

### Canadian Winners at the Philadelphia Horse Show.

The Philadelphia Horse Show held at Wissahickon Heights, a very suitable situation, ten miles out of the city, was like all late shows of its kind, a grand success. In quality of horses shown there was a marked improvement; its social aspect was, as usual, brilliant; and the financial result was quite satisfactory.

Canadian winners were as follows: Winoga and Egbertetta, Standard-bred mares, bred by W. W. McLeod, Winnipeg, Manitoba, exhibited by E. T. Stotesbury, won 1st and 2nd in breeding class, three-year-old and over, shown in single harness; 2nd and 3rd in driving class, mare or gelding, shown to waggon; 1st, driving class, pair of mares or geldings, shown to waggon; 3rd (Winoga), single driving class, for best roadster and best-appointed turn-out; also 1st, best pair of roadsters and best-appointed turn-out; 1st, for best pair of matched light-harness horses, Standard or non-Standard, stallions, mares, or geldings. This valuable pair of mares won in money \$540 00.

In Hackney stallions, 15.2, three years and over, Ottawa, lately sold by Robt. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., to F. C. Stephens, Attica, N. Y., won 2nd premium, being beaten by Cadet, exhibited by A. J. Cassatt, Bourne's Performer and Rosseau Fireball, yearling stallions, exhibited by H. N. Crossley, won third and fourth premiums. Mare, 15 hands and under, with foal at foot—Winnifred, imported and owned by R. Beith & Co., and lately sold to F. C. Stephens, Attica, N. Y., won 4th prize, and foal 1st. Three-year-old Hackney mares—Althorpe Duchess and Althorpe Countess, shown by Horace N. Crossley, won 2nd and 3rd prizes.

In the road class, pair of mares or geldings, 15.1 and under 15.3, a pair bred by J. E. Robinson, Ontario, won 1st prize.

In the saddle-horse class, mare or gelding, 15.2 and over, Aspinwall Belle, bred by Wm. Chambers, Canada, won 3rd prize.

Several other Canadian-bred animals won premiums.

### Feeding Fat to Cows.

In a previous issue we published the results of feeding dairy cows tallow in conjunction with their regular ration. The experiment was conducted by a dairyman in Schoharie Co., N. Y., who claimed that the fat fed was largely reclaimed in the milk of the cows. In order to prove the truth of this claim, Prof. H. W. Wing, of Cornell University, New York, had extensive experiments conducted along the lines indicated. On September 14th, 1894, five cows of different ages and at different periods of lactation were selected from the University herd. The cows were at pasture, and were receiving a grain ration of eight pounds per day of an equal mixture of wheat bran and cotton-seed meal, which they continued to receive. During the first week no change was made in the ration. The fat was determined in each milking separately by the Babcock test. At the conclusion of the first week four ounces of tallow per day were added to the grain ration night and morning. The cows ate the tallow readily, and as fast as seemed best the tallow was increased four ounces at a time until all of the cows were eating two pounds each per day. The experiment was continued until the end of the tenth week, when the tallow was discontinued, and the milk weighed and fat determinations made for two weeks longer. No visible effect was noticeable in the health of the cows at any time during the experiment from the effect of feeding tallow. In general there was no effect in the yield of milk or percentage of fat that could be traced to the feeding of tallow. During the first two or three weeks the percentage of fat rose slightly with several of the animals, but towards the close of the experiment the percentage of fat fell slightly with some of the animals. There was a constant downward tendency in the yield of milk with all the animals, due undoubtedly to the advancing season and the change from pasture to less succulent feed. When it was found that no marked changes in the quality of milk were taking place, it was decided to select another lot of cows for further experiment. The details of this second experiment were in all respects the same as with the first, except that they received winter feed instead of grass, etc. The results with the second lot did not differ from the first, therefore the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Wing, as given in Bulletin 92 of Cornell Experiment Station, are: "In this quite extended trial there has been no increase in the fat in the milk by feeding tallow to the cows in addition to a liberal grain ration. These results were obtained with ten different cows, of two breeds, of various ages, in various periods of lactation, extending over a period of ten weeks, for at least six of which they ate two pounds per head per day of tallow."

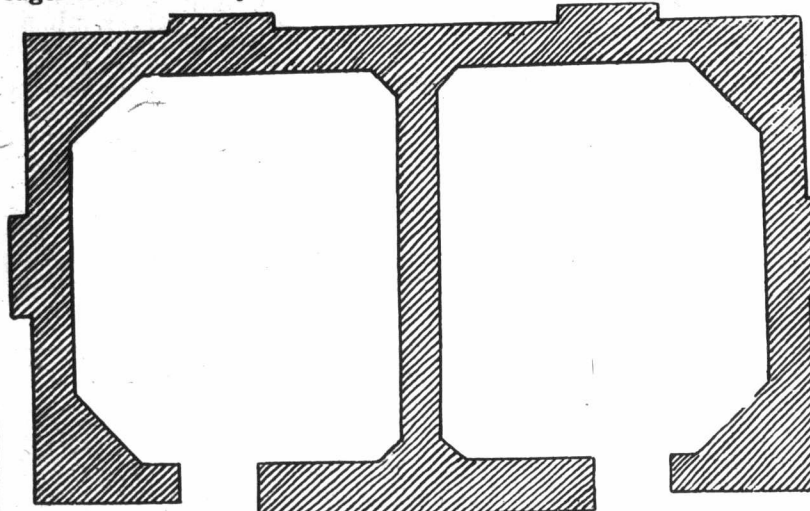
The Veterinary Department under the British Board of Agriculture is now known as the Animals Department, the executive head of which is Major Tennant. The veterinary profession is complaining vigorously of the change.

The death is announced of Mr. Matthew Arnold, of Westmeon, Hants, one of the most successful breeders of Hampshire-Down stock. Mr. Arnold was frequently a judge at the shows of the leading English agricultural societies. He was sixty-seven years of age.

### FARM.

#### A Cement Concrete Silo.

The accompanying illustration represents a cement concrete silo put up inside a barn, by Mr. Isaac Usher, Thorold, upon the farm of the Bothwell Dairy Co. It is a double silo, having outside measurements of 30x18 feet and 24 feet high. The walls and partition are 18 inches thick, except at the projections at the back, front, and either end, as shown in cut, where it is two feet thick. These extend from the ground to within eight feet of the top, and are placed there to stiffen the walls. These are necessary only when the silo is built a short time before filling. When the silo can be completed six weeks before filling, 18 inches at bottom, sloping to 9 inches at top, will be guaranteed by Mr. Usher to be perfectly satisfactory. The corners at either end have four feet cut off to insure perfect settling, and also to strengthen them. The other corners have just one foot cut off. The doorways, which are three feet wide, extend from the floor of the stable to the top of the silo. The doors are of two thicknesses of inch-boards nailed across each other, with tar-paper between. The upright boards fit into the three feet space, while the cross-boards extend out four inches on either side and pass the edges of the doorway inside.



The cement for walls was mixed with the gravel in the proportion of six of gravel to one of cement. The inside of the walls is finished with a coat of cement and fine sand, half of each, making a finish as smooth and almost as hard as marble. The silo was filled last autumn with Mammoth Southern Sweet Corn, which was not as mature as it should have been; but notwithstanding this, the silage came out in grand condition, without a particle of waste, except a few inches on the top, which cannot be avoided with any silo. The cost of the entire structure (not including gravel, which the Bothwell Dairy Co. provided) was \$275.00, which might have been much less if the heavy supports and thick corners had not been put on, which could have been dispensed with had the silo been built six weeks previous to filling, as it takes considerable time for the cement to harden to its utmost strength. The gravel used was all hauled by train from Komoka, and all labor hired.

The cement silo has a great advantage over the wooden structure, as it will last hundreds of years, and keep silage as well at the end of that time as ever it did. It will never need repairing, re-painting, and rats cannot get into it. There is a great future opening for this concrete cement, as soon as its good qualities become known.

The Bothwell Dairy Co. have on their farm an extensive cheese and butter factory combined. They keep from 150 to 200 cows, and are also supplied milk from neighboring farmers. Last winter was their first experience with butter-making, which was quite satisfactory. Their daily make was from 200 to 250 lbs. per day, which they sold to the Canadian Packing Co., London, as per contract, at 19 cents per pound for the entire season. The butter is put up in pound blocks, in parchment butter-paper, bearing the following stamp: "Choice Creamery Butter, manufactured by the Bothwell Dairy Co., Bothwell, Ont." It is the intention of this firm to put up another cement concrete silo, similar to the one they now have, and increase their cow stock.

The following have been appointed as Toll Roads Commissioners by virtue of an act passed last session in the Ontario Legislative Assembly, empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a commission of one or more to examine into the tolls chargeable or charged on roads or bridges within the Province:—J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Chairman; T. H. A. Begue, Dundas; Arch. W. Campbell, Dundas, and W. S. Campbell, Brant. We might also add that by legislative enactment the maximum rate of toll roads in the Province is now two cents per mile up to five miles for double rigs, and one and a-half cents for singles. Provision is made whereby persons may have the tolls payable by them annually commuted.

A foal when a month old, if fat and sound, resembles very closely what its mature form will be.

### Current Comment from Manitoba.

#### "BONUSING THE FOREIGNER."

Nearly every paper you take up at this season of the year contains one or more notices of the arrival and careful settlement under Governmental help and supervision of some party of immigrants—Germans, Swedes, Hungarians, Poles, &c., and even of Jews, but do we ever hear of a party of English, Scotch or Ontario settlers being "personally conducted" by a brother or other relative of a Cabinet minister? Many of these foreigners also are assisted in various ways: by loans on their homesteads; goods and implements are bought in large quantities for them at reduced rates; assisted and even free passages are allowed them; they have special interpreters for their benefit, and, after all that is done for them, do they stay in the country, and do they turn out to be a desirable class of settlers? How many of those Jews that came from Russia, and were settled south of Wapella, are there now? How many of those Hungarians that were planted north of Whitewood proved desirable immigrants? The Germans, Swedes, Icelanders, etc., generally are good settlers, and stay with us—but why not assist people of our own race and speech? If we must "bonus" people to come here, surely we ought to try and attract our own kith and kin, whether from Ontario, Britain, or the United States; they would require no interpreters, and a little of that assistance

in choosing locations that is now lavished so freely on foreigners could be given them. Again, as the Government might still wish to "bonus" someone or something, they might do a great deal worse than bonus the native-born immigrants—the children of farmers whose families of children exceed six, for instance, all of whom live on the land and help to work the farm. Quebec gave a free grant to large families of children; Manitoba might go one better and assist those already on her land to stay there. The bonus might take the form of free education at an agricultural college or experimental farm, dairy station or university. I don't think the free grant of land in excessive quantities is to be commended, as it is apt to make people land-poor. Many of the settlers are in that

condition already. I may state here that I don't want a "bonus" myself, and that I have not six children, but there are numbers of men here who have large families, to whom a little assistance would be very welcome, and who would stay here and grow up with the country, and these are the people to be assisted instead of the indigent foreigner, who is at present assisted by us to oust us out of our own country and our own markets—*verbum sap.*

#### A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

Get a board and on it paint—"A place for everything, and everything in its place." Put this inside your stable-door, where it will catch the eye of the hired men and boys. Perhaps, then, you may have a chance of walking round your stock-yard without running a fork-line into your leg or tumbling over a wheelbarrow in the dark, carelessly left right in the pathway to the granary. No business man would put up with such carelessness on the part of his employees for a single day, and why should a farmer?

#### ECONOMIZING IN SMALL THINGS.

I would like to point out a few methods of economizing, in which I have had some pointers recently. Division fences in many cases, especially on our wheat farms, might be dispensed with. I know several cases in which the outside "line" fence is all that is required on a section with four separate farms. This saves each man a half-mile of fencing. Again, one good roller, one press drill and say two binders are enough for one section of land occupied by four men. One extra good bull and one pedigreed boar would do also. By combining thus they could buy a very fine animal, whereas if each kept one, they would probably only be mediocre. One grain-crusher and one circular-saw are ample for some five families near me. Shoeing horses is nearly always superfluous. I have had no horses shod either summer or winter for seven years, and they never were freer from sprains. By buying our field and garden seeds, implements, &c., "en bloc," we can make a substantial saving in both purchase price and freight. Surely we ought also to be able to buy a barrel of coal oil, or barrel of currants, a chest or two of tea, between three or four, and thereby get them at wholesale. By making up a carload of pork or beef, each can save a little in freight over individual shipments. By a little arrangement and mutual forbearance, a great deal of the "tripping" made by farmers could be done away with. I know three farmers who take their turn in going to town with the butter and other produce of the three farms—they all deal at one store—they thus save two journeys each in three weeks. Too many of us have been in the habit in the past of shutting ourselves up in our respective shells, and if there was any one party whom we would not "chum" with, it was our nearest neighbor. Is this neighborly, is it profitable, is it a Christian proceeding? Shall we go on thus, or will you and I try to abandon this dog-in-the-manger policy for this year at least. INVICTA.