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not know, but experience shows that such is a fact and the Durham's power in this direction has been so generally accepted that it has required no small amount of perseverance to convince the public that we had in the Hereford, his equal even in this quality. Hoping that we may have from the producers of different breeds, particularly on this and other good qualities, they may contend for in the particular family. They may fancy that our Holstein friend will not fail to let us hear from him again.

I remain yours truly,
BREEDER.

GOOD STOCK.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—I cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon the minds of our agriculturists that they are making a very serious mistake in keeping nothing but scrub cattle. No farmer need be reminded that it is foolishness in the extreme to purchase a farm, the soil of which is poor, simply because the price is low. To run such a farm it costs more money than to run a good farm, whilst the product resulting is vastly less. In a great measure I hold that it is just so with poor stock. To begin with, of course the prices are lower than for good animals, but they will require just as much care, and eat more food, whilst the income from them either as milk givers or meat producers, immeasurably less than from the better breeds. I am glad to see that of late years a great number of farmers throughout Canada are getting into better stock, many having purchased the Durham variety and some few other kinds. But what about the great mass of our farmers? Is it not true that they pay no attention whatever to the quality or purity of their herds. It is only a few years ago that I purchased some thoroughbred Durhams. Before that, I had the same as my neighbors, poor cattle. It would take a good deal to take me back to where I stood then. I find a pleasure in breeding respectable stock and if I so desire I can very easily find sale for the young of my herd at very fine prices. I get more milk of better quality from a great deal less number of animals, in fact I am convinced that any farmer would find both pleasure, and profit in keeping some well bred stock. Brother farmers try it. If you cannot go extensively into the good varieties, at least have a few. After a while you will be so impressed with the advantage derived that you will have nothing else. This is the advice of one who has tried both kinds.

Yours truly,
R. W. COOK.

ONE of our correspondents asks the assistance of our readers in drawing a plan of a house for 1000 hens. Will some of our patrons kindly give him any assistance they can? Our columns are at their disposal.

Steve Galbraith, an old newspaper man, of Acton, Ont., and Flint, Mich., has had a remarkable experience. He was given up by all the local doctors as "dying of consumption." One physician told him he had "a week to live." He was reduced to a skeleton and constantly spit blood, while cough racked him day and night. In this extremity he applied to the "Drs. K. & K., and is now well and strong. Three months of their treatment set him on his feet. Surgeons of this famous Association of specialists will be at the Dexter House, Welland, on Wednesday next, March 19th. All who suffer from chronic disease or deformity should call on them. They cure where others fail.

CURING CLOVER HAY.

While a few individual farmers have boastfully reported success in keeping work horses through the year on good bright hay, fed without oats or other grain, yet it is doubtful if such examples will ever be widely imitated, for the good reason that in most farming sections east of the Mississippi a grain ration daily is more economical than an entire reliance upon hay in feeding. Land in grass is not sufficiently productive to render it profitable as the main feed of stock either summer or winter. This is especially true on the high-priced lands of the older sections of the country. The proper place for hay in the economy of the farm is as a supplemental food, affording variety and maintaining an important condition in the animals fed. Even for this purpose it is important that hay should be made at the right time and cured in the proper manner.

Clover hay is justly preferred by most farmers for this supplemental use, though of all others it is the most difficult to cure properly. The clover plant is full of juice, and as its stems are thicker than that of other grasses, it needs the driest weather and the most careful management to cure without staining. If it heats to the slightest degree, a portion of the leaves or stem will turn to the fine powder which is so injurious to horses that have broken wind. Ordinarily clover hay is better cured if mixed with timothy or some other grass that is more easily cured. If the clover is intended for hay, timothy seed should be sown on the same land, that all may grow up together. As the timothy dries out quickly after being cut, it would assist in absorbing the moisture from the clover stems after they were put in the mow or stacks. With good weather it is not very difficult to get even clover hay to the barn in apparently good condition, but after it is matted in large quantities it will become musty and moldy.

The best plan is to cut the clover just after a rain and quite late in the afternoon. Newly cut it will take no injury lying on the ground over night. Next rake it and get it into small cocks during the subsequent afternoon. In this condition it may be left two or three days, but though its condition would be much improved if covered at night with a yard or so square of oil cloth or some other hay cap, whether or not rains be threatened. The heavy dew which in cool nights will condense on the top of one of these heaps of clover is almost as injurious in its effect as rain. The clover should not be drawn to the barn while a particle of water remains on the leaves, either from rain or dew. Draw to the barn early in the afternoon, taking the grass as it is piled in the cock and depositing it in the mow, mixed half and half with thoroughly dry straw. It does not matter how green the clover may appear in the cocks. It is really dryer than it looks, and in thin layers mixed with straw all the dampness will be absorbed without injury. When it comes to feeding out in winter, cut the straw and hay together, and, thus mixed, every particle will be greedily eaten. There is more nutriment in wheat and oat straw than is generally supposed. Their lack as feeding materials is in great part in the matter of digestibility, and the moistening which the straw secures associated in the mow with green clover hay supplies this deficiency.

Under this method of curing clover hay it makes little difference how early or immature it may be cut. The advocates of late cutting in clover, claim that their practice makes the curing process easier, as they wait until the leaves and stems are partially dried. In this way, however, much of the nutritive value of the clover is lost. The withered leaves fall to the ground and are wasted, except as manure, while the dried stems are of little more value as feed than so much straw. Allowing clover to stand until half or more of the blossoms have turned brown renders the second or subsequently growth very small and poor. If cut just as the blossoms are formed, two crops may be cut in a single season, even on land of average quality, while on rich land three or four crops may frequently be grown during one summer, thus giving enormous increase to the bulk of feed secured. In some English experiments clover fertilized with sewage water was cut six times in one season. Frequent cutting is the plan adopted where clover is used as a soiling crop, and farmers who have tried it are surprised at the comparative small area which will keep a cow all the summer season.

Vital Questions.

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

"Mandrake or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable. And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured!

"Women gone nearly crazy!"
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases trail Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Talmage says that church members embrace three times as many women as men. That is probably correct. There is not more than twenty-five per cent as much fun in embracing men as women.

"Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife. "I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands, as it is to trade horses." "Why, my dear?" "Because if it was, I'd cheat some women dreadfully before sundown."

ECONOMY IN IT.—"So hot water is a great cure, is it? Well I shant let any of my boarders get sick for want of that medicine. Just put another gallon of hot water in the oyster soup, Maria, and I guess you had better take out the oysters now; it might be too rich."

Yu will observe this, the devil never offers to go into partnership with a smart man, but you will often see him offer to join the lazy, and furnish all the capital besides.—Josh Billings.

A Yonkers man says that the papers of his locality pay so much attention to society matters "that a leading citizen cannot go home sober late at night without having the fact published as an interesting item."

A race between a pigeon and a plover in England was won by the bird. This isn't considered much of an exploit in this country, where a common American swallow will take in all the pines a bucker can trot out.

An exchange wants to know, "What is home without a newspaper?" Reply: "It is a place where old hats are stuffed into window panes; where children are like young pigs; the house-wife like a savage, and the husband with a panorama of the dismal swamp painted on his shirt bosom with tobacco juice."

Commercial.

BY TELEGRAPH

ENGLISH.

During the past week the English wheat markets have been irregular and quiet. In Liverpool imported wheat fell 1d and so did imported corn. Little or no noteworthy change has taken place in the provision market, although a slight decline has taken place in pork and bacon.

CANADIAN.

Chicago reports indicate a change of importance, although the market has been lively and active. If anything the general prices are slightly better than last week. In pork the market has been lively, especially during the past few days, and prices in pork and lard have advanced considerably. In grains the prices have advanced but slightly.

CANADIAN.

The Canadian markets have been generally lively and have shown somewhat of an upward tendency. Below we give a report of the quotations in a number of our most important markets:

TORONTO.

Fall wheat varies from \$1.00 to \$1.05, according to quality. Lots have been small and receipts moderate. Spring wheat varies from \$1.05 to \$1.12. Barley has been steady at 63 to 65 cts., and oats have remained firm at 53 to 55 cts. in 30 or 40 bushel quantities. Peas have brought from 74 to 77 cts. in the 150 bushel quantities. There has not been much demand. Rye stands at 60 cts. Hay comes in in quite large quantities, and brings from \$6.50 to \$7.00, according to quantity of clover. Timothy at \$10 to \$13. Straw, \$6.50 to \$8 per ton. Hops bring \$8.40 to \$8.65. Beef per quarter, \$5.50 to \$6.50, for fore quarters, and \$6.50 to \$8.50 for hind quarters. Mutton by carcass 64 to 65 cts. Lamb, 8 to 8 1/2 cts. Chickens, good, 10 to 15 cts. Turkey, 14 to 15 cts. Ducks, 85 cts to \$1, and geese 90 to 110, per lb.

HAMILTON.

Red wheat	1 03 to 1 05
White wheat	1 03 to 1 05
Spring wheat	1 05 to 1 10
Barley	50 to 60
Peas	60 to 71
Rye	68 to 69
Oats	38 to 37
Corn	55 to 70
Buckwheat	65 to 70
Clover	7 00 to 7 50
Clover, Alsike	7 50 to 8 00
Beef, hindquarters, per cwt	8 00 to 8 50
Beef, forequarters, per cwt	6 00 to 6 50
Hogs, dressed, per cwt	8 00 to 8 50
Butter, prints, per lb	26 to 27
Butter, roll, per lb	22 to 23
Eggs, fresh, per doz	30 to 35

MONTREAL.

Sales—100 barrels medium bakers at \$5.25.
GRAIN—Red winter wheat at \$1.20 to \$1.22; white at \$1.10 to \$1.18; spring at \$1.19 to \$1.21.
Corn at 72 1/2 to 75; peas at 90 to 91; oats at 45 to 49; barley at 65 to 75; cornmeal at \$3.00 to \$3.70; oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.70; rye, 60 to 62.
PROVISIONS—Pork at \$21.00 to \$22.00, lard at 12 to 13; bacon, at 13 to 14; hams at 13 to 14; cheese at 11 1/2 to 14, butter at 19 to 21.

LONDON.

London, Friday, March 7.

Per 100 lbs.	PRODUCE.	PRICE.	
Red wheat	1 60 1/2 75	Eggs	22 1/2 25
White	1 55 1/2 70	Potatoes, bag	9 1/2 1 00
Corn	1 30 1/2 40	Butter, best	24 1/2 28
Barley	1 00 1/2 10	roll, per lb	24 1/2 28
Peas	26 1/2 40	apples, green	90 1/2 1 25
Oats	1 02 1/2 06	per bag	90 1/2 1 25
ROULIN (dressed)	63 1/2 75	Dried apples,	
Chickens, pair	40 1/2 80	per lb, whole	07 1/2 09
Ducks, pair	45 1/2 80	sale	07 1/2 09
Geese, each	45 1/2 70	Lard, No. 1, lb	13 1/2 14
Turkeys, each	60 1/2 20	Lard, No. 2, lb	10 1/2 12
MEATS.		Clover seed	3 50 1/2 00
Pork, 100 lbs.	6 50 1/2 80	Timothy, bus 0	60 1/2 10 00
Beef, 100 lbs.	6 50 1/2 80	Hay	80 1/2 10 00
Mutton, per lb	7 1/2 80		