

rain or storming they go to the sheds. If the hogs have the opportunity, they invariably seek shelter against a raw stinging wind. Most farmers do not consider such shelter necessary. We grow hogs in the belief that they need protection against storms. This year there have been most serious losses in some sections from disease. The weather this fall has been changeable, and the unprotected herds have been much exposed, as I know from observation that few farmers have adequate protection for their feeding hogs. Some effort is made at farrowing time to protect and shelter the young things against storm, but very seldom is this extended to the feeders.

If we would have hogs thrive, they must be fed. I believe there is too much feeding done, or rather, much feed could be saved if better care was given in other directions. It is believed by many that if hogs were allowed to root and never were ringed, their health would be better; or if they were fed with a ration so complete that they would have no desire to root, that there would be little disease. At present our feeding hogs are fed on a clover sod. There is an excellent growth of clover for them to feed on. They have corn and pumpkins, what they will eat, and salt and ashes are kept in a self-feeding box, where they have free access to it. There are 40 of them, and no rooting is done in the clover sod, but some is done along the fences, turning the blue-grass sod. They also have the run of a permanent pasture. Here in the blue-grass and timothy sod they do considerable rooting. Yet I prefer to let them root rather than ring them. (1)

The clover sod field in which they are fed contains 12 acres. The permanent pasture, where they go to the brook for water, contains 19 acres, and on account of the pure spring water they get from the brook, we allow them the range of this field. With this exercise they keep in excellent health; the exercise gives them better appetites. Experiments made in this direction show that while they consume more, they make a greater gain for food eaten. If they have this great range, there is always plenty of grass for them to eat as they range about, and we know that with this grass ration, taken in connection with the corn, the corn is much better digested.

While corn is the main dependence to fatten we do not at any time depend entirely upon it. If there is no grass for the hogs, we give a light feed of middlings each day. This they relish, and we know it adds greatly to their thrift. We have had farmers make light of us for purchasing these by-products to feed our hogs, saying that they were equally successful without them. Yet we notice that they do not escape cholera, and have no faith in a preventive line of feeding. In 25 years' experience in hog growing, we have never lost from cholera but once, and I attributed that to my own mismanagement. Then we lost 20 out of 40 hogs, and one aged sow. Had we been corn feeders and ignored a variety ration, the probabilities are that the disease would have destroyed all.

Some farmers go on the principle that if they cannot grow hogs on corn, they will not grow them at all. While they

(1) Why not cut the cartilaginous and ligamentous prolongations by which the supplementary bone is separated from the proper nasals? Once done, when the pigs are young, it is done for ever. Ed.

etleek at it they often fall. There is profit often in studying the wants of the pig, and many times in drawing away from old lines of feeding.

"Ross County, Ohio."

JOHN M. JAMISON.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, in South-Africa, has been ravaging the herds of both natives and Europeans till in some districts almost every head of cattle has disappeared. A well known resident on the Tanganyika Plateau, Mr. McCulloch, had a large herd of horned stock at the Fife station when the disease was rampant there and cattle and game were dying in all directions. He adopted a singular remedy. As soon as any of his cattle were attacked, he administered enormous doses of quinine, and, according to his statement, very few of his beasts died, a large number of them recovering.

This is very wonderful, because, we believe, quinine, or bark, is not generally considered a medicine for diseases affecting the lungs. But still more wonderful is a case that we ourselves were present at, in 1856. Mr. James Webb, of Calcut, near Reading, Eng., had just bought a small herd of Short-horns from a breeder in Kent—Mr. Loney we think—Three days after their arrival, five out of the six cows were down with pleuro-pneumonia, and in a bad way. The usual remedies were tried without success by the Reading veterinary surgeons, and the patients were given up.

It happened that a friend of Miss Webb, Miss Madeline Dickson by name, was staying at Calcut at the time. She was the daughter of Dr. Dickson, a London practitioner, author of "The Chronothermal Theory of Medicine," whose character is so well described by Charles Reade in his novel "Hard Cash," under the pseudonym of Dr. Sampson. Miss Dickson, a very lovely blonde, by the bye, though that is neither here nor there—begged to be allowed to try one of her father's favourite remedies for "pleurisy" on one of the cows. Leave was given to her, she administered a heavy dose of hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid), and in a week's time the cow was feeding heartily and eventually made a complete recovery! Now, prussic acid is one of the most virulent poisons in the pharmacopeia; so, there is no telling but what quinine (Chincona bark) may turn out to be a specific for the terrible scourge, pleuro-pneumonia.

HORN-DISEASE.—We were surprised to hear, from a Glengarry damsel, that she, as we thought, long-exploded idea of a complaint called "horn-disease" was still rampant in the country round Lancaster. Is this the old "hollow horn?" (1) Of course, there is no such thing in existence, any more than the tall-evil, but we think a lecturer sent to the Glengarry country might do some good by way of eradicating these superstitions. (2) The treatment seems to be to bore a hole in the horn and pour in spirits of turpentine.

(1) All horns are hollow.—Ed.
(2) Among others, "The worm in the tail."—Ed.

Special Notices.

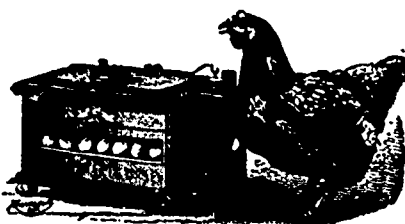
CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 330 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The G. H. Grimm Mfg. Co., manufacturers of the Champion Evaporator for Maple Syrup, etc., who always lead in introducing improved methods in Maple sugar making, are selling agents for the Record double tin Sap Spouts. The Spouts have a patent trap preventing the air from reaching and drying the pores of the tree, so that as long as circulation continues the sap will run. They report a good demand for Evaporators and anticipate a good sugar season.

"The Wooden Hen."

The little illustration shown herewith is small only in size, but really large in magnitude, when we consider that the "Wooden Hen" is not larger than a live hen, yet has double the capacity. It weighs only 15 pounds, has a capacity of 28 eggs, and while not a toy, is just as amusing, besides being instructive as well.



We doubt if a more acceptable or more valuable present could be made to the farmer boy or girl, and we suggest that every one of them who read the *Journal of Agriculture*, write Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and ask him for a copy of his handsome little booklet describing the "Wooden Hen," also his large catalogue of the Model Excelsior Incubator. Tell him you write at the suggestion of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

"For the land of uncle Sam."

Messrs. Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., proprietors of the Maple Leaf Saw Works, have been very busy lately shipping Maple Leaf Lance-tooth Cross cut saws to the United States. They are the only firm in the world who export saws to the United States in large quantities. This trade is not induced by low prices but on the contrary, the goods when landed in the U. S. and duties paid, cost very much more than the highest grade of American goods. The reason of their commanding a higher price is their superior quality, especially in temper. As manufacturers of hand saws, cross-cut saws and band saws, they no doubt excel any firm in the world.

In magnitude of output and size of works the Maple Leaf Saw Works, of Galt, are the largest in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, while the R. H. Smith Co., Ltd. St. Catharines, are a close second.

Canada leads the world in the manufacture of high class saws. Every true Canadian should feel proud of this fact.

One reason for this is that Canada, as a producer of lumber, is very much larger per capita than any other nation, and the manufacturer comes more immediately in contact with the lumber manufacturer, thereby giving him better opportunities to study his requirements and make the necessary improvements in mechanical construction and quality. The R. H. Smith Co., Ltd., is the oldest establishment of the kind in Canada. They were established by the celebrated J. Flint, one of the oldest, largest and best makers of high grade saws in the United States and Canada. Messrs. Shurly and Dietrich were both associated at Rochester, N. Y., as partners in business, with R. H. Smith, president of the R. H. Smith Co., Ltd., St. Catharines. The association of the above gentlemen with the late J. Flint, no doubt, has contributed considerably to their great success.—From Galt Daily Reporter.

"Potash in Agriculture"

Is the title of a pamphlet, published by the German Kali Works, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. This book is known to many of our readers from its first edition, published a few years ago. The second edition contains many valuable improvements.

The contents embody a collection of results obtained with fertilizers at our Experiment Stations. It would appear from these conclusions that many brands of fertilizers now on the market do not contain as much potash as they should for the production of the best results. It would certainly pay every farmer to write for a copy of this book, which we understand is sent free.

As will be seen by their announcement in the advertising columns, Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co. have their Annual Seed Catalogue now ready. During the 28 years they have been in the business each year has been a progressive one, and they acknowledge, with pardonable pride, a greater patronage in the past year than ever before—due to the appreciation of their keeping faith to their standard of superiority—Messrs. Ewing & Co's patrons may rely upon the seeds sent out by them, having been fully tested; or if otherwise the fact is honestly stated in their catalogue, with useful hints concerning the same. The firm's aim being to make their annual catalogue a practical condensed epitome of the various lines, useful to the amateur with a small garden as well as to the farmer.

All interested should send their address to Messrs Ewing & Co. when a copy will be mailed free.

It is a fact worth knowing that, as a household remedy, for children and adults, Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

The Seed is the Vital Thing.

Planting must be begun right, else no amount of cultivation or fertilizer can prevent the crop being a failure. The first step is the selection of the seed. Do not take any risks here. Get seeds that you can depend upon—seeds that are fresh, that have a reputation behind them. The most reliable seeds grown in this country are Ferry's Seeds. Wherever seeds are sown the name of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., is a guarantee of quality and freshness. The greatest care and strictest caution are exercised in the growing, selection, packing and distribution of their seeds. Not only must they be fresh, but they must be true to name.

On a par with the quality of the seeds is Ferry's Seed Annual for 1897, the most comprehensive and valuable book of the kind ever printed. Every planter, large and small, should get, read and digest this book before planting a single seed. It is free to all who address the firm as above.

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