

A veteran farmer told me, a few days ago, of a method of relieving a choking cow, which was new to me, but which he assured me was unfailing. It is worthy of trial at any rate. A round stick, two or three inches in diameter and six or eight inches long, is put into the cow's mouth, like a bit into a horse's mouth. A string is then fastened to each end of the stick, and tied to the horns or up over the head. This forces her to keep her mouth open and allows the gas which forms in the stomach and is the cause of the severe pain and rapid swelling which accompanies choking in a cow, to escape. The effort also of trying to free her mouth of its usual incumbrance is the best help towards freeing the passage of the throat. If the trouble is not removed in this way, the cow may be kept alive until help is obtained for trying other measures for her relief. In such cases time is of great importance. He assured me he had seen his plan tried in many cases, and in none had it failed of a complete cure in less than half an hour.

As an instance of the high reputation Canadian sheep have obtained, we may mention that a buyer from Texas was in the township, of East Wawanosh this summer and purchased several ram lambs from Mr. Potter, of the 2nd concession of that township, which he took direct to the distant State of Texas. We understand he paid \$10 a head for the lambs. The same purchaser also

every animal, and it does not freeze even in front of the cattle. By turning a tap the water can be let on at any time; another tap lets it all off. The buildings are very warmly constructed; the roots are kept at a proper temperature. Proper ventilation is also provided. The stock is fed exactly at stated times. Not only are these buildings deserving of note, but the animals contained in them are patterns and models for most of our breeders to copy. Different families of Ayrshires are kept and bred distinctly, so much so that any good breeder could tell to which stock any animal would belong. Mr. N. S. Whitney is the proprietor of this property, and as an Ayrshire breeder and a gentleman on whom you may rely, we have yet to learn if he has a superior on this continent. We know of no Ayrshire breeder in Canada whose name and stock stand higher.

Perhaps we may get a sketch of some of the interior arrangements of this building for some future number. This mode of watering stock is such that every enterprising farmer who has once seen a good pump properly fixed in the barn must have one, as it would pay for itself in a short time, if time and

The Glasgow *Weekly Herald* of Oct. 20th, noticing the shipment from Montreal of two large flocks of Leicester sheep, says that there is at present a great demand in the Glasgow markets for Canadian mutton.

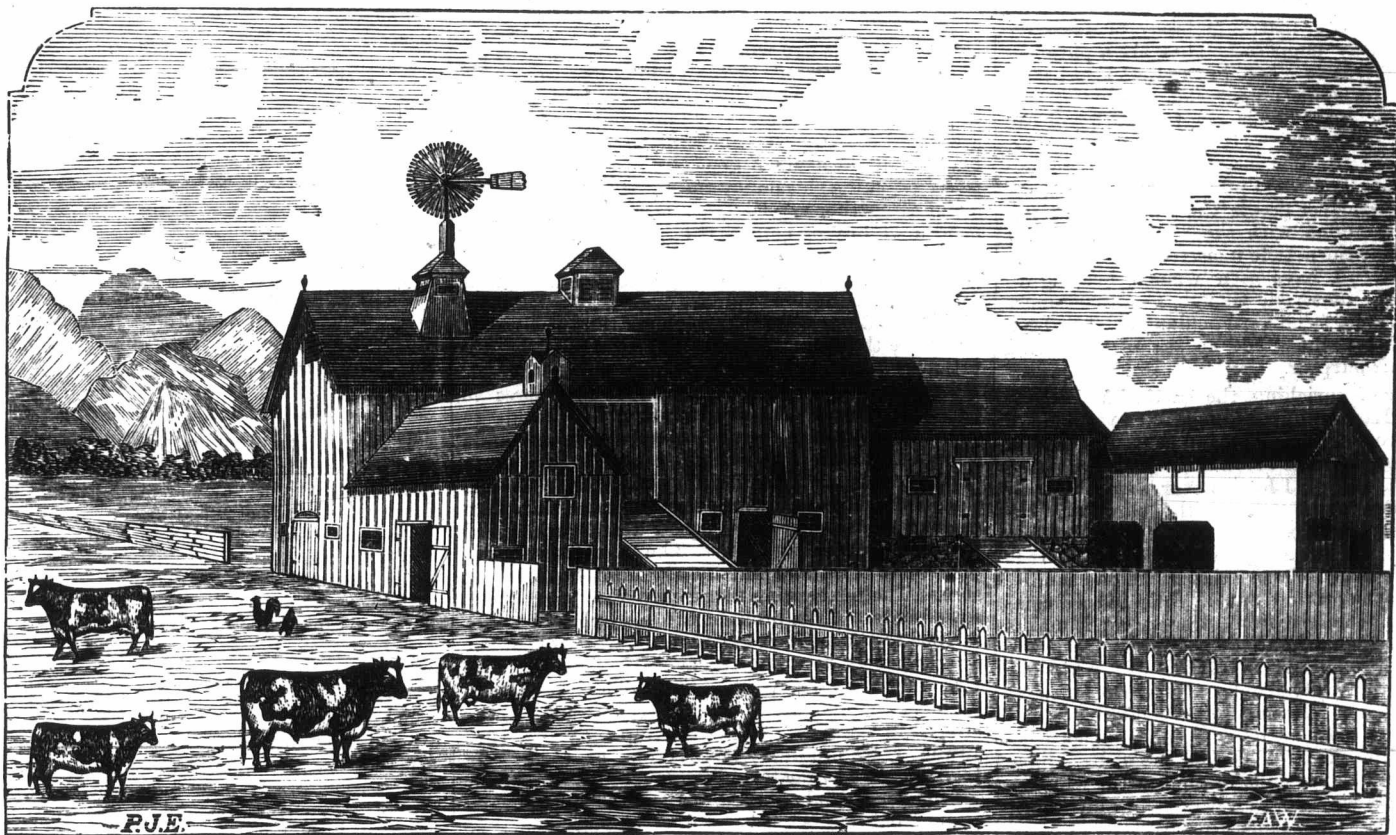
Last week 75 vessels arrived in the port of Buffalo in twenty-four hours, having on board 2,296,000 bushels of grain, which is the largest quantity ever received at any other port in the world during the same period.

The grain shipments from Duluth this fall require an increase of the Lake Superior fleet, and representatives of the railroads have visited Chicago for the purpose of chartering one or more steam barges and consorts.

The steamship Lake Nepigon of the Beaver Line has taken on board 300 barrels of eggs for England, being the first shipment of the kind from Montreal. The barrels average from 55 to 60 dozen each. The same vessel also takes out 500 barrels of apples.

The beet crop turns out remarkably well about New Hamburg. While 600 bushels per acre is usually regarded as a good average yield, this year 800 bushels per acre is quite common, and 1,000 bushels are heard of quite frequently. One farmer gathered 8,000 bushels from six acres. The turnip crop is also large in that section of country.

France reports \$11,000 worth of butter yearly.



BUILDINGS ON THE HILLS FARM, FRELIGHSBURG, P. Q., PROPERTY OF N. S. WHITNEY ESQ.

bought from Messrs. John Cumming and Thos. Ady, of Hullett.

Regularity in feeding, watering, cleaning, milking, is of prime importance in the results obtained. "Regularity" should be printed on a large card board and hung beneath a clock in some conspicuous place in every farmer's barn.

**The Home of the Ayrshires.**

The above engraving represents the exterior view of the barns and stabling on the Hills Farm, situated in the Parish of St. Armand, in Missisquoi Co., P. Q. The exterior view of the buildings does not show anything particularly striking to any farmer, but your humble servant has been inside of these buildings, and they gave us such an impression of order, neatness and economy that none of the large buildings of the West have eclipsed.

The arrangements for feeding and watering stock, and the conveniences for saving manure, both solid and liquid, are most complete. On the top of the barn you see the sweeps of the windmill pump. A large tank is fixed in one hay mow. Hay is built over and around the tank, so that it never freezes. Water is conducted in pipes to

food are taken into consideration. The pump can be run or stopped at pleasure. This pump was made in the States, but now farmers can procure them at lower rates, as Mr. J. M. Cousins, of London, Ont., manufactures one of the best and cheapest wind pumps made. He can send them to any part of the Dominion.

Considerable interest was manifested at the New York Produce Exchange over a fine specimen of wheat received by President Cole from Manitoba. The wheat was grown in the Winnipeg district, and the berry was plump and hard, and very heavy. The sample was referred by President Cole to the Grain Committee for examination, and they pronounced it equal in every respect to the best grade of spring wheat that comes to the New York market.

We observe the following article in the *Prairie Farmer*: The Executive Board of the Warren County Agricultural Society have been indicted by the grand jury of the county for allowing gambling on the grounds of the Society at the late fair. They were let off by paying a fine of \$100.

There is raised in the States 1,380,000,000 bushels of corn a year—one bushel for every human being on the earth. Of this we eat, feed and waste all but 60,000,000, which goes abroad and is mostly consumed in England.

Mr. E. B. Tole, who has a farm on the Communication Road, south of Blenheim, Ont., sold \$150 worth of turnips last season, the product of one acre, showing clearly that turnip culture is profitable.

On account of increased railroad facilities, beavers of four hundred pounds clear are no longer purchasable in Western Texas at \$8 or \$10 a head, but will command readily and in any number \$18 or \$20 a head.

Returned Chinamen who have learned in California to prefer wheat to rice are introducing a taste for it and the cultivation of it into their native land. For the last three years they have imported the grain considerably, but they will soon have enough and to spare of home production. They cultivate so much more closely than we that forty bushels to the acre is about the lowest yield, and this pays well at twenty-five cents a bushel delivered at Hong Kong. Their sweep of country adapted to wheat exceeds that of the Pacific slope tenfold, and their cost of labor is 75 per cent. less. As a competitor of California, China may very shortly become formidable.

Speculation in phosphate lots in Ottawa County is pretty lively at present. H. Preston & Sons, an American firm, have been buying phosphate lately. Andrew Mann, of Ottawa, has also bought the mining interest in a couple of lots, and several other competitors are preparing to enter the lists. The mining lots so far sold are in Hull, Templeton and Portland.