CENTRE GREY!

Interesting Session of the Farmer's Institute in Flesherton.

Centre Grey Farmer's Institute held a very interesting session in the Town Hall, Flesherton, on Friday afternoon last. Considering the practical excellence of the addresses and papers given by the several speakers, we were surprised to see such an evident lack of interest in the small attendance of farmers.

Mr. Thos. Kells, President of East Grey Agircultural Society, occupied the chair, assisted by Mr. D. R. Ellis. Mr. Kells introduced the first speaker, Prof. Robertson, in a very neat speech.

Prof. Robertson, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, then gave one of the most practical and intensely interesting addresses on the cow we have ever listened to. He went on to show that a cow's record during the past year was the best way of judging of her qualities as a milk producer. A cow is a milk machine, and in order that the most satisfactory results might be derived, it was essential that she possess certain qualities. In purchasing a cow, the speaker said he would like to have an animal with a broad poll, and mild, prominent eyes. Her face should be lean, long and quite thin, with broad muzzle, broad open nostrils, but not gaping. She should have a thin, lean and tapering neck, with sloping shoulder blade. The back bone should be either nearly straight or slightly arched between the shoulder and hip bone—not hollow. He didn't want a cow smooth across the hips, for that indicated she was better adapted for adorning the butcher's stall than producing milk; her hip should be prominent and angular, with in-sloping ham. The udder should have broad and long attachment to the body, as these were good features, showing large supply of arterial blood which went so largely towards forming milk. Milk is made, said the speaker, by blood being charged into small cells in the udder and acted upon by nerve power. It is very important not to excite cows by running them or "petting" them on the back with a milking stool! Such a course of treatment was decidedly injurious as it affected the nerve power so requisite to the production of milk and had a tendency to cause the cow to "hold back her milk." He would like the cow to have a deep chest as that indicated great heart and lung power—two important essentials in good milk producing cows. Good feed and warm stables were also requisite. The speaker then went on to speak of improving our methods of keeping the stock we have, and in this connection he urged the great importance of using only thoroughbred bulls. Even though more costly at the beginning, in the end the stockman, who used thoroughbred stock, profited much more largely than if he had used inferior sires. Sometimes farmers actually expended more money in feeding inferior stock than the animals would bring in the market. He instanced the man who puchased three hogs at one dollar each, and, after feeding them $9 worth of corn, sold them to the butcher for three dollars each! He seemed to think he had made a good bargain, for when a neighbor told him he had lost money, he triumphantly remarked: "Well, I might have lost on the corn but see what I made on the hogs!" The speaker then proceeded to talk about raising calves. He said calves should always be fed on *sweet* milk and never on sour. The reason for this was very simple and easily explained. In every 100 lbs. of sweet milk there was 4½ lbs. sugar, which latter becomes lactic acid when the milk gets sour; and, as everybody of course was aware, such acids did not posses any very fattening properties—causing indigestion, &c. Milk should be fed, therefore, sweet and warm. Calves would thrive just as well on $2 worth of chop stuff as on $15 worth of butter (or milk), so that at the end of about three months milk should be dropped and chop feed substituted. This latter should always be fed dry to prevent scours and other disorders arising from the imperfect assimilation of food by the digestive organs. They should have hay and chop feed in winter, and grass and chop feed in summer. Cows should have the best of hay after calving. Clover was better than timothy hay, and both mixed was better feed for the cow than either fed singly. Everything should be cut a little on the green side as the hay or straw made better fodder. Cows should have ready access to salt daily or they will fall off in milk production, and, besides, the milk will not be so good. Milk will keep 24 hours longer where the cows are fed salt every day. It should be carefully kept from taint by avoidance of all contaminating influences such as swill, &c. The udders should be clean and the milk should be strained through *detached* strainers. Milk should be well aired before cooling it, by pouring from one pail to another, or otherwise exposing it to the influence of the air. The speaker then fully and clearly explained how milk absorbs offensive ingredients, after which he paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian cheese factories and creameries, showing how largely our products have grown in public estimation in foreign markets. There was 750 cheese factories in Ontario at the present time, and last year $7,000,000 worth of cheese had been exported from this banner province of Canada. The speaker concluded his remarks amidst great applause. His speech conveyed more good practical common sense than a dozen pamphlets or agricultural papers could have done.

Mr. D. J. Hunter moved and Mr. S. Damude seconded, that the hearty thanks of the meeting be tendered the Professor for his able address, which was acknowledged by a unanimous standing vote.

Mr W. G. Pickell's paper, on "Horse Breeding for Profit," was short but comprehensive, and provoked a spirited and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. D. R. Ellis, D. J. Hunter, R. Lever and others took an active part. The chief point in the discussion was the difficulty of ascertaining when we really have thoroughbred animals. Mr. D. J. Hunter instanced a case, where a really good horse's pedigree was critically looked into and found to contain names of places in Scotland which only existed in the pedigree manufacturer's imagination. Others gave instances in other directions. A suggestion by Mr. Hunter, that horses be licensed, met with the hearty approval of the majority of those present—including the essayist, Mr. Pickell. It was believed this system once in vogue would soon do away with "scrubs." "Cleveland Bays" were spoken of very highly by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound—one of the four member's of the Bee-keeper's Association of Ontario who represented important body at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, recently held in London, England—was received with hearty applause when he appeared on the platform. He had been asked, he said, to tell them something about the great exhibition, but the subject was too great to be considered in the short time at his command. However he gave his auditors many interesting facts in that direction—always, however, keeping in view his subject, "Apiculture." The Colonial was the most successful exhibition ever held in London—from a financial standpoint. It lasted 6 months and two days and $41,000 per day were taken in at the gates as entrance money. The London school children were admitted at a nominal charge of 5 cents each, and thus tens of thousands of then were enabled to view the products of British colonists from all quarters of the globe, and could not fail to be impressed with the vastness and greatness of the mighty empire on which "the sun never sets." Mr. McKnight, who is a most pleasing speaker, then quietly drifted into the science of apiculture—showing how the bees gathered the honey from flowers, and how closely allied the study of botany was to that of apiculture; how young bees are fed with a mixture of pollen, honey and water; how necessary pollenization is to fruit and many other interesting facts familiar to botanists and apiculturists. He thought it would be a good idea for all farmers to keep bees. The Canadian honey department at the Colonial was 100 ft. long and 23 ft. wide, and in this was stored 17 tons of honey. In color our honey beats any other in the world. They had a number of saleswomen engaged selling and giving away honey. Some 3,000 or 4000 lbs. were distributed gratis during the exhibition, but they succeeded in establishing a market for Canadian honey, which was the chief point aimed at.

Mr. Kells.—Did the Queen get any Canadian honey?

"Yes," said Mr. McKnight, continuing, "and from the County of Grey, too!" (applause). He then went on to show how the honey found its way to the Queen's table through Sir Charles Tupper, Sir somebody else, and then Sir Frederic Ponsonby. They had also the satisfaction of seeing a full page notice of Canadian honey in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the most influential and widely circulated journals in England. So that their mission was a grand success in every particular. Mr. McKnight paid a very graceful tribute to Prof. Robertson in the course of his eloquent but modestly worded speech.

Mr. D. J. Hunter's paper on "Farm Leak's" was very practical and readliy commended itself to the intelligence of thinking, go-ahead, common-sense farmers. Mr. Hunter comes at the gist of his subject with a directness that is truly refreshing and edifying in these days of steam and electricity. Mr. Hunter is practical from the tips of his toes to the crown of his head.

Mr. T. B. White, another long-headed Collingwood Township farmer, next gave his magnificent essay on "Good and Bad Times." Few farmers in the Province go as deeply into such subjects as Mr. White. In that quiet unassuming manner, that possesses such force, he grapples with the great question of supply and demand, and before losing his vice-like grip, Mr. White does not fail to give a fresh and invigorating turn to our thoughts. Of course this question of "Good and Bad Times" is considered from a farmer's standpoint, but as our agriculturists are the backbone of the country, the logical conclusions drawn from such a point by a man of Mr. White's ability possess a deep interest. Mr. White concludes his essay with the following lines:—

"Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchants seek their bread,
His hands give meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king."

Mr. McKnight regretted that there were not more farmers present and thought a mistake had been made by advertising two meetings on the same poster.

Mr. Damude agreed in part with Mr. McKnight, but attributed the small attendance not so much to a want of knowledge of the meeting as a lack of desire to obtain the knowledge imparted at meetings of this institute. Many farmers have the opinion that they are perfect in the art of farming, and do not care to hear any system propounded not taught them by their grandfathers. He was not a farmer at present, but had served 30 years of his life in that calling. It was a good long schooling, yet he did not think he became perfect and was always anxious to learn by the experience of others and profit thereby. If he as a manufacturer adopted the principle laid down by many farmers, a few years would suffice to close his business, and close any business where the proprietor claimed perfection and would not profit by the experience of others. Why? Because there are new methods continually being found out by thinking men to manufacture a better class of the same article at a less cost, and he must learn by the experience of others and imitate them or we are distanced in the race and shut out. And this applies equally to farming; and when this Institute educates the farmers to see that the system of farming adopted by their grandparents is not any more applicable in this our present day than the old coach compared with our railways, so soon will there be full meetings and the Professor's lectures be appreciated at their true value. He hoped the Institute would be the means of convincing many farmers that there are still some things to be learned in connection with the science of of Agriculture. (Loud applause.)

A Dialogue.

Good morning, John, how are you making it go this winter;

JOHN.—Well, to tell you the truth, Joe, I am feeling much better, but during the fall my lower lip was pretty long. I had $300 or $400 against me all told. My crops were short and funds low, and how to meet my payments was a conundrum. My wife and I had many a chat over the matter; so one night as we were talking over our affairs, Abigail made a suggestion. Says she, John go up to Flesherton and call on W. J. Bellamy; he lends money. So next morning I goes up and called at his office near the Town Hall, on Toronto street. After talking the matter over with him and telling my troubles, says he, I can get you out of that fix. How, says I. Well, says he, you have a good farm and I will lend you all the money you want at six and a half per cent. straight loan, and you can have your own terms to pay the principal. So I borrowed enough to let me out aright. I paid all my debts and am a happy man to-day, and Abigal says she hardly knows me.

Joe.—Do you think I can get any from him;

JOHN.—Yes, yes, all you want.

Joe.—Well, I shall see him on election day. I desire to consolidate my liabilities and owe only one, so I shall let you know how I get along.

BELLAMY.—Others may do likewise, as the North of Scotland has lots of money.

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BE ON YOUR GUARD.—Don't allow a cold in the head to slowly and surely run into Catarrh, when you can be cured for 25c. by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. A few applications cure insipient catarrh; 1 to 2 boxes cures ordinary catarrh; 2 to 5 boxes is guaranteed to cure chronic catarrh. Try it. Only 25 cents and sure cure. Sold by all dealers.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold at Medical Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgage Sale,

OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY!

Under power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage made by one Wm. Handy to the Vendors, which will be produced at the time of sale, will be sold by Public Auction at the CROWN HOTEL, in the Village of PRICEVILLE on TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887. At 11 o'clock a.m., the following valuable property, viz.

Lot number thirty in the 1st concession south of Durham Road containing fifty acres more or less, and also the Southerly thirty-three and a-third acres of Lot thirty in the first con. north of the Durham Road in the Township of Artemesia in the County of Grey.

There will also be sold under Mortgage made by Angus McLean (his wife Lillian McLean, joining therein to bar her dower,) at the same time and place, the following property: Lots numbers three and four, on the south side of the Collingwood Road in the Village of Priceville, being part of the Town plot of Priceville.

Terms easy and will be made known on Day of sale. For further particulars apply to

M. J. KENT,
London, Ontario.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM Property in the Township of Euphrasia, in the County of Grey. There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the REVERE HOUSE, in the Village of THORNBURY, in the County of Grey, on FRIDAY THE EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, 1887, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate in the said Township of Euphrasia, containing one hundred acres more or less composed of the south half of lot number 2 in the second concession. This desirable property lies about nine miles from Flesherton, four and a-half miles from Eugenia, and two and a-half miles from kimberley, and has erected thereon a hewed log house 20 x 26 and barn (part frame) 23 x 44 which are said to be in a fair state of repair. The property is well watered with a good spring creek running through it and conveniently situaded as to travelled roads. There is a small orchard upon the property containing about sixty fruit trees. The soil is of a clay loam, about 40 acres are in a fair state of cultivation. The above premises will be offered for sale under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage (which will be produced at the time of sale) and will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid. TERMS and conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to E. M. CHADWICK, Vendors Solicitor. Beatty, Chadwick, Blackstock & Galt, 58 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 3rd day of March A.D., 1887.

CAUTION.

I hereby caution any person against negotiating for a note for $15, in favor of Samuel Martin, which fell due about 1st Nov., 1886, as I have not received value for the same.

JOHN SHERWOOD,
3t. Eugenia P.O.

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50 acre farm, 14 acres cleared. Apply to

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WEST ½ of 33, Con. 9, Artemesia. Also TWO GRAND WATER POWERS in Eugenia, and a number of Town Lots. Write to DR. PURDY, P.M. at East Selkirk, Man., or to R. Mc. L. PURDY, Esq., Eugenia, and answer will be made at once.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

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It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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