

Our Jersey Illustration.

During the last few months our readers have read, no doubt, the discussion that has been going on between breeders championing the merits of different breeds of dairy cattle.

In this number our readers will see the beautiful chromo, which we think is a credit to our artist, Mr. J. P. Hunt, and our branch business, the London Printing & Lithographing Co. We feel sure, could our readers see the animals that are the originals of this group, they would fully understand and appreciate the pride which their owner justly feels. Considering the skilful way in which he has selected his animals from the best bred herds the most satisfactory results can confidently be looked forward to.

The bull Count Hugo of St. Anne's 23613, A. J. C. C., is a particularly richly bred one, sired by Romeo of St. Lamberts 2nd, 1st prize yearling at Quebec in 1887, when \$1,000 was refused for him; he is strongly inbred in the blood of Stoke Pogis 3rd, which is said to have been the best Jersey bull living or dead. The dam of Count Hugo, Queen Bess of St. Anne's, is also full of the blood of Victor Hugo and Stoke Pogis 3rd, or over 90 per cent. of the blood of the far famed Mary Anne of St. Lamberts.

Thaley 14299, A. J. C. C., one of the group is a cow of rare breeding, and is of an entirely different strain, inheriting the blood of the justly celebrated Coomassie as well as Capt. Philip Le Broquets Welcomes, through her dam Fauvette.

Rufaletta 42131, A. J. C. C., the other and younger cow has in her veins the blood of St. Helen and Signal. Thus they are a most happy combination of the most richly bred families. As they are distinctly apart in their lines of breeding, the owner has an opportunity of uniting some of the most valuable qualities, which are invaluable to those who prize this, the butter cow, which has become popular alike by her wonderful productiveness in the hands of the professional dairyman, and the pet of gentlemen who prize her for her deer-like appearance in their pasture grounds, as well as for her supply of cream and butter. Their proprietor informs us that those two cows are producing 20 lbs. of butter per week on ordinary keep without any effort to force them. They have at Belmonte a lot of young things which bid fair to be quite equal to any of their ancestors.

Throughout the length and breadth of America Jersey cows have taken a firm hold on the confidence of butter-makers. The fine quality of the product from the Jersey is not approached by any other cow. The cream separates readily from the milk and the butter is firm and of good texture in the warmest weather. This breed was brought to its present state of perfection after many years of skilful breeding. It is over 100 years since it became a penal offence to import anything of the cattle kind into their original home, the Island of Jersey, and the strictest attention has been paid ever since that time for the especial purpose of producing a butter cow.

Our Artist has been very successful in bringing out in the picture both animals and grounds true to the original. To us it is difficult to decide whether the owner, Mr. Wm. Johnson, Belmonte, Sweetsburgh, P. Q., should feel proudest of his cattle, buildings, or grounds. The cattle our readers can judge from the picture. The grounds are tastefully laid out and handsomely kept, and the buildings are in the best of good order, neat and trim.

The fine appearance of the buildings is in no small measure due to the free use of Johnson's well-known paints.

Johnson's Pure Paints.

The question of paints and painting is of great importance to the farmer and deserves a greater consideration than has hitherto been accorded to it by our farming population.

Farm buildings last very much longer when protected by good paints, and when taking into consideration the great cost of buildings it seems to us false economy to grudge them a few coats of good paint, to say nothing of the immense difference in appearance.

Farm implements should also receive far more attention in this respect; wagons, sleighs, horse-rakes, binders, all farm implements in fact, will last twice as long if they are kept well painted. When we say they would last twice as long we are not using a figure of speech, but simply state a well proven fact. The annual loss to the farmers of the Dominion from neglect in this respect is very great indeed.

There are several causes for this neglect, such as lack of knowledge how to mix paints and the consequent necessity of going to the expense of hiring a painter, and also the miserable quality of a great many paints. Everywhere throughout the country, villages, towns and cities these facts are made manifest; in fact it is an exception to see a well-painted house on which the paints are standing well. This confirms us in the opinion already expressed that the majority of paints sold are of a very poor quality, and the question now arises, how are the Canadian people to remedy these evils?

They must first make up their minds to consider quality before cheapness, and when they have overcome the tendency of sacrificing the former to the latter they must buy only goods having a well established reputation. Our advice is therefore buy only from firms who invariably send out well tried paints and who have a reputation at stake. Paints bought from such firms are sure to give satisfaction, being both durable and handsome.

Our illustration will give our readers a slight idea of the quality of the paints manufactured by the William Johnson Co., of Montreal. The house is painted with Johnson's Pure Green Stone, the trimmings and cover of the verandah with Johnson's Pure Pompeian Red, and the roof with Johnson's Magnetic Paint. The colors, you will observe, stand out beautifully. The editor of our Eastern Edition has been using paints to a greater or less extent for the last forty years and has never used anything equal to Johnson's paints. No red paint is standing the test of time in London as that which procured from this company. Many other houses have been painted red in imitation of his, even that of the City Engineer and others, but none appear to be so fast in color or equal in substance. Although these houses were painted four or five years later, his is as fresh as when first painted, while the others are more or less streaked and faded. This firm make a great variety of paint for all sorts of purposes, several of which we have used and found them all superior in color, gloss and durability.

We wish our readers to bear in mind that these paints are all mixed ready for use, needing no other manipulation than simply stirring and applying. As all our readers know the main expense of painting is not in the cost of the paint but in the cost of labor. It requires more labor to apply inferior paints than the best. Even if you are lucky enough to buy the best material in an unmixed state you have then to employ a painter to mix and apply them at high wages, while Johnson's paints can be applied satisfactorily by any intelligent farm hand at one-half the cost charged by a regular painter, who would do the work no better.

We will briefly mention some of the paints put up by this firm. Johnson's Floor Paints

are prepared in six shades, from which a suitable selection can be made. These paints have good body and dry in 24 hours. They contain no benzine alkalies or other deleterious compounds, but are good, old-fashioned paints, brought to perfection after years of experience. Their regular line of paints for outdoor use comprise 30 different colors and shades. Added to those they have just brought out 24 of the newest shades, which are beautiful and most artistic.

This firm makes a specialty of Johnson's Magnetic Iron Paints, owning and controlling the only mines in Canada for the manufacture of this article. Base imitations are being put upon the market and sold as Magnetic Iron Paint. We advise those intending to use it to see that the well known trade mark of the William Johnson Company appears on each package.

It is declared to be positively the finest Iron Paint ever offered to consumers, suitable for any kind of work, especially adapted for roofs and out-buildings.

Speaking of the value of Iron Oxide as a substitute for lead, or other bases in paints, the highest French authorities say:—"This product possesses all the good qualities of lead without any of its inconveniences. It is of a rich brown color, and mixes perfectly with linseed oil. Under equal circumstances it covers 150 per cent. more than lead, and is a better protection against oxidation. It contains no acids, sulphur phosphorus, or other element hurtful to the painter or articles painted. Everything that could be injured by wind, rain or shine has been driven out in the process of roasting, hence it cannot be altered by such influences as act injuriously on all other paints."

We are told by the Chemist Berzelius, "that owing to the protective properties of iron in paint buildings have withstood the ravages of time and the destructive elements of heat, rain and frost for over three hundred years."

The ore from which this paint is made is thoroughly roasted in furnaces built for the purpose. It can resist strong heat, and may be advantageously employed for painting the interior of boilers and preserving them from incrustation.

As its tinting powers are more than double that of other oxides, it is economical to use in coloring mortar, &c. It can be used for any purpose, for either inside or outside work.

It makes a beautiful contrast with stone, brick or any of the artistic shades of paint now in vogue, and is especially valuable for painting farm buildings, iron and agricultural implements, as it is fireproof, almost indestructible, economical, unfading and waterproof.

The manufacturers have sent us a long list of testimonials given by such companies as the Cobourg Car Works, Ontario Car Co., The Rathbun Co., Metallic Roofing Co., Chicago; Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., and a number of other reliable Canadian and American firms, all of whom speak very highly of this paint. All goods put up by this firm are warranted to be Pure Linseed Oil Paints, containing no cheap mixtures, and are put up in packages varying in size from 45-gallon barrels to one lb. tins. The majority of hardware dealers and painters will advise you to buy their own wares, declaring them to be better than any other ready mixed paints. This they do from personal interests and prejudices. We would advise all who have anything to paint to send to Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, P. Q., for a sample sheet of their colors and price list, or else insist upon their local purveyor supplying them with Johnson's Pure Paints.

A beautiful assortment of cards will be sent on application and full information as to their use.

Sheep could be reared on a great majority of farms to advantage. The range of products—wool, mutton, lambs—gives such a leverage in market that some one of the three can nearly always be handled to advantage in any particular locality, to say nothing of the advantage which sheep are to the farm. The great variety of breeds gives a wide latitude in choice, and a selection can be made which will cover the wants of the specialist, whatever he may desire. Many people need sheep who do not realize that need.