ries of the Church of Engold how good and joyful a , brethren, to dwell together For there the Lord prom-

But for another reason yet with all energy and sympathy God's speed and urge you to nce, patience and a still easure of earnest and unrebor. The last fifty years of h's history have been years ogress. English Episcopacy carried far and wide. After the increase in Canada, turn e to the mother land, and ow in her age she has rer youth like the eagle. Watch ng up her loins for the dethe education of her children, new sees, building and enathedrals, making herself the the nation in a manner unnce the earliest days. Witexpenditure of vast sums for nd charitable purposes. This and ever-growing preponthe church has been con-. in no small degree by the tesman, lawyer and archsuddenly taken from his

present moment the Latin urope number about seventyons, all practically Roman The English speaking races ne hundred and twenty milwhom fifteen millions are atholics. There are con ore than one hundred mil-Roman Catholics speaking er tongue. At the present progress in fifty years there hundred millions of Engting people, of whom perhaps: lions will be Roman Cathowill be no great increase tin races of Europe. The ducation and interretuatism in towards the Anglican 1996, therefore, it is more y that the head of the domiistian church will be the p of Canterbury and not the ome.

church can only grow as her twigs and roots grow. You stitute are an integral part chty development. Believe in h, work for her; if necesfor her; and as you will not be called upon to do heroic ngs, show your love for her eroic little.

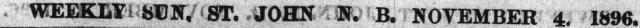
E FALL OF THE LEAF.

the leaves fail ? "Bless me, ow," you answer: "I suppose is one of nature's arrange-

y; but why did nature so ar-Why not have summer time vith perpetual foliage? What eaning of denuded branches, flowers, daylight fading in noon, and winter's cold and ? When you find out why fall you will have discovered ture's deepest secrets-why

e we try an easier problem. uld Mr. William Steel have uch a sentence as this ?-"At f the leaf every year I got into ate that I took no pleasure in

bt there are minds so highly to feel keenly the influence rd conditions, changes of the nd of the seasons, and so on. are rare, and for practical



RESTIGOUCHE CO. Presbyterian Church at Dalhousie Enlarged and Greatly Improved.

The Re-dedicatory Sermon Preached by Rev. L. G. Macneill of St. Andrew's Church, St. John.

Coldbrook. Campbellton, Oct. 26 .- About ten The death of Wm. Hainsworth, which occurred at West Seattle, years ago the foundation stone of the Washington, on October 12, calls to new Presbyterian church was laid mind Pittsburg's latest experiment in with Masonic ceremony. It was gun manufacture. In 1888 Mr. Hainsthought at that time that it would wonth, who was at the head of the be many years before any additions Hainsworth steel works, decided that he would cast a gun which he hoped would have to be made to accommowould refute the theory that the date its congregation, but either by built-up process was the only way of reason of the increase of population successfully manufacturing heavy or the popularity of its present pasordnance. He spent considerable time

tor, Rev. A. F. Carr, within ten years it has been found necessary to make large additions, and yesterday the church was reopened for public wor-The alterations to the church are a

great improvement on the old one both inside and outside. The church as now finished is nearly the shape of a cross, new wings 20x32 having been Each addition has twentyfour new pews in it capable of seatsteel gun. ing nearly three hundred people, and the church can seat comfortably about seven hundred. The choir platform at the back of the pulpit has been enlarged and a vestry added, so that the minister comes out of it directly on the platform. The trustees called for tenders for the alterations, but thought the price asked too high. so they decided to do the work by the Wm. and John Andrew had charge of the woodwork, and the work reflects credit on them. Metzler Bros. of Moncton did the paint-

ing, which is very satisfactory. While some of the congregation were opposed to any alterations being made when the question came up first, now one and all are delighted with the improvements. One thing is particularly noticeable, that its accoustic properties have been greatly improved, as the speaker could be heard distinctly in all parts of the building, and the singing is heard to ers much better advantage. On Sunday morning the Rev. L. G.

Macneill of St. John preached to a very large congregation. The choir astic sang the opening anthem, The Lord is Gracious, after which the pastor, Rev. A. F. Carr, offered prayer. The 100th psalm was then sung, in which congregation joined most heartilly. Rev. Mr. Macneill read for the lesson from the 8th chap. 1st Kings, 22nd verse, after which followed prayer and the 24th psalm was sung. The preacher took for his text the third verse of the 84th psalm: Yea the sparrow hath found an etc. After referring at some length to the alterations of the church and the cause for thankfulness, the speaker said their feeling could be lescribed like the psalmist in the first

in the maritime provinces, which will be circulated very extensively." DEATH OF WILLIAM HAINS-WORTH. He Constructed the Machinery for the First Rolling Mill at.

(American Manufacturer.)

and money, and finally turned out a piece weighing 10,442 pounds. A great deal of interest was manifested in the experiment, and it was thought that Mr. Hainsworth might bring out some new and very important facts regarding the possibilities of steel castings. But when the gun had been finished it was sent to the government proving ground at Annapolis, Mary-land, and the first shot blew it into more than a dozen pieces. This was the last heard of the Pittsburg cast

Mr. Hainsworth was born at Leeds. England, in 1833. He early became identified with iron making, and upon his arrival in Pennsylvania. when quite a young man, he followed industrial developments. He was a practical man, of an inventive turn of minid, and he soon began to improve methods. By some he is considered as practically the inventor of the steel casting process. He also secured patents on a rolling mill, and one of his patents was in connection with forging by hydraulic pressure. In 1889 he moved from

Pittsburg to Seattle, Washington, and took charge of an iron and steel works established at Ballard in that year. Reports from that section state that within the last few years he had developed one or two ideas on the subject of handling steel, which may yet be adpoted by steel manufacturthroughout the country. He died very suddenly, from apoplexy, leaving a widow and four children. He was public-spirited, and an enthusi-

believer in the future of the Pacifio states. Mr. Hainsworth will no doubt be remembered by many of the older residents of St. John. In about the year 1858 the foundry at Three Mile house and also made the machinery for the first rolling mill at Coldbrook. Mr. Hainsworth also worked with Adam Young.

OF A FAMOUS FAMILY.

(Charlotteiown Guardian.) Franklin Sterns, due of the oldest and best known residents of Souris, died at his son's home, "Hebendale," on the morning of the lifth inst., aged 38 years, after a severe illness of about four weeks, which he bore with great patience and resignation. He was born at at Antigonish, N. S., on the 23rd of February, 1609, and was the founth son of Dr. Benjamin Sterns of Hilbs-boro, N. H., whose great grandhather came out from England to the United States with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Dr. Sterns was among the loyal subjects of the British trown, who foregook their houses, leaving the property behind them, and came to the verse of the chapter: How amiable are thy tabernacles, or how loved are thy dabernacles. It would take the two adjectives to express the feelings of the congregation this morning as they came to re-dedicate this church eclipse any other class of beef animals. drown, who horecon mer nomies, leaving the property behind them, and came to the Builtish provinces rather than take up arms against the flag of England. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in Nova Scotia and came from there to Prince Ed-ward Island nearly seventy years ago, mak-ing his home at Morell, where all his fam-bly were born. He was supposed to have descended in a direct line from a family of the same name of Sterne of Nettingham-shire, Eng., of whith Richard Sterne, arch-blishog of York, was a descendant, as the same coat of arms borne by the latter is now in possession of the family at Spuris. The Boston Genealogical society in 1860 pub-lished the manuscripts of the late Henry Bond, M. D., in which he devoted more than one hundred and fifty pages to the geneal-ogy of the Sterne famility, by which their diffees, and the traced back for sight gener-ations. On this point the late Mr. Stone was as emphatic as the then leading buyer in the Guelph market, Mr. George Hood. A favorite comparison he used to institute was between three-year-old Durham grade and three-year-old Hereford steers, each weighing at that period of their lives 1500. "Put them n the grass on the first of May and take them off on the first of October, and the Hereford would come out in better condition," he used to say. tinuing, he would remark, "This Hereford would have more prime beef and less of fat, and would give better cuts.' For years, around the period of which speak, many Hereford bulls were I CAN'T SLEEP. taken from Ontario to Colorado, Texas, Is the Daily Wall of Theusands of Humanity Kansas and other western and south-Who Have Inffered as Wm. Proudfoot Huntsville Has—Read What the Great South American Nervine Did for Him western states to improve the common grazing stock of the plains The cow boys liked them, and the purchasers I was greatly troubled with genthe owners of large grazing ranches eral nervous debility, indigestion and were pleased with the results which sleeplessness. I tried a number of meant from a half to a cent more per oures and consulted best physicians without any benefit. I was finally pound for the finished grades sired by these Hereford imports. It was profitinduced to give South American Nerable, too, for the breeders here, as they used to get \$200 for a ten to eighteen vine a trial. I had heard of some month-old bull. Where there is nothgreat cures by it. I took it, got relief from my sufferings, and after using ing but pasture, as in these states, the one bottle sweet sleep came to me. I Hereford thrives better than the Durham, which is apt under such condislept like a child. Six boutles have tions to get tall and bony. The Herecompletely cured me. ford is smaller-boned and more compact and up to at least three years if CASTORIA will give equal, if not better, results The faofrom grass feeding than the Durham. Butchers, too, note one great differ-



A Breed That Has Proved Very Valuable as Grazers

THE HEREFORDS.

HE HEREFORDS, with their white faces and forwardcurved horns, presented an attractive show at the recent Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The exhibi-

tors were H. D. Smith. Compton, Que.; Alfred Stone, Guelph; Fleming & Co., Weston, and D. M. Wilson, Moe's, River, Que., and their exhibits made a nearly full class throughout. I write con amore of the breed, though perhaps without the vehemence of Mr. George Hood of Guelph, and I trust with the philosophy that becomes a cosmopoli-tan. The initial letter of this sketch of one of our leading beef and domestic animals is a drawing from a snapshot photo I made as the magn multi-prized bull of Mr. H. D. Smith Compton, Que., passed in review be fore the grand stand. It is valuable as showing the points of this breed from a distance, while the full-column cut in next column is a drawing from photo I took of Mr. A. Stone's "Graccus," a typical two-year-old bull, sired by Conquest, dam Graceful, both of the far-famed original F. W. Stone herd, which once grazed the lands now transformed into the Ontario Agricultural College model farm. I might say I was for years on farms in their close proximity, and hence my love for the ponderous white-faced beauties.

Although the late F. W. Stone had a more extensive and better-known herd of shorthorns (Durhams) I used to think, when I heard him talk, that his inmost love was given to the Herefords. Prejudice, however, did not in any sense rule him, and he was fair in describing the merits of either. At thorough experiments in pig feeding of the time of which I speak, from 1360 to the date when he sold his farm to of 1836 on four lots of hogs, two lots the Ontario Government, he was the fed cooked feed showed a cost of 3.7 foremost breeder of Herefords in Can- cents and 34 cents per pound of pork da. In 1880 he had a herd of no fewer than 120, and everybody in the neigh-borhood used to gladden their eyes ed food showed a cost of \$1 cents and with they pretty sight furnished by a 3 cents per pound of pork. The feed field of them at pasture. And it is as in each case was sorn and shorts. Corn a grazer that the Hereford shines. The

universal testimony of those graziers \$14 per ton. who keep both Herefords and Durhams is that for grazing purposes the former stands somewhat superior to the latter, although under other conditions the tables are turned completely round. The Herefords seem to be more hardy than, the shorthorns, and are excellent cattle for grazing purposes in the

Con-

rougher and less cultivated parts of show: the country. They mature early, and the weight of a given animal of the ame age with that of any other breed, fed on the same food, will give at least equal results. Another characteristic is their rich milk, and the compara tively large quantity if a given time rather than a single milking is used for the purposes of comparison. It is, however, as grazers that they

Hereford bull has the same power of stamping his own merits upon common cattle that the shorthorn has. would like, however, to see shorthorns and Herefords both equally c.couraged as a means of improving the commotock of the country. I have seen Herefords in the United States market outsell anything else, by from one quarter to one-half a cent per pound. I should say that in proportion to bone and beef, the Herefords have a little less bone. The worst feature that you can find against them is that they are a little heavier in the fore quarter, and possibly you can't get a Hereford of

three years old as heavy as a shorthorn.' Prof. Brown, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, but now in Australia, used to size up the situation thus: "When we speak of the Hereford, we speak of something that does not on the average equal the shorthorn in weight or in early maturity, be we do speak of something that will endure hardships better, and thrive bet-

HEREFORD BULL-GRACCUS.

ter on poor pasture. The Hereford i very considerably ahead of the short horn in regard to its value for grazing purposes. We may say, therefore, that the shorthorn is a better stall feeder than the Hereford, and that the Hereford is a much better grazer than the shorthorn."

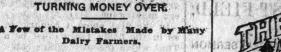
In Canada there is no doubt that the Herefords are a most valuable PATHFINDER. breed.

Cooking Feed for Hogs.

Digestion experiments show that cooking decreases the digestibility of the nitrogenous matter. Prof. Henry of Wisconsin Station has, says The any man in America. In experiments for the food, allowing nothing for cost ed food showed a cost of 3.1 cents and valued at 35 cents a bushel, shorts at

In Wisconstin report of 1893 the results of feeding; corn and shorts cook ed and uncooked. "show an average loss by cooking the food of about 50 cents for each 100 pounds of pork made besides the labor of preparing the food." Experiments with cooked and uncooked feed at various station

At Ontario Agricultural College cook ed peas (two trials) were to uncooke peas as 84.9 to 100. At Michigan Agricultural College scalded corn and oat meal was to wet meal as 101.7 to 100. At Kansas Agricultural Collegé cooked shelled corn (two trials) was to uncook-ed as 84 to 100. At Iowa Agricultural College cooked shelled corn (two trials) was to uncooked as 82.3 to 100; cooked rn meal (two trials) as 79.3 to 100. At Maine Agricultura College cooked corn meal (nine trials) was to uncooked as 82.9 to 100. In all these trials except that a Michigan Agricultural College, there was a loss from cooked feed compared with dry uncooked feed. In the Michi gan test the feed was wet in both

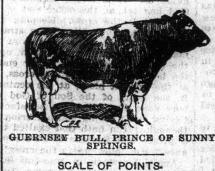


A farmer who has quite a crean trade was heard to say that it was only 'turning money over." And while his receipts from the sale of cream were considerable, yet there was a grea deal of truth in his remark. It should not have been so, for the price paid. him was a good one, and there was no railroad freight or commission bill to pay out of the sales. It is not a pleasant task to criticise anyone. least of all a farmer, but sometimes good comes of it, and we venture to point out his mistakes, hoping that we may

thereby help some one. In the first place, his trade is only for certain times in the year, and instead of having his cows fresh at that time, he turns a bull loose among his cows and they come in without regard to times or seasons.

Then instead of getting a thoroughbred bull, he raises one from one of his cows, sired by any bull that happened to be the nearest to his farm. In times when prices were high some profit might be made in following such plans, or rather lack of plans, but now when prices are so very low these two ranks next to that manufactured by causes alone are sufficient to change from profit to loss the whole business of dairying. I do not think that the resent situation is at all just to the armer, nor do I believe that affairs will always remain as they are now. 1 most ardently hope that after the election we will see better times, and every particle of influence I possess will be used to further such means as I believ will bring about the desired end. But no man may tell when the better times are coming, and in the meanwhile we must make our calculations on the pres

nt basis of prices. The only way to do this is to cheapen the cost of our salable product. Just how we are to do this is the most important question that confronts our farmers, and it is one that must be answered, or we will keep on going from bad to worse. It may be a thoroughbred bull will answer the question. or better feeding, or a silo, but just what it may be each one must decide for himself. It seems that sometimes we get into a certain way of doing things, and keep on year after year, whether we are being paid or not. This way of doing will not avail these times, however unjust it may be that things are as they are .- National Stockman.



Guide in Judging the Quality of Grade Milch Cows. Structural Points. Pts

Head.-Not too large, lean face slightly dished, broad between the eyes, not too wide between the horns, crowning a little in centre, nostrils large, ears well set. mouth well shaped Eyes .- Full and placid, expressive, indicative of intelligence leck .- Thin, rather long, well cut at throttle and not heavy at shoulders Back.-Not too straight, spinal column standing out well above the body, vertabrae open, loosely connected Loins.-Broad, point of hips prominent, pelvic arch pronounced Barrel.-Long, egg-shaped, broad and deep (at flank) or rather forward of udder, lung capacity ample, walls of abdomen strong and of good thickness..... Hips .- Wide apart, rump long and tapering, no approach to meatiness Legs and brisket.-Legs short and strong, thin and open at shoulders, brisket light and thin Tail.-Fihe, long, with good switch.. Skin and hair.-Velvety, pliable, soft and for butter yellow, inside of ears yellow Fore udder .--- Full, extending well forward, large surface attachment to body and with some substance in structure..... 1 Hind udder .- Full in form, extending well up behind, allowing good breadth and ample room for distension 10 Teats.-Good in size, even in structure, set squarely at the four corners of the udder 10 Milk veins,-Prominent, extending well forward and crooked in their course Disposition .-- Quiet, intelligent, sub-



Another Dairy Breed That Has Made Great Strides in Recent Years.

The general purpose dairy cattle known as Guernseys were either so few in Canada in 1880, or were in such unenterprising hands, that this was one of the breeds "not directly represented before the Ontario Agricultural Com-mission." But, judging from the extensive exhibit made at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, it has made wonderful strides in public favor since then. And no wonder. Canadians know a good thing when they see it, and a Guernsey cow is an exceedingly good thing in any farmer's herd. As a general purpose dairy animal the Guernsey cow stands very nearly unequalled. Great quantities of milk are given by these mild-eyed, mild-mannered animals, and it is generally admitted that for richness it the Jerseys. Indeed, some of their enthusiastic admirers claim that it equals



that of the smaller-framed and more compact breed. Be this as it may, the cow illustrated, of which I secured a splendid photograph, which loses something in the outline drawing, is a typical specimen of the best of her breed. Irma was imported from the herd of Elliot Warren, North Carolina, and arrived just after the Industrial had started, just too late to show in her class at this show. While in quaran-tine she dropped a calf, and was consequently out of the running in the milk test. But she is all there, and excited a wonderful lot of admiration from those who know a good cow when they see it. A careful study of her points, as she is seen in life, will render mistakes in choosing a good milker almost impossible to the careful student. easily won the sweepstakes medal as the best cow in her class. She shows great constitution, and has a wonderful record as a milker and buttermaker, having for a long period after calving given 70 lbs. of milk, or 3 lbs. of butter daily. She is 8 years old, and her qualities as a feeder son hat emphasizing the claim made after the World's Fair at Chicago for this breed that they "produce the most for the least feed." She has a beautifullyformed udder, and altogether is a most superior specimen of the breed, and one which the owners, Messrs. William Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, are very justly proud to add to their very excellent herd.

At the same fair the sweepstakes bull, Prince of Sunny Springs, a grand on of Ontario's Pride, was as type as she on the male side of the breed of their excellent qualities. Last year he won first as three-year-old, and this first in aged class and silver medal as the best bull of his breed on the grounds. His form, as will be seen from the drawing from the snap shot photo I secured of him, is very symmetrical, and his temper, is all that could be desired in the head of a dairy herd. He is of good size, and his stock, for he has proved a good stockgetter, have the milking qualities which go with this breed. They are good general purpose cattle for the dairyman, and fatten easily after their usefulness as milkers has in a great measure departed. Prince of Sunny Springs is owned by Mr. Alex. Wallace of Verchoyle. PATHFINDER. Paying Scientific Dairying. At a recent convention of leading dairymen ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin gave the following, which we quote "At the head of my list is a man named McPherson. Last year we paid him in cash \$63 per head, as the earnings of hi cows and we returned him his skim milk, for which we would have paid him \$12 per head more, as an investment of our own. That made his cows earn him \$75 per head in cash. Now, says one man, that was success Certainly. Right alongside of him is another man who had the same opportunity, with the same sky above him, the same earth beneath him, the same creamery behind him and the same market ahead of him, and we paid that man \$40 per cow. The first man had 35 cows, the last man 20. Where lay the difference of success? Was it in the heavens above or the earth beneath? It lay in the brains and not in the hands. In other words, the first man produced milk intelligently and made money; the second, carelessly and shiftlessly; and lost \$35 per head, or \$700." Now this is intensified, scientific and uccessful dairying. These dairymen study their cows, they study their food to obtain the best results.) They recognize the fact that the cow is a machine and they carefully study that machine until they understand its peculiarities, its capabilities, its delicate. sensitiveness, and then intelligently and carefully they run the machine. for all it is worth.

rare. Ou Steel, happily for him, was them. All the same he was le man every time the leaves rattle to the ground. he way he puts it: "At the leaf every year I felt land and weary, and took no n anything. My appetite was after everything I ate I had fullness at the chest and en there was a horrible pain it of the stomach, which no eved.'

s sort of thing would spoil a sure any time of year, but w in Mr. Steel's case is that it incided with what you may e's bedtime.

few months " says, "the distress would be easier for but as autumn approached I s bad as ever. In September, ad an unusually bad time of aldn't touch a morsel of food, ntly got so weak I was untand on my legs. Every few ad to be poulticed, the pain ad. I went to bed and stayed a week, with a doctor attend-He relieved me a little, but he didn't succeed in getting ttom of my ailment."

ay be, but it doesn't quite folthe doctor was in the dark Steel's ailment. He might lerstood it right enough, yet cure it because he had no or it among his drugs. That all the while. Still, the reader What's the good of knowing e of a complaint if we possess cine to cure it? There you no use at all, to be sure. . Steel goes on to say: "For nths I /continued very feeble, hardly able to walk across If I took a short walk I felt and done up I didn't know but myself. This was year for six years.

y I read about the popular called Mother Seigel's Curaup, and made up my mind to So I began and kept on with e time. The result was that left me, and my appetite , and my food tasted good and well: and presently I was nd hearty as ever. That was ears ago, and the trouble has eturned. (Signed) William mbleton, near Oakham, Rut-Dec. 5th, 1893."

el is grocer and postmaster leton, and his case is well here. His complaint isn't hard rough; it was indigestion and But why did it come on the autumn ? What had the he leaf to do with it? Let the udy on that point.

hile it is a comfort to know ther Seigel's Syrup will cure it er when it comes on.

ie, I should think you were to allow your mother to put bed at night." That's nothing. Father is eal older than I. and she puts bed every morning."-New

ble

to the Lord. This text suggests that we are in need of a spiritual home, and when we come to this house of God we know that our Father will be here to meet us. The preacher referred to the Sabbath school and the training up the children so as to bring them up to love the church and look upon it as a place for spiritual education. Some people think that if they send their children to the Sunday school that they have done all their duty to them, but they should

house,'

ship.

bring their children to church, so that when the old die the young can take their places there. God himself dwells in the house of His people, and there is something pathetic in the words "the meeting house." Here we meet with God and here only is found joy. The true dwelling of God is not in the mountains but here in the temple of His people. Nature has not one shade of pity. The avalanche as it rushes down the side of the mountain and kills the inhabitants in the valley does not have any pity, but must come to the house of God to find pity. When we come to God's house and hear His word and sing His praises we enjoy His love and pity. Speaking of the ways and means adopted now by some of the churches to get large congregations, such as having violins, corners and fine singing and very little gospel, the rev. gentleman said it was one of the worst heresies of the day. We come to the house of the Lord, hoping to meet Him. Is he at home? It is

not to St. Peter, or St. Paul, or St. Andrew, but to God Himself. May He who put it into your hearts to build this temple come in and abide with you always. To this end the pastor and you, the occupants of these pews, must do your duty, and be doers of the Word and not hearers During the collection the choir sang

the anthem Therefore Will Angels. which was very nicely sung. Another large congregation assembled for the evening service, when

the Rev. Mr. Macneill again preach-He took for his text part of the 34th verse of the 15th chapter Matthew: "How many loaves have ye?" From this text the preacher made an eloquent and earnest plea for all to do their duty towards their God and their church. The choir sang at the offertory Gloria in Excelsis. The platform was nicely decorated with choice flowers and ferns. The collection amounted to \$436, which is grand start dowards paying off the expenses in connection with the improvements.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

W. W. Clarke, the well known steamboat man of Charlottetown, is in receipt of a letter from New York asking for all matter possible giving description and details of Charlottetown and surrounding country, in-cluding everything of interest to Am-erican tourists who may be seeking health or pleasure. The writer, N. L. Newcomb, says: "Extensive plans are maturing which will develop the tourist business greatly in your section. A book is being prepared giving a sketch of all the principal points story.

hat H. Flitchers Trappe

Workmen are cutting a drop in the C. P. R. wharf between the two warehouses. A landing stage will be put in for convenience in shipping cattle. There are now over 150 men employed in and about the city's works. The upper part of the wharf has been

all the departments.

ence between the Hereford and Dur-While two men are required to ham. take out the paunch of a Durham steer, that of the Hereford you can SAND POINT IMPROVEMENTS. take out with one hand. Note the symmetrical development of the Here fords in our illustrations. See their backs and loins. Note the hams and

crops, and you will have no difficulty in believing that their plates and inside the ribs are as well nutured with palatable beef. As oxen, as well, they are capable and do very excellent work, as built to a height of about ten feet will be conceded by those who remeni above low water and the rest can be pushed on more rapidly. The C. P. ber the pair at the Centennial which R. propose to extend the work at weighed 2700 lbs. each and which were sired in Maine by one of Mr. Stone's gravel digging and filling to a bulls. day and a quarter per day so as to

Mr. Albin' Rawlings of Forest, Lambget the roadways to the sheds ready ton County, who, with Mr. R. T. Macsoon as possible. All the framing Kie of Oshawa was a judge of the class for the new warehouses is being got out and piled on the grounds ready for the completion of the ground work. The warehouse on the Connolk wharf is being extended about 100 feet westwardly and is making good progress. It is not probable that the work can be completed in time for the arrival of the first steamers, but there will probably be sufficient tem-

can soon be worked to advantage in

The manuscript of "Trilby" is preserved in a locked glass case in the rooms of the London Fine Arts Society. It is said that Du Maurier sold it for a sum larger than other writers get for the serial rights of a novel. The story is written in little exercise books but in various handwritings. Du Maurier has a pet theory that all members

GALLAN THE MARSHARE THE

any other breed I had did in nine weeks. They are very fast feeders o of the family must take part in the pasture. I have had Durhams production of his works, and each one Herefords together on the same pas-wrote, at his dictation, portions of the ture. On pasture the Herefords get

put on more flesh in six weeks

and they are proving a very valuable export breed. Their merit is that they

are hardy and keep in good condition

When they are milking they keep, good condition, and after they become

dry they are beef'in about two months.

I have had half-bred Herefords that

becom

than

cases, and the wet feed was not so masticated as to mix in saliva as would have been done had the feed been dry the Michigan test is rather one between scalded meal and wet meal. Prof. Henry remarks that "hogs fed on dry food consume it much more slowly than when fed wet. It required over 40 minutes for hogs fed on dry barley meal to consume a ration, whil on cooked meal they ate it all up in ten minutes. On corn meal the time

was as 20 to 9 minutes.'

Corn Fodder for Sheep.

Sheep do not take kindly to corn fodler. They have to be trained to est it by being yarded and kept tolerably nungry for two or three days, with little very bright fodder constantly be fore them.

Many excellent shepherds will snee t fodder, declaring that they would not insult their flocks with such coars provender. Clover hay is better and even an admixture of wheat or oat straw with the fixed is better than clear timothy. But the great point is we must raise the fodder anyhow for its yield of grain and the fodder is practically a clear gift. In a week o ten days the flocks will be eating th fodder, if it is a good bright article o readily and doing so well on it that the most fastidious shepherd will be satisfied .- S. Powers, in Country Gen tleman.

Facts for Farmers. In order to obtain vigor we must su ain and build up the muscles and fur nish food to make activity. There is no economy in investing oney in good blood unless it can be followed up by good attention. Disease and vermin are not as liabl o attack animals that are in good flesh as those that are thin and weak.

Regularity is one of the essentials i eding horses; the heaviest feeders are not always the best feeders. Seeing that the cow is able to satisfy her appetite without too much exercis is an item in receiving the most milk.

The Cost of Transport. The Drover's Journal says: "At the

on an average to send bullocks from Chicago to England. The cost varies from \$15 to \$20 per head, according to space rates on vessels and the insur-ance rates. The amount of shrinkage cattle undergo on the trip is very little

except in bad weather. If cattle well on the voyage they often show quite a little gain when they land. No grass wastern cattle are exported."

Ration for Jerseys. The Country Gentleman recommends

the following ration for Jersey cows Three lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. ground oats and 4 lbs. gluten feed. With this should be fed at least 30 lbs. of cut corn fodder and other food equivalent to 12 lbs, of hay. This would be a good ration for cows of large produc tive capacity that are in full milk.

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missive, yet nervous..... Substance.-General appearance of eye, head, hair, skin and promise of long production, vigor..... 10 Total......100

Dairy Suggestions.

Bad milk will make bad butter, no natter how it is handled German experimenters claim that cows calving in December give over 35 per cent. more milk than those freshening in May or June.

A farmer friend says that in using his Jersey bull on a small tread power for running his cream separator is not only a cheap and easy way to secure all the cream, but results in more vig-

prous calves. Care for the cow at calving time, on resent time it costs about \$16 per head she will be profitless the rest of the season; also put a little oil meal or oal meal in the milk for the calves to keep them plump, and see that they do not gorge themselves; and rememb the calf makes the cow.

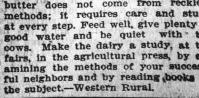
> Milk for Cheese Factories. A Michigan cheese factory has sent out the following pointers to its patrons: That filth cannot be strai from milk. That milk will catch and hold bad adors from stable, woodhouse and filthy yards. That the best milk if shut into a can tightly while warm, will spoil inside of three hours. That the meanest man on earth puts mill into the factory can that he would not use upon his own table. We can't make full cream cheese from skim milk Good milk should test four per cent. buter fat.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

Some Facts About Butter.

Rotten cream or tainted cream canot make good flavored butter. The cowthat gives a large flow of milk is the cow the farmer wants. Pedigree with-out individual merit is not worth the paper it is written on. The cow that is heated or excited will not give milk that will make good butter. Linseed meal will make good butter; cottonseed meal, at least if too generously fed, will make salvey butter. The cov with her third or fourth calf miks better than she does with her first calf. Good butter does not come from reckless methods; it requires care and study at every step. Feed well, give plenty of good water and be quiet with the cows. Make the dairy a study, at the fairs, in the agricultural press, by examining the methods of your suc ful neighbors and by reading books on the subject .- Western Rural.

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at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, is an extensive cattle grazier and a most enthusiastic Hereford man. Talking of the qualities of the breed, he said: "There is no doubt in my

mind that the Herefords are better than the Durhams. The Americans used to get the best of our male Herefords, but our farmers found they were

losing by it, and the practice was stopporary accommodation and more men ped, as you will see by observing the inimals here. There are now a very large quantity of Herefords in Quebec,