It is nearly true to say that each of the ters is on both sides of it. They all their moments of excited confidence quipment, spirit, and fighting quatheir huge army; then, again, when recollections of 1870 and 1871 come up find this confidence quavering into hension. Terrible as that experience everybody knows that defeat now involve something very much worse. everybody knows that defeat now involve something very much worse. A Paris dispatch says: M. Herbett French Ambassador to Germany, ha to M. Ribot, French Minister of F. Aflairs, a dispatch, full of misgivings the nature of the ambassador's rel with the Berlin Foreign Office. M. He says that Chancellor Von Caprivinim with formal politeness, while the man Emperor, who was formerly invafiable in his manner, now speaks. flable in his manner, now speaks, and has shown positive ill-humor frenchmen, whom M. Herbette has ced at receptions. The news caused anxiety in Government re. Hitherto M. Herbette's orts, as well as other official in from Berlin, have shown

Merchette was persona grata mperor William, and that the amb as on the most amicable persons the the chiefs of the Berlin if fice. Nothing hes occurred between mbassador and M. Ribot to india ambassador and M. RIBOE to Indae intention of the German Governmen crease the tension of relations alree ficiently strained. If the French ment ascertains that the Kaiser's attitude towards M. Herbette arise dissatisfaction over the treatment r by Empress Frederick in Paris, hi circles the Kaiser exonerated M. I rom all blame in the matter, w

Ribot considered the conduct of the sador in relation to the Paris incidence been absolutely correct. Emperor William, in a speech Marine Academy at Kiel, said the navy would have to assume the offensive role in the next war, at an endeavor to aunihilate the energand coup. The duties of the nav resemble those of the cavalry of The next German military maneus aid, would be conducted on the strinciples of the English system alone resembles warfare.

A Loudon correspondent writ

alone resembles warfare.

A London correspondent writtaly could be detached from the Alliance French hesitation would a moment. This is the real key existing condition of armed someone what Italy decides upon in the match the secondition of the secondition annon and bugle calls as by di cannon and buge can as by an announcements. Her continued to the Dreibund by no means ins manent peace, but her leaving certainly entail war.

Exact details concerning the movements on the frontier prove increase of troops along the

ops along the s to twelve battali ounces that the St. Petersburg ent will acquire all the Southern railways, so as to form a direct l the Black Sea to the Baltic. Th great strategic importance.

Tramp and Money Gon
Ashland, Pa., April 10.—Cha
son, a tramp working for Jacob '
this county, has disappeared, tak
him \$10,000 of his employer's mon
had been hidden in an old coat in
of the house.
"Mose" Walker Killed a "
"Mose" Walker Killed a "

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 11. Murray, who was stabled Thur Murray, who was stabled Thur Moses T. Walker, the colored ex-cite Stars, died at 3 o'clock yesterd ing. Walker dropped into a drunk atter his arrest and when he attendance: "Who was that fell attendance: "Who was when he cam ttendance: "Who was that fell He made a bad move when he cam Walker was a student at Oberli one year, and was also a year in to class at the AnnArbor law school, has served a term in Auburn 1

ourglary. Frenchmen can properly he "Knights of the table." They judges in all its refinements and in order to stimulate the apportit the digestive organs in good care pre-eminent to Angostur When you try them be sure genuine article manufactured continues to the sure genuine article to the J. G. B. Seiger