

London, Ont.

Having recently given accounts of our journeying in different parts of this continent and in Europe, we now propose giving a brief account of our home, the western part of Ontario, of which London is the business centre, which we more clearly depict by the accompanying diagram. As a railroad centre it is unequalled in this Dominion, having now eight leading lines running into it, viz.: Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Canada Pacific, London, Huron & Bruce, London & Port Stanley, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie, and London & Sarnia, and being on the shortest and most direct route between New York and Chicago and the west. Continental travellers should be made aware of this fact, that the shortest route is by Niagara Falls through London. Many railroad agents, interested in other lines, will try to conceal this fact.

The large sums that have been expended to depict the advantages of other localities both by State and Provincial expenditures may have tended to divert the attention of those deserving prosperity and a comfortable home, and even good settlers have been induced to go to localities or to invest their means where they will never see their money again, and can never make for themselves comfortable homes. We have for the past forty years been in search of a better locality, but without avail. In no part of the world, that we have ever visited, are there a more prosperous, independent and progressive lot of farmers than in this locality — farmers that own their land, till it personally, drive good horses and carriages, and are out of debt.

London is an inland city, and is supported by this class. The quality of the land, the abundance and purity of the water, the healthfulness of the climate, the excellent roads, and the perfection in which the most varied and valuable of farm products can be produced, make this western peninsula the favorite location for the agriculturist, the dairyman, the fruit grower, the beef and cereal producer. In this locality nut-bearing trees, such as black walnut, hickory, butternut, chestnut and white oak, thrive better than in any other part of Canada. Here the ground is covered with a beautiful mat of green flourishing grass, which in reality is more pleasing than the lauded magnolia or palm.

London now has 35,000 inhabitants. It has the largest and best cheese market in Canada; it is rapidly taking the lead as one of the great fruit centres of Ontario; drying factories are established in its vicinity, fruit canning factories are now being established; these will before long become a great industry. Medical, theological and military colleges are already established here. The beautiful park-like, maple-shaded avenues, with verdant boulevards, from all of which a fine view

is had of the rolling lands, hills and trees, tend to make it admired by all, and entitle it to the name it bears of "The Forest City." A large sanitarium is in contemplation, and it already has its sulphur baths. Pleasure steamers ply on the river to and from Springbank, the location of the water-works, where the springs are which supply the city with the purest of water—water so cool and pure that brook trout, the most delicate of fish, are kept alive in many of the small aquariums in the city. Workshops, to employ a thousand more hands, are expected to be built shortly.

It has previously been admitted that London had the best purely agricultural exhibition held on this continent; since then a disturbing element caused a friction, but now the affairs are settled. New buildings have been erected, and an onward march is now confidently expected, to which the

The Farm.

"Old" and "New Process" Bran.

Since the introduction of the roller process for crushing wheat at the flour mills, instead of grinding it between mill stones, farmers who feed bran, have noticed that the roller process cleans it more thoroughly of its starchy particles, giving a product that certainly looks to be of less value for feeding than the bran from the mill stone system of grinding. Some farmers who have formerly fed bran or shorts quite freely to their dairy cows have become so distrustful of the new process bran that they have discontinued its use entirely, or have fed it far less freely. The roller process bran is coarser, and looks and feels more like sawdust than does that from the old process. But looks are sometimes very deceptive. It has been one of the tricks of the trade, practised for many years past, to re-grind coarse bran and sell it several dollars per ton higher, although nothing has actually been added to it. Re-grinding changes coarse, harsh-feeling bran, to a soft, floury material, that will deceive almost any one not familiar with the goods. Knowing ones have continued buying the coarse, unground bran, and have thus saved a considerable expense for grinding, and for being deceived.

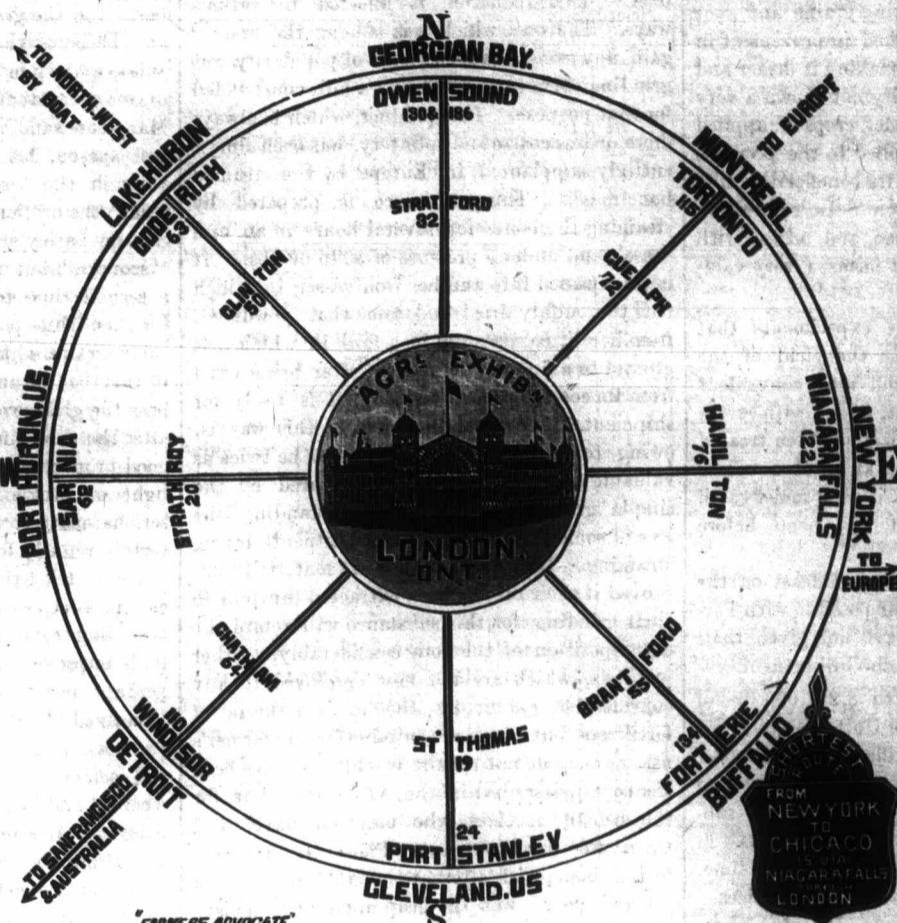
There may be a question whether cattle can digest coarse bran as thoroughly as the same after being re-ground. If they can not, it may pay to grind it, if no more than the cost of grinding be added.

The Agricultural Experiment Station connected with the Wisconsin University, has lately been looking into this matter, and has issued a bulletin in which it is stated that roller process bran differs from "old process" bran in containing

more protein, so that, in spite of its unpromising appearance, the roller bran must be more valuable as feed, than the old process bran, particularly if fed with the ordinary coarse fodders of the farm, which are deficient in protein.

Eastern cattle feeders, who have been accustomed to buying large quantities of bran for feeding their animals, should therefore not discard the roller bran without thoroughly testing its value by actual trial of comparison with the old goods. It should be remembered that bran has high manurial value in addition to its value as food, and it may be profitable to purchase it for feeding freely, even though it is not perfectly digested. The soil has more time than the cow for getting the valuable elements out of it. Feed it, first letting the cow take what she can, then apply the manure to the land, and the entire value of the material will be utilized.

Pure bred animals are easily obtained by sending us new subscribers. See our prize list in other columns.



A DIAGRAM SHOWING DISTANCES FROM LEADING POINTS TO LONDON, THE CENTRE OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

crops of the present year, within the radius of our diagram, give hope to every one; they have not looked more promising in this vicinity for many years as they do now.

We are informed by Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, says the Canadian Gazette, that there is at present so great a demand for Manitoba red spring wheat at Liverpool that any presented for sale is immediately snapped up. Messrs. Ross and Smith, Mr. Dyke adds, paid at the Liverpool Corn Exchange on Friday seven shillings and a penny per cental for a parcel of this wheat, this being threepence-halfpenny more than we paid for any Californian wheat or for wheat from any other country.

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is edited by a farmer for the farmers. Their interests are its interests. We want good agents in every section to whom we will pay very liberal commissions in cash or in prizes. See prize list.