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MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL will last a life time if properly used.

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UFACTURERS.

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GOODS.

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FEED, LOUR, ASSWARE AND **FAMOUS GOODS**

After quality comes cleanlyness in t delivery. If the three appeal ocery ought to be, we want your

ENT STREET, LINDSA



SADDLE AND HARNESS.

A Well Trained Horse May Be Good In

Both Capacities. The greatest combined saddle and harness animal in America is Lou Chief, bred and trained in Kentucky. That is to say, she has won more prizes than any other horse or mare under saddle and in harness. That working in harness does not hurt a saddle horse is proved by the fact that at the sale following the Madison Square horse show in New York, Lou Chief brought the highest price ever paid for a saddle horse in that city. In fact, in New York fashionable life the desire is now for a saddle horse that can also go well in light harness. Horses that can do this bring the highest price of any in the ordinary

While the perfect saddle horse is usually also a good harness horse, it by no means follows that a good harness horse ean also be trained for the saddle. The saddle animal must have peculiar quali-



LOU CHIEF, SADDLE AND HARNESS. ties often lacking in a good harness goer. But the London Live Stock Joural says, "There is nothing in the build of a truly shaped hunter or hack to unfit him for harness work."

The Morgan blood is the foundation of the Kentucky gaited saddle horse. Concerning the old superstition that a saddle horse is good for nothing else The Breeder's Gazette remarks:

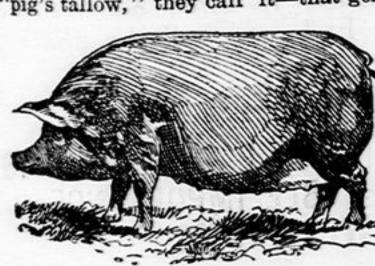
It remained for Kentucky breeders to produce what is incomparably the most valuable horse in the world-a saddle horse, first, with the gaits, mouth and manners of a saddler, and a light harness horse, second, with a square, true trot. Some of them are even fast, as witness Lou Chief, which is standard bred under the trotting register rules and can show a thirty clip. With such a horse it is simply, "You touch the button; they do the rest." Under saddle a touch of spur and curb changes them from a trot to a rack; a snap of the fingers or a lift of the hand puts them in a canter. In harness they know simply the walk and trot. Their perfect adaptability to this double use gives them a value that cannot attach to a single purpose horse. They constitute in themselves an irrefutable proof that this dual purpose can be combined perfectly in one horse.

The saddle gaits once learned are never forgotten, and even if long in disuse a good rider can easily bring them to an edge again.

The British Idea.

The illustration shows how much the English idea of a perfect hog differs from the American one. It is from the London Live Stock Journal and represents the Tamworth sow that took prizes at the Royal and other British shows.

This animal is considered a remarkably fine specimen of the Tamworth breed. It would not be admitted to compete at an American county fair. But the British do not like the pure fat-"pig's tallow," they call it—that gen-



PRIZE TAMWORTH SOW. erations of corn feeding have produced in

American swine. They like lean meat. They certainly find it in the Tamworth. An English breeder of these hogs thus sets forth the points in their favor:

I have been a breeder of Tamworth pigs for some time now and find them very much liked by bacon curers and pork butchers, who find them much less fat, producing much more streaky bacon than the other breeds. A Tamworth boar, used to cross any of the other pure breeds, produces an excellent bacon pig. Great pains have been taken with the breed during the last ten years or so, and they are wenderfully improved in appearance, even in the tremendous length of their noses being somewhat improved. They grow and fatten very quickly, and the sows are particularly good mothers, quiet and easy to handle.

Nutritive Quality of Foods.

IOT:				
	Muscle makers.	Fat formers.		Organic matter.
Dry stalks	2.41	34.48	0.47	74.63
Ensilage	1.20		0.58	18.19
Best pasture.	8.40	10.9	0.6	19.6
Poor pasture	2.	13.	0.4	22.9
Turnips	1.25	5.40	0.23	6.88
Pumpkins	0.4	7.1	0.1	9.9
		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	-	40 00

FOR THE RACING SEASON.

Trainer and Owner Should Begin Now to Get Ready.

Trainers should endeavor to perfect to campaign as early in the year as possible. This practice, it is needless to say, enables the driver to become acquainted with the peculiarities and dispositions of his charges and to do a great many things with them that take up much valuable time when the spring opens and track work commences. When the horses arrive, it is often well to adthe system, for frequently little attention has been paid to diet during the rest given the horses in the early winter. Though this is really a trivial matobtained, as it takes no more time to do that is productive of only moderate ben-

Let the animal do without oats for a couple of days, feeding instead bran mashes, and at the end of the second a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. The third day feed only bran mashes in rather light quantities, and on the evening of that day give another pint. Feed lightly for the next two or three days, and at the end of the week it will be found that the medicine will have done what was required of it, and that the horse is a good deal better in consequence. During the treatment walking exercise should be given twice or thrice a day, half an hour at a time. The next thing to be done is to make a careful examination of the animals. If they have been wintered roughly, run the clippers over them, but if they have been blanketed and well stabled their coats will be short enough to render the clipping unnecessary. Jogging work should be now begun on the roads in order to get a good supply of hard muscle on hand be- Skimmilk...... 1 fore the regular training season arrives. The journeys should be short at first, say four or five miles a day, gradually lengthening out to 10 or 12 miles at a sharp trot. The roads are generally bad at this time of the year, and therefore a 'carbohydrate' ratios as will give a keen lookout should be kept to see that rough or stony places are avoided. It is as the case may require. Thus for egg

an easy matter to knock out a good horse. The trainer will find some little lei- Two pounds wheat middlings........... 81/2 sure time on his hand at this season, and it can be best utilized by good, solid brain work, planning for the ensuing campaign and in exchanging views with track managers, breeder and the turf

One thing a trainer should by all means do is to think out and establish some simple and accurate way of keeping his own and his patron's accounts. Of course all cannot afford to employ a regular bookkeeper, but nevertheless, if there is to be any satisfaction at all when the horses are sent home for the winter, there must be a regularly kept set of accounts showing how much money has been paid out, the dates it was paid on and the article for which it was paid. If several ownerships are represented in one stable, a separate account should be kept for each, and if anything is paid out it should be properly charged up to the horse instead of the owner. When an elaborate set of books can be kept, the usual mercantile course is adopted, but in the case with which we are dealing it will be found much more simple just to charge each individual horse with whatever expense is undertaken on his account, credit him with whatever he may win, and if possible effect a settlement each week with his owner. "Short reckonings make long friends" is more true of the racing business than of any other. More especially does this apply also to the weeks in which the campaign is conducted. It is better for all concerned that the owner pay the expenses and take the winnings of his horses, giving, of course, a certain percentage of purses and stakes won to the driver, and consequently the owner is entitled to his share each week. A reasonable working balance should be left in the trainer's hands to meet current expenses. The more simply and clearly the accounts are kept and the more frequently they are rendered and settled the less trouble there will be at the final round up of the season and the more satisfaction will be given to all concerned.

On general principles it must be maintained that the more friendly the relations are between the trainer and owner the greater will be the success of the combination. If a horse of which the owner has great expectations is not improving as he should, the owner will naturally enough be disappointed, but will be far better satisfied with a plain statement of the facts as soon as they become apparent than he will if he is told that the horse is doing nicely and finds out for himself, as he surely must,

that he has been deceived. A case in point is this: A friend of the writer owned a very well bred 3-year-old and placed him in the hands of a fairly successful trainer for development. The colt was extraordinarily big gaited, and owing to the width of his chest grabbed his quarters whenever moved up to his limit. He was a little inclined to be surly in his temper, and some days would not try to extend himself. The trainer adopted a wrong course of the foods mentioned in it is assimi- with him altogether, and instead of do- old birds. lated to the hundred pounds. We in- ing better the colt got worse from day clude dry cornstalks in this table to to day. Meanwhile, whenever the owner ally seen her best days as a layer, and try business. show how dry and succulent foods dif- inquired how his horse was doing he she will generally lay on fat instead of A little linseed (oilcake) meal—say was told that he was coming right along eggs. How much better to have pullets a tablespoonful to each adult bird three and could speed a 2:40 clip. At no time that will lay three days and lay off one times a week—will help to add gloss to could the colt speed better than a 3:00 than old hens that lay one day and lay the plumage. gait, and after he had been a month at off three! work the best he could do was a quarter in 48 seconds. The natural result of a it is possible for a man to be when he

found out the truth and took not only the black colt but all the rest of his horses away and sent them to some one else. The deception practiced virtually killed the trainer's business. The maarrangements to get the horses they are jority of men who own horses like to make the first loss the largest as well as the last and desire to know when their horses are not improving as they should.

-Horseman. Feeding For Eggs and For Market.

Broadly speaking, there are two particular objects to be attained in feeding poultry-(1) the rapid growth of young poultry and preparation for egg laying; minister an oleate purgative and cleanse (2) fattening for market. Poultry for profit recognizes little more than this except perhaps in case of breeders, who will desire in a very few instances a feeding method for mere maintenance. ter, the best results may just as well be In selecting feeds, therefore, the ratio between the "protein" and the "carboit right than to do it in a slipshod way | hydrates" must be observed. For egg laying, the production of muscle, etc., the average of "carbohydrates" in the foods should, according to Farm Journal, approximately equal four times the average of the "protein;" for fattenday give him from the drenching bottle | ing, etc., the "carbohydrates" should be about six times the "protein." Thus: Carbohy.

One part of "protein	omputed in	red wi
One part of protein	a is compa	" "Corri
its accompanying p	roportion of	. Cari
hydrates:"		~
		Carbo
	Protein.	drate
Clover	1	6
Corn	1	8
Cornmeal	1	8
Wheat	1	0
Wheat middlings	1	4
Rye	1	- 1
Buckwheat	1	5
Whole oats	1	
Oatmeal	1	
Green bone, cut		
Whole milk	1	-

For purposes of more free comparison

a table of food materials is given by the

Egg laying, etc....... 1

Vegetables..... 1 To compute the proportions of any combination of materials, either for fattening or for egg production, it is but necessary to use such multiples of the mathematical average of four or six, production:

1	One-half pound corn
	Average 4
	For fattening the following combina-
	tion may be used:
	One pound wheat middlings 4/4
	man nounds corn
ı	One-quarter pound ground bone
	Average 6½

Ventilate the Hennery. lators cause the death of more fowls quired.—London Tit-Bits. than almost anything else in the improved sort of henhouses. Ventilation is essential to the health of the fowls, care. Watch the thermometer and reguthe end.

A Good Ration. the birds. At night their feed consists L. H. Bailey in Rural New Yorker. of mixed grains. No green food or vegetables are given them except such as are among the waste from the restaurants.

When fowls habitually lay thin shelled eggs, their systems are not in a healthy condition and have generally become enfeebled by overfeeding and getting overfat. Thorough change of diet, air, sun and exercise will be followed by the production of perfect eggshells.

It is said sumac berries will cure cholera. A neighbor had cholera in his flock, and as soon as he commenced feeding sumae they ceased dying and were soon entirely well.

How many of the farmers are there, do you think, that kill off the old hens each year and depend on the early hatched pullets for their egg supply? And yet we can assure them that the egg supply will greatly increase with the same number of pullets as of the constituents of the white or albumen of

this was that the owner was as angry plan to give them meat twice a week. days it will be all right

SPRAYING FOR POTATO BLIGHTS.

Bordeaux Mixture and Modified Eau Coleste Advised For General Use. In the potato fields of the Vermont station both the early blight and the late blight occurred. The most serious loss experienced was from the rot which followed the late blight with unusual violence, destroying over half our crop of late potatoes where they were not sprayed. A comparative test was made of 22 fungicides to determine their relative merits for use in combating these potato diseases. In the annual report of the director, J. L. Hills, only two are recommended for general use in Vermont. These are bordeaux mixture and

modified eau celeste. He says: Several strengths of bordeaux mixtures were tested. Of these the strongest gave the best results. For practical purposes, however, one containing about a pound of blue vitriol to ten gallons of water was found best. The modified eau celeste was not equal to bordeaux, but is more convenient to prepare and apply. The addition of soap to these fungicides increased their value on early potatoes, but seemed to detract from it on the later ones. We do not recommend it for general use.

These fungicides, especially the bordeaux and soap mixtures, serve also to keep the small insects known as flea beetles from eating the potato leaves. This is an important thing, since these insects often do very great damage to the potato crop by puncturing the leaves with small holes. The actual gain from spraying our earliest potatoes three times with bordeaux mixture was 84 INSURANCE THAT INSURES bushels per acre, or 50 per cent. This was chiefly due to checking the early blight. The gains from spraying the later potatoes averaged over 180 bushels per acre, or about 120 per cent. This the late blight and the rot. These results lead us to advise the use of bordeaux mixture upon all potatoes in Vermont. For applying these mixtures on small fields we have nothing so good as a knapsack sprayer. For larger fields the best apparatus is a barrel force pump mounted on a two wheeled cart.

The date of spraying is very important if the best results are to be secured. From our experience we recommend as follows: Early potatoes planted April to May 5, spray about July 1, 15, Aug. 1 and again if needed; medium potatoes planted May 5 to May 15, spray about July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15 and again if needed; late potatoes planted May 15, or later, spray about Aug. 1, Aug. 14, Aug. 28 and again if needed.

The Kaiser's Uniforms.

The task of looking after the uniforms and other costumes of the Emperor Wil-Ventilation, properly arranged, is es- liam is by no means a sinecure. All CUNS REPAIRED, sential to the health of the fowls in these different and greatly varying arwinter, and it tends to increase their | ticles of attire, as diversified as those at egg laying. Every hennery should have the disposal of a star actor, are carefula ventilator, but it should always be ly kept, systematically arranged and in closed tight on the approach of cold large wardrobes, and at the head of the weather. Many ventilators do more department is an official entitled the harm than good. The idea is to keep the obergarderobier, who has under his comair circulating only when the weather mand two valets de chambre. The nauis warm. During cold weather sufficient | tical uniforms are placed under the ventilation can be given by throwing charge of an ex-subofficer of the Gerthe doors and windows open in the day man navy. Before the emperor undertime. If impure odors seem to affect the takes any one of his many expeditions inhabitants of the house, the one thing the obergarderobier is provided with an needed is a thorough cleaning through- exhaustive list of all the dresses and out. Cold winds and drafts from venti- other paraphernalia that will be re-

Items In Cranberry Culture. "Dry bogs" were once rather com-

mon, but in the east they are largely can only be obtained by forethought and given up, because they are found not to stone wall, capacity for 50 head of norses and cattle, be uniformly successful over a series of late the air accordingly. It will pay in years. Flooding is a necessity if one gets certain insects and diseases, which he is likely to do if he grows cranberries long. Flooding is also a protection One man who lives on the outskirts against frost in fall and spring and of the city keeps about 300 hens. The against heavy freezing and heaving in morning feed consists of a warm mash. winter. There is much difference in va-Sometimes it is composed of bran, mid- rieties, and it is generally best to sedlings and ground corn and oats, and cure plants from a cultivated bog, for sometimes of but one or two of these. one is then more certain of getting a A little egg food is added to this mash uniform lot. About 150 varieties are three times per week. The refuse and known. Some are dark and some light. scraps from five restaurants are obtained In the Cape Cod region the favorite daily, and these form the noon feed for berry is the Early Black, says Professor

Forced Molting. I am somewhat interested in chickens Grit is given them in the form of crushed and winter eggs, says a farmer, but have limestone, which is bought already pre- had trouble in getting my hens featherpared. These fowls lay remarkably well, ed and laying before winter. I tried an and the secret of it is in the variety of experiment this season which, I believe, food they get among the restaurant will assist winter egg production. I plucked the greater portion of their feathers about July 1. The result is that those so treated were feathered perfectly Nov. 1 and laying eggs. My reason for this is to grow feathers while the weather is hot and eggs cheap.

> Poultry Notes. Strong, stimulating food has a tendency to disorganize the stomach and pro-

> duce indigestion. Better results can be obtained by giving a warm feed in the morning and warm water to drink. Gather the eggs in winter as soon as

possible after they are laid to prevent them from getting frozen. Milk in any form is both meat and of the Highest Order. drink for laying hens, as it contains

After the first year a hen has generPoor land is well adapted to the poul- Flower a Garden Seeds,

A good cure for roup is to put three During the winter, when the hens can- drops of camphor on a piece of bread not be given a good range, it is a good to give to the fowl. In two or three

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Graduate of Univ. of Trinity Col., Toronto. Member Col of Physicians & Surgeons, Ont. Late Physician Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Grand Trunk geon, Lindsay District. Lindsay, Feb. 4th, 1891. 5

E. S. WILSON, M. D. C. M. Graduate of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and Licentiate of the University of the State

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