

Canadian Cattle Trade.

This year about 734 head of cattle were shipped by the Dominion Line alone, and several consignments were forwarded by the Allan Line; and we think one or two by the London Steamship Line. A Toronto firm lately shipped 110 steers, averaging 1,300 pounds each, which sold in the English market at £27 per head, being a profit to the shippers, on the drove, of over £300. Canada being eminently an agricultural country, we have every facility, and inducement, too, for rearing live stock. It will be remembered that at the late sale of short-horn cattle in Scotland, by the Earl of Dunmore, one or two of the finest animals sold had been purchased in Canada. Not many years ago Lord Dunmore imported two calves from Canada, for which he paid \$12,500, and the Duke of Connaught, the finest bull in the world, which was sold at such a fabulous price, is the son of one of these calves.

Cheese Fair.

The Provincial Cheese Fair held at Ingersoll on the 6th and 7th inst., under the auspices of the Dairy Association of Ontario, in connection with the Oxford Agricultural Society, was in every respect a grand success, there being the largest and finest lot of cheese ever put on exhibition in Canada. The judges were Messrs. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. P., Stratford, J. L. Grant, London, Eng., and F. W. Fearman, Hamilton. Below we give a list of the successful competitors:—

CLASS A.—Six factory cheeses, 1st prize, James Elliott, \$100; 2nd, A. Malcolm, \$75; 3rd, O. Collins, \$60; 4th, E. Hunter, \$50; 5th, J. Ireland, \$40; 6th, A. Bell, \$30; 7th, P. Dunn, \$20; 8th, H. S. Lossee, \$10; 9th, J. Sharman, \$5; 10th, W. Huxley, \$5; 11th, J. Rimp, \$5; 12th, J. Morrison, \$5; 13th, H. Cole, \$5; 14th, J. Chisholm, \$5.

CLASS B.—Two colored cheeses, 1st prize, Jas. Elliott, \$25; 2nd, J. Ireland, \$15; 3rd, H. S. Lossee, \$10.

CLASS C.—Two white cheeses, 1st prize, E. Hunter, \$25; 2nd, H. S. Lossee, \$15; 3rd, A. Bell, \$10.

CLASS E.—Five loaf or bruckle cheeses, 1st, A. Malcolm, \$20; 2nd, W. Huntley, \$10.

CLASS F.—Two colored cheeses, July make, 1st, J. Elliott, \$50; 2nd, John Chisholm, \$25; 3rd, J. Morrison, \$10.

CLASS G.—Two firkins butter, 50 lbs. each, 1st, John Holdsworth, \$40; 2nd, Jas. Land, \$20.

There were upwards of 400 cheeses exhibited, the entries being from all parts of the Province, with very keen competition throughout, showing a manifestly increasing interest and development in this branch of husbandry. The fair was well attended, especially the second day, for notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there were several thousand people present, and everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The distribution of prizes was scattered over the province pretty generally; it is worthy of remark, however, that the majority of them were taken by parties in this county.

Neglect of Animals in Autumn.

If animals were endowed with speech, they would often remonstrate with their owners about the neglect and carelessness with which they are occasionally treated. And though they cannot speak, yet they have a certain mute eloquence in their look, and tell their tale with a force and point that are often more effectual than words. Very often the rough, shaggy, staring coat, the prominent ribs, drooping head, woe-begone countenance, and appealing eye tell a tale as plainly as if it were in print. It tells of hard work, poor feed, exposure to storm and tempest and keenly-biting winds. And yet there may be a tight, snug barn, and stacks of fodder still remaining in the field, while from very thoughtlessness the poor old faithful servant, who has plowed his master's field year by year, is permitted to remain in an airy yard or barren pasture, with half-filled belly, and sniff with impatient appetite at the fodder just beyond his reach across the fence.

It is to be hoped that it may attract the attention of those farmers who seem to think that the fresh air of our October nights and an occasional wetting with the cold fall rains, are good for the health of their horses, colts, cows or calves, and make them hardy and vigorous. But this is all wrong. It is unprofitable as well as cruel. Animals exposed to the cold until they are chilled, are stunted in their growth, and gather the seeds of future disease. Warmth saves feed. Cold wastes feed. Stock well housed keep in better condition

on less food than those left out doors in rail pens, damp yards or exposed pastures. At this season no stock should be kept out at nights nor on stormy days, for the abrupt change from warm sunny days to cold storms of rain and sleet is too great a shock. Fine boards are, in a sense, excellent fodder, and a dry bed of straw the best of nutriment.

Farmers who consult the comfort of their stock and their own profit, will see to it that their stables and sheds are put in good order, loose boards nailed on, doors and roofs made tight, good dry straw furnished for bedding, and that their cattle are comfortably sheltered before the cold winds begin to blow, and the first snow of the season flies.—*American Agriculturist.*

Notes on the Garden and Farm.

Twelve Rules for Successful Farming.

1. Drain and irrigate.
2. Plow deep and loosen the subsoil.
3. Provide good storage for solid manure, and cisterns for the liquid manure.
4. Choose commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use one in excess of another simply because others have used it.
5. Manure every crop which benefits by it, and manure high.
6. Cultivate only safe, paying crops, and select the best seed for these.
7. Cultivate every crop upon your fields, and in proper rotation.
8. Cultivate more and better fodder.
9. Feed plentifully and of the best fodder.
10. Breed stock, and let not mere accident control the increase.
11. Support breeding and feeding by proper care.
12. Keep accounts.

—Translated from *Landwirthschaftlichen Kalendar*, 1875.

Wheat Growing Maxims.

Somebody has been at the trouble of condensing a great deal of information about wheat growing, as follows, into very small compass, and somebody else has set it afloat without crediting it to the author. If we could we would gladly give his name.

1. The best soil for wheat is a rich clay loam.
2. Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed.
3. Clover turned under makes just such a bed.
4. The best seed is heavy, oily, plump and clean.
5. About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed.
6. The drill puts in the seed better and cheaper than broad casting.
7. From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.
8. If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if sown broadcast, two bushels.
9. One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.
10. For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seed, not until it has hardened.

Value of Coal Ashes.

A correspondent of the *American Farm Journal* writes as follows:—

"A thorough trial has convinced us that coal ashes scattered around the roots of plum trees from five to six inches in depth, and for an extent of about four feet in circumference, is the best remedy for the annihilation of that destroyer of this luscious fruit, the curculio. For many years a fine and apparently healthy plum tree of the green gage variety has every spring gladdened us with its countless snowy blossoms, only to bring disappointment. Our coal ashes from two coal stoves had, during the entire winter and spring, been placed in a huge pile in the yard, with the intention of having it carted away during the summer. However, learning of the value of coal ashes for old apple trees, the thought struck us that there would be no harm in trying it for the young plum tree, as it might destroy the curculio eggs in that vicinity. Accordingly, coal ashes as above described was placed around its roots, and the remainder of the ash heap scattered in the same manner around four or five English cherry trees, hitherto useless, since their fruit had been so stung that it had always been worthless. Never did trees blossom more profusely, but it was a good fruit year, and the ashes was not supposed to have

benefited them in this respect. As the small green fruit began to form, very little of it fell to the ground, and that was unusually large, plump, perfectly sound and healthy, and very abundant in quantity."

A. A. Moore, of Vermont, has a cow eleven years old, three-fourths Durham and one-fourth Ayershire, which gave 410 pounds of milk in seven days, commencing June 17. From the milk sixteen pounds of butter were made. The cow had three quarts of ground wheat per day after the second day of the trial; before that two quarts daily.

Farmers often raise poor stock which will not begin to pay its cost, simply because at the start they save a dollar or two by using an inferior male animal. It is a well established fact that pure bloods transmit their characteristics to their offspring with much more certainty than natives, which being generally a combination of many strains of blood are liable to give us progeny of all imaginable characteristics. But it does not follow that we cannot improve our native stock by carefully selecting the breed. Get the best is the true policy.

Distances Between Trees.

We quote from an exchange the following estimates of the proper distances to be left between trees and shrubs when setting out an orchard or garden. We think it is worth preserving for reference.

Standard apples, 30 feet apart each way. In poor soils 25 feet may be enough.
Standard pears and cherries, 25 feet each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, at even 16 feet.
Standard plums, peaches, apricots and nectarines, 10 to 18 feet apart each way.
Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.
Pyramidal apples, cherries, pears and plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.
Dwarf apples (bushes), 6 feet apart.
Currants, gooseberries and raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.
Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Blind Stagers in Pigs.

Prof. Law, a good authority, gives the following: When the hog is attacked, dash bucketfuls of cold water over the body. Throw a purgative injection into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda and one or two teaspoonfuls of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or the back of the neck may be blistered by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia, one ounce each, with powdered cantharides, two drachms.

When a cow's bag becomes swelled, a simple and generally effectual remedy is found in applying fresh lard, which should be thoroughly and repeatedly rubbed in. Some people use beef brine instead of lard, with good results. Plenty of rubbing without any application will often effect a cure. The calf should be allowed to suck until a cure is effected, and, if a portion of the milk is drawn from the cow before he is given his rations, so he will be obliged to do a good deal of stripping, he will help to reduce the swelling.

Extermination of the Thistle.

The Berlin correspondent of *Land and Water* published a piece of information that will be welcome to many a farmer. "Who ever knew," says he, "of two plants being so inimical to one another as one to kill the other by a mere touch? This, however, seems to be the case when rape grows near the thistle. If a field is infested by thistles give it a turn of rape seed, and this plant will altogether starve, suffocate and chill the thistles out of existence. A trial was made with different varieties of rape seeds in square plots, when it was found that the whole ground was full of thistles, and nobody believed the rape having a fair run. But it had, and as it grew the thistle vanished, faded, turned grey and dried up as soon as the rape leaves began to touch it. Other trials were then made in flower-pots and garden beds, and the thistles always had to give in, and was altogether annihilated, whether old and fully developed, or young and tender."

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