

more than Germany. The soil, the climate, the mode of cultivation and manuring, and other circumstances must be taken into consideration before salt can be intelligently applied. In Canada it is often applied to absorb moisture, but the soil itself, if not baked, is one of the best absorbents of moisture. Pure salt absorbs no moisture; this is done by the impurities which it contains, mostly plaster. A loamy soil which contains a large percentage of organic matter is an excellent absorbent of moisture and ammonia. The folly of applying salt for this purpose is thus made plain. Moisture should be obtained by thorough drainage.

Results from Careful Farming.

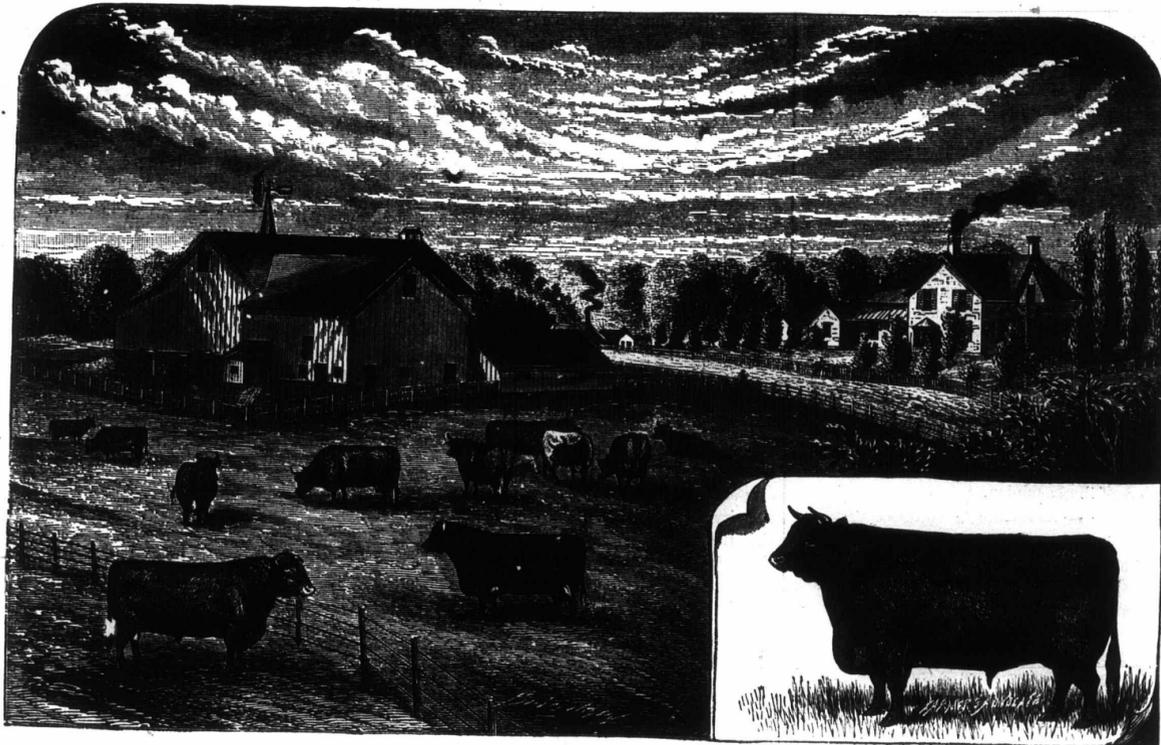
It is with much pleasure we now give you a brief account of one of Canada's sons of toil. Mr. Henry Groff is a native of Canada; his parents having emigrated here from Pennsylvania. His

mined to try what he could do by fattening a pure-bred Shorthorn. The result was the sweepstake prize at the Ontario Fat Stock Exhibition was carried off by him.

Mr. Groff now has nearly forty head of Shorthorns, such as any man might be proud of. He will not fatten his best breeding animals for show purposes. He has a young bull on his farm which we consider as good as any imported bull we have seen. The bull has the advantage of being a Canadian; its dam was that magnificent sweepstake cow, Pride of Strathallan admired by every Shorthorn man, owned by Mr. Snyder, of German Mills. The progeny of this bull will probably be heard of in generations to come. He may be seen in the front part of the illustration. The sweepstake steer is in the corner.

Mr. Groff's sole attention is not given to Shorthorns. He has a good lot of horses and other

"Do you give them as much as this every time?" "Yes. I approve of giving them plenty of salt; they eat their food better and thrive better." The quantity fed we should judge from what we saw was about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint. This was for 12 head of cattle. Mr. Groff does not use any condiment as a food, but uses large quantities of bran. If any farmer deserves a medal for commencing from a small beginning and putting a farm in order, gaining honor for our county and the business of the farmer in all its branches, and without any Government favoritism, Mr. Groff would stand very high on the list. We might call his the gold medal farm from the number of medals he has taken for his stock. If a medal were awarded to any county for really good, progressive, substantial farming, good farm buildings and good roads, Waterloo would be a hard county to beat. Space prevents us from inserting the plans and fuller description in this issue. They will appear in a future number.



VIEW OF MR. HENRY GROFF'S STOCK, DWELLING AND BARN, ELMIRA P. O., COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

father took pride in keeping the best yoke of oxen he could get when clearing his farm, took them to the local exhibitions, and gained prizes with them. His son Henry was imbued with the spirit of excelling, and with his hard earned money purchased a Shorthorn heifer, paying for her such a sum that his relations and friends considered injudicious, but Mr. Groff was firm, took her to the exhibition, gained a prize, raised a calf, and bought another still more expensive. In connection with his brother they fattened large numbers of cattle for the European markets, and knew well how to take care of cattle. He exhibited what was considered by many Americans the best animal that was exhibited at the Fat Stock Exhibition in Chicago; and although the sweepstake prize was awarded to what most practical men considered a much inferior animal, he gained the first prize. Mr. Groff's was a grade steer. This year he deter-

stock, and an excellent farm of 160 acres, which he feeds and takes care of as he does his stock; he feeds it before it gets hungry, the result being most bountiful crops; even his grass fields, despite his large numbers of stock, when winter sets in seem to have a good coat of grass to protect the roots and give strength for the ensuing year.

His barn and stables are large and very convenient, despite the fact that they were not all built at once; a windmill furnishes power to supply water in all parts of his buildings from a cistern, also to drive a chaff cutter on the floor above the stable.

We give the accompanying diagram to show the plan of his stabling. What impressed us more than anything was when we went into the stables the heavy coating of salt thrown over the cut feed and bran, had just been put into the mixing trough. "We asked how often he salted his cattle?" "Every night and morning."

CURING BACON AND HAMS.—A writer in the London Agricultural Gazette says: It is quite possible to smoke hams and flitches of bacon at home by hanging them up a chimney where only wood is burned. The best kind of wood is oak and its saw-dust, if it can be procured: fir or deal must never be used. But when the business has to be performed on a large scale, it will be found much better to adopt the plan followed in Hamburg. They hang the hams and bacon in a large roomy chamber at the top of a high building, the smoke being conveyed to this room, or rooms, as the case may be, through tubes from fires in the cellar. The vapor is thus condensed and the heat absorbed, so that the smoke, when it reaches the meat, is dry and cool, and, in consequence, it imparts a flavor by far superior to that obtained by the commoner method. An excellent way to keep both bacon and hams after being smoked is to put them into large chests filled with bran; this plan will prevent them becoming rusty, and will also protect them from maggots.