



THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, Smith's Falls, Canada

On common fences the continuous wire stays are sure to bend and the locks to lose their grip under continual pressure of your horses or cattle. And once they do, the top wire, soon followed by those below, will sag and destroy the efficiency of your fence.

Nothing like that can happen to our Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. The short, stiff hard steel wire in our hinge-stays cannot bend when the lateral wires are weighted down, owing to their being so short and jointed at each strand wire.

Pressure of a horse on the top wire brings the "hinges" in the stays into action and prevents them from bending, and when pressure is relieved the fence springs back Into piace again.

The lateral wires are High-Carbon Hard Steel and coiled to provide for expansion and contraction by heat and cold, and are also crimped at the intersection of the stays and strands to prevent the stays from slipping sideways—therefore no locks are needed. are needed Buy the Dillon Hinge-Stay Fence. It's "twice as strong." Twice as good an Catalogue free.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.



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The Central Nurseries. A. G. HULL & SON, St. Catharines, Ontario. MENTION THIS PAPER.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

American and Canadian Beef.

Resolutions have, within a few months, passed by certain Chambers of Commerce in favor of admitting Canadian cattle into this country to be fed for the butcher, says a correspondent of the London, Eng., Times. These resolutions have rescinded former diametrically opposite resolutions recently passed by the same bodies in the best interests of the country. The British public have a very direct interest in knowing what would be the result of the removal of the restrictions against the free importation of store cattle from Canada, for, if the door be opened to one country, it will only be a matter of time till it is open to the whole world. We are told that what the small group of dissatisfied British feeders wants are large-framed Canadian cattle in store condition similar to those formerly imported, which could be bought at probably 5s., or even 10s., less per cwt. than good home-bred or Irish bullocks. It must not be forgotten that we are now in receipt of the best of the cattle that Canada can afford to send us after they are fed, and that the Canadian farmer is not going to let us have his best cattle, which he can finish more cheaply at home than we could here. The animals which North of Scotland and East of England graziers and feeders desire are at least a year probably two or three years, older than home-bred stores, and would at the best only produce beef of second or third-rate quality (as lean cattle do when they are rapidly forced) distinctly inferior to the chilled beef coming from the States and Canada at the present time, and incapable of going into consumption with out being mellowed by "hanging." It is a mistake to suppose that there are large numbers of well-bred cattle in the States and Canada from which suitable feeding animals could be drawn by this country. Open-range cattle are quite out of the question, and the ordinary run of cattle of the Eastern Provinces of Canada are derived from milking breedsgrade Shorthorns with a dash of Holstein blood, pure Dutch, Ayrshire, or the Canadian breed descended from Brittany cattle imported 300 years ago by the French settlers-most of them, either in pure herds or more frequently as crossbred animals, excellent dairy cows, but capable of producing very indifferent fat-

tening cattle. A visit to the Chicago cattle-yards (the great market for finished cattle in America) will clearly prove that, after the primest lots have been selected for home consumption in New York and Washington, and the corn-fed two-and-ahalf-year-old steers, only a little way behind them in quality, destined to go alive to England, have been removed, there are few, if any, cattle left that are sufficiently well bred for export, either alive or dead. The consumer has now he is prepared to give up his tender home-grown "baby beef" (which is steadily increasing in proportion to the amount of other beef in the market) in favor of the older and tougher article to be bred abroad and finished in this country. To be made catable, it will require to be kept to mature for a week or ten days, and in any circumstances, at whatever price, it could never be better than a second-rate article. There is an other phase of the question not yet fully ventilated which would affect all of us who are consumers of beef. As soon as the country became dependent upon the introduction of store cattle for its home beef supply (and that dependence would assuredly come with the inevitable decadence of the home breeding of cattle). the market would be brought under the regulating influence of the big butchers or the American beef trusts, who have for years 'controlled, for their own advantage and at the expense of the breeder and consumer alike, the main branches of the meat trade of both the States and Canada. The experiences of the bondage of Israel would be as nothing to the bondage of the British beef consumer at the tender mercies of an American or a Canadian butchers' ring. Argentine butchers (known to us through seven freezing companies doing business in our dead-meat market) have recently demonstrated that the spirit as well as the power of combination in their own interests is not dead, but only waiting for a favorable

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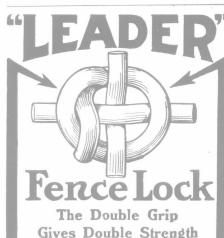


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