

**Thorley's farmer's almanack, calendar, breeders' table, &c.; 1897 / Joseph Thorley.**

**Contributors**

Joseph Thorley Ltd.

**Publication/Creation**

Kings Cross, London : Joseph Thorley, 1897.

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/vauqchxe>

**License and attribution**

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

# THORLEY'S FARMER'S ALMANACK

AND DIARY FOR 1897.



PUBLISHED BY

JOSEPH THORLEY,

AT HIS STEAM PRINTING OFFICES, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.





By Special Appointment to H.M. the QUEEN.

---



PARIS, 1878.



SYDNEY, 1879.



MELBOURNE, 1880.



LONDON, 1884.

**First Prize Medals Awarded to  
JOSEPH THORLEY FOR SUPERIORITY OF EXHIBITS.**

---

# THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE

IS A CONDIMENT FOR ALL STOCK.

---

**P**ARTICULAR attention should be paid to this fact, that *Thorley's Food* is only to be used as a Condiment, and therefore, whatever may be the food it must be properly mixed with it, similar to the manner in which farmers and cowkeepers mix condiments with their own food. Of course, different kinds and qualities of food will require different quantities of Condiment to season them. Again, animals, though equal in size, but differing in health and constitution, will require their food seasoned differently; consequently, it must be understood that THORLEY'S FOOD does not interfere with the professional duties of the farmer and veterinary surgeon in either of those cases. Among animals the organs of smell and taste are extremely sensitive; hence the reason why some animals decline at first to eat food seasoned with THORLEY'S FOOD is *because they have no experience of it*; but even these, after they have found its benefits, eat it greedily. This is a wise provision on the part of nature, and should not be abused, but, on the contrary, by using a small quantity of THORLEY'S FOOD at the first, gradually increasing it to the full allowance.

**JOSEPH THORLEY KING'S CROSS, LONDON.**



22501440465

TIFER, London.



WELLCOME  
LIBRARY

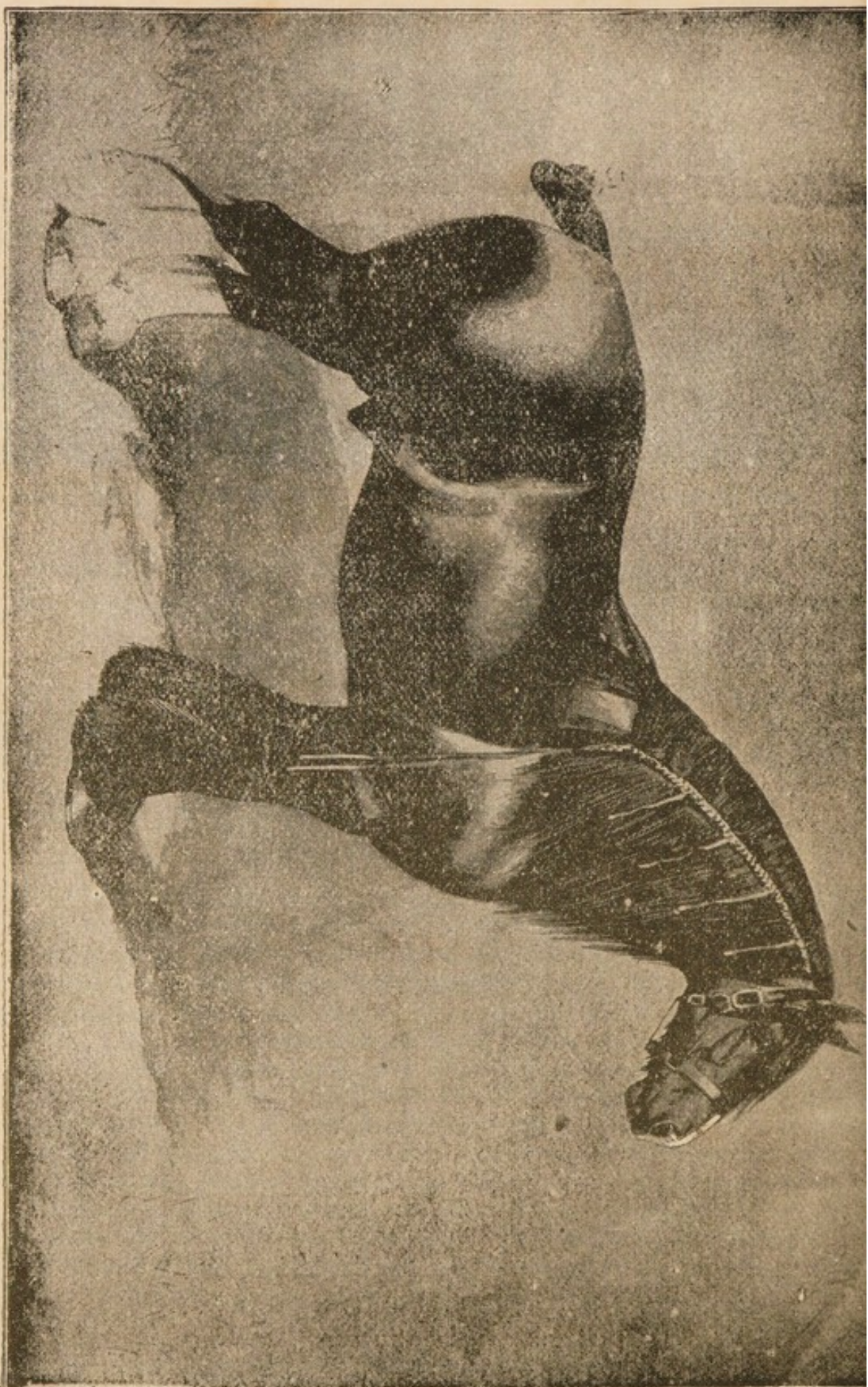
pam

V 200

1896

T 49t





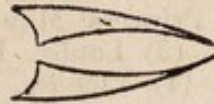
**SHIRE STALLION—"MARK EATON ROYAL HAROLD."**


The Property of ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Esq., Buscot Park, Faringdon.

*Winner of Champion Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*



THORLEY'S

*Farmers'* 

 *Almanack,*

CALENDAR, BREEDERS' TABLE, &c.

---

1897.

---

JOSEPH THORLEY, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

*Telegraphic Address*—"LACTIFER" LONDON.

TELEPHONE No. 7515.

BUENOS AYRES: CALLE SAN MARTIN, 92.

FRANCE: 168, BOULEVARD DE LA VILLETTE, PARIS.

SWITZERLAND: 9, MARGARETENSTRASSE, BASEL.

SPAIN: ESCUBÓS Y OLIVERAS, NOTARIADO 8, BARCELONA.

WESTERN PROVINCE AFRICA: R. WILSON, SON & Co.  
51, ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN.



## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; accession, June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince ALBERT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861). Royal issue:—

1. VICTORIA, Empress of Germany, b. Nov. 21, 1840, m. to Frederick William of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858. Living issue, 2 sons, 4 daughters.

2. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, b. Nov. 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1863, to Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark, b. Dec. 1, 1844; issue—(1) Albert, Duke of Clarence, b. Jan. 8, 1864, d. Jan. 14, 1892; (2) George, Duke of York, b. June 3, 1865; m. July 6, 1893, to Princess May of Teck; issue, Edward Albert, b. June 23, 1894, and one other son; (3) Louise, Duchess of Fife, b. Feb. 20, 1867; m. July 27, 1889; issue, 2 daughters; (4) Victoria, b. July 6, 1868; (5) Maud, b. November 26, 1869.

3. ALICE, b. April 25, 1843, d. Dec. 14, 1878; m. to Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862. Issue, 5 daughters, 2 sons.

4. ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh, b. Aug. 6, 1844; m. January 23, 1874, to Marie Alexandrovna, of Russia. Issue, 1 son, 4 daughters.

5. HELENA, b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Living issue, 2 sons, 2 daughters.

6. LOUISE, b. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne.

7. ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; m. March 13, 1879, to Princess Margaret of Prussia. Issue, 1 son, 2 daughters.

8. LEOPOLD, b. April 7, 1853; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck; d. 28th March, 1884. Issue, 1 son, 1 daughter.

9. BEATRICE, b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23rd, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Issue, 3 sons, 1 daughter.

## THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord President of the Council	The Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Cross.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord James.
First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Sir Matthew White Ridley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
Secretary of State for War	The Marquis of Lansdowne.
Secretary of State for India	Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen.
President of the Local Government Board	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin.
President of the Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
First Commissioner of Works	Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.
President of the Board of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. Walter Long.

## PRIME MINISTERS, 1841 TO PRESENT TIME.

1841, Sep. 3, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt. (c)  
 1846, June 26, Rt. Hon. Lord J. Russell (l)  
 1852, Feb. 22, Earl of Derby (c)  
 1852, Dec. 19, Earl of Aberdeen (l)  
 1855, Feb. 5, Viscount Palmerston (l)  
 1858, Feb. 21, Earl of Derby (c)  
 1859, June 16, Viscount Palmerston (l)  
 1865, Oct. 22, Earl Russell (l)  
 1866, June 27, Earl of Derby (c)  
 1868, Feb. 25, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (c)

1868, Dec. 4, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (l)  
 1874, Feb. 21, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (c)  
 1880, April 28, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (l)  
 1885, June 24, Marquis of Salisbury (c)  
 1886, Feb. 6, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (l)  
 1886, Aug. 3, Marquis of Salisbury (c)  
 1892, Aug. 15, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (l)  
 1894, Mar. 3, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery (c)  
 1895, June 29, Marquis of Salisbury (c)



## PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1830.

Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.
		Yrs. m. d.			Yrs. m. d.
Oct. 26, 1830	Apl. 22, 1831	0 5 27	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6 1 6
June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1 5 19	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2 9 10
Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1 11 1	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5 1 16
Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2 4 28	Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 25, 1880	6 0 20
Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3 7 8	Apl. 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5 6 20
Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5 11 4	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0 5 14
Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4 7 13	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5 10 24
Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4 4 17	Aug. 4, 1892		
Apl. 30, 1857	Apl. 23, 1859	1 11 23			

## CHIEF SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS—WHEN BORN AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

Country.	Name.	Title.	Born.	Accession
Austria ... ..	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium ... ..	Leopold II.	King	April 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Denmark ... ..	Christian IX.	King	" 8, 1818	Nov. 15, 1863
France ... ..	M. Felix Faure	President	Jan. 30, 1841	Jan. 17, 1895
Germany ... ..	William II.	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Great Britain ... ..	VICTORIA	Queen	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece ... ..	George I.	King	Dec. 24, 1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Italy ... ..	Humbert I.	King	Mch. 14, 1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Netherlands ... ..	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Portugal ... ..	Don Carlos	King	Sept. 28, 1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Russia ... ..	Nicholas II.	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Saxony ... ..	Albert	King	April 23, 1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Spain ... ..	Alfonso XIII.	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II.	King	Jan. 21, 1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Turkey ... ..	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan	Sept. 21, 1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States ... ..	Grover Cleveland	President	Mar. 18, 1837	Mar. 4, 1893

## FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &amp;c., 1897.

Epiphany ... ..	Jan. 6	Ascension—Holy Thursday ... ..	May 27
Septuagesima Sunday ... ..	Feb. 14	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ... ..	June 6
Quinquagesima Sunday ... ..	28	Bank Holiday ... ..	7
St. David ... ..	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday ... ..	13
Ash Wednesday ... ..	3	Corpus Christi ... ..	17
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent ...	7	Accession of Queen ... ..	20
St. Patrick ... ..	17	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day ...	24
Annunciation—Lady Day ... ..	25	Bank Holiday ... ..	Aug. 3
Palm Sunday ... ..	April 11	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day ... ..	Sept. 29
Good Friday ... ..	16	Birth of Prince of Wales ... ..	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday ... ..	18	1st Sunday in Advent ... ..	28
Bank Holiday ... ..	19	St. Andrew ... ..	30
St. George ... ..	23	St. Thomas ... ..	Dec. 21
Low Sunday ... ..	25	Christmas Day ... ..	25
Rogation Sunday ... ..	May 23	Bank Holiday ... ..	26
Birth of Queen Victoria ... ..	24		

The Year 5658 of the Jewish Era commences on September 27th, 1897.

Ramadan (Turkish Month of Abstinence) commences February 3rd, 1897.

The Year 1315 of the Mahommedan Era commences June 2nd, 1897.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1897 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun.

1.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 1st, invisible at Greenwich.

2.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 29th, invisible at Greenwich.



1897.

## January.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Jan. 1st—Renewal of Dog Licences.  
 „ 4th—Quarter Sessions Week.  
 „ 6th—Dividends on Consols due.  
 „ 8th—Fire Insurances expire.

Jan. 12th—Bankers' Returns due at Stamp Office.  
 „ 31st—Owners' Claims for Election of Guardians should be sent in.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Day's to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	R ses.	Sets.
				a m	p m	a m	p m
1	F	365	Circumcision. Manchester Ship Canal opened, 1894.	8 8	3 59	6 52	1 40
2	S	364	Queen Adelaide died, 1849.	8 8	4 0	7 55	2 47
3	S	363	Duchess Argyle d., '94. Gretna Green Marr. abol., '57.	8 8	4 1	8 41	4 8
4	M	362	St. Titus. Crown Prince of Siam died, 1895.	8 8	4 2	9 13	5 33
5	Tu	361	Duke of York died, 1827.	8 8	4 3	9 35	6 55
6	W	360	EPIPHANY.	8 7	4 4	9 51	8 14
7	Th	359	Earl of Kimberley born, 1826.	8 7	4 6	10 4	9 28
8	F	358	St. Lucian. St. Distaff.	8 7	4 7	10 16	10 40
9	S	357	Napoleon III., ex.-Emperor of French died, 1873.	8 6	4 8	10 27	11 50
10	S	356	Princess Marie, Edin., m., '93. Penny Post est., '40.	8 5	4 10	10 39	morn
11	M	355	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	8 5	4 11	10 53	1 0
12	Tu	354	Cromwell Protector, 1653.	8 4	4 12	11 9	2 11
13	W	353	St. Hilary. Sir John Seeley died, 1895.	8 4	4 14	11 30	3 23
14	Th	352	Orsini conspiracy, 1858.	8 3	4 15	11 59	4 34
15	F	351	Cent. Lond. Miss. Soc., '95. British Museum op., 1759.	8 2	4 17	aft.	5 40
16	S	350	Bat. of Corunna, '09. Rodney dfts. Spanish Fleet, 1780.	8 1	4 19	1 34	6 38
17	S	349	St. Anthony. Bat. of Abou Klea, '85. Franklin b., 1706.	8 0	4 20	2 43	7 23
18	M	348	St. Prisca. Proc. of German Empire, 1871.	7 59	4 22	4 0	7 57
19	Tu	347	Jules Favre died, 1880.	7 58	4 23	5 22	8 23
20	W	346	St. Fabian. John Howard died, 1790.	7 57	4 25	6 45	8 41
21	Th	345	St. Agnes. Execution of Louis XVI., 1793.	7 56	4 27	8 8	8 58
22	F	344	St. Vincent. Defence of Rorke's Drift, 1879.	7 55	4 28	9 31	9 11
23	S	343	Gustave Doré d., 1883. Duke of Edinburgh marr., 1874.	7 54	4 30	10 55	9 25
24	S	342	Lord Ran. Churchill d., '95. Dyn. (Lond.) Outrage, '85.	7 53	4 32	morn	9 39
25	M	341	Conversion of St. Paul. Burns born, 1759.	7 51	4 34	0 20	9 56
26	Tu	340	New South Wales colonised, 1788.	7 50	4 35	1 48	10 17
27	W	339	M. de Giers d., '95. Emp. Wm. II. of Germany b., '59.	7 49	4 37	3 16	10 48
28	Th	338	Marshal Canrobert d., '95. Peter the Great died, 1725.	7 47	4 39	4 38	11 31
29	F	337	Loss of <i>Elbe</i> , pass. ship, 1895. George III. died, 1820.	7 46	4 41	5 46	aft.
30	S	336	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 44	4 42	6 36	1 45
31	S	335	Launch of H.M.'s <i>Majestic</i> , '95. Grt. Snowstorm, 1799.	7 43	4 44	7 12	3 7

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3rd.....6. 3 a.m.  
 First Quarter, 10th.....9.45 p.m.

Full Moon, 18th.....8.16 p.m.  
 Last Quarter, 25th.....8. 8 p.m.

**LIVE STOCK NOTES.**—Snowstorms and severe frosts cause cattle to require shelter and dry fodder, and sheep must be well tended when deep snow covers the ground. The value of Thorley's Food in flavouring straw chaff and making it palatable is often found in the dead of winter. Give Thorley's Cake regularly to fattening sheep and cattle. Give Ovum to fowls, and they will lay freely in winter. Mr. J. H. MARSHALL, Hon. Sec. of the Woodbridge Fanciers' Society, in ordering a case of Ovum to be sent him at once, gives this testimony:—"I must say it is the finest egg-producing spice I ever tried, and several of my friends, to whom I have given some to try, join with me in this opinion." Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, Manor Farm, Litlington, Royston, Cambs., in writing for a supply, says:—"Ovum is truly grand for poultry." We should rather think so!—and Mr. H. GRIFFIN, Meatstandwell, nr. Matlo k, employs almost the same identical term, for he writes:—"I think Ovum a grand spice." Mr. GEO. ELLIOTT, 345, Gleadless Road, Upper Heeley, nr. Sheffield, writes:—"Having tried almost all kinds of poultry spices, I can safely recommend Thorley's penny packets of Ovum, in preference to all I have ever tried, both for egg production and for imparting condition."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR JANUARY, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEA- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIG- RON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		Dec. 2	Oct. 8	May 29	April 22	March 4	Jan. 25	Jan. 22	Jan. 19
2		3	9	30	23	5	26	23	20
3		4	10	31	24	6	27	24	21
4		5	11	June 1	25	7	28	25	22
5		6	12	2	26	8	29	26	23
6		7	13	3	27	9	30	27	24
7		8	14	4	28	10	31	28	25
8		9	15	5	29	11	Feb. 1	29	26
9		10	16	6	30	12	2	30	27
10		11	17	7	May 1	13	3	31	28
11		12	18	8	2	14	4	Feb. 1	29
12		13	19	9	3	15	5	2	30
13		14	20	10	4	16	6	3	31
14		15	21	11	5	17	7	4	Feb. 1
15		16	22	12	6	18	8	5	2
16		17	23	13	7	19	9	6	3
17		18	24	14	8	20	10	7	4
18		19	25	15	9	21	11	8	5
19		20	26	16	10	22	12	9	6
20		21	27	17	11	23	13	10	7
21		22	28	18	12	24	14	11	8
22		23	29	19	13	25	15	12	9
23		24	30	20	14	26	16	13	10
24		25	31	21	15	27	17	14	11
25		26	Nov. 1	22	16	28	18	15	12
26		27	2	23	17	29	19	16	13
27		28	3	24	18	30	20	17	14
28		29	4	25	19	31	21	18	15
29		30	5	26	20	April 1	22	19	16
30		31	6	27	21	2	23	20	17
31		Jan. 1	7	28	22	3	24	21	18



1897.

## February.

28 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Feb. 1st—Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends. Salmon and Trout Fishing begins.

„ 2nd—Candlemas Day.

„ 8th—Half-quarter.

Feb. 11th—Scottish general Salmon Fishing begins.

„ 20th—Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 22nd.

Feb. 28th—Hare Hunting ends.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &C.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	M	334	<i>St. Bridget.</i> Cruickshank d., '78. French War com., 1793.	a m	p m	a m	p m
2	Tu	333	CANDLEMAS.	7 41	4 48	7 37	4 29
3	W	332	<i>St. Blaise.</i> Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.	7 39	4 50	7 55	5 50
4	Th	331	Chinese Fleet sunk at Wei-Lai-Wei, 1895.	7 38	4 51	8 10	7 6
5	F	330	<i>St. Agatha.</i> Thos. Carlyle d., '81. Sir R. Peel b., 1788.	7 37	4 53	8 22	8 20
6	S	329	Sir Henry Irving b., 1838. Charles II. d., 1685.	7 34	4 55	8 34	9 31
7	S	328	Charles Dickens b., 1812.	7 33	4 57	8 45	10 42
8	M	327	R. M. Ballantyne d., '94. Q. Mary of Scots behd., 1587.	7 31	4 59	8 58	11 53
9	Tu	326	Darnley murdered, 1566.	7 29	5 0	9 14	morn
10	W	325	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 27	5 2	9 33	1 5
11	Th	324	Lord Brassey b., '36. Abdication of King of Spain, '73.	7 26	5 4	9 57	2 16
12	F	323	Dr. Hans von Bülow, pianist, d., 1894.	7 24	5 6	10 32	3 24
13	S	322	Surrender of Adml. Ting to the Japanese, 1895.	7 22	5 7	11 20	4 25
14	S	321	<i>St. Valentine.</i> SEPTUAGESIMA.	7 20	5 10	aft.	5 16
15	M	320	Sir Edward Clarke b., 1841. J. Bentham b., 1748.	7 18	5 12	1 35	5 55
16	Tu	319	Earl of Clarendon b., 1608.	7 16	5 13	2 56	6 24
17	W	318	Duchess of Albany b., 1861. Braham d., 1856.	7 14	5 15	4 20	6 45
18	Th	317	Martin Luther d., 1546.	7 12	5 17	5 45	7 2
19	F	316	Galileo b., 1564.	7 10	5 19	7 10	7 17
20	S	315	Duchess of Fife b., 1867. Voltaire b., 1694.	7 8	5 21	8 37	7 32
21	S	314	Fredk. Douglass d., 1895. Cardinal Newman b., 1807.	7 6	5 22	10 4	7 45
22	M	313	George Washington b., 1732.	7 4	5 24	11 33	8 3
23	Tu	312	French Revolution began, 1848.	7 2	5 26	morn	8 23
24	W	311	<i>St. Matthias.</i> Louis Philippe ab., 1848.	7 0	5 28	1 2	8 51
25	Th	310	Lord Aberdare d., 1895. Sir Chris. Wren d., 1723.	6 58	5 30	2 27	9 30
26	F	309	<i>Ember Day.</i> Loss of <i>Birkenhead</i> , '52. T. Moore d., '52.	6 56	5 31	3 38	10 23
27	S	308	Battle of Majuba, 1881. Queen at St. Paul's, 1872.	6 54	5 33	4 34	11 31
28	S	307	<i>Ember Day.</i> Mme. Patey d., '94. QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 52	5 35	5 14	aft.
				6 50	5 37	5 42	2 11

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 1st..... 8.13 p.m.  
First Quarter, 9th..... 7.25 p.m.

Full Moon, 17th..... 10.11 a.m.  
Last Quarter, 24th..... 3.43 a.m.

**CANDLEMAS NOTES.**—The Dairyman's year commences with Candlemas, as well as one of the quarters for Scotch farming tenancies. Cows come more freely into profit this month than in any other, and in the South Western and Western counties, the bulk of the ewes year. Thorley's Food has been found to be quite as great a boon to promote the rapid fattening of lambs, as for bringing porkers rapidly forward, or in pig-feeding generally. More calves would be taken up to rear this month if the properties of Lactifer were more generally known. Mr. JOHN WATSON, Muirburn, Skirling, Bigger, on the 19th of March, 1896, gave this all-convincing testimony of the invaluable properties of Lactifer:—"I have now given Lactifer a fair trial, and am perfectly satisfied with it. There is no difficulty in getting the calves to take and get fond of it. We are, at present, with the aid of Lactifer, rearing thirty calves with the produce of four cows, and they are doing equally as well as another lot of calves which have their fill of whole milk. Please send me, at once, 5 cwt. more to Broughton Station." What more is wanted to show the economy of selling the milk yield of the cows, or making it into butter and cheese, when such a very perfect substitute for milk has been provided for calf-rearing? If they do quite as well on Lactifer as on the milk of their dams, one thing is very certain—Lactifer is far cheaper than milk.



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR FEBRUARY, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEASANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
		Jan.	Nov.	June	May	April	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
1		2	8	29	23	4	25	22	19
2		3	9	30	24	5	26	23	20
3		4	10	July 1	25	6	27	24	21
4		5	11	2	26	7	28	25	22
5		6	12	3	27	8	March 1	26	23
6		7	13	4	28	9	2	27	24
7		8	14	5	29	10	3	28	25
8		9	15	6	30	11	4	March 1	26
9		10	16	7	31	12	5	2	27
10		11	17	8	June 1	13	6	3	28
11		12	18	9	2	14	7	4	March 1
12		13	19	10	3	15	8	5	2
13		14	20	11	4	16	9	6	3
14		15	21	12	5	17	10	7	4
15		16	22	13	6	18	11	8	5
16		17	23	14	7	19	12	9	6
17		18	24	15	8	20	13	10	7
18		19	25	16	9	21	14	11	8
19		20	26	17	10	22	15	12	9
20		21	27	18	11	23	16	13	10
21		22	28	19	12	24	17	14	11
22		23	29	20	13	25	18	15	12
23		24	30	21	14	26	19	16	13
24		25	Dec. 1	22	15	27	20	17	14
25		26	2	23	16	28	21	18	15
26		27	3	24	17	29	22	19	16
27		28	4	25	18	30	23	20	17
28		29	5	26	19	May 1	24	21	18



1897.

March.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Mar. 1st—Borough Auditors elected.

,, 15th—Close time com. for Wild Birds.

,, 25th—Annual Parish Meetings 7 days  
before or after 25th.Mar. 26th—Latest day for Guardians' nomi-  
nations.

,, 31st—Close of Financial Year.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	M	305	<i>St. David.</i>	a m	p m	a m	p m
2	Tu	304	<i>St. Chad.</i> Leo XIII. b., '10. Russian Serfs eman., '61.	6 47	5 39	6 2	3 31
3	W	303	J. G. Wood, naturalist, d., 1889. ASH WEDNESDAY.	6 45	5 40	6 17	4 47
4	Th	302	Resig. of Gladstone, '94. Portland Breakwater com., '71.	6 43	5 42	6 30	6 2
5	F	301	Maj.-Gen. Rawlinson d., '95. Cov. Gard. Theatre bt., '56.	6 41	5 41	6 42	7 15
6	S	300	Stoddart's team def. Australia, '95. Dr. Parr d., 1825.	6 39	5 43	6 54	8 25
7	S	299	<i>St. Perpetua.</i> Princess of Wales entered London, 1863.	6 36	5 41	7 6	9 37
8	M	298	Severe Gale, 1858.	6 34	5 43	7 20	10 48
9	Tu	297	William I., Ger. Emp., d., 1888. Mrs. Barbauld d., '25.	6 32	5 51	7 36	11 59
10	W	296	Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 30	5 53	7 59	morn
11	Th	295	Sir Jas. Fitz Stephen d., 1894. Sir J. Outram d., 1863.	6 28	5 54	8 30	1 8
12	F	294	<i>St. Gregory.</i> Dean Buckland d., 1784.	6 25	5 55	9 11	2 12
13	S	293	Assassination of Alex. II., Russian Emperor, 1881.	6 23	5 57	10 5	3 7
14	S	292	Lady Mary Montagu d., '95. Humbert, K. of Italy, b., '44.	6 21	5 59	11 12	3 49
15	M	291	Julius Cæsar assassinated, b.c. 44.	6 19	6 1	aft.	4 21
16	Tu	290	Prof. Freeman, hist., d., '92. Duchess of Kent d., '61.	6 16	6 3	1 51	4 46
17	W	289	<i>St. Patrick.</i> R. Chambers d., 1871.	6 14	6 4	3 14	5 6
18	Th	288	<i>Edward K. of W. Sax.</i> Princess Louise b., 1848.	6 12	6 6	4 40	5 22
19	F	287	Duchess of Leinster d., 1895.	6 9	6 8	6 6	5 37
20	S	286	L. Kossuth d., 1894. Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.	6 7	6 10	7 35	5 52
21	S	285	<i>St. Benedict.</i> Princess Louise married, 1871.	6 5	6 11	9 7	6 8
22	M	284	Goethe d., 1832.	6 3	6 13	10 39	6 27
23	Tu	283	Battle of Mowara, '49. National Gallery founded, '24.	6 0	6 15	morn	6 53
24	W	282	Longfellow d., 1882. Queen Elizabeth d., 1603.	5 58	6 17	0 9	7 28
25	Th	281	ANNUNCIATION. LADY DAY.	5 56	6 18	1 28	8 18
26	F	280	Duke of Cambridge b., 1819.	5 53	6 20	2 31	9 23
27	S	279	John Bright d., 1889.	5 51	6 21	3 15	10 40
28	S	278	War declared against Russia, 1854.	5 49	6 23	3 46	aft.
29	M	277	Albert Hall opened, 1871.	5 47	6 25	4 8	1 19
30	Tu	276	Adml. Lord Alcester d., 1895. Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 44	6 26	4 24	2 36
31	W	275	Sir Charles Mills d., 1895. Joseph Haydn b., 1732.	5 42	6 29	4 37	3 50
				5 40	6 30	4 50	5 1

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3rd.....11.56 a.m.  
First Quarter, 11th..... 3.28 p.m.Full Moon, 18th..... 9.27 p.m.  
Last Quarter, 25th.....11.59 a.m.

**LENT AND LADY DAY NOTES.**—Farm teams are often very hard worked at this period, and require more oats and beans to sustain muscular power than at a less busy season. To keep them in perfect health, mix a penny packet of Thorley's Food into each ration. Hunters and racers require this likewise, they being under high pressure at this time. Dairy cows will pay well for Thorley's Cake, no less than fattening cattle and sheep. Ewes rearing lambs should be also freely supplied with it, especially those rearing twins or suckling ram lambs, or those being fattened. The lambs themselves should have trough food outside the hurdle brake, the best ration being split peas and meal of cereal grain, spiced with Thorley's Food. The lambing season of 1896 was remarkably productive in twins, and even triplets, and many a shepherd was perplexed how to rear all his surplus lambs. No one need be so, if he follows the example of Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, Herne Villa, The Ridgway, Enfield, who wrote, on June 6th, 1895, to Joseph Thorley: "It will, no doubt, interest you to learn that we have been using your Lactifer to bring up three lambs, being short of milk. We tried them with a small portion at first, the result being they took to it nicely, and have continued to thrive and do well upon it."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR MARCH, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEASANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		Jan. 30	Dec. 6	July 27	June 20	May 2	March 25	March 22	March 19
2		31	7	28	21	3	26	23	20
3		Feb. 1	8	29	22	4	27	24	21
4		2	9	30	23	5	28	25	22
5		3	10	31	24	6	29	26	23
6		4	11	Aug. 1	25	7	30	27	24
7		5	12	2	26	8	31	28	25
8		6	13	3	27	9	April 1	29	26
9		7	14	4	28	10	2	30	27
10		8	15	5	29	11	3	31 April	28
11		9	16	6	30 July	12	4	1	29
12		10	17	7	1	13	5	2	30
13		11	18	8	2	14	6	3	31 April
14		12	19	9	3	15	7	4	1
15		13	20	10	4	16	8	5	2
16		14	21	11	5	17	9	6	3
17		15	22	12	6	18	10	7	4
18		16	23	13	7	19	11	8	5
19		17	24	14	8	20	12	9	6
20		18	25	15	9	21	13	10	7
21		19	26	16	10	22	14	11	8
22		20	27	17	11	23	15	12	9
23		21	28	18	12	24	16	13	10
24		22	29	19	13	25	17	14	11
25		23	30	20	14	26	18	15	12
26		24	31 Jan.	21	15	27	19	16	13
27		25	1	22	16	28	20	17	14
28		26	2	23	17	29	21	18	15
29		27	3	24	18	30	22	19	16
30		28 March	4	25	19	31 June	23	20	17
1		1	5	26	20	1	24	21	18



1897.

April.

30 D/S.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Apr. 1st—Refreshment House Licences renewed.

„ 5th—Dividends on Consols, &amp;c., due.

„ 6th—Quarter Sessions this week fixed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers.

Apr. 9th—Fire Insurances must be paid.

„ 15th—Parish Councils to hold their Annual Meeting on or within seven days after this date, to elect their Chairman for the year, and to appoint Overseers.

„ 19th—Bank Holiday.

„ 20th—Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ts to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	Th	274	Prince Bismarck b., 1815.	a m	p m	a m	m
2	F	273	Richard Cobden d., 1865.	5 38	6 31	5 2	12
3	S	272	Earthquake in Chio, 1881.	5 36	6 33	5 14	23
4	S	271	<i>St. Ambrose.</i> Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.	5 34	6 35	5 27	35
5	M	270	Game Licences exp. Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster d., 1886.	5 32	6 37	5 43	46
6	T	269	Old Lady Day.	5 29	6 38	6 5	155
7	W	268	Prince Leopold b., 1853. Dick Turpin hanged, 1789.	5 27	6 40	6 31	171
8	Th	267	K. of Denmark b., '18. Chauffat's 15 dys. Trance end., '87.	5 24	6 41	7 7	1
9	F	266	National Gallery opened, 1838. Bacon d., 1626.	5 22	6 43	7 57	68
10	S	265	Battle of Toulouse. 1814. Bomb. of Odessa, 1854.	5 20	6 44	9 0	15
11	S	264	Amer. Civil War, 1861. Canning b., 1770. PALM SUN.	5 18	6 45	10 9	20
12	M	263	Gold discovered at Bathurst, 1851.	5 15	6 46	11 26	27
13	T	262	Rom. Catholic Relief Bill, '29. Magdala stormed, '68.	5 13	6 48	aft.	33
14	W	261	Princess Beatrice b., 1857.	5 11	6 50	2 8	35
15	Th	260	Matthew Arnold d., 1888. Card. Vaughan b., 1832.	5 9	6 52	3 33	31
16	F	259	Sir A. W. Woods b., 1816. Victory of Culloden, 1746.	5 7	6 53	5 0	31
17	S	258	Benjamin Franklin d., 1790. [GOOD FRIDAY.	5 5	6 55	6 30	41
18	S	257	Liebig d., 1873. EASTER SUNDAY.	5 2	6 57	8 5	42
19	M	256	Earl of Beaconsfield d., 1881. BANK HOLIDAY.	5 0	6 59	9 39	45
20	T	255	Ragged Sch. Union Jub., 1894. Napoleon III. b., 1808.	4 58	7 0	11 7	52
21	W	254	First Volunteer Review, 1862. Kossuth b., 1802.	4 56	7 2	morn	69
22	Th	253	Royal Society founded, 1662. Wordsworth d., 1850.	4 55	7 4	0 18	710
23	F	252	<i>St. George.</i> Shakespeare d., 1616. Cabs introduced, '23.	4 53	7 6	1 11	826
24	S	251	Count von Moltke d., 1891. Daniel Defoe d., 1731.	4 51	7 8	1 47	948
25	S	250	<i>St. Mark.</i> Princess of Hesse b., 1843. LOW SUNDAY.	4 49	7 10	2 12	119
26	M	249	David Hume b., 1711.	4 47	7 11	2 31	aft.
27	T	248	R. W. Emerson d., 1882. Macready d., aged 80, 1873.	4 45	7 13	2 46	141
28	W	247	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789. Chaucer d., 1400.	4 43	7 14	2 58	253
29	Th	246	Peace with Russia declared, 1856.	4 41	7 16	3 10	43
30	F	245	Duke of Argyll b., 1823. Sir J. Lubbock b., 1834.	4 39	7 17	3 22	512
				4 37	7 19	3 35	623

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2nd..... 4.23 a.m.  
First Quarter, 10th..... 8.26 a.m.Full Moon, 17th..... 6.25 a.m.  
Last Quarter, 23rd..... 9.48 p.m.

**LIVE STOCK NOTES.**—Cattle, horses, sheep—all alike delight to be able to sniff the green when April comes, but they seldom have that indulgence to the fullest extent, because “necking down” the first shoots of grass in pastures is non-economical. Sheep often have it in turnip-tops, or, better still, thousand-headed kale, and they also feed on early green rye, which is excellent with cut or pulped mangels given in troughs. When there are ewes and lambs, the latter are permitted to escape from the brake, through a creep hurdle, to have the pick of the rye tops, their sharers having to clear up the stalks, besides subsisting on the roots. Flock-masters who know how to make the greatest profit from a breeding flock, give auxiliary food both to ewes suckling ram lambs and wether lambs. Read last month's notes as to the utility of feeding with Thorley's Cake, and seasoning the trough food of lambs with Thorley's Food. Dairy cows, as well as fattening cattle and sheep, should have both in good quantity, to make them thrive and yield maximum returns, and a full supply of Lactifer for calves will be required throughout the month.



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR APRIL, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHRASE- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
		March	Jan.	Aug.	July	June	April	April	April
1		2	6	27	21	2	25	22	19
2		3	7	28	22	3	26	23	20
3		4	8	29	23	4	27	24	21
4		5	9	30	24	5	28	25	22
5		6	10	31	25	6	29	26	23
6		7	11	Sept. 1	26	7	30 May	27	24
7		8	12	2	27	8	1	28	25
8		9	13	3	28	9	2	29	26
9		10	14	4	29	10	3	30 May	27
10		11	15	5	30	11	4	1	28
11		12	16	6	31 Aug.	12	5	2	29
12		13	17	7	1	13	6	3	30 May
13		14	18	8	2	14	7	4	1
14		15	19	9	3	15	8	5	2
15		16	20	10	4	16	9	6	3
16		17	21	11	5	17	10	7	4
17		18	22	12	6	18	11	8	5
18		19	23	13	7	19	12	9	6
19		20	24	14	8	20	13	10	7
20		21	25	15	9	21	14	11	8
21		22	26	16	10	22	15	12	9
22		23	27	17	11	23	16	13	10
23		24	28	18	12	24	17	14	11
24		25	29	19	13	25	18	15	12
25		26	30	20	14	26	19	16	13
26		27	31 Feb.	21	15	27	20	17	14
27		28	1	22	16	28	21	18	15
28		29	2	23	17	29	22	19	16
29		30	3	24	18	30 July	23	20	17
30		31	4	25	19	1	24	21	18



1897.

May.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Wheat Harvest month for Persia, Asia Minor,  
Mid-Central Asia, Morocco, Mid-China,  
Japan, Texas, Florida, &c.

May 1st—Returns to be made by Local  
Authorities under Ballot Act.

„ 8th—Half-quarter.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	S	244	SS. Philip & James. Duke of Connaught b., 1850.	4 35	7 21	3 51	7 34
2	S	243	Gt. Fire at Toulon Arsenal, '94. Trout Fishing begins.	4 33	7 23	4 10	8 44
3	M	242	Tom Hood d., 1845.	4 31	7 24	4 34	9 51
4	Tu	241	First Derby Race won. 1780.	4 29	7 26	5 9	10 51
5	W	240	Napoleon I. died at Elba, 1821.	4 27	7 27	5 53	11 41
6	Th	239	St. John the Evangelist. Battle of Prague, 1757.	4 26	7 29	6 51	morn
7	F	238	Lord Rosebery b., 1847. Lord Brougham d., 1868.	4 24	7 30	7 58	0 19
8	S	237	H.M.S. Renown la. Pembroke dk., '95. HLF.-QR. DAY.	4 22	7 32	9 12	0 49
9	S	236	Schiller d., 1805. Test Acts Repealed, 1828.	4 21	7 33	10 29	1 10
10	M	235	Delhi Mutiny, 1857.	4 19	7 35	11 47	1 29
11	Tu	234	Philadelphia Exhibition opened, 1877.	4 17	7 36	aft.	1 45
12	W	233	Earl Cadogan b., 1840. Passage of Douro, 1809.	4 15	7 38	2 29	1 59
13	Th	232	Old May Day. Vienna captured, 1809.	4 14	7 39	3 55	2 14
14	F	231	Riots at Blackburn, 1878.	4 12	7 41	5 26	2 30
15	S	230	Daniel O'Connell d., 1847.	4 11	7 42	7 0	2 51
16	S	229	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler b., '30. Vendome Col. des., '71.	4 10	7 44	8 34	3 18
17	M	228	Talleyrand d., 1838.	4 8	7 45	9 56	3 57
18	Tu	227	Nicholas II. of Russ. b., '30. Napoleon I. made Emp., '04.	4 6	7 47	11 0	4 52
19	W	226	St. Dunstan. Act of Uniformity, 1662.	4 5	7 48	11 43	6 3
20	Th	225	Edmund Yates d., '94. Caxton b., 1410. Des. frost, '94.	4 4	7 49	morn	7 26
21	F	224	Lord Playfair b., '19. Roumania Independence dec., '77.	4 3	7 50	0 14	8 51
22	S	223	Defeat of Darius by Alex., B.C. 334.	4 2	7 52	0 34	10 13
23	S	222	Queen shot at, 1842. ROGATION SUNDAY.	4 1	7 53	0 52	11 29
24	M	221	Queen Victoria b., 1819.	3 59	7 55	1 5	aft.
25	Tu	220	Princess Helena b., 1846.	3 58	7 56	1 17	1 54
26	W	219	St. Augustine. Duchess of York b., '67. Haydn d., '09.	3 57	7 58	1 29	3 4
27	Th	218	Venerable Bede. Ascension Day. Calvin d., 1564.	3 56	7 59	1 43	4 13
28	F	217	Mr. Gresham, U.S. Sec. of St., d., '95. Earl Russell d., '78.	3 55	8 0	1 57	5 24
29	S	216	Monarchy restored, 1660.	3 54	8 1	2 15	6 35
30	S	215	Viscount Cross b., 1823. Alex. Pope d., 1744.	3 53	8 2	2 38	7 43
31	M	214	Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.	3 52	8 3	3 10	8 45

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 1st.....8.46 p.m. | Full Moon, 16th.....1.54 p.m.  
First Quarter, 9th.....9.36 p.m. | Last Quarter, 23rd.....9.34 a.m.  
New Moon, 31st.....0.25 p.m.

**SOILING AND PASTURAGE.**—When the bonny month of May comes, cattle like to sniff the greensward and crop the fresh, succulent herbage of the season's early growth. Old May Day is the customary time of turning dairy cows out of the winter quarters, but it is wise to have no fixed period for this, and still wiser, to combine stall-feeding with pasturage not only in May, but earlier in spring, and all through summer and autumn, simply because dairy cows, and indeed, all cattle, are more comfortably housed in the cold nights of spring and autumn; the quantity of green fodder brought to them in the evenings and mornings can be apportioned to the scarcity or abundance of grass in the pastures. Moreover, there must be much less waste; for there is an old proverb that a cow has three mouths, which means, that she often spoils twice as much grass with her feet as she eats. Then again, if cows and grazing cattle be housed three or four hours in the heat of the day, and turned into their pastures right in the afternoon, to remain all night, they will be less persecuted by flies, which so often prevent milchers from giving full pails of milk, and fattening beasts from thriving. Give Thorley's Food and Thorley's Cake to fattening beasts and dairy cows, and Lactifer to calves.



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR MAY, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEA- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		April 1	Feb. 5	Sept. 26	Aug. 20	July 2	May 25	May 22	May 19
2		2	6	27	21	3	26	23	20
3		3	7	28	22	4	27	24	21
4		4	8	29	23	5	28	25	22
5		5	9	30	24	6	29	26	23
6		6	10	Oct. 1	25	7	30	27	24
7		7	11	2	26	8	31	28	25
8		8	12	3	27	9	June 1	29	26
9		9	13	4	28	10	2	30	27
10		10	14	5	29	11	3	31	28
11		11	15	6	30	12	4	June 1	29
12		12	16	7	31	13	5	2	30
13		13	17	8	Sept. 1	14	6	3	31
14		14	18	9	2	15	7	4	June 1
15		15	19	10	3	16	8	5	2
16		16	20	11	4	17	9	6	3
17		17	21	12	5	18	10	7	4
18		18	22	13	6	19	11	8	5
19		19	23	14	7	20	12	9	6
20		20	24	15	8	21	13	10	7
21		21	25	16	9	22	14	11	8
22		22	26	17	10	23	15	12	9
23		23	27	18	11	24	16	13	10
24		24	28	19	12	25	17	14	11
25		25	March 1	20	13	26	18	15	12
26		26	2	21	14	27	19	16	13
27		27	3	22	15	28	20	17	14
28		28	4	23	16	29	21	18	15
29		29	5	24	17	30	22	19	16
30		30	6	25	18	31	23	20	17
31		May 1	7	26	19	Aug. 1	24	21	18



1897.

June.

30 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Wheat Harvest in California, Southern States of America, Italy, Hungary, Turkey, Danubian Principalities, Greece, &c.

June 1st to 20th—Overseers' Notices for Non-payment of Poor-rates.

June 15th—Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

„ 20th—Overseers to affix County Lists of Voters to Church and Chapel Doors.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	T	213	<i>St. Nicomede.</i> V. Chan. Bacon d., '95. Chas. Lever d., '72.	a m	p m	a m	p m
2	W	212	Garibaldi died, 1882.	3 51	8 4	3 52	9 38
3	Th	211	Duke of York born, 1865.	3 51	8 5	4 45	10 20
4	F	210	Lord Wolseley b., '33. Ang.-Turk. Convention sig., '78.	3 50	8 6	5 50	10 52
5	S	209	<i>S. Boniface.</i> G. Bentley, publisher, d., 1895.	3 50	8 7	7 2	11 16
6	S	208	Visit of Shahzada to City, '95. WHIT SUNDAY.	3 49	8 8	8 18	11 34
7	M	207	Reform Bill passed, 1832. BANK HOLIDAY.	3 48	8 9	9 33	11 51
8	T	206	Sir John Millais b., '29. Alexandra Palace burnt, '73.	3 47	8 10	10 51	morn
9	W	205	Charles Dickens d., 1870. Stephenson b., 1781.	3 47	8 11	aft.	0 5
10	Th	204	Sir Edwin Arnold b., '32. Crystal Palace opened, '54.	3 46	8 11	1 33	0 19
11	F	203	<i>St. Barnabas.</i> Sir J. Franklin d., 1847.	3 45	8 12	2 57	0 34
12	S	202	Dr. Arnold died, 1842. Kingsley b., 1819.	3 45	8 13	4 27	0 52
13	S	201	Señor Zorilla d., '95. New Cattle Market opened, '55.	3 45	8 14	6 0	1 14
14	M	200	Battles of Marengo, 1800; Naseby, 1645.	3 45	8 15	7 26	1 47
15	T	199	Frederick, Ger. Emp., d., '91. London Bridge com., '25.	3 45	8 16	8 40	2 33
16	W	198	Marlborough died, 1722. Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	8 16	9 34	3 36
17	Th	197	<i>St. Alban.</i> Bat. Bunker's Hill, 1775. CORPUS CHRISTI.	3 44	8 16	10 11	4 57
18	F	196	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Abp. of York b., 1826.	3 44	8 17	10 36	6 23
19	S	195	<i>Alabama</i> sank, 1864. Rinderpest in England, 1865.	3 44	8 17	10 56	7 49
20	S	194	Queen's Accession, 1837. Translation of <i>K. Edward</i>	3 44	8 17	11 11	9 10
21	M	193	Proclamation. Longest Day.	3 44	8 17	11 24	10 27
22	T	192	H.M.S. <i>Victoria</i> foundered, '93. Income Tax com., '42.	3 44	8 18	11 36	11 41
23	W	191	Prince Edward Albert b., 1894.	3 44	8 18	11 49	aft.
24	Th	190	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Assass. of Pres. Carnot. MID. DAY.	3 45	8 18	morn	2 2
25	F	189	Kensington Museum op., '57. Corn Laws repealed, '46.	3 45	8 19	0 3	3 12
26	S	188	Coal Strike, Scotland, beg., '84. Qn. Mercedes Spain d., '78.	3 46	8 19	0 20	4 23
27	S	187	Harriet Martineau d., '76. Massacre of Cawnpore, '57.	3 46	8 18	0 41	5 32
28	M	186	Coronation Day, 1838. Mazzini b., 1805.	3 46	8 18	1 9	6 37
29	T	185	<i>St. Peter.</i> T. Huxley, F.R.S., d., 1895.	3 46	8 18	1 48	7 34
30	W	184	Tower Bridge op., 1894. Marriage Acts amended, 1837.	3 47	8 18	2 38	8 19
				3 47	8 17	3 40	8 54

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 8th.....7.2 a.m.  
Full Moon, 14th.....9.1 p.m.

Last Quarter, 21st.....11.24 p.m.  
New Moon, 30th.....2.55 a.m.

**MIDSUMMER NOTES FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.**—Sheep are feeding generally on vetches and trifolium on most farms all over the Southern half of the kingdom. The clipping season is on, and the first harvest of the year being gathered. Weaned lambs should have a bountiful provision of Thorley's Cake, and a little Thorley's Food, intermixed with split peas, cereal meals, or pollards in their troughs, will make them thrive to a wish. Similar rations will be necessary for fattening sheep, which often put on flesh more rapidly than before, after being deprived of their heavy coats. See last month's notes for the treatment of grazing cattle and dairy cows; and, as for horses, they can scarcely have too nitrogenous a diet when hard pressed with work, and do not refrain giving each horse a penny packet of Thorley's Food daily, which will keep racers, carriage and dray horses, and those doing tillage on the farms, all alike perfectly healthy, and save having recourse to the local vet. Some owners of poultry find their fowls produce fewer eggs as midsummer approaches, but this is not the case when they are regularly fed with Ovum. Mr. Z. WILLIAMS, Bay Cottage, Cornsall Cookley, Kidderminster, writing to Joseph Thorley, at the end of summer, says:—"I have been giving some of your Ovum to my fowls during the past three months, and the results are very satisfactory." Mr. A. MANFIELD, game-keeper at Handcross Park, Crawley, Sussex, in ordering a fresh supply, says:—"I find Ovum remarkable for laying purposes."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR JUNE, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEAS- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
		May	March	Oct.	Sept. 20	Aug.	June	June	June
1	.....	2	8	27	21	2	25	22	19
2	.....	3	9	28	22	3	26	23	20
3	.....	4	10	29	23	4	27	24	21
4	.....	5	11	30	24	5	28	25	22
5	.....	6	12	31	25	6	29	26	23
6	.....	7	13	Nov. 1	26	7	30	27	24
7	.....	8	14	2	27	8	July 1	28	25
8	.....	9	15	3	28	9	2	29	26
9	.....	10	16	4	29	10	3	30	27
10	.....	11	17	5	30	11	4	July 1	28
11	.....	12	18	6	Oct. 1	12	5	2	29
12	.....	13	19	7	2	13	6	3	30
13	.....	14	20	8	3	14	7	4	July 1
14	.....	15	21	9	4	15	8	5	2
15	.....	16	22	10	5	16	9	6	3
16	.....	17	23	11	6	17	10	7	4
17	.....	18	24	12	7	18	11	8	5
18	.....	19	25	13	8	19	12	9	6
19	.....	20	26	14	9	20	13	10	7
20	.....	21	27	15	10	21	14	11	8
21	.....	22	28	16	11	22	15	12	9
22	.....	23	29	17	12	23	16	13	10
23	.....	24	30	18	13	24	17	14	11
24	.....	25	31	19	14	25	18	15	12
25	.....	26	April 1	20	15	26	19	16	13
26	.....	27	2	21	16	27	20	17	14
27	.....	28	3	22	17	28	21	18	15
28	.....	29	4	23	18	29	22	19	16
29	.....	30	5	24	19	30	23	20	17
30	.....	31	6	25	20	31	24	21	18



1897.

July.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

July 6th—Dividends on Consols, &c., due.  
 „ 9th—Fire Insurance to be paid.  
 „ 20th—Latest day to send in Owners' Claims for Voting in Counties.  
 „ 20th—Electors must pay Poor Rates due Jan. 5 to keep their Votes.

July 22nd—Overseers make Lists of Poor Rates unpaid.  
 „ 25th—Last day for Claim by Lodgers already on Register and retaining same lodgings.  
 „ 31st—Game and Gun Licences expire.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	Th	183	Dominion Day, Canada. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	a m	p m	a m	p m
2	F	182	Visitation V. Mary. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	3 48	8 18	4 51	9 21
3	S	181	Battle of Sadowa, 1866. Dog Days begin.	3 49	8 17	6 6	9 42
4	S	180	Trans. St. Martin. America decl. Independence, 1776.	3 50	8 17	7 24	9 58
5	M	179	Princess Helena married, 1866.	3 51	8 16	8 41	10 12
6	Tu	178	Duke of York m., '93. Princess Victoria Wales b., '68.	3 52	8 16	9 59	10 25
7	W	177	Sheridan died, 1816.	3 53	8 15	11 19	10 39
8	Th	176	Parliament dis., '95. Adam Smith d., 1790. Shelley d., '22.	3 54	8 15	aft.	10 56
9	F	175	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 55	8 14	2 6	11 16
10	S	174	Colombus born, 1447.	3 56	8 14	3 34	11 43
11	S	173	Peace at Villafranca, 1859.	3 57	8 13	5 1	morn
12	M	172	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	3 58	8 13	6 20	0 21
13	Tu	171	End of Amer. Rly. Strike, '94. Berlin Treaty sig., '78.	3 59	8 12	7 22	1 18
14	W	170	Archbishop of Canterbury b., '29. Bastille stormed, 1789.	4 0	8 11	8 5	2 27
15	Th	169	St. Swithin. Earl Devon born, 1811	4 1	8 10	8 36	3 52
16	F	168	Flight of Mohammed, 662. Defeat of Nana Sahib, 1857.	4 2	8 9	8 58	5 19
17	S	167	Franco-German War began, 1870. Earl Grey died, 1845.	4 3	8 8	9 16	6 44
18	S	166	St. Ethelburga. Lady Franklin d., 1875.	4 4	8 7	9 29	8 5
19	M	165	Bishop Wilberforce killed, 1873.	4 5	8 6	9 42	9 21
20	Tu	164	St. Margaret. Petrarch b., 1304. Span. Arm. def., 1588.	4 6	8 5	9 55	10 35
21	W	163	Great Floods in India, 1894. Robert Burns d., 1796.	4 7	8 4	10 8	11 47
22	Th	162	St. Mary Magdalene.	4 9	8 3	10 25	aft.
23	F	161	D. of Devonshire b., 1833. Princess Beatrice m., 1885.	4 10	8 2	10 44	2 10
24	S	160	Princess Victoria of Prussia born, 1860.	4 11	8 0	11 9	3 20
25	S	159	St. James. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour b., 1848.	4 12	7 58	11 43	4 26
26	M	158	St. Anne. Rothschild entered Parliament, 1858.	4 14	7 56	morn	5 26
27	Tu	157	Lord Sherbrooke d., 1892. Atlantic Cable laid, 1866.	4 15	7 54	0 30	6 16
28	W	156	Ex. of Robespierre, 1749. Revolution in Paris, 1830.	4 17	7 53	1 28	6 55
29	Th	155	Archduke Wm. of Austria d., '94. Wilberforce d., '33.	4 19	7 51	2 36	7 25
30	F	154	Charles X. dethroned, 1830.	4 21	7 50	3 51	7 47
31	S	153	Church Rates abolished, 1863.	4 23	7 49	5 10	8 4
				4 24	7 47	6 28	8 20

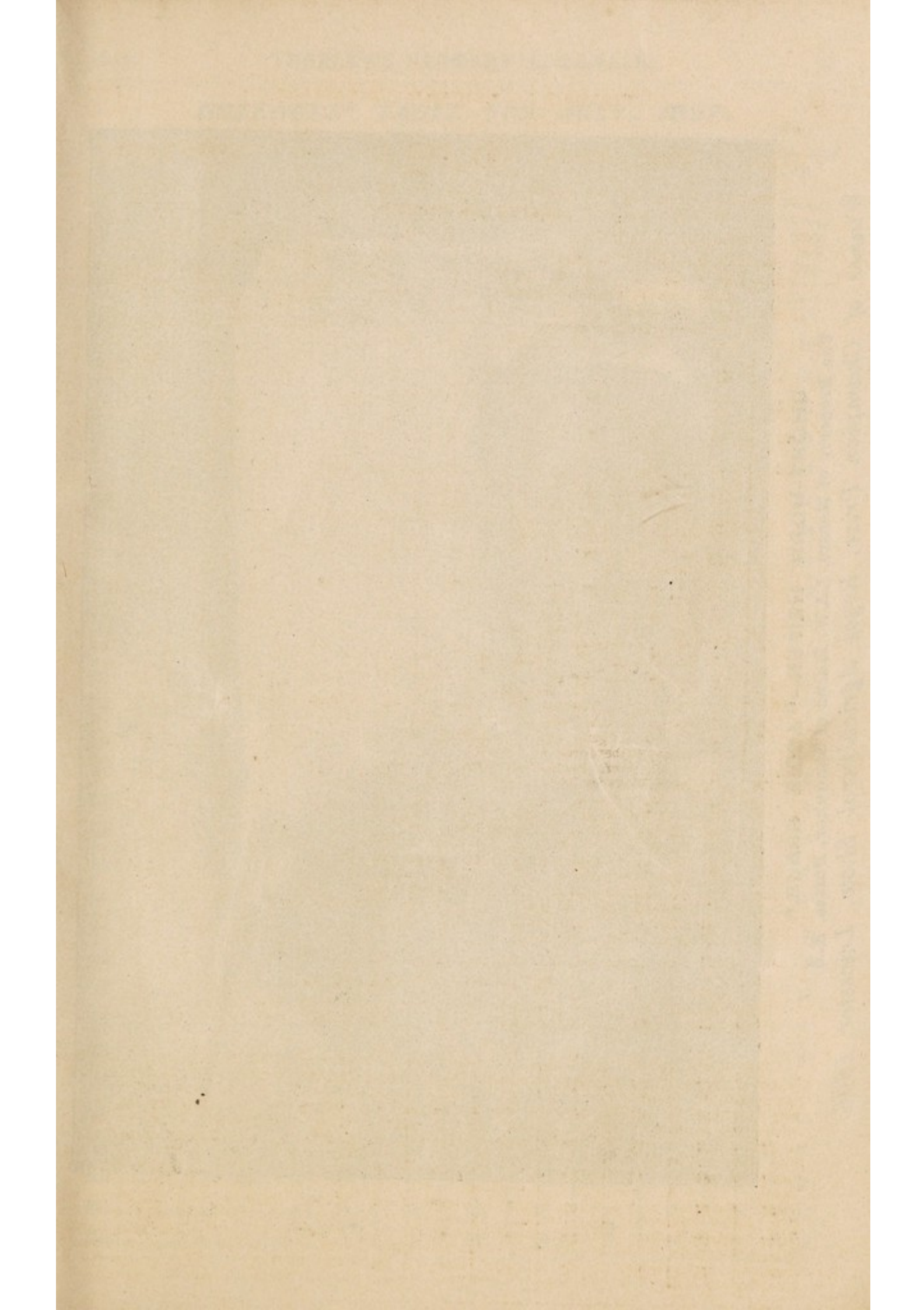
## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 7th ..... 1.32 p.m.  
 Full Moon, 14th. ... 4.52 a.m.

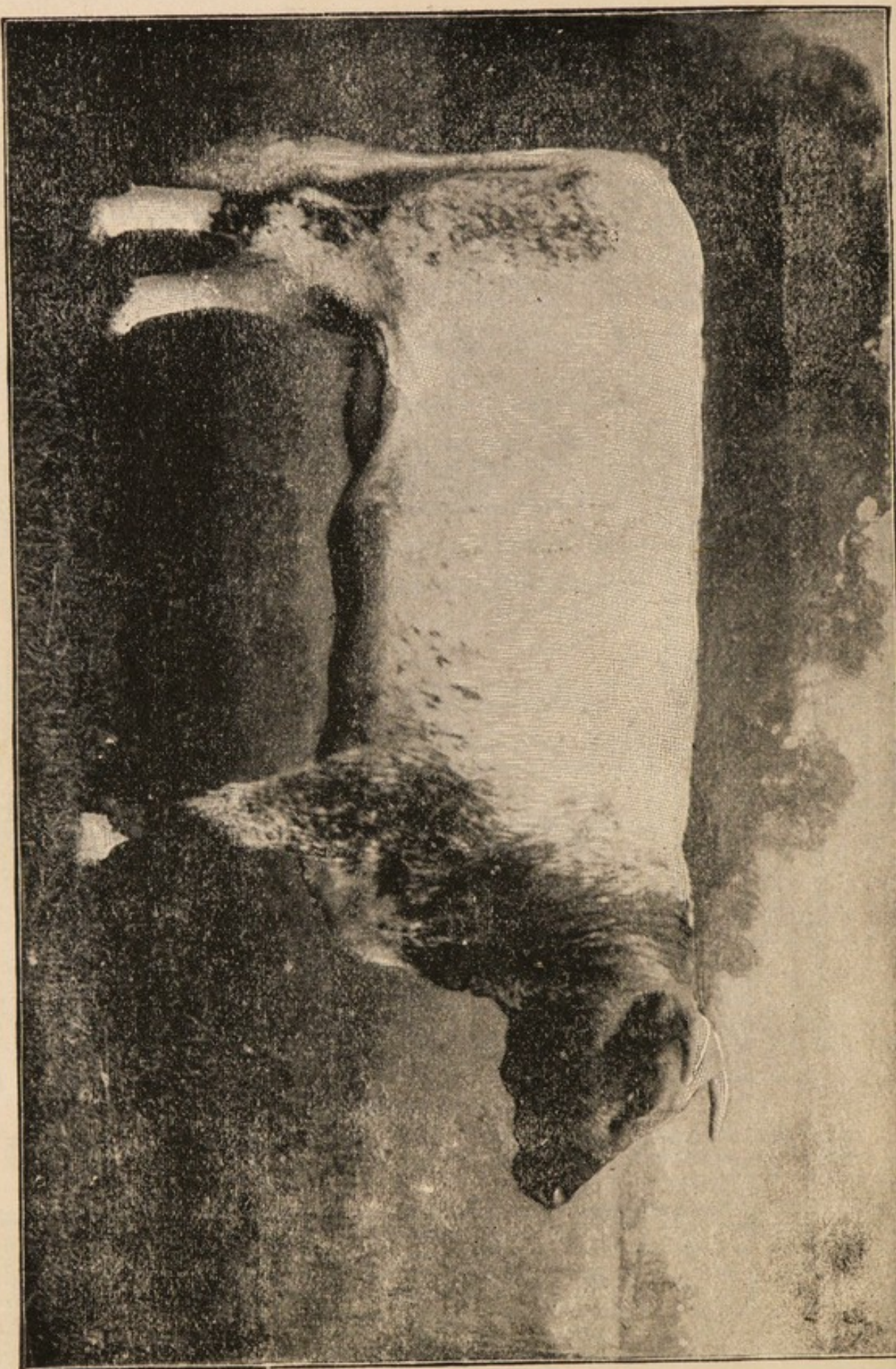
Last Quarter, 21st..... 3. 8 p.m.  
 New Moon, 29th..... 3.57 p.m.

**HAYMAKING NOTES.**—This should be the chief haymaking month, but it is also the month of St. Swithin, and, apart from superstitious legend, the fact is undoubted, that when rain comes about the middle of July, it is often a continuous one. The Scotch are well known to be the best haymakers in catchy, showery weather, keeping the drying grass as little exposed to the atmosphere as possible while it is damp, and the air full of moisture. Hence the utility of the cocking system—making more cocks at first, gradually enlarging their size by putting three or four cocks into one, until there is a cartload in every cock. Stacking is the next concern. If the hay cannot be regarded so successfully as the farmer would like, or if it has been at all damaged by the weather, his only resource is to impregnate it well with the grateful flavouring Thorley's Hay Spice. Handfuls of the Spice should be strewn freely on each layer as it is placed on the rick, and the result will by far exceed expectation. According to abundant testimony, even the worst damaged fodder may be rendered so palatable as to be eagerly devoured by stock by merely spicing the stacks, a hint which ought to be more generally known. Joseph Thorley has received numerous acknowledgments that his Hay Spice is a great boon to farmers. The flavouring is so acceptable to stock, that some farmers never omit spicing, whether the hay be damaged or not.









**SHORT-HORN HEIFER—"AGGIE GRACE."**

The Property of Messrs. LAW, Mains of Sanguhar, Forres, N.B.

*Winner of Champion Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR JULY, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 4 <sup>8</sup> weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHAS- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		June 1	April 7	Nov. 26	Oct. 20	Sept. 1	July 25	July 22	July 19
2		2	8	27	21	2	26	23	20
3		3	9	28	22	3	27	24	21
4		4	10	29	23	4	28	25	22
5		5	11	30	24	5	29	26	23
6		6	12	Dec. 1	25	6	30	27	24
7		7	13	2	26	7	31 Aug.	28	25
8		8	14	3	27	8	1	29	26
9		9	15	4	28	9	2	30	27
10		10	16	5	29	10	3	31 Aug.	28
11		11	17	6	30	11	4	1	29
12		12	18	7	31 Nov.	12	5	2	30
13		13	19	8	1	13	6	3	31 Aug.
14		14	20	9	2	14	7	4	1
15		15	21	10	3	15	8	5	2
16		16	22	11	4	16	9	6	3
17		17	23	12	5	17	10	7	4
18		18	24	13	6	18	11	8	5
19		19	25	14	7	19	12	9	6
20		20	26	15	8	20	13	10	7
21		21	27	16	9	21	14	11	8
22		22	28	17	10	22	15	12	9
23		23	29	18	11	23	16	13	10
24		24	30 May	19	12	24	17	14	11
25		25	1	20	13	25	18	15	12
26		26	2	21	14	26	19	16	13
27		27	3	22	15	27	20	17	14
28		28	4	23	16	28	21	18	15
29		29	5	24	17	29	22	19	16
30		30 July	6	25	18	30 Oct.	23	20	17
31		1	7	26	19	1	24	21	18



1897.

## August.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Aug. 1st—Lists of voters to be affixed to church doors.

„ 1st—Wild birds' close time ends.

„ 2nd—Bank Holiday.

„ 5th—Oyster season commences

„ 11th—Half-quarter.

Aug. 20th—Last day for notices of objection to voters in counties and boroughs.

„ 20th—Last day to claim a borough vote.

„ 20th—Last day for occupiers and lodger claims.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Dys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &C.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	S	152	Lammas. Peace Jubilee, 1814.	a m 4 25	p m 7 46	a m 7 48	p m 8 34
2	M	151	Bank Holiday. Battle of Nile, 1798.	4 27	7 44	9 7	8 48
3	Tu	150	Royal Academy closes.	4 28	7 42	10 29	9 4
4	W	149	Battle of Wissemburg, 1870.	4 30	7 41	11 53	9 22
5	Th	148	Oyster season commences.	4 32	7 39	aft.	9 45
6	F	147	Transfiguration. Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.	4 33	7 37	2 46	10 18
7	S	146	Dr. F. Underwood d., 1894. Queen Caroline d., 1821.	4 34	7 35	4 6	11 6
8	S	145	Severe Earthquakes, Sicily, 1894. Canning died, 1827.	4 36	7 34	5 12	morn
9	M	144	Imprisonment for Debt abolished, 1869.	4 38	7 32	6 2	0 9
10	Tu	143	St. Lawrence. Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen born, 1821.	4 39	7 30	6 36	1 26
11	W	142	Card. Newman d., 1890. Dog Days end. Half-quarter.	4 41	7 28	7 1	2 52
12	Th	141	Grouse Shooting begins.	4 42	7 26	7 21	4 17
13	F	140	Old Lammas Day. U.S. Tariff Bill passed, 1894.	4 44	7 24	7 35	5 39
14	S	139	Ger. Emp. vis. Aldershot, '94. First book printed, 1457.	4 45	7 22	7 49	6 59
15	S	138	Sir W. Scott born, 1771.	4 47	7 20	8 1	8 13
16	M	137	Ben Jonson died, 1637.	4 49	7 18	8 16	9 28
17	Tu	136	Arrest of Berlin Anarchts, '94. Fred. the Great d., 1786.	4 50	7 16	8 31	10 40
18	W	135	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Emp. Austria born, 1830.	4 52	7 14	8 48	11 52
19	Th	134	R. Bloomfield, poet, d., '23. Trial of Qn. Caroline, '20.	4 53	7 12	9 10	aft.
20	F	133	Blackcock Shooting commences.	4 55	7 10	9 41	2 12
21	S	132	P. Alex. of Bulgaria dep., '86. Cavil's Chanl. swim, '77.	4 57	7 8	10 22	3 14
22	S	131	Dr. Pusey born, 1800.	4 58	7 6	11 15	4 8
23	M	130	Lamprey Fishing com. Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 4	morn	4 51
24	Tu	129	St. Bartholomew.	5 1	7 2	0 19	5 26
25	W	128	Chatterton, poet, d., 1770. Cpt. Webb's grand swim, '75.	5 3	7 0	1 31	5 51
26	Th	127	Louis Philippe died, 1850. Prince Consort born, 1819.	5 5	6 57	2 48	6 10
27	F	126	King of Maoris d., 1894. Land. of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55.	5 6	6 55	4 8	6 27
28	S	125	St. Augustine. Capture of Cetewayo, 1879.	5 8	6 53	5 29	6 41
29	S	124	Beh. of St. John Baptist. D. of Brigham Young, '77.	5 10	6 51	6 49	6 56
30	M	123	Engagement at Beaumont, 1870.	5 11	6 49	8 13	7 11
31	Tu	122	John Bunyan died, 1638. Deposition of Sultan, 1876.	5 13	6 46	9 37	7 29

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 5th .....6.24 p.m.  
Full Moon, 12th .....2.22 p.m.

Last Quarter, 20th .....8.29 a.m.  
New Moon, 28th .....3.29 a.m.

## BIG BUTTER YIELD FOR THORLEY'S PENNY PACKETS.—

Mr. H. PARSONS, Whinhall, Whitchurch, Salop, has a cross-bred smoky-faced cow, to which he gives a packet of Thorley's Food daily, intermixed with her usual food ration. In December, 1895, she came into profit, her calf having been taken from her, and during the ensuing thirteen weeks she yielded the extraordinary quantity of 204-lb. of butter, her weekly returns being as follows:—December 14th, 16-lb.; 20th, 17-lb.; 27th, 15-lb.; January 3rd, 16-lb.; 10th, 17-lb.; 17th, 16-lb.; 24th, 16-lb.; 31st, 15-lb.; February 7th, 15-lb.; 14th, 15-lb.; 21st, 16-lb.; 28th, 15 lb.; March 6th, 15-lb. Thorley's Food always keeps both cows and calves remarkably healthy. Mr. RICHARD FOWLER, Broughton, Aylesbury, writes: "Please send me 1-cwt. of Thorley's Food. It is for calves, to put into their milk. I find it is the finest thing they possibly can have." Mr. DONALD JAMES, Sandside Reay, Thurso, writes to Joseph Thorley: "I have to thank you very much for the very handsome Piece of Plate which you gave as a prize for the best Highlander at Inverness Show. It is certainly very encouraging to be able to win such, besides the very great benefit derived from using your Food."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR AUGUST, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEA- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON, 18 days from last Egg
1		July 2	May 8	Dec. 27	Nov. 20	Oct. 2	Aug. 25	Aug. 22	Aug. 19
2		3	9	28	21	3	26	23	20
3		4	10	29	22	4	27	24	21
4		5	11	30	23	5	28	25	22
5		6	12	31	24	6	29	26	23
6		7	13	Jan. 1	25	7	30	27	24
7		8	14	2	26	8	31 Sept.	28	25
8		9	15	3	27	9	1	29	26
9		10	16	4	28	10	2	30	27
10		11	17	5	29	11	3	31 Sept.	28
11		12	18	6	30 Dec.	12	4	1	29
12		13	19	7	1	13	5	2	30
13		14	20	8	2	14	6	3	31 Sept.
14		15	21	9	3	15	7	4	1
15		16	22	10	4	16	8	5	2
16		17	23	11	5	17	9	6	3
17		18	24	12	6	18	10	7	4
18		19	25	13	7	19	11	8	5
19		20	26	14	8	20	12	9	6
20		21	27	15	9	21	13	10	7
21		22	28	16	10	22	14	11	8
22		23	29	17	11	23	15	12	9
23		24	30	18	12	24	16	13	10
24		25	31 June	19	13	25	17	14	11
25		26	1	20	14	26	18	15	12
26		27	2	21	15	27	19	16	13
27		28	3	22	16	28	20	17	14
28		29	4	23	17	29	21	18	15
29		30	5	24	18	30	22	19	16
30		31 Aug.	6	25	19	31 Nov.	23	20	17
31		1	7	26	20	1	24	21	18



1897.

September.

30 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Sep. 1st—List of claims and objections to electors, also list of jurors to be affixed to churches, &c., the former for 2, the latter for 3 Sundays.

„ 3rd—New style introduced in 1752.

„ 13th—Salmon Fishing in Scotland ends.

Sep. 15th—Revision Courts for register of voters to be held between this day and 31st October.

„ 22nd—Autumn commences.

„ 29th—Quarter Day. Fire Insurance due.

„ 30th—Interest on India Bonds due.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	W	121	<i>St. Giles.</i> Battle of Sedan, 1870. Partridge Sh'ting com.	a m	p m	a m	p m
2	Th	120	Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.	5 14	6 44	11 5	7 51
3	F	119	Oliver Cromwell, Protector, died, 1658.	5 16	6 42	aft.	8 21
4	S	118	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	5 17	6 40	1 55	9 3
5	S	117	Sur. of Malta to British, 1800. Occpn. of Rheims, 1870.	5 19	6 38	3 5	10 0
6	M	116	Stratford Jubilee, 1769.	5 21	6 35	3 59	11 12
7	T	115	<i>St. Enurhus.</i> Whittier, poet, died, 1892.	5 22	6 33	4 38	morn
8	W	114	<i>Nativity, B.V.M.</i> Comte de Paris d., '94	5 24	6 31	5 5	0 34
9	Th	113	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513. Sebastopol taken, 1855.	5 25	6 29	5 25	1 57
10	F	112	Battle of Pinkie, 1547. Guizot died, 1874.	5 27	6 26	5 42	3 19
11	S	111	Delhi captured, '58 Hungarian Revolution com., '48.	5 29	6 24	5 56	4 38
12	S	110	Great Fire at Cannes, 94. Obelisk placed on Embkt, '78.	5 30	6 22	6 8	5 54
13	M	109	Charles James Fox died, 1806.	5 32	6 20	6 21	7 8
14	T	108	<i>Holy Cross Day.</i> Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 33	6 17	6 36	8 21
15	W	107	Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened, 1830.	5 35	6 15	6 53	9 34
16	Th	106	<i>Ember Day. St. Editha.</i> Moscow burnt, 1812.	5 37	6 12	7 14	10 47
17	F	105	<i>St. Lambert.</i> Sydney Exhibition opened, 1830.	5 38	6 10	7 41	11 56
18	S	104	<i>Ember Day.</i> Dr. Johnson born, 1709.	5 40	6 8	8 18	aft.
19	S	103	<i>Ember Day.</i> Gen. Garfield assassinated, 1881.	5 41	6 6	9 5	1 59
20	M	102	Battle of Alma, 1854.	5 43	6 3	10 4	2 46
21	T	101	<i>St. Matthew.</i> Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 45	6 1	11 12	3 22
22	W	100	Col. Ex. op. at Manchester, '94. Murder of Ed. II., 1327.	5 46	5 59	morn	3 51
23	Th	99	Gold Reef discovered at Salisbury, Mashonaland, 1894.	5 48	5 56	0 26	4 12
24	F	98	Eliza Cook, poetess, d. 1889. Lord Hardinge d., 1856.	5 50	5 54	1 43	4 30
25	S	97	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.	5 51	5 52	3 3	4 47
26	S	96	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 53	5 49	4 24	5 1
27	M	95	British Association formed, 1831.	5 54	5 47	5 47	5 17
28	T	94	Capitulation of Strasbourg, 1870.	5 56	5 45	7 13	5 34
29	W	93	<i>St. Michael and All Angels.</i> Michaelmas Day.	5 58	5 42	8 42	5 55
30	Th	92	<i>St. Jerome.</i> Joseph Thorley born at Hull, 1826.	5 59	5 40	10 12	6 24
				6 1	5 38	11 40	7 2

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 3rd.....11.13 p.m.  
Full Moon, 11th..... 2.11 a.m.

Last Quarter, 19th..... 2.50 a.m.  
New Moon, 26th..... 1.46 p.m.

**MICHAELMAS STOCK NOTES.**—September is an important month to all owners of farm stock, whether dairy cows, grazing cattle, sheep, pigs, or horses. Oftentimes grass is short, and Sept., 1895, was the hottest month of the year. Sheep have spring vetches to fall back upon, and the stubbles after harvest afford a great deal of sheep keep occasionally. Cabbages or rape, or thousand-headed kale, are also brought forward for wether lambs to bring them into condition for autumn fairs. Such food with a regular supply of Thorley's Cake would soon make them quite fat. Look well after sucking foals, some of which will be ready to wean. Whether weaned or not, there is nothing like Thorley's Food to keep them sprightly, healthy, and robust, and to cause them to improve in condition. Dairy farmers and graziers likewise are fortunate when they can get early autumn cabbages to give their cattle when the pastures fail in keep at this season. All soups or wash for pigs should be flavoured with Thorley's Food, and be sure you give a penny packet per day to every pig being fed, either for pork or bacon, intermixed with the barley meal and milk ration, or any other soup deemed preferable. According to the testimony of numerous old feeders, it is positive waste of resources not to give Thorley's Food, however good the ration otherwise.



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWES and GOATS. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEASANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
		Aug.	June	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
1	.....	2	8	27	21	2	25	22	19
2	.....	3	9	28	22	3	26	23	20
3	.....	4	10	29	23	4	27	24	21
4	.....	5	11	30	24	5	28	25	22
5	.....	6	12	31	25	6	29	26	23
6	.....	7	13	Feb. 1	26	7	30 Oct.	27	24
7	.....	8	14	2	27	8	1	28	25
8	.....	9	15	3	28	9	2	29	26
9	.....	10	16	4	29	10	3	30	27
10	.....	11	17	5	30	11	4	Oct. 1	28
11	.....	12	18	6	31	12	5	2	29
12	.....	13	19	7	Jan. 1	13	6	3	30
13	.....	14	20	8	2	14	7	4	Oct. 1
14	.....	15	21	9	3	15	8	5	2
15	.....	16	22	10	4	16	9	6	3
16	.....	17	23	11	5	17	10	7	4
17	.....	18	24	12	6	18	11	8	5
18	.....	19	25	13	7	19	12	9	6
19	.....	20	26	14	8	20	13	10	7
20	.....	21	27	15	9	21	14	11	8
21	.....	22	28	16	10	22	15	12	9
22	.....	23	29	17	11	23	16	13	10
23	.....	24	30	18	12	24	17	14	11
24	.....	25	July 1	19	13	25	18	15	12
25	.....	26	2	20	14	26	19	16	13
26	.....	27	3	21	15	27	20	17	14
27	.....	28	4	22	16	28	21	18	15
28	.....	29	5	23	17	29	22	19	16
29	.....	30	6	24	18	30	23	20	17
30	.....	31	7	25	19	Dec. 1	24	21	18



1897.

October.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Oct. 1st—Pheasant Shooting begins.  
 „ 6th—Dividends due on Consols.  
 „ 10th—Bankers' Licences expire.  
 „ 10th—Publicans', &c., Licences expire.

Oct. 14th—Fire Insurance to be paid.  
 „ 17th—Fox hunting begins.  
 „ 25th—Dividends due on India 4 per cent  
 Loan Transfer Stock.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	F	91	<i>St. Remigius.</i> Sixpenny Telegrams commenced, 1885.	a m	p m	p m	p m
2	S	90	City of Glasgow Bank suspended payment, 1878.	6 2	5 36	0 56	7 56
3	S	89	Ernest Renan died, 1892. Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 4	5 33	1 55	9 4
4	M	88	Guizot born, 1787.	6 6	5 31	2 38	10 28
5	Tu	87	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith d., '91. Waterloo Bdg. freed, 78.	6 7	5 29	3 8	11 45
6	W	86	<i>St. Faith.</i> Tennyson d., '92. Peace with America, 1783.	6 9	5 27	3 30	morn
7	Th	85	Dr. O. W. Holmes d., 1894. Edgar Allen Poe d., 1849.	6 11	5 24	3 48	1 6
8	F	84	Gt. Fire, Chicago, '71. Gt. Fire, Charterhouse Bldgs., '85.	6 12	5 22	4 3	2 24
9	S	83	<i>St. Denys.</i> Cervantes born, 1547.	6 14	5 20	4 17	3 39
10	S	82	Manchester Machinery Riots, 1779.	6 16	5 18	4 29	4 53
11	M	81	Panic in Colosseum Theatre, Liverpool, 1878.	6 17	5 16	4 43	6 5
12	Tu	80	Columbus discovered America, 1492.	6 19	5 13	5 0	7 18
13	W	79	<i>Translation of K. Edward Conf.</i> Murat shot, 1815.	6 21	5 11	5 19	8 30
14	Th	78	Sir Wm. V. Harcourt b., 1827. Battle of Jena, 1806.	6 23	5 9	5 43	9 41
15	F	77	Pr. Alf. of Edinburgh b., '74. Battle of Hastings, 1066.	6 24	5 7	6 17	10 48
16	S	76	Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.	6 26	5 5	7 0	11 49
17	S	75	<i>St. Etheldreda.</i> Marshal McMahon died, 1893.	6 28	5 3	7 53	aft.
18	M	74	<i>St. Luke Evangelist.</i> Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	6 29	5 0	8 57	1 19
19	Tu	73	Battle of Leipzig, '13. Glasgow Bk. Directors arres., '78.	6 31	4 58	10 8	1 49
20	W	72	J. A. Froude, hist., d., 1894. Lord Palmerston b., 1784.	6 33	4 56	11 21	2 13
21	Th	71	Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, 1805.	6 35	4 54	morn	2 33
22	F	70	Revoc. Edict Nantes, 1685. Sir W. Molesworth d., 1855.	6 36	4 52	0 38	2 50
23	S	69	Sir Michael H. Beach born, 1837.	6 38	4 50	1 56	3 5
24	S	68	First Metropolitan Dairy Show opened, 1876.	6 40	4 48	3 16	3 20
25	M	67	<i>St. Crispin.</i> Jubilee of George III. celebrated, 1809.	6 42	4 46	4 40	3 37
26	Tu	66	Resig. of Count Caprivi, '94. Cholera in England, '31.	6 43	4 44	6 8	3 56
27	W	65	Capit. of Metz, 1870. Defeat of the Ashantees, 1873.	6 45	4 42	7 40	4 21
28	Th	64	<i>S.S. Simon &amp; Jude, Ap.</i> Royal Exchange opened, '44	6 47	4 40	9 12	4 56
29	F	63	G. Morland, artist, d., 1804. Hare Hunting begins.	6 49	4 38	10 36	5 46
30	S	62	Sir B. W. Richardson b., 1828. Fire at the Tower, 1841.	6 51	4 36	11 46	6 51
31	S	61	ALLHALLOWS' EVE.	6 52	4 35	aft.	8 9
				6 54	4 33	1 10	9 32

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 30th ..... 5.31 a.m.  
 Full Moon, 10th ..... 4.41 p.m.

Last Quarter, 18th ..... 9. 8 p.m.  
 New Moon, 25th ..... 11.28 p.m.

**WINTER CALF-REARING.**—Amongst the changes of the times there is the urgent necessity of more winter dairying, hence the utility of rearing calves in winter without milk. Mr. W. MARSHALL, Fishbourne, Chichester, writes:—"I reared six calves entirely on Thorley's Lactifer last winter, and found it an excellent substitute for milk." Mr. J. W. WALLACE, 11, Claremont Park, Leith, has given this testimony:—"Lactifer has given great satisfaction. Kindly forward to Shoestaines, Heriot, Midlothian, 2-cwt. more Lactifer at your earliest convenience. Of course, a food that acts so well in winter would be sure to be effective in spring and summer." Mr. R. H. BIRD, Dagnall, Stoney Stratford, wrote, in May:—"You can send me another cwt. of Lactifer to Wolverton Station. It is a very fine food to wean summer calves on—I never had them do so well before." On the following August, he wrote:—"Will you please forward to Wolverton Station 1-cwt. Lactifer as soon as possible. I am almost out of it. My calves have done splendidly on it this summer. I do not think I shall ever wean calves again without using it." Mr. ALFRED SIMS, Spearywell Farm, Mottisford, Romsey, on the 20th of March last, wrote:—"My calves are doing well on the Lactifer, and I enclose order for another cwt., at your earliest convenience."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEA- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		Sept. 1	July 8	Feb. 26	Jan. 20	Dec. 2	Oct. 25	Oct. 22	Oct. 19
2		2	9	27	21	3	26	23	20
3		3	10	28	22	4	27	24	21
4		4	11	March 1	23	5	28	25	22
5		5	12	2	24	6	29	26	23
6		6	13	3	25	7	30	27	24
7		7	14	4	26	8	31	28	25
8		8	15	5	27	9	Nov. 1	29	26
9		9	16	6	28	10	2	30	27
10		10	17	7	29	11	3	31	28
11		11	18	8	30	12	4	Nov. 1	29
12		12	19	9	31 Feb.	13	5	2	30
13		13	20	10	1	14	6	3	31
14		14	21	11	2	15	7	4	Nov. 1
15		15	22	12	3	16	8	5	2
16		16	23	13	4	17	9	6	3
17		17	24	14	5	18	10	7	4
18		18	25	15	6	19	11	8	5
19		19	26	16	7	20	12	9	6
20		20	27	17	8	21	13	10	7
21		21	28	18	9	22	14	11	8
22		22	29	19	10	23	15	12	9
23		23	30	20	11	24	16	13	10
24		24	31 Aug.	21	12	25	17	14	11
25		25	1	22	13	26	18	15	12
26		26	2	23	14	27	19	16	13
27		27	3	24	15	28	20	17	14
28		28	4	25	16	29	21	18	15
29		29	5	26	17	30	22	19	16
30		30 Oct.	6	27	18	31 Jan.	23	20	17
31		1	7	28	19	1	24	21	18



1897.

## November.

30 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Nov. 1st—Salmon Fishing ends.  
 „ 1st—Borough Councillors elected.  
 „ 9th—Lord Mayor's Day in London.  
 „ 9th—Boroughs elect Mayors & Aldermen.

Nov. 11th—Half-quarter Day.  
 „ 12th—Nomination of Sheriffs.  
 „ 15th—Solicitors' Certificates expire.  
 „ 30th—Tweed Rod-fishing ends.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	D'ys to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1	M	60	<i>All Saints.</i> Alexander III. of Russia died.	a m	p m	p m	p m
2	Tu	59	Jenny Lind, noted singer, died, 1887.	6 56	4 31	1 36	10 55
3	W	58	<i>St. Winifred.</i> John Walter, pro. of <i>Times</i> , died, '94.	6 58	4 29	1 55	morn
4	Th	57	Mendelssohn died, 1847. George Peabody died, 1869.	6 59	4 27	2 10	0 14
5	F	56	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Battle of Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	4 25	2 24	1 30
6	S	55	<i>St. Leonard.</i> Holborn Viaduct op., '69. Phelps d., '78.	7 3	4 24	2 36	2 43
7	S	54	"London Gazette" first published, 1665.	7 5	4 22	2 50	3 55
8	M	53	Lord Rothschild born, 1848. John Milton died, 1674.	7 7	4 20	3 6	5 6
9	Tu	52	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.	7 9	4 19	3 25	6 18
10	W	51	Oliver Goldsmith born, 1728. Luther born, 1483.	7 10	4 17	3 48	7 29
11	Th	50	<i>St. Martin.</i> HALF-QUARTER DAY.	7 12	4 16	4 17	8 36
12	F	49	Lord Rayleigh b., '42. Kemble d., '51. Great Floods, '94.	7 14	4 14	4 57	9 40
13	S	48	<i>St. Brice.</i> Uhland, German poet, died, 1862.	7 15	4 13	5 48	10 33
14	S	47	Admiral Sir T. W. C. Symonds died, 1894.	7 17	4 11	6 51	11 16
15	M	46	<i>St. Machutus.</i> Earl of Chatham born, 1708.	7 19	4 10	7 55	11 50
16	Tu	45	John Bright born, 1811.	7 21	4 9	9 6	aft.
17	W	44	<i>St. Hugh.</i> Suez Canal op., '69.	7 22	4 7	10 20	0 37
18	Th	43	Lord Ebury d, 1893. Funeral of Duke of Wellington, '52.	7 24	4 6	11 35	0 53
19	F	42	"The Man in the Iron Mask" d., 1703. Fieldfare arr.	7 26	4 5	morn	1 8
20	S	41	<i>St. Edmund.</i> An. Rubinstein, mus., died, 1894.	7 27	4 3	0 52	1 23
21	S	40	Princess Royal born, 1840.	7 29	4 2	2 10	1 39
22	M	39	<i>St. Cecilia.</i> Napoleon III. made Emperor, 1852.	7 31	4 1	3 34	1 56
23	Tu	38	<i>St. Clement.</i> Grey Wagtail arrives.	7 32	4 0	5 3	2 18
24	W	37	Tasmania discovered, 1642. Lord Melbourne died, 1848.	7 34	3 59	6 35	2 48
25	Th	36	<i>St. Catherine.</i> Alphonso XII., King of Spain, d., '85.	7 36	3 58	8 4	3 31
26	F	35	Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.	7 37	3 57	9 23	4 30
27	S	34	Duchess of Teck b., 1833. Princess Bismarck d., 1894.	7 39	3 56	10 24	5 45
28	S	33	<i>Times</i> first printed by machinery, 1814.	7 40	3 55	11 7	7 11
29	M	32	Polish Revolution, 1830.	7 42	3 54	11 36	8 37
30	Tu	31	<i>St. Andrew, Ap. &amp; M.</i> Bishop of London born, 1821.	7 43	3 54	11 59	10 0
				7 45	3 53	12 16	11 19

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 1st.....2.37 p.m.  
 Full Moon, 9th.....9.50 a.m.

Last Quarter, 17th.....2.2 p.m.  
 New Moon, 24th.....9.19 a.m.

**HOW TO GET PLENTY OF EGGS IN WINTER.**—Mr. H. WOMACK, 170, St. John's Street Road, London, writes:—"For some time I have kept fowls, but only lately have used Ovum as a spice with their food. I have much pleasure in stating that in my opinion it is *invaluable*. My hens laid all through last winter (1894-5), which was most severe, and this winter they commenced early, and are laying well. Before I used *Ovum*, I did not get anything like so many eggs as now, nor did the fowls look so well." Mr. W. NORTON, 43, Burn Road, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield, on January 15th, 1896, wrote:—"I am glad to tell you I am more than pleased with Ovum. I have 24 hens, and before I got it I was only having about six eggs a week, but now I am getting from eight to ten a day. I shall never be without it again. I have recommended it to all my friends, and have given 24 packets away for them to find the difference." The following, from Mr. E. MCKELVIE, Dock Place, Methil, Fife, was also written in January:—"The case of Ovum came in good condition. I had never used it until this winter, but since it came, and my hens have had it, I can see that they are doing a great deal better both as regards health, and yielding a greater quantity of eggs. I shall do my utmost to advise my brother poultry fanciers to give it a trial."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR NOVEMBER, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWES and GOATS. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEAS- SANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
		Oct.	Aug.	March	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
1		2	8	29	20	2	25	22	19
2		3	9	30	21	3	26	23	20
3		4	10	31	22	4	27	24	21
4		5	11	April 1	23	5	28	25	22
5		6	12	2	24	6	29	26	23
6		7	13	3	25	7	30	27	24
7		8	14	4	26	8	Dec. 1	28	25
8		9	15	5	27	9	2	29	26
9		10	16	6	28	10	3	30	27
10		11	17	7	March 1	11	4	Dec. 1	28
11		12	18	8	2	12	5	2	29
12		13	19	9	3	13	6	3	30
13		14	20	10	4	14	7	4	Dec. 1
14		15	21	11	5	15	8	5	2
15		16	22	12	6	16	9	6	3
16		17	23	13	7	17	10	7	4
17		18	24	14	8	18	11	8	5
18		19	25	15	9	19	12	9	6
19		20	26	16	10	20	13	10	7
20		21	27	17	11	21	14	11	8
21		22	28	18	12	22	15	12	9
22		23	29	19	13	23	16	13	10
23		24	30	20	14	24	17	14	11
24		25	31	21	15	25	18	15	12
25		26	Sept. 1	22	16	26	19	16	13
26		27	2	23	17	27	20	17	14
27		28	3	24	18	28	21	18	15
28		29	4	25	19	29	22	19	16
29		30	5	26	20	30	23	20	17
30		31	6	27	21	31	24	21	18



1897.

December.

31 DAYS.

## DATE MEMORANDA.

Dec. 15th—Last day renew Solicitors' Certific.  
 „ 21st—Shortest day. Election of London  
 Common Council.

Dec. 25th—Quarter Day.  
 „ 31st—Dog, &c., licences expire.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Dy's to end of Year.	ANNIVERSARIES, EVENTS, &c.	SUN.		MOON.	
				Rises.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.
1	W	30	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	a m	p m	p m	a m
2	Th	29	French Coup d'Etat, 1851.	7 46	3 52	0 30	morn
3	F	28	Stevenson died, 1894. Income Tax first proposed, 1795.	7 48	3 52	0 44	0 32
4	S	27	Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S., d., '93. Thos. Carlyle b., 1795.	7 49	3 51	0 58	1 46
5	S	26	Mozart, cel. comp., d., 1791. Rome, Italian Capital, '70.	7 50	3 51	1 13	2 57
6	M	25	St. Nicholas. Battle of Cawnpore.	7 51	3 50	1 30	4 8
7	Tu	24	St. Ambrose. Lesseps d., 1894. Sydney b., 1683.	7 53	3 50	1 52	5 19
8	W	23	Conception. Agricultural Hall inaugurated, 1852.	7 54	3 50	2 19	6 27
9	Th	22	George Washington d., 1799. Grouse Shooting ends.	7 56	3 50	2 56	7 31
10	F	21	Fincl. Crisis, Newfoundland, '94. Gold fd. Australia, '51.	7 57	3 49	3 44	8 28
11	S	20	Birmingham Riots, 1836.	7 58	3 49	4 41	9 15
12	S	19	Robt. Browning, poet, d., '89. Cromwell Protector, 1653.	7 59	3 49	5 46	9 52
13	M	18	St. Lucy. First Smithfield Cattle Show, 1799.	8 0	3 49	6 56	10 21
14	Tu	17	Prince Consort d., '61. Princess Alice d., 1878, aged 35.	8 1	3 49	8 9	10 42
15	W	16	Izaak Walton d., 1683. French Polit. Crisis ended, '77.	8 2	3 49	9 23	10 59
16	Th	15	O Sapientia. Ember Day. Geo. Whitfield b., 1714.	8 3	3 49	10 37	11 14
17	F	14	Beethoven born, 1770	8 3	3 49	11 52	11 29
18	S	13	Ember Day. Slavery abolished in U.S., 1862.	8 4	3 49	morn	11 43
19	S	12	Ember Day. Lord Beaconsfield born, 1805.	8 5	3 50	1 11	11 59
20	M	11	Napoleon elected President, 1848.	8 5	3 50	2 34	aft.
21	Tu	10	St. Thomas. Michael. Law Sit. end. Shortest day.	8 6	3 51	4 0	0 42
22	W	9	St. Cecilia. Rlwy. acc., Chelford, '94. Geo. Eliot d., '80.	8 6	3 51	5 29	1 17
23	Th	8	James II. fled, 1688.	8 6	3 52	6 53	2 7
24	F	7	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863. John Morley born, 1838.	8 7	3 52	8 4	3 14
25	S	6	CHRISTMAS DAY. Sir I. Newton born, 1642.	8 7	3 53	8 57	4 37
26	S	5	St. Stephen, M. J. J. Mechi died, 1880.	8 8	3 53	9 34	6 6
27	M	4	St. John, Evan. Bank Holiday. J. Southcote d., '14.	8 8	3 54	10 0	7 34
28	Tu	3	Innocents' Day. Macaulay died, 1819.	8 8	3 55	10 19	8 58
29	W	2	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.	8 8	3 56	10 35	10 16
30	Th	1	Sir Saml. Baker d., '93. Royal Society instituted, 1660.	8 8	3 57	10 50	11 32
31	F	0	St. Sylvester. Léon Gambetta died, 1882.	8 8	3 58	11 4	morn
				8 8	3 59	11 18	0 45

## THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 1st.....3.14 a.m. | Last Quarter, 17th.....4.21 a.m.  
 Full Moon, 9th.....4.54 a.m. | New Moon, 23rd.....7.55 p.m.  
 First Quarter, 30th.....7.26 p.m.

**CHRISTMAS FAT STOCK SHOWS.**—These come with December, but a few are a little in advance of the advent of this month. At the Smithfield Show, December, 1895, the Champion Beast of H.M. the Queen; the reserve for Champion of the Earl of Rosebery; Mr. F. Craddock's Champion Long-wooled Sheep; Mr. Arthur Hiscock's Champion Pig; Mr. E. Buss' Reserve Champion Pig; Mr. J. Wortley's best Ox or Steer; Sir R. W. Williams' best Devon had all been fed on Thorley's Food; as well as the Cup Winners of the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Welsh, Cross-bred, and Sussex breeds, belonging to H.M. the Queen, Mr. J. D. Fletcher, Hon. F. G. Wynn, Earl Rosebery, and Mr. F. Wargie; also the Cup Winners of the Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford, Cross-bred, Kentish, and Suffolk Sheep, shown by Mr. Jordon, Mr. Craddock, Baron de Rothschild, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. H. Page, and Mr. Joseph Smith; and the best Pen of Tamworth Pigs, belonging to Mr. D. W. Philip. The first prize in the Special Carcase Competition was, in the beef section, awarded to Mr. Jno. Ross, who had fed the beast on Thorley's Food, and who wrote, a short time since:—"Until a few years ago I was an unbeliever in condiments, but am now convinced that to put on the finish some condiment must be used, and of all I have used, Thorley's is decidedly the best."



**BREEDERS' TABLE FOR DECEMBER, 1897.**

Day of Month.	NAME OF ANIMAL, &c.	Date on which an animal served or an egg set on any day of present month is due to give birth or hatch.							
		MARE. 48 weeks.	COW. 40 weeks.	EWE and GOAT. 21 weeks.	SOW. 16 weeks.	BITCH. 9 weeks.	PHEASANT, PART- RIDGE. 24 days.	FOWL. 21 days.	PIGEON. 18 days from last Egg.
1		Nov. 1	Sept. 7	April 28	March 22	Feb. 1	Dec. 25	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
2		2	8	29	23	2	26	23	20
3		3	9	30	24	3	27	24	21
4		4	10	May 1	25	4	28	25	22
5		5	11	2	26	5	29	26	23
6		6	12	3	27	6	30	27	24
7		7	13	4	28	7	31 Jan.	28	25
8		8	14	5	29	8	1	29	26
9		9	15	6	30	9	2	30	27
10		10	16	7	31 April	10	3	31 Jan.	28
11		11	17	8	1	11	4	1	29
12		12	18	9	2	12	5	2	30
13		13	19	10	3	13	6	3	31 Jan.
14		14	20	11	4	14	7	4	1
15		15	21	12	5	15	8	5	2
16		16	22	13	6	16	9	6	3
17		17	23	14	7	17	10	7	4
18		18	24	15	8	18	11	8	5
19		19	25	16	9	19	12	9	6
20		20	26	17	10	20	13	10	7
21		21	27	18	11	21	14	11	8
22		22	28	19	12	22	15	12	9
23		23	29	20	13	23	16	13	10
24		24	30 Oct.	21	14	24	17	14	11
25		25	1	22	15	25	18	15	12
26		26	2	23	16	26	19	16	13
27		27	3	24	17	27	20	17	14
28		28	4	25	18	28 Mar.	21	18	15
29		29	5	26	19	1	22	19	16
30		30 Dec.	6	27	20	2	23	20	17
31		1	7	28	21	3	24	21	18



## CALENDAR FOR FARM AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

**January.**—If frosty, thrash corn, cart manure from yards, form compost heaps, make and repair roads, haul materials for building repairs, chalk and marl for the fields. In open weather, plough behind the sheep folds or any old grass layers intended to be cropped to beans or oats. Keep cattle in covered yards or houses. Give sheep abundance of dry provender. THORLEY'S FOOD flavours straw chaff so that stock like it. Give cows in profit pulped roots with chaff or silage, and 5-lb. per day of THORLEY'S CAKE will be well repaid. In GARDEN, peas, beans, round spinach, and parsnip seed may be sown. Plant potatoes beneath frames or under walls. Raise saladings in frames or warm borders. Dig trench, and drain in open weather.

**February.**—Sow beans, spring wheat, oats, winter peas, parsnips, and spring vetches, and when frosty attend to cartage. Prepare lambing folds. Drain wet lands. Haul corn to market, and bring back bones, superphosphate, nitrate soda, and THORLEY'S CAKE. Apply chemical manures to pastures. Live stock require great attention, especially ewe flocks lambing. Calves are reared. THORLEY'S LACTIFER is a useful substitute for milk. Give OVUM to poultry with soft food. In GARDEN, sow radish, lettuce, cabbage, parsley, early carrots, and onions for early crops. Mark out beds for main crops of onions and carrots, raised six inches above level. Place dung or other covering over rhubarb crowns.

**March.**—Sow beans, peas, oats, spring wheat, spring vetches, barley, and thousand-headed kale. Roll, harrow, and rake young wheat. Roll meadows and clovers. Sow grass and clover seeds, and plant potatoes. Get the land forward for mangold sowing. Rear calves with LACTIFER. Push forward fattening lambs. Feed farm horses bountifully when hard worked. THORLEY'S FOOD will keep horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs healthy and robust. In GARDEN, plant main crop of potatoes. Sow successional peas and beans; broccoli seed for autumn use; cabbage seed, Brussels sprouts, savoy, and cauliflower; also Altringham carrots, leeks, radishes, lettuce, celery, onions, a small quantity of turnip seed; manure asparagus beds, and prick them over.

**April.**—Sow barley, Russian bearded wheat, flax, clover, grass seeds, sainfoin, carrots, mangolds, spring vetches, mustard, kale, rape; also kohlrabi in beds, for transplanting. Plant cabbage, horse-hoe beans and peas; hoe and weed wheat, dress growing corn with soot and salt or nitrate of soda. Feed on silage, lucerne, rye, Italian rye-grass, kale or mangolds, and, in the water meadows, also on THORLEY'S CAKE. Give calves LACTIFER. In GARDEN, sow cabbages, rhubarb, sea-kale, asparagus, Scotch kale, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, radish, onions, lettuce, turnips, carrots, small salads, spinach, beet, parsley, American and Normandy cress, and sweet herbs. Put in French and marrow beans, and broad beans and peas for late crops. Make beds for cucumber seed or young plants. Earth up peas and beans, stick early peas.

**May.**—Sow mangold, rape, turnips, mustard, swedes, buck-wheat, and maize. Plant out young kale, cabbages, and kohlrabi. Horse-hoe and weed potatoes, mangolds, carrots, and late-sown corn. Give green fodder to stock, or turn out to grass. Shear sheep at the latter part. Give to all stock THORLEY'S FOOD; mix it with whey or skim milk for pigs. Sprinkle a little OVUM over soft food for young chicks. In GARDEN, sow cabbages, cauliflower, borecole, beet, radish, celery, onions, lettuce, small salads, spinach, turnips, carrots, parsley, endive, cucumbers, and main crop of kidney beans, and late beans and peas. Cut asparagus shoots, and water with liquid manure. Hoe cauliflower, cabbages, &c. Plant out marrows, ridge cucumbers, cabbages, and winter greens.



**June.**—Mow clover and grass to make hay and silage. Wash and shear sheep. Sow swedes, yellow turnips, buck-wheat, and maize. Plant thousand-headed kale, cabbages, and kohlrabi. Horse-hoe, harrow, and single out carrots, mangolds, and turnips. Give change of pasture and THORLEY'S CAKE to dairy cows, wether lambs, and weaned calves. In GARDEN, sow main crop of turnips and broccoli. Leeks transplant, earth up as they grow, and liquid manure them. Celery abundantly water in dry weather. Pick out cauliflowers and transplant cabbage, kale, broccoli, &c. Vegetable marrows, ridge cucumbers, tomatoes, and capsicums may be planted out.

**July.**—Harvest hay, early peas, winter oats, flax, and winter beans. Fill silos. Kale and kohlrabi may be planted. Sow turnips and white mustard. Make thatch. Hoe root crops. Feed sheep on cabbages, kale, and spring vetches. Lambs should be weaned. Wethers and lambs should have THORLEY'S CAKE. In stacking hay use THORLEY'S HAY SPICE. In GARDEN, sow last crop of kidney beans, dwarfs, and runners; also Walcheren broccoli, early York and collard cabbage, lettuce, radish, and turnips. Plant the main crop of celery in trenches, well manured with rotten dung. Plant out broccoli, cabbage, savoy, borecole, and leeks.

**August.**—Give dairy cows cabbages if pastures are short of grass. Feed wether lambs and fattening sheep on rape or kale and THORLEY'S CAKE. Cut corn. Reaping machines and horse-rakes save manual labour. Harvest grain. Plough and cleanse stubbles. Put rams with old draft ewes. Stock aftermaths. Sow trifolium, kale, stubble turnips, rape, and mustard. Poultry pay well for OVUM now. In GARDEN, sow collards, red Dutch, and sugar-loaf cabbage, endive, Hammersmith lettuce, salad onions, golden and Normandy cress. Flanders spinach, stone turnip. Plant out winter greens, occupying every spare plot of ground with cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, and collards. Earth up celery and leeks. Thin out parsley.

**September.**—Sometimes this is chief harvest month. Secure beans, late peas, seed vetches, and second cuts of clover. Thatch and well trim stacks. Turn pigs to stubbles, and place in them the portable poultry houses. Pursue autumn cultivation. Put rams with stock ewes. Sow rye, trifolium, vetches, winter oats, winter barley, and kale. In GARDEN, sow lettuce, radish, spinach, parsley, chervil, corn salad, mustard and cress, and cabbage seed in warm borders. Clear away decaying crops, and plant out any seedlings of cabbage and winter greens remaining. Stumps of winter cabbage plant close together to furnish sprouts. Onions take up. Gather ripe tomatoes, and help green ones in sunshine. Earth up celery.

**October.**—Take up potatoes, carrots, and mangolds. Sow main crops of vetches, winter oats, winter beans, winter peas, and wheat. Dairy cows and fattening stock require change of pasture, cabbages, THORLEY'S FOOD and CAKE. Feed sheep on kale, cabbage, rape, and early turnips, with THORLEY'S CAKE; cut green maize for silage. In GARDEN, sow Mazagan beans, and Dillstones, Daniel O'Rourke, and Advancer peas. Store carrots, potatoes, and beet. Plant chives for flavouring soups; also potato onion, garlic, eschalots, and tree-onion.

**November.**—Harvest mangolds and swedes. Feed off turnips, mustard, &c. Sow wheat, tie up fattening cattle, and bring dairy cows to the yard. THORLEY'S FOOD will be a *sine qua non*. Harvest apples, make cider and perry. Prepare water meadows for irrigation. Plant young cabbages for summer crops. In GARDEN, use hoe freely between rows of cabbage, broccoli, &c. Drain and trench. Peas and beans may be sown for an early crop.

**December.**—Plough after the sheep folds. Put dairy cows and cattle into houses and fold yards. Repair fences, drain wet land. Feed stock on silage, dry fodder, roots, and chaff, with THORLEY'S FOOD and CAKE. OVUM makes poultry lay all the year round. In GARDEN, plantations of rhubarb, sea-kale, asparagus, and horse-radish may be made. Hoe cabbage. Peas and beans just appearing should have slight protecting material. Form compost heaps from all kinds of rubbish.



**The Value of a Dead Horse.**—The horseflesh trade in London gives employment to thirty wholesale salesmen and over one thousand retailers. Not a single part of the carcase of a horse that ends its days at the knacker's yard is, it appears, treated as valueless; but, on the contrary, the flesh, the hide, oil, bones, hoofs, and hair are marketable commodities, and realise a considerable profit for the purchaser after the cost of the beast, which ranges from 27s. 6d. upwards, is defrayed. On the subject of horseflesh, it is not without interest to note that there are no less than 13,440 meals for our feline and canine pets in one ton of horseflesh, that over two thousand horses are "despatched" every month, and that it takes a half-ton of wood cut up into skewers to provide for a single day's consumption of cats'-meat.

**A Cumberland Sheep Custom.**—A custom of renting sheep called "heafing" exists in Cumberland. The sheep are let at a rent representing 4 to 4½ per cent. of their value; viewers on behalf of landlord and tenant report upon the sheep at the commencement of a tenancy, and their condition is scheduled. The tenant is liable to return the same number of sheep at the end of the tenancy in the same condition as when first let. This custom is said to be a great advantage to those with little capital, and has often enabled shepherds to become farmers, and small farmers to become large ones.

**Feeding Dairy Cattle.**—An old experienced dairyman says, that he is of opinion that many farmers and dairymen give their cattle an excessive quantity of hay, and not sufficient corn; and this, too, when hay is scarce and dear. He contends that the amount of hay absolutely necessary for a cow is much less than is generally supposed, and that grain is nearly always a much cheaper food than hay, if results are considered.

**The Raspberry.**—A rare hardy profitable plant is the raspberry, and it may be cultivated in town and country where there is a small space of ground. It does best on rather strong moist soil, but some have grown very good fruit on light ground by manuring generously. Its growth is very peculiar, inasmuch as it throws up suckers called canes, which bear fruit the following year, while each crop of canes dies off in the following winter after bearing.

**Locality influencing Cattle size.**—If we look at our Shetland cattle, bred and reared in their bleak northern home, or our Kerry and Dexter cattle, natives of the almost grassless rock-bound mountains of Kerry, the influence of locality is at once apparent.

**Cumbrians.**—Though proud and independent, there is no false pride among Cumberland farmers. Nearly every one, whether on a large or small holding, takes his share in the operation of the farm, and the wives and daughters are zealous and capable in cheese and butter-making, milking, and the care of calves.

**Slight Mistake.**—"Well, cook, how did you like the sermon?" "Oh, it were lovely, ma'am, and the text professional like." "What was it, cook?" "Split peas and suet," replied Mary. Her astonished mistress discovered by reference to the Bible that the quotation should have been: "Seek peace and pursue it."

**French Taste.**—Mushrooms fetch 8d. per lb. in Paris, and the supply is never adequate. The humblest family endeavours to have a few mushrooms to flavour a dish.

**Longevity.**—The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

**Size of Canada.**—Canada is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is five hundred thousand square miles larger than the United States.

**Imports of Irish Stock.**—It is calculated that live stock to the value of about £20,000,000 is annually exported from Ireland to Great Britain.

**The Sun never sets on it.**—British rule extends over an area of 8,557,658 square miles, or more than one-sixth of the world's land surface.



## LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF FAT CATTLE.

Compiled by Mr. JOHN D. M'JANNET, Farmer, Over-Inzievar, Oakley, Dunfermline.

Live Weight			Dead Weight			Inferior Cattle will yield less than these figures.	Live Weight			Dead Weight			Condition must remain a matter of judgment.	Live Weight			Dead Weight			Prime Cattle will yield more than these figures.	Live Weight			Dead Weight		
Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.		Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
7	0	0	4	0	0		9	0	0	5	0	16		11	0	0	6	1	4		13	0	0	7	1	20
7	0	14	4	0	8		9	0	14	5	0	24		11	0	14	6	1	12		13	0	14	7	2	0
7	1	0	4	0	16		9	1	0	5	1	4		11	1	0	6	1	20		13	1	0	7	2	8
7	1	14	4	0	24		9	1	14	5	1	12		11	1	14	6	2	0		13	1	14	7	2	16
7	2	0	4	1	4		9	2	0	5	1	20		11	2	0	6	2	8		13	2	0	7	2	24
7	2	14	4	1	12		9	2	14	5	2	0		11	2	14	6	2	16		13	2	14	7	3	4
7	3	0	4	1	20		9	3	0	5	2	8		11	3	0	6	2	24		13	3	0	7	3	12
7	3	14	4	2	0		9	3	14	5	2	16		11	3	14	6	3	4		13	3	14	7	3	20
8	0	0	4	2	8		10	0	0	5	2	24		12	0	0	6	3	12		14	0	0	8	0	0
8	0	14	4	2	16		10	0	14	5	3	4		12	0	14	6	3	20		14	0	14	8	0	8
8	1	0	4	2	24		10	1	0	5	3	12		12	1	0	7	0	0		14	1	0	8	0	16
8	1	14	4	3	4		10	1	14	5	3	20		12	1	14	7	0	8		14	1	14	8	0	24
8	2	0	4	3	12		10	2	0	6	0	0		12	2	0	7	0	16		14	2	0	8	1	4
8	2	14	4	3	20		10	2	14	6	0	8		12	2	14	7	0	24		14	2	14	8	1	12
8	3	0	5	0	0		10	3	0	6	0	16		12	3	0	7	1	4		14	3	0	8	1	20
8	3	14	5	0	8		10	3	14	6	0	24		12	3	14	7	1	12		14	3	14	8	2	0

## FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		s. d.			s. d.
Austria & Hungary	Florin (silver)	2 0	India	Rupee	1 7
Belgium	Franc	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Mohur, 15 do.gld.	29 2
Brazil	Milrei	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy	Lira	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buenos Ayres	Dollar	3 6	Java	Florin	1 8
Canada	Dollar	4 2	Mexico, Chili, Peru	Dollar (about)	4 2
China	Tael of Silver	6 8	Monte Video	Dollar	3 5
Do.	Dollar (varies)	4 6	Norway	Rixdollar	4 6
Cuba	Dollar	4 2	Persia	Toman	10 6
Denmark	Crown	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portugal	Milrei (about)	4 10
Do.	20-Crown pce (g)	22 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Russia	Rouble (silver)	3 2
Egypt	Piastre	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spain	Real Vellon (abt)	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	50-Piastre pce (g)	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Escudo	2 0
France	Franc	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sweden	Rixdollar	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany	Mark	1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	19 7	Turkey	Piastre (nearly)	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Greece	Drachma	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Medijide (gold)	18 1
Holland	Florin	1 8	United States	Dollar	4 2
Do.	10-Florin (gold)	19 8	Uruguay	Dollar	4 2
			West Indies	Dollar	4 2

RAILWAYS.—The total number of miles of railway in operation in Great Britain is 20,863; in Germany, 28,317; in France, 24,839; and in Russia, 22,082 miles.

APPLE SORTS.—The apple had yielded about 1,500 different varieties up to a few years ago, yet some other species of the genus may be quite as capable of useful development.

NORMANDY DAIRYING.—Perhaps the first pasture lands in the world are in Normandy, and there the farmers never permit the local breed to be either crossed or usurped. And the Normandy dairy cow is very ugly, but it makes money—the essential aim.

SCENE: A Sunday School. Johnnie: "I say, Miss Jones, I know now why you didn't want me to rob birds' nest last spring." Miss Jones (with an oriole in her hat): "Why was it, Johnnie?" Johnnie (gazing with admiring eyes at the hat): "'Cause you wanted the birds to grow big enough to wear 'em."



**Versatility of Seasons.**—The following is from "Midsummer Night's Dream :"—

The seasons alter—hoary-headed frosts  
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose ;  
And on old Hyem's chin and icy crown,  
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds  
Is as in mockery set. The spring, the summer,  
The chiding autumn, angry winter, change  
Their wonted liveries ; and the mazed world,  
By their increase, knows not now which is which.

**The Consumption of Horseflesh in Paris.**—The statistical bulletin of the French Ministry of Agriculture, dealing with the consumption of horseflesh in Paris last year, gives the number of horses killed for consumption as food, as 23,186, this being exclusive of 43 mules and 383 donkeys. The total weight of meat sold was 5,130 tons, and this was sold at 186 shops or stalls which are not allowed to sell any other kind of meat. The maximum price ranged from 9d. a pound for the fillet to 2d. a pound for the necks and lower ribs. The report adds that not more than a third of the meat is sold at the stalls, the remainder going to make sausages.

**Depreciation in Value of Land.**—Taking his figures from the London Mart, Mr. Watney points out that in 1875, 95,894 acres were sold at an average price per acre of £52. In 1885, 31,070 acres realised an average of £32 ; and in 1894, 11,518 acres were purchased at £24 10s. per acre. Between 1875 and 1885, the fall in the acreage on the market was represented at 40 per cent., and the decline in value at 38 per cent. During the succeeding nine years, the acreage fell 62 per cent., and the price 23 per cent. In this graphic form we have presented to us a very fair criterion of the fall in agricultural values.

**Temporary Pastures.**—The Earl of Leicester keeps arable down to grass from seven to sixteen years, and after seven years can grow two crops of corn and two of roots without manure. This is his mixture of

*Seeds for Temporary Pasture on Light Lands.*

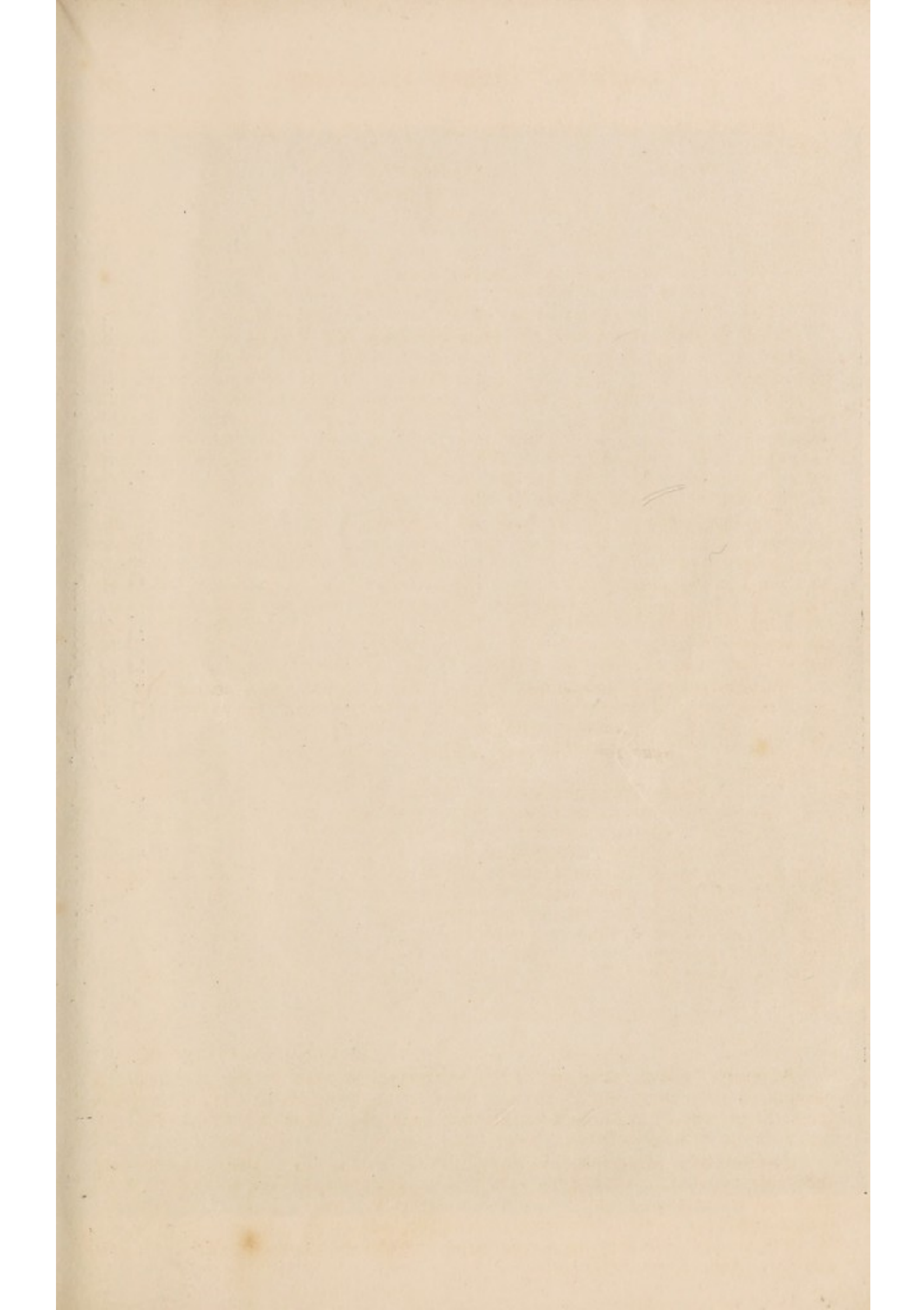
Lbs.				s.	d.
4	Cocksfoot, <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , at 11d. ..	..	..	3	8
2	Perennial ryegrass, <i>Lolium perenne</i> , at 2½d ..	..	..	0	5
2	Italian ryegrass, <i>Lolium italicum</i> , at 3½d. ..	..	..	0	7
1	Timoty, <i>Phleum pratense</i> , at 6d. ..	..	..	0	6
1	Tall oat grass, <i>Avena elatior</i> , at 10d. ..	..	..	0	10
½	Golden oat grass, <i>Avena flavescens</i> , at 3s. ..	..	..	0	9
2	Meadow fescue, <i>Festuca pratensis</i> , at 8½d. ..	..	..	1	5
1	Hard fescue, <i>Festuca duriuscula</i> , at 7d. ..	..	..	0	7
1	Tall fescue, <i>Festuca elatior</i> , at 1s. 3d. ..	..	..	1	3
1½	Alsike clover, <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> , at 9d. ..	..	..	1	1½
1	White clover, <i>Trifolium repens</i> , at 1s. 2d. ..	..	..	1	2
½	Yarrow, <i>Achillea millefolium</i> , at 3s. 4d. ..	..	..	0	10
17				13	1½

**Arable and Grass.**—In England there were 12,836,200 acres of permanent grass land, and 13 171,947 acres of arable land in 1890. Five years later the permanent grass land had risen to 13,244,847 acres, and the arable land had fallen to 11,599,841 acres.

**Japanese Habits.**—In Japan the total of a bill is put at the top and the items beneath. Many tools and implements are used in a way contrary to ours. For instance, Japanese turn the lock the "wrong way," and Japanese carpenters plane toward, instead of away from themselves.

**The** Czar of Russia owns the largest landed estate in the world. It is about 100,000,000 acres in extent.





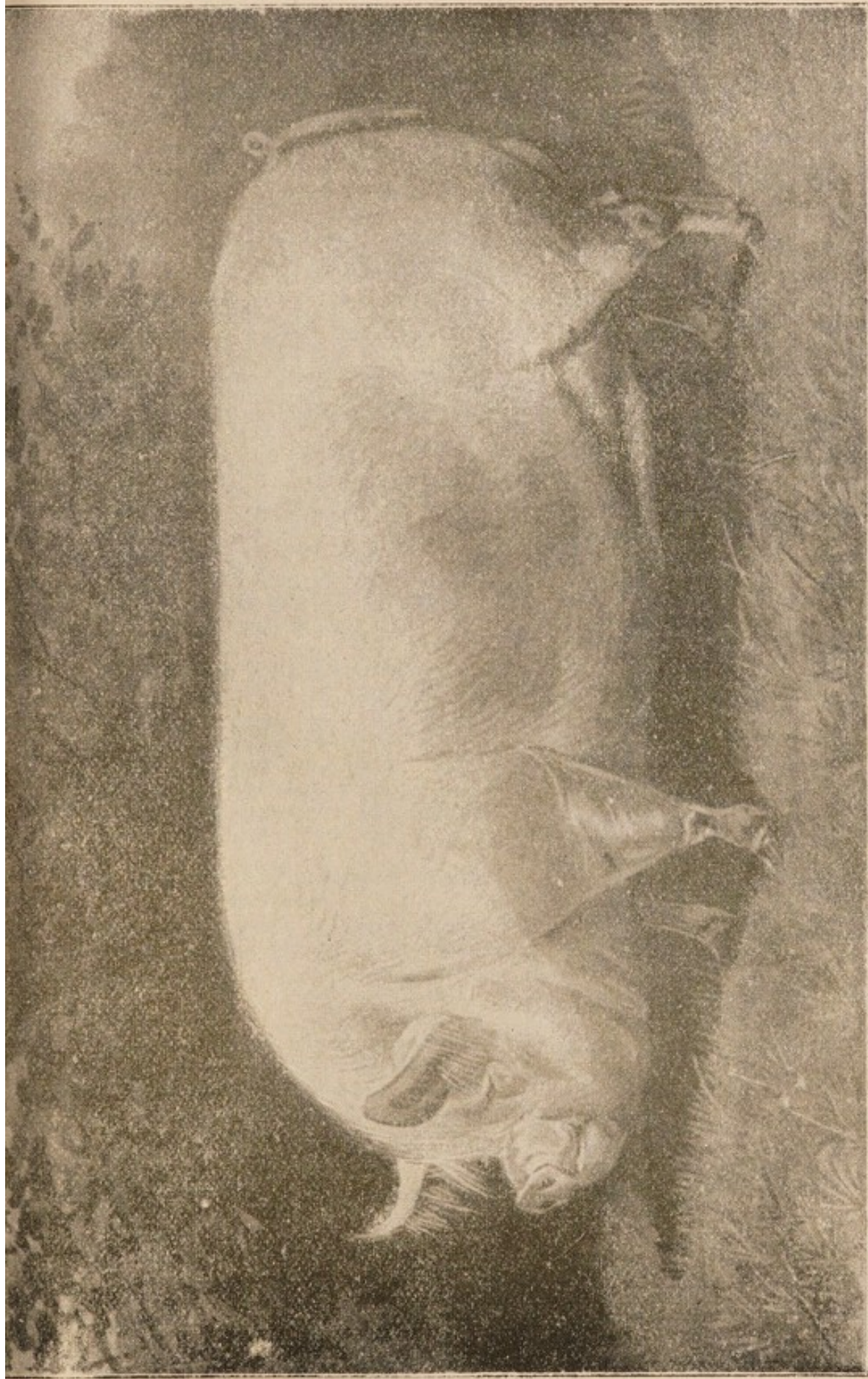




**JERSEY COW—"LADY DAWISH."**

The Property of RICHARD JOHN POPE, Esq., Beresford Manor, Plumpton.  
*Winner of First Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*





**LARGE WHITE BOAR—"WALTON TOPSMAN."**

The Property of Sir GILBERT GREENALL, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington.  
*Winner of Champion Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*







## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 inches	..	..	= 1 foot.
3 feet	..	..	= 1 yard.
5½ yards	..	..	= 1 pole or perch.
40 poles	..	..	= 1 furlong.
8 furlongs	..	..	= 1 mile.

*Note.*—In measures of length another denomination, not given in the above table, is the "*Hand*," used in measuring the height of horses. It is generally taken to be 4 inches in length. The *fathom*, used in mines or pit sinking, is 6 feet in length. The *league* is 3 miles. The *geographical mile* is in the proportion to the statute mile as 60 to 69·5. The *degree* is equal to 60 geographical miles, or 69½ statute miles. The *nautical mile* is 6082·6 feet.

## HAY AND STRAW.

36 pounds	..	..	= 1 truss of straw.
60 pounds	..	..	= 1 „ new hay.
56 pounds	..	..	= 1 „ old hay.
36 trusses	..	..	= 1 load.

Weighing for old hay, 18 cwt.; for new hay, 19 cwt. 32 lb.; and for straw, 11 cwt. 64 lb.

## ENGLISH CORN MEASURE.

4 gills	= 1 pint	= 34½ cubic ins.
2 pints	= 1 quart	= 69½ „
4 quarts	= 1 gallon	= 277½ „
2 gallons	= 1 peck	= 544½ „
8 gallons	= 1 bushel	= 2218½ „
8 bushels	= 1 quarter	= 10½ cubic ft.
5 quarters	= 1 load	= 51½ „

## LAND SQUARE (OR GUNTER'S CHAIN) MEASURE.

62·726 square inches	..	= 1 square link.
2·295 square links	..	= 1 square foot.
20·661	„	= 1 square yard.
625	„	= 1 square pole.
10,000	„	= 1 square chain.
2·5 square chains	..	= 1 square rood.
10	„	= 1 square acre.
640 square acres	..	= 1 square mile.

*Note.*—In Scotch measurement the "square fall" is very nearly 346 square feet imperial; 2½ chains square, or 40 falls, equal to 1 square rood; 4 square roods make 1 square acre, which is equal to 6,150½ square yards imperial.

## FRENCH LINEAR MEASURE.

	<i>Metre.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Milimetre	.. 001	= 0·03937 inches.
Centimetre	.. 01	= 0·39371 „
Decimetre	.. 1	= 3·93710 „
Metre	.. 1	= 39·371 „
Decametre	.. 10	= 393·71 „
Hectometre	.. 100	= 3937·1 „
Kilometre	.. 1000	= 39371 „
Myriametre	.. 10000	= 393710 „

## CUBIC MEASURES OF SOLID BODIES.

1,728 cubic inches	..	= 1 cubic foot.
46,656 „	or 27 cubic ft.	= 1 solid yard.
40 solid ft. of rough,	or	1 load.
50 „ of hewn timber		
42 solid feet	..	= 1 ton of shipping.

## MEASURES OF SURFACES, OR SQUARE MEASURES.

144 square inches	= 1 square foot.
9 square feet	.. = 1 square yard.
30½ square yards	= 1 square pole or rod.
40 square poles	= 1 rood.
4 roods	.. = 1 acre.

*Note.*—An error is often made, which should be guarded against, in supposing the terms "square inches" and "inches square" to be synonymous, denoting, in fact, the same thing; but there is a great difference between them—"twelve square inches" is only the twelfth part of a square foot, but "twelve inches square" is 144 square inches.

Taking the imperial British standard acre of 4,840 yards as the "unity," we find of the customary or provincial acres the following to be the proportions:—the *Scotch acre* is 1·2611; the *Cheshire acre*, 2·115; the *Lancashire acre*, 1·6252; the *Northumberland acre*, 1·2245; the *Devon acre*, 1·8273; the *Irish or Plantation acre*, 1·6198; the *Welsh acre*, 2 acres imperial.

In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 70 yards in length and 70 yards in width. This, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 70 yards either way makes 4,900 square yards, it exceeds 1 acre by 60 yards. To determine an accurate acre, it may be measured 70 yards in length by 69 1·7th yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 220 feet in length and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 73½ yards in length by 66 yards in breadth.

## DRY MEASURES, OR MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4 gills	..	..	= 1 pint.
2 pints	..	..	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	..	..	= 1 gallon.
2 gallons	..	..	= 1 peck.
4 pecks	..	..	= 1 bushel.
8 bushels	..	..	= 1 quarter.

*Note.*—14 pounds of flour form 1 peck, and is called a stone.

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27·433 grains	..	= 1 drachm.
16 drachms	..	= 1 ounce.
16 ounces	..	= 1 pound.
28 pounds	..	= 1 quarter.
4 quarters or 112 pounds	..	= 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	=	1 ton.
14 pounds	..	= 1 stone.
8 stones or 112 lb.	=	1 hundredweight.



**Habits of Ivy.**—Ivy is a favourite with most people, giving refreshing verdure when scarcely any other green plant soothes the eye. It does not shed its leaves until April, and then quickly assumes new foliage of pale green.

**Dog Habits.**—A well-known breeder of dogs takes exception to Professor Huxley's assertion that "one of the most curious peculiarities of the dog mind was its inherent snobbishness, shown by the regard paid to external respectability. The dog who barks furiously at a beggar will let a well-dressed man pass him without opposition." The dog fancier says that, in fact, only the dogs of well-dressed persons act so. On the other hand, dogs accustomed to men in rags bark not at beggars, but at persons clothed in broadcloth.

**Dexter Shorthorns.**—Major Barton owns a small herd of these cattle bred from Dexter foundation cows, with five and six direct crosses of pure Shorthorn blood through Shorthorn sires. Under the rules presently in force these animals are, we believe, eligible for entry in the Shorthorn Herd Book, and yet they are distinctly different from Shorthorns. They are beautifully shaped, wide-chested cattle, little over half the height of the Shorthorn, yet so wide, and full of muscle or flesh, as to make them the very type of cattle our butchers look for. The cows are deep milkers, and we believe it is not at all uncommon to find these small cows giving eighteen to twenty quarts of milk per day.

**Dairy Farmers.**—"In my opinion," says Lord Vernon, "the English dairy farmer is an industrious common-sense, superior man. The serious difficulties with which he has had to contend during the past few years prove him to have great force of character, and would have taxed to the utmost the patience of those who so freely criticised him. The dairy land of our country is exceptionally good, and the buildings are superior to those in many parts of the world. The rents of dairy farms pay bare interest on the buildings, after deducting the money annually spent to keep them in necessary repair. We have, therefore, a combination which ought to ensure success."

**Yield of a Jersey Cow.**—Mr. H. Pocock, of Upper Basildon, Reading, says:—"I have a little Jersey Cow, six years old, which calved February 28th, 1895, and averaged from March 9th to August 31st, 38lb. of milk daily, being the result of twenty-five weeks' (or 175 days') milking at 38lb. per day, = 6,650 lb. I may mention that this cow weighed at this time 948 lb., which shows an average of 3lb. in every twenty-five days over her own weight."

**Pure-Breed Dogs.**—Belgium has over fifty thousand draft dogs, drawing milk carts, bread carts, and vegetable carts. In Brussels there is a dog-market, where a large number of common dogs are for sale cheap. The pure dogs of the St. Bernard and Newfoundland, Great Danes, or English Mastiff breeds are worth too much money to work in a market cart. They breed Belgian dogs almost exclusively, and have no small, cheap horses.

**Brittany Orchards.**—The Orchards of Brittany are very different from those of England, being mostly on arable land instead of on grass. The arable land is deeply cultivated, and carries a rotation of crops, special attention being given to the manuring of the land. One of the manures recommended for apple trees is a mixture of nitrate of soda, sulphate of iron, and basic slag. The trees in the orchards are planted in rows running north and south, at considerable distance apart, and they are most carefully kept, it being quite an exception to see an ill-kept or decaying tree.

**Breeds of Cattle.**—We have, in round numbers, about twenty distinct breeds of cattle in Great Britain and Ireland. Each of these breeds belongs to a particular district or locality, where they have been bred for such a period of time as to render any attempt to arrive at how and when they became the cattle of those districts or localities simply a matter of conjecture.

**Dairy Details.**—The business of the dairy is composed of a multitude of apparently simple operations; it is the totality of little savings on these which makes the difference between profit and loss.



## LIQUID MEASURE.

	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel ...	9	36	72
Anker (10 gallons) ...	10	40	80
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel	18	72	144
Barrel ...	36	144	288
Tierce (42 gallons) ...	42	168	336
Hogshead of Ale ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrel)...	54	216	432
Puncheon ...	72	288	576
Butt of Ale (3 barrels) ...	108	432	864

## WOOL WEIGHT.

7 lb. avoirdupois	=	1 clove.
14 " or 2 cloves	=	1 stone.
28 " or 2 stones	=	1 tod.
182 " or $6\frac{1}{2}$ tods	=	1 wey.
364 " or 2 weys	=	1 sack.
4368 " or 12 sacks	=	1 last.
20 lb. = 1 score, and 240 lb. or 12 scores	=	1 pack.

Wool is frequently sold in Scotland by the stone of 24 lb. imp.

## INCOME TAX RATES FROM 1852 TO PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 5th.	Income free under	On £100 to £150.	On £150 & upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
	£	Rate in the £.			
1852 to 1853	150	—	7d.	Benjamin Disraeli	Earl of Derby
1853 „ 1854	100	5d.	7d.	William E. Gladstone	Earl of Aberdeen
1854 „ 1855	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	Do.	Do.
1855 „ 1857	Do.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. 4d.	Sir G. Cornwall Lewis	Visct. Palmerston
1857 „ 1858	Do.	5d.	7d.	Do.	Do.
1858 „ 1859	Do.	5d.	5d.	Do.	Do.
1859 „ 1860	Do.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9d.	Benjamin Disraeli	Earl of Derby
1860 „ 1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	William E. Gladstone	Visct. Palmerston
1861 „ 1863	a100	6d.	9d.	Do.	Do.
1863 „ 1864	Do.		7d.	Do.	Do.
1864 „ 1865	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1865 „ 1866	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1866 „ 1867	Do.		4d.	Do.	Earl Russell
1867 „ 1868	Do.		5d.	Benjamin Disraeli	Earl of Derby
1868 „ 1869	Do.		6d.	George Ward Hunt	Benjamin Disraeli
1869 „ 1870	Do.		5d.	Robert Lowe	Wm. E. Gladstone
1870 „ 1871	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1871 „ 1872	bDo.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1872 „ 1873	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1873 „ 1874	Do.		3d.	Do.	Do.
1874 „ 1876	Do.		2d.	Sir Staffd. Northcote	Benjamin Disraeli
1876 „ 1878	c150		3d.	Do.	Earl of Beaconsfield
1878 „ 1880	Do.		5d.	Do.	Do.
1880 „ 1881	Do.		6d.	William E. Gladstone	Wm. E. Gladstone
1881 „ 1882	Do.		5d.	Do.	Do.
1882 „ 1883	Do.		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Do.	Do.
1883 „ 1884	Do.		5d.	Hugh C. E. Childers	Do.
1884 „ 1885	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1885 „ 1886	Do.		8d.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	Marq. of Salisbury
1886 „ 1887	Do.		8d.	Sir Wm. Harcourt.	Wm. E. Gladstone
1887 „ 1888	Do.		7d.	George J. Goschen	Marq. of Salisbury
1888 „ 1892	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1892 „ 1893	Do.		6d.	Sir Wm. Harcourt.	Wm. E. Gladstone
1893 „ 1894	Do.		7d.	Do.	Do.
1894 „ 1895	d160		8d.	Do.	Lord Rosebery.
1895 „ 1896	Do.		8d.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	Marq. of Salisbury
1896 „ 1897	Do.		8d.	Do.	Do.

a Differential rate upon scale of incomes abolished. Incomes under £100 exempt; and incomes of £100 and under £200 per annum received an abatement of £60 from the assessment:—Thus, £100 paid on £40; £160 upon £100; £199 upon £139; but £200 paid on £200.

c Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

d Under £160 exempt; not exceeding £400 the tax is not chargeable on first £160; not exceeding £500 the tax is not chargeable on first £100.

THE expression to "rain cats and dogs," indicating a severe shower, is found in Dean Swift. It is supposed to be of proverbial origin, and much older than his time.

WIDE AWAKE.—Fond Mother: "My darling, it is bed time. All the little chickens have gone to bed." Little Philosopher: "Yes, mamma; and so has the old hen."



**Weight and Yield of Eggs.**—An ingenious statistician has drawn up a table to show how many eggs the various kinds of domestic fowls lay per annum, and how many of the eggs go to a pound. Here is what he says:—Geese, four to the pound, 30 per annum; Polish, nine to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams sixteen to the pound, 100 per annum; Hamburgs, nine to the pound, 200 per annum; turkeys, five to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum; game fowl, nine to the pound, 160 per annum; Leghorns, nine to the pound, 200 per annum; Plymouth Rocks, eight to the pound, 150 per annum; Langshans, eight to the pound, 150 per annum; Brahmas, seven to the pound, 130 per annum; ducks, five to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum.

**Swift-flying Birds.**—The homing pigeon is frequently said to fly 100 miles an hour. There is no recorded case of its flying 60. The wild or wood pigeon is said to fly even faster than the tame "homer." There is no recorded case of a wild pigeon flying as fast as a trained bird. A famous German writer has asserted that plovers fly 212 miles an hour. There is no direct evidence that they do so, and the only presumptive evidence is their being met with a certain distance out at sea. But in this case winds may have had much to do with it, and it is impossible to find a "datum line," namely, the time plovers can go on flying. The swift is probably true to its name, and may be credited with flying faster than any other English bird. It may credibly attain 60 miles an hour. The homing pigeon requires to be a very good flier indeed to reach 45 miles an hour, and it may with fair safety be stated that it has never been known to exceed 50 miles in that time.

**Dwarf Cattle.**—One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologists as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding thirty inches in height. One sent to the Marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living, and is believed to be somewhere near ten years of age, is only 22 in. high, and weighs but 109½ pounds. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with express matter and other light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull a driver and a two-wheeled cart, and a 200 lb. load of miscellaneous matter 60 to 70 miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known on the island of Ceylon and in other Buddhistic countries for centuries.

**A Magnetic Plant.**—It is stated that there has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant, which possesses, to a very high degree, astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it immediately receives a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction-coil. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All-powerful about two o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night.

**Water Consumption of Cows.**—Cows in milk will consume nearly fifty per cent. more water than the same cows when not giving milk. The New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, found as an average of several breeds that each cow drank 1,039 lb. of water, and consumed 547 lb. more in food per month. During lactation, the average per month was 1,660 lb. drank, and 774.8 lb. consumed in food. The pounds of water consumed for each pound of milk produced were as follows:—Ayrshires, 4.26; Guernseys, 5.07; Holsteins, 4.43; Jerseys, 5.24; Shorthorns, 5; Holderness, 3.95; Devons, 4.82; making an average of 4.68 lb. The need of an abundance of water is evident.

**Good Koran Teaching.**—The Koran forbids true believers to destroy the vines, palm trees, fruit trees, corn, and cattle, even of their worst enemies.



## Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &amp;c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Fresh-water Fisheries' Act, 1861 to 1892, in the hands of local boards of conservators appointed for the purpose, with the Board of Trade as the central authority. Districts may be formed, and Boards of Conservators appointed, for waters containing salmon, or fresh-water fish only, *i.e.*, all fish except

salmon living temporarily or permanently in fresh water. Under these powers Boards of Conservators have been appointed for 51 Fishery Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked (a) also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in the estuaries.]

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>Coast Limits of District.</i>	<i>Address of Clerk.</i>
aEden ... ..	Sark Foot to Seaton ... ..	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
aDerwent ... ..	Seaton to St. Bees Head ... ..	T. C. Burn, Papcastle, Cockermth.
aWest Cumberland ... ..	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point ... ..	J. Webster, Whitehaven.
aKent, &c. ... ..	Haverigg Point to Wharton ... ..	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
aLune ... ..	Wharton to Blackpool ... ..	W. Sharp, Lancaster.
aRibble ... ..	Blackpool to Formby Point ... ..	R. Bell, Blackburn.
aDee ... ..	New Brighton to nr. Meliden Church ... ..	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
aElwy and Clwyd ... ..	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay ... ..	H. F. Birley, St. Asaph.
aConway ... ..	Rhos Bay to R. Aber ... ..	O. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
aSeiont ... ..	{ Garth Pt. to Llanelhaiarn Pt., & { to Twyn y Parc Pt. in Anglesey }	J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon.
aDwyfach... ..	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth ... ..	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.
Dovey ... ..	Criccieth to Cynvelin ... ..	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
aAyrion ... ..	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head ... ..	H. W. Howell, Aberayron.
aTeify ... ..	New Quay Head to Dinas Head ... ..	R. T. P. Williams, Haverf'dwest.
Cleddy ... ..	Dinas Head to St. Govon's Head ... ..	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
aTowy, Loughor, & Taf ... ..	St. Govon's Head to Worm's Head ... ..	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
aOgmore and Ewenny... ..	Porthcawl to Cold Knap ... ..	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
aTaff and Ely ... ..	Cold Knap to Bute Dock ... ..	Colonel Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
aRhymney ... ..	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill ... ..	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
aUsk and Ebbw ... ..	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill... ..	E. Owen, Builth.
aWye ... ..	Collister Pill to Lydney Pill ... ..	J. Stallard, Jnr., Worcester.
aSevern ... ..	Lydney Pill to Avon Battery... ..	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Avon, Brue, & Parret ... ..	Avon Battery to County Boundary ... ..	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
Taw and Torridge ... ..	North Coast of Devon ... ..	A. Jago, Bodmin.
aCamel ... ..	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Pt. ... ..	W. Pease, Jnr., Lostwithiel.
aFowey ... ..	Peel Point to Rame Head ... ..	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
aTamar and Plym ... ..	Rame Head to Stoke Point ... ..	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
aAvon (Devon) ... ..	Stoke Point to Start Point ... ..	A. Pike, Totnes.
aDart ... ..	Start Point to Hope Ness ... ..	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
aTeign ... ..	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock ... ..	B. J. Ford, Exeter.
Exe... ..	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth ... ..	W. Forward, Axminster.
Otter ... ..	Ottermouth to Beer Head ... ..	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Axe... ..	Beer Head to Portland Bill ... ..	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
Frome ... ..	Portland Bill to Hampshire Budry. ... ..	F. Holman, Lewes.
Avon and Stour ... ..	W. Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle ... ..	T. J. Smith, Rye.
aOuse (Sussex) ... ..	Portobello to Seaford Head ... ..	M. Kingsford, Canterbury.
aCuckmere ... ..	Seaford Head to Fairlight ... ..	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
aRother ... ..	Fairlight to Dungeness ... ..	G. F. Buxton, Thorpe St.
Stour (Kent) ... ..	North to South Foreland ... ..	Andrew, Norwich.
Stour (Suffk. & Essex)... ..	Blackman's Head to Landguard Pt. ... ..	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Norfolk and Suffolk (2 districts) ... ..	{ ... .. } { West Boundary of Norfolk to } { Lapwater Hall ... .. }	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
aOuse and Nene ... ..	Lapwater Hall to Western Point ... ..	H. Snaith, Boston.
Welland ... ..	Western Point to Gibraltar ... ..	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
aWitham ... ..	Ingoldnell's Point to Trent Falls ... ..	J. H. Phillips, Scarborough.
aTrent ... ..	Trent Falls to Thorney Beck... ..	W. Brown, Whitby.
aYorkshire ... ..	Thorney Beck to Skinningrove Beck ... ..	M. B. Dodds, Stockton.
aEsk (Yorkshire) ... ..	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall ... ..	W. Halcro, Sunderland.
aTees ... ..	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point ... ..	R. Gibson, Hexham.
aWear ... ..	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point ... ..	C. Percy, Alnwick.
aTyne ... ..	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn ... ..	

FUNGI.—Many kinds of fungi are phosphorescent. Humboldt describes some exquisitely beautiful ones he saw in the mines. The glow in rotten wood is caused by its containing the threads of light-giving fungi.



STAMINA FOR RACERS AND HUNTERS, HEALTH FOR  
INVALIDED, THRIFT AND ROBUSTNESS FOR ALL.

OWNERS of race horses, masters of hunts, cavalry officers, all who have had to do with the equine race, know perfectly that the power of endurance and renewed vigour of thoroughbreds, hunters, carriage horses, high-stepping trotters, as well as the dray horses of town, may be promoted by something far better than whip or spur. Nothing restores drooping energies more rapidly than a cordial taken into the mouth, and imparted to the organic system; but there are different kinds of cordials, and it is highly necessary that horse owners of every kind should, if possible, have the very best. Everybody acquainted with the sterling merits of THORLEY'S FOOD will readily admit that to be best to restore the sickly, or to give to race horses when training. THORLEY'S FOOD not only imparts health but stamina, and acts like magic on trying occasions when most wanted, also causing great vigour when regularly used. Apparently, it will also enable old horses twenty years of age to win steeplechases. On the 17th of March, 1896, a gentleman writing to Mr. Thorley from Springfield House, Kingsbury, for two cases of OVUM, thus expressed himself:—"Dining out this week, your OVUM was discussed, and pronounced by our hostess to be a great success, and, from what was said, I wish to try it myself. If it is half as good as your Cattle Food, I shall be quite contented. I have used it for the last thirty years, and my old horse, Harkaway, was twenty years old when he won his last steeplechase, and he was fed thereon all the time he was in training." Captain Philip Baine, Tondergie, Whithorn, Wigtonshire, recently wrote:—"I consider THORLEY'S FOOD most useful for horses when over-tired with heavy work, or when recovering from illness. I gave a horse some daily when suffering from influenza. He recovered more quickly than I had ever known a horse so ill do before." Mr. Charles Day, Bockerly Farm, Woodgates, Cranborne, has given this testimony:—"THORLEY'S FOOD packets have been a great success to me in rearing calves, but in the autumn of 1895 I believe it was the principal cause of saving the lives of three young good heifers which caught a chill owing to exposure to rough weather and white frosts. After being almost skeletons and refusing to eat, I gave them drenches of THORLEY'S FOOD, which proved a marvellous success in working a perfect cure." Mr. J. Strickley, Cakemore Farm, Blackheath, Dudley, wrote, on March 13th, 1896:—"I have used THORLEY'S FOOD upwards of twenty years, and find it a splendid thing for rearing calves and young pigs, as it makes them thrive, and keeps them from scouring. I recommend it far above other condiments. Nor have I found anything equal to OVUM for poultry, as it makes hens lay well and keep healthy." On this point THORLEY'S FOOD, too, has proved very valuable for poultry. Mrs. M. A. Purcell, Mere Post Farm, Ferndale, Sutton Coldfield, recently wrote thus:—"I have just been feeding a great quantity of poultry and turkeys, and have used THORLEY'S FOOD constantly. I must say you cannot recommend it too strongly for turkeys. I have only given mine bread and milk and THORLEY'S FOOD, while others feed theirs on eggs. I have never had any trouble with mine more than with ordinary chicken. I also give it freely to chicken and young ducks, and for these, and indeed all poultry, I find it the best condiment ever used."

THORLEY'S FOOD always keeps both cows and calves remarkably healthy. Hence the exceedingly wise policy of giving a penny packet per day to every working horse as well as to every animal on the farm being fed for meat. The pennies expended save pounds in veterinary doctor's bills, and the owner has the satisfaction of always finding his animals with glossy coats and thriving. Lambs with hacking coughs have been perfectly cured, and their thin skeleton frames reclothed with flesh, and in the autumn and early winter there is nothing flock-masters dread more than the throat disease. No wonder old shepherds esteem it above all price. THORLEY'S FOOD is also well known to promote increase of milk and butter yields in many cases to a truly remarkable extent.



## POSTAL INLAND RATES.

LETTERS.—1d. under 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. after; limit, 1 lb. BOOKS, &c.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. under 2 ozs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. every additional 2 ozs. PARCELS.—3d. 1 lb.; for every additional lb. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., up to 11 lb. REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.—One halfpenny. MONEY ORDERS.—Not above £1, 2d.; for every additional £1 up to £10, 1d. POSTAL ORDERS.—1s. and 1s. 6d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; 15s. and 20s., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. TELEGRAMS.—6d. for twelve words, including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each word beyond twelve.

## THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHERS.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile .....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile .....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Kilomètre .....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile .....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst .....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile .....	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure .....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile .....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile .....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile .....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde .....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.440	0.638	1.000

## ARTIFICIAL MANURES AND THEIR APPLICATION.

Manures.	Applied to	Weight per Acre.
Guano ... ..	All Crops .. ..	1 to 3 cwt.
Superphosphate of Lime ... ..	Turnips, Barley, Oats ... ..	3 to 5 "
Common Salt ... ..	Grain and Wurzel ... ..	1 to 2 "
Soot ... ..	Grain and Potatoes ... ..	30 to 40 bushels.
Sulphate of Ammonia ... ..	Grain Crops, with Common Salt ... ..	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Nitrate of Soda ... ..	Do. do. do. ... ..	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gypsum ... ..	Clover, Potatoes, &c. ... ..	10 to 20 "
Rape Cake ... ..	Grain Crops, &c. ... ..	6 to 8 "
Bone Dust ... ..	Turnips, Grass Lands ... ..	12 to 16 bushels.
Basic Slag ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	4 to 5 cwt.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS REQUIRED TO AN ENGLISH ACRE.

Barley, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels.	Lucerne, 20 lb.	Sanfoin, milled, 56 lb.
Beans, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	" drilled, 15 lb.	Sunflower, 8 lb.
Beet, 12 lb.	Lupine, 3 bushels.	Swedes, 4 lb.
Broom (or Cover), 20 lb.	Mustard, 3 gallons, or 20 lb.	Tares, Spring, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Buckwheat, 2 bushels.	Oats, 3 to 5 bushels.	" Winter, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Cabbage in drills, 5 to 6 lb.	Parsnips, 8 lb.	Trifolium, 24 lb.
" for transplanting, 1 lb.	Peas, 3 bushels.	Turnips, Yellow-fleshed, 3 lb.
Canary, 3 pecks.	Potatoes, about 24 bushels.	" White-fleshed, 3 to 4 lb.
Carrot, 8 to 10 lb.	Rape, 1 gallon.	Wheat, 2 to 3 bushels.
Chicory, 8 lb.	Rye, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels.	Plants at 6 inches, 174,240;
Clover, 16 lb.	Rye Grass, 3 bushels.	at 9 inches, 77,440; at 1
Gorse for Cover, 30 lb.	Rye Grass, drilled, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	foot, 43,560; at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet,
" Cutting, 50 lb.	Rye Grass and Clover, 1 peck	10,360; at 2 feet, 10,890;
Kohl Rabi, to transplant, 1 lb.	Grass, with 14 lb. Clover.	at 3 feet, 4,840.
" in drills, 4 lb.	Sanfoin, in husk, 5 bushels.	

VALUABLE DOG.—Mr. R. S. Williamson's St. Bernard, "Lord Hather-ton," a dog which carried all before it at the Birmingham Show, was sold by public auction last year for £470. This is said to be the largest sum ever realised at a show auction sale for a St. Bernard dog. The purchaser was a Manchester fancier.



**High Prices for Shire Horses.**—There was a large gathering of Shire horse breeders at Sir Walter Gilbey's fourth sale at Elsenham, February, 1896. There were 39 horses disposed of at an average of £143, being £22 per head more than at the last sale.

**A Go-a-head Lass.**—A farmer's daughter in the pike days had occasion one market day to drive the old mare to market, the cart being loaded with eggs and butter. On reaching the toll-gate the girl drove through without offering the customary twopence, whereupon the toll-keeper rushed up in a state of great excitement, demanding to know why the toll had not been paid. "Can't you see," said the irate official, "that the toll is twopence for a man and a horse?" "Oh, is it?" replied the girl, unconcernedly, as she whipped up the mare. "Well, it's a woman and a mare this time, so I shan't pay." And she drove on.

**Irish Hunters.**—Irish horses still keep up their good name as cross-country conveyances. The beauty of the Irish hunter is that he is a natural jumper, and that no description of country or fence comes amiss to him. Very lately a hunter sired by the Dublin horse, Mont Cenis, fetched the fine price of £650 at Tattersall's. Another horse—one of the Galway Hunt horses—bought at the spring sale at Sewell's, Dublin, for £35, and taken to England, had the handsome sum of 300 gs. offered for him, but it was refused.

**Our Fruit Trees.**—The mulberry, almond, walnut, and peach are all natives of Persia. The mulberry is said to have been introduced into this country in 1576, the almond four years later; but the time of introduction of the walnut and peach is unknown. The apricot came from America in 1652. The plum was brought over from Asia by the Crusaders, the Damascene variety taking its name from the city of Damascus. Cherries are said to have come originally from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, from which Lucullus brought them into Italy, and they were introduced into this country about the year 53. The pear has evidently been longer still under cultivation, as Pliny mentions twenty different kinds.

**The Culture of Lucerne.**—Lucerne was cultivated in Asia and Greece long before the time of the bucolic Virgil, who bore witness to its value. The plant has of late years gone rather out of fashion, owing doubtless to the series of wet seasons, and to its being considered too exacting a crop for farmers of reduced capital, since it demands a dry climate, a dry soil, and liberal treatment.

**Pastoral Counties.**—Westmorland is the most pastoral county in England. More than 82 per cent. of the cultivated land is returned as permanent pasture. The counties which approach it most nearly in this respect are Derby and Monmouth; while Cumberland, which is generally spoken of as if it were the counterpart of Westmorland in matters agricultural, has only 57 per cent. of its land under permanent pasture, and Durham 63.

**Bird Flocks.**—We append the following list of correct names for assemblages of birds:—A covey of partridges, a nye, nide, or nest of pheasants, a herd of swans, an exalting of larks, a watching of nightingales, a team of ducks, a muster of peacocks, a bevy of quails, a flight of doves, a flock or gaggle of geese, a spring of teals, a fall of woodcocks, a pack of grouse, a sedge of herons, a shoal of rooks, a trip of widgeon, a wisp or walk of snipe.

**Plants and Food.**—Though Emerson suggested that every weed is a plant whose use is not yet understood, the number of plants that have been brought into service by man is very small. Edson S. Bastin finds authority for the statement that 1192 species have been at some time cultivated as food, and that the total known to have been used as food is 4,090. But many of these are of little value, and "Smith's Dictionary of Economic Plants" gives only 515 species as those important for any purposes.



## CORN TABLE.

100 lb.	304 lb.	320 lb.	360 lb.	400 lb.	480 lb.	504 lb.	TON.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
3 6	10 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 0	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 18 5
3 7	10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 4	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0 3
3 8	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 8	17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 2
3 9	11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 0	13 6	15 0	18 0	18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 4 0
3 10	11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 4	18 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 10
3 11	11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 8	18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 9	4 7 9
4 0	12 2	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 0	19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 2	4 9 7
4 1	12 5	13 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 4	19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 7	4 11 6
4 2	12 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	20 0	21 0	4 13 4
4 3	12 11	13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 0	20 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 5	4 15 2
4 4	13 2	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 4	20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10	4 17 1
4 5	13 5	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 8	21 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 3	4 18 11
4 6	13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0	21 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 0 10
4 7	13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 8	16 6	18 4	22 0	23 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 8
4 8	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 8	22 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 6
4 9	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 0	22 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 6 5
4 10	14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 4	23 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 3
4 11	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 8	23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 2
5 0	15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	25 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 12 0
5 1	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 4	24 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 10
5 2	15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 8	24 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15 9
5 3	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 0	25 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 17 7

## CORN FREIGHT TABLE.

TON.	100 lb.	312 lb.	400 lb.	448 lb.	480 lb.	496 lb.	504 lb.
s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9
3 6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11
5 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	1 1	1 2	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 6
7 6	4	1 1	1 4	1 6	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8	1 8
8 4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6	1 8	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 2	5	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8	1 10	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1
10 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
10 10	6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 2	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	2 6
11 8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8	2 1	2 4	2 6	2 7	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 6	7	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 6	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11
13 4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	2 8	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 2	8	2 0	2 7	2 10	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	3 0	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3	2 11	3 2	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
16 8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	3 4	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	3 6	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 4	10	2 7	3 4	3 8	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1	4 2
19 2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	3 10	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 3	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 0	11	2 10	3 8	4 0	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6

ADULTERATED FOREIGN BUTTERS.—The Minister of Agriculture has stated in Parliament that 170 samples of imported butter were taken during February, 1896, of which fifteen, or 8·8 per cent., were found to be adulterated.



## HINTS ON FOWL-KEEPING.

IN the first place, whether you are a farmer, dairyman, cottager, suburban lady or gentleman with grounds about the villa, or the owner of a spacious park or estate in occupation, you should strive to keep fowls, being rightly managed, the most profitable of all stock, and affording great pleasure to all who take delight in beautiful objects of animated nature.

We think we are right in placing in the foreground as the very best principle of fowl management the invariable use of OVUM to be intermixed daily with the ordinary food of the fowls.

We are well supported in this opinion by a large number of testimonials we are continually receiving to the effect that, by giving fowls OVUM, hundreds of eggs are obtained, where only scores were wont to be had before; some of our correspondents, according to their practical experience, having stated this increase to be fully tenfold.

Besides which, OVUM imparts feather, beautiful plumage, and habitual health. Fowls suffer little or nothing from moulting when it is regularly given, the tonic principle therein keeping their internal organic systems in good order, and imparting constitutional vigour and robustness, and fortifying them against all ailments.

If you occupy a farm or spacious grounds, by all means keep your fowls in portable houses, which have been termed "feathered caravans." Being on wheels, they can be moved about into stubble fields just after harvest for the fowls to pick up strewed grain, or into tillage fields, when they can follow the plough, and regale themselves with worms; or into the hop grounds or fruit plantations or orchards, where they will rid the land of harmful grubs in winter and spring, and in the latter devour premature fruit dropping in autumn.

Those who have to keep fowls in confined spaces should take care to provide them with sufficient vegetable as well as animal food regularly; also heaps of dust to busk in; also lime or bits of plaster from old walls. Egg shells are entirely composed of carbonate of lime, and hens are apt to lay soft or shell-less eggs when they can get no lime.

What their ordinary food should be must depend on circumstances. On farms, all kinds of tail-corns are economically utilised in being applied to this object. Buckwheat is preferred by all birds to any other grain, the reason it is so much grown for pheasants. All other kinds of grain are, however, good, especially wheat.

**Shorthorn Sales in 1895.**—Particulars are given of thirty-seven sales by auction of shorthorns that took place in 1895, and at which 1624 animals were sold for a total sum of £43,331 7s. 3d, an average of £26 13s. 7d. per head.

**Peat Moss.**—A Birmingham man says that he has recently been shown a quantity of apples and pears stored in a wooden shed, with a covering of fine peat moss over the fruit, which was as fresh as when gathered from the tree.

### Chemical Composition of Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes:—

	Potsh.	Soda.	Mag.	Lime.	Phos.	Sul. Acid.	Silica.	Perox Iron.	Carbt. Soda.
Beans contain ..	32.25	10.60	7.99	5.77	37.57	1.00	1.14	0.56	0.81
Do. Straw .. ..	53.08	1.60	6.69	19.99	7.24	1.09	7.05	0.22	4.26
Turnips .. ..	36.98	6.76	3.61	11.14	9.74	12.43	3.43	1.09	7.85
Do. Tops .. ..	28.65	5.41	3.09	23.27	6.29	12.52	0.86	0.86	16.05
Potatoes .. ..	46.80	0.28	9.40	3.44	15.55	4.34	5.25	5.25	2.56



## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

Subjoined is a Table of Results for Twenty Years. Course: From Putney to Mortlake.

Yr.	Date.	Winner.	Time.	Won by	Yr.	Date.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
			M. s.					M. s.	
1877	Mar. 24	Dead heat	24 8	—	1887	Mar. 26	Cambridge	20 52	3½ lgths.
1878	April 13	Oxford	22 13	10 lgths.	1888	Mar. 24	Cambridge	20 48	6 "
1879	April 5	Cambridge	21 18	3½ "	1889	Mar. 30	Cambridge	20 14	2½ "
1880	Mar. 22	Oxford	21 23	3¾ "	1890	Mar. 26	Oxford	22 3	1 "
1881	April 8	Oxford	21 51	3 "	1891	Mar. 21	Oxford	21 48	Short ½ lgh
1882	April 1	Oxford	20 12	7 "	1892	April 9	Oxford	19 21	2½ lgths.
1883	Mar. 15	Oxford	21 8	4 "	1893	Mar. 22	Oxford	18 47	2½ "
1884	April 7	Cambridge	21 40	3 "	1894	Mar. 17	Oxford	21 39	3½ "
1885	Mar. 28	Oxford	21 35	3 "	1895	Mar. 30	Oxford	20 50	2½ "
1886	April 3	Cambridge	22 29½	¾ "	1896	Mar. 28	Oxford	20 1	2-5th "

## AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER, FROM 1786 TO 1895 INCLUSIVE.

Yrs.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Yrs.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Yrs.	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1786	40 0	25 1	18 6	1824	63 11	36 4	24 10	1862	55 5	35 1	22 7
1787	42 5	23 4	17 2	1825	68 6	40 0	25 8	1863	44 9	33 9	21 2
1788	46 4	22 8	16 1	1826	58 8	34 4	26 8	1864	40 2	29 11	20 1
1789	52 9	23 6	16 6	1827	58 6	37 7	28 2	1865	41 0	29 9	21 10
1790	54 9	26 3	19 5	1828	60 5	32 10	22 0	1866	49 11	37 5	24 7
1791	48 7	26 10	18 1	1829	66 3	32 6	22 9	1867	64 5	39 11	26 0
1792	43 0	27 7	16 9	1830	64 3	32 7	24 5	1868	63 9	43 0	28 1
1793	49 3	31 1	20 6	1831	66 4	38 0	25 4	1869	48 2	39 5	26 0
1794	52 3	31 9	21 3	1832	58 8	33 1	20 5	1870	46 11	34 7	22 10
1795	75 2	37 5	24 5	1833	52 11	27 6	18 5	1871	56 8	36 2	25 2
1796	78 7	35 4	21 10	1834	46 2	29 0	20 11	1872	57 0	37 3	23 2
1797	53 9	27 2	16 3	1835	39 4	29 11	22 0	1873	58 8	40 5	25 5
1798	51 10	29 0	19 5	1836	48 6	32 10	23 1	1874	55 9	44 11	28 10
1799	69 0	36 2	27 6	1837	55 10	30 4	23 1	1875	45 1	38 5	28 8
1800	113 10	59 10	39 4	1840	66 4	36 5	25 8	1876	45 2	35 2	26 3
1801	119 6	68 6	37 0	1841	64 4	32 10	22 5	1877	56 9	39 8	25 11
1802	69 10	33 4	20 4	1842	57 3	27 6	19 3	1878	46 5	40 2	24 4
1803	58 10	25 4	21 6	1843	50 1	25 6	18 4	1879	43 10	34 0	21 9
1804	62 3	31 0	24 3	1844	51 3	33 8	20 7	1880	44 4	33 1	23 1
1805	89 9	44 6	28 4	1845	50 10	31 8	22 6	1881	45 4	31 11	21 9
1806	79 1	38 8	27 7	1846	54 8	32 8	23 8	1882	45 1	31 2	21 10
1807	75 4	39 4	28 4	1847	69 9	44 2	28 8	1883	41 7	31 10	21 5
1808	81 4	43 4	33 4	1848	50 6	31 6	20 6	1884	35 8	30 8	20 5
1809	97 4	47 0	31 5	1849	44 3	27 9	17 6	1885	32 10	30 1	20 7
1810	106 5	48 1	28 7	1850	40 3	23 6	16 5	1886	31 0	26 7	19 0
1811	95 3	42 3	27 7	1851	38 6	24 9	18 7	1887	32 6	25 4	16 3
1812	126 6	66 9	44 6	1852	40 9	28 6	19 1	1888	31 10	27 10	16 9
1814	74 4	37 4	25 8	1853	52 3	33 2	21 0	1889	29 9	25 10	17 9
1816	78 6	33 11	27 2	1854	72 5	36 0	27 11	1890	31 11	28 8	18 7
1817	96 11	49 4	32 5	1855	74 8	34 9	27 5	1891	37 0	28 2	20 0
1818	86 3	53 10	32 5	1856	69 2	41 1	25 2	1892	30 3	26 2	19 10
1819	74 6	45 9	28 2	1857	56 4	42 1	25 0	1893	26 4	25 7	18 9
1820	67 10	33 10	24 2	1858	44 2	34 8	24 6	1894	22 10	24 6	17 1
1821	56 1	26 0	29 6	1859	43 9	33 6	23 2	1895	23 1	21 11	14 6
1822	44 7	21 10	28 1	1860	53 3	36 7	24 5				
1823	53 4	36 6	22 11	1861	55 4	36 1	23 9				



**Uniformity in Weights and Measures.**—An edict of King Edgar decreed that there should be but one Standard Measure, that kept at Winchester; and by the 27th section of Magna Charta there was to be one Weight for all England. Nevertheless numerous customary weights and measures have continued in use—custom was stronger than law, especially with regard to land, corn, and wool. In 1824, however, an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older form still linger.

**Spoiled Stamps.**—All application for allowance must be made within six months from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within six months of the date or of the first execution of others. The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 10 to 1 on Saturday. The hours of attendance at Nos. 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street, London Wall, for the allowance of sea policy and general spoiled stamps, are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

**Railway Statistics.**—The total capital invested in British railways is £1,000,000,000 sterling, being about one-sixth of the total capital invested in railways in all the world. The number of passengers carried annually in this country is 900,000,000, and the amount of tonnage is 325,000,000. The number of railway employés is 400,000. The total mileage is 21,000, as against 70,000 in Her Majesty's dominions, and 400,000 in all the world—one-half of which is to be found in the United States.

**The Peasant Farmers of Roumania.**—In Roumania, the system of peasant farming is curious. It is a kind of mongrel *métayage*. The agricultural population raise chiefly maize, and that is consumed in the form of porridge; they prefer that to wheaten flour bread. Till 1848, the peasants were serfs; after emancipation they were allotted areas of land, varying from five to fifteen acres. The owner of the larger is expected to have four yoke of oxen, smaller holders fewer, and those with five acres none at all. Their families, whose members average seven persons, cultivate their land, aided by hiring out their services to the proprietors who have 500 to 1500 acres under cereals.

**The "Winter Moth" and the "Great Winter Moth."**—There are several moths whose wingless females crawl up the stems of apple trees in the autumn and early spring, and deposit eggs in the interstices of the rind of the twigs and branches. From these eggs caterpillars are hatched in the spring, which eat the leafage and blossoms, and, in conditions favourable to their development, cause much injury to the fruit crop. Tarred hay bands should be wrapped round the stems to trap the moths, and the caterpillars may be killed by spraying with a strong chemical solution.

**Goldfinder.**—From Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, Ayrshire, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., has purchased the famous Hackney stallion, Goldfinder 6th, 1791. for 3000 gs. This splendid sire has rendered valuable service to the Gowanbank stud, to which he was added at a cost of something like £100.

**Wheat Sorts.**—The different varieties of wheat are believed by some to have had their origin in an unimportant forage grass, and a wild plant still growing on English and French coasts, and elsewhere in northern Europe, has given us the white and red cabbages, cauliflower, and perhaps even the common turnip.

**A remarkable Devon Cow.**—At Putsham Farm, near Bridgwater (says a correspondent of the *Live Stock Journal*), may be seen a Devon cow, "Old Nell," which has just entered on her 24th year. She has always been a famous dairy cow, as well as a persistent breeder, and at the present time there are on the farm sixty-eight of her descendents.



**Average Prices of Wool from 1889 to 1895:—**

Year.	Lincoln.	Leicester.	Half-breds.	Kent.	Southdown.	Australasian.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
	d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. s. d.	d.
1889	11	9½ to 10½	10½ to 11	10½ to 10¾	10½ to 1 0½	10½
1890	11	10 „ 10½	10¾ „ 11½	10½ „ 11	11 „ 1 1	11
1891	9¾	9½ „ 10	10 „ 11	9½ „ 10½	10½ „ 1 1	9¾
1892	8¾	8½ „ 9	9¾ „ 10½	9½ „ 9¾	10½ „ 1 0½	9
1893	10½	8½ „ 9½	9½ „ 10½	9 „ 9¾	10½ „ 1 0	8¾
1894	10½	9 „ 10	9½ „ 10½	9½ „ 10½	9¾ „ 1 0	8½
1895	12	9½ „ 10½	9½ „ 10½	9½ „ 10½	9¾ „ 0 11½	8

**New and Old Style.**—The year commenced for the 7th to 14th Centuries, at Christmas; 12th Century, by the Church, on March 25th; 14th Century, by Civilians, same time. In 1752, the new style was introduced, and 1753 commenced on the 1st of January. Previous to this, two dates were used, one for the civil year, and the other for the historical; the former commenced March 25th, and the latter January 1st.

**Butter Yield of Jerseys.**—According to carefully-conducted tests the average results from 213 Jersey cows of between two and eleven years old have been:—One day's milk, 30 lb. 7 oz. (equal to three gallons or 12 quarts a day), yielding 1 lb. 9½ oz. of butter, showing a butter ratio of 19·19, that is, about 20 lb. (or two gallons) of milk to 1 lb. of butter.

**The Labourer and his Cow.**—A good suggestion has been made by a village working-man, that the capital of village friendly societies might be advantageously employed in the purchase of cows, for the purpose of hiring them out to their members. He is himself an officer in a friendly society, whose rate of solvency is £1 3s. to the pound, and its capital £18 per member. The yearly district reports of the best friendly societies show that many of the village branches possess a capital of from £12 to £15 per member, so that their invested capital would purchase each of their members a suitable heifer near calving. Nearly the whole of the funds of this particular society are invested on mortgage out of the village.

**Sun Flowers as a Farm Crop.**—In Central and East Russia sun flowers are rather extensively cultivated. East of the Volga the yield per acre varies from 8 cwt. to 15 cwt., and the price from 2s. to 3s. per pood of 36 lb. The peasants are passionately fond of them, and eat them as we do nuts. The oil from the seeds has many uses; for paints it is considered superior to linseed oil. The price of the oil at the present rate of exchange is about 7s. per pood. The residue, after the oil has been extracted, is a valuable cattle food.

**Wool Supply and Consumption.**—It is claimed that the United States use a fifth of the wool of the world, and that "If Europe required as much in proportion to population, the wool of the world would not suffice for a supply, though all other people should dress in cotton or in skins of wild beasts." The production of wool in the United States is put at 285 million pounds, and the net imports 126 millions. The production in the United Kingdom is put at 147 million pounds, and the net imports at 269 millions.

**Adulterated Foreign Butters.**—A recent analysis of imported butter by the Board of Agriculture revealed the fact that no less than fifty out of 146 samples contained fats other than butter fat, Germany being the worst offender, with Holland not far behind, while Denmark and Russia send their share.

**If a chicken could talk,** what preserve would it mention as it comes out of its shell? Ma-me-laid.



**Cheap Bread**—The Spalding Board of Guardians last year entered into a contract with a local baker for the supply of bread of best second flour at 2½d. per 4-lb. loaf. This is the lowest price for bread on record, considering the price of flour, and is believed to be the cheapest bread in England at the present time. The sample submitted was announced by lady Guardians to be of good quality.

**Comparitive Milk Yields of the chief Countries.**—A German journal puts the milk production of the chief countries of Europe as follows, in kilo litres:—Germany, 14,218,000,000; France, 10,117,000,000; England, 8,925,000,000; Austria, 8,307,000,000; Sweden, 2,203,000,000; Low Countries, 1,321,000,000; Denmark, 1,250,000,000; Belgium, 1,201,000,000; Switzerland, 1,109,000,000. The kilo litre is the equivalent of 220 gallons.

**Milk Yield of a Red Poll Cow.**—One of the Red Polls at the Royal College, Cirencester, gave 7,035 lbs. of milk in her milking period of 254 days, and during four years yielded 21,110 lbs. of milk, equal to 6,778 lbs. per year. The quality of her milk was also of the highest description.

**Thrifty Pigs economically kept.**—Breeding Sows having a run in grass fields will keep themselves with the ordinary wash of the farm house or dairy room, if the wash be flavoured with THORLEY'S FOOD, which causes pigs to relish refuse wash of the commonest kind, and keeps the animals in health and thrifty.

**Pig Feeding in Winter.**—Roots should have a place in the arrangements for Winter Feeding. A meal of beets or turnips will aid in the digestion and assimilation of the more heating food when pigs are high kept, and will prove an excellent substitute for grass in feeding stores, but THORLEY'S FOOD should be deemed a *sine qua non* for all.

**Patrician Fowls.**—Neighbour: "What beautiful hens you have, Mrs. Stuckup!" Mrs. Stuckup: "Yes, they are all the best breed of fowls." Neighbour: "You don't tell me so! I suppose they lay eggs every day?" Mrs. Stuckup (proudly): "They could do so if they saw proper, but our circumstances are such that my hens are not required to lay eggs every day."

**Jamrach's Beast Collections.**—If Barnum was the world's greatest showman, Jamrach was the world's greatest wholesale dealer in wild beasts. He traded in the *feræ* of a continent, as some mammoth merchant does in the year's crop of American cotton. He had his buyers everywhere—this one, somewhere in the backwoods, chaffering about a rattlesnake; that, in a Congo village, beating down the price of a gorilla; and scores of others, in the homes of the tiger, the lion, the hippopotamus, bargaining for some fiercest, or oddest, of Nature's workmanship. Jamrach's beast warehouse has been aptly compared to Noah's Ark, distributed by its mercenary skipper in odd holes and corners about Ratcliff Highway.

**Money Weights.**—The weight of a million sovereigns, newly minted, is 10 tons 14 cwt. 15 lb. A million pounds worth of fresh-coined silver pieces of British money weighs over 151 ton 10 cwt. These enormous weights and value may be represented by a few pounds of bank notes. It takes 512 notes to weigh a pound.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other killing with intent to salt.

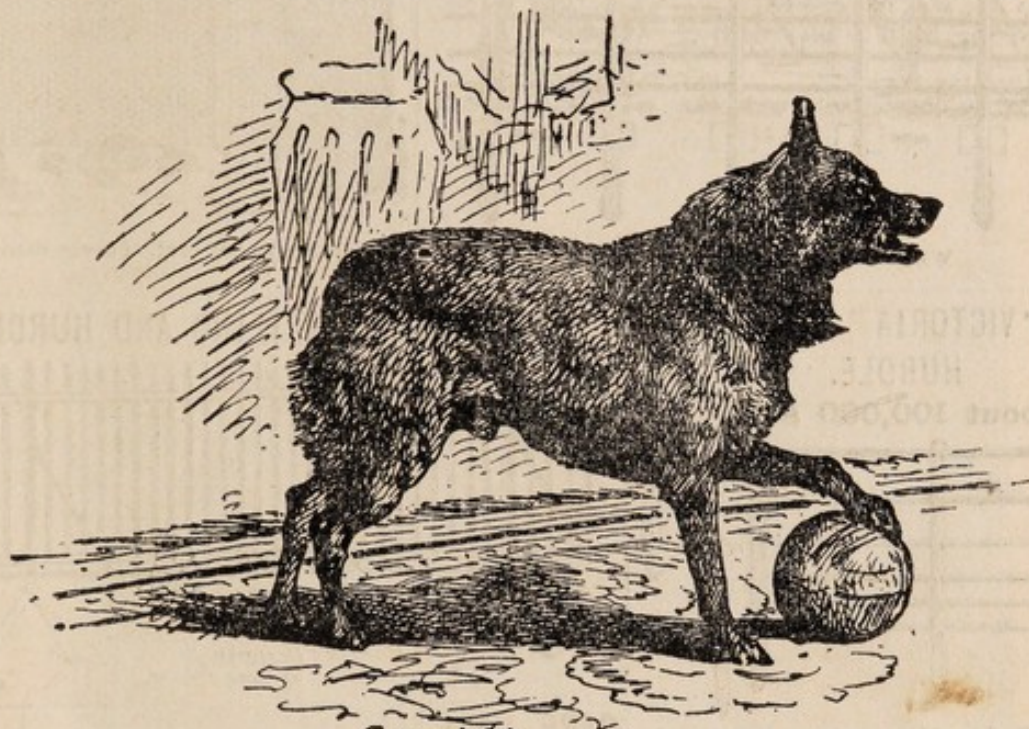
Why is the ballad of Cock Robin's death like the letter C? Because it makes a *clark* of the lark.

Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is not fit for use until broken.

Why are potatoes like gate-posts? Because they are put into the ground to prop-a-gate.



ASK FOR AND SEE YOU GET  
**SPRATT'S PATENT**



Copyright  
*Spratt's Patent Limited.*

**DOG CAKES.**

**BEWARE OF CHEAP AND SPURIOUS IMITATIONS**

pushed by some Dealers for the sake of Extra Profit.

**SUPPORT HONEST TRADERS**

who supply what you ask for, and do not substitute  
inferior goods.

***If any difficulty we shall be pleased to give Address  
of nearest Agent.***

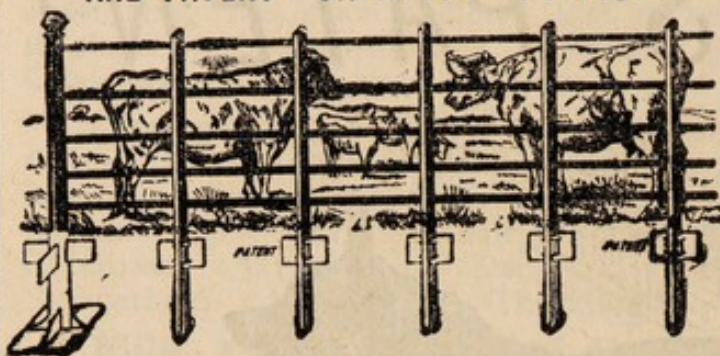
**PAMPHLET ON CANINE DISEASES POST FREE.**

**Spratt's Patent Limited, Bermondsey, London.**



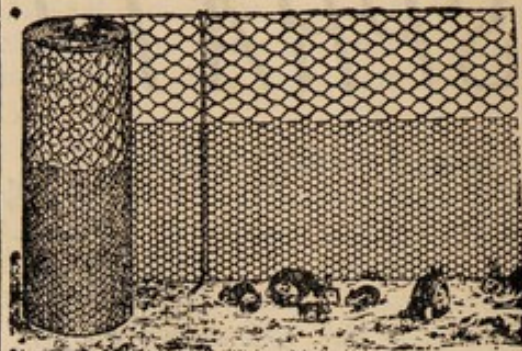
# BAYLISS, JONES & BAYLISS'

CONTINUOUS FENCING WITH H IRON STANDARDS  
AND PATENT "CHAMPION" PLATES.



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

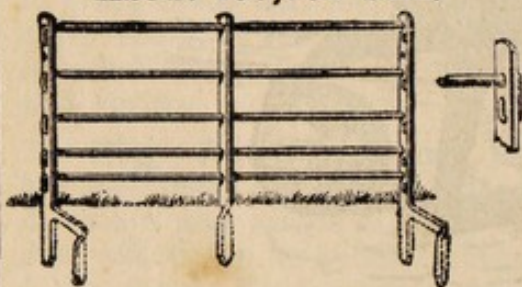
COMBINED-MESH GALV'D. NETTING.



Averages 20 per cent. cheaper than ordinary Netting.

## THE "VICTORIA" RIVETLESS HURDLE.

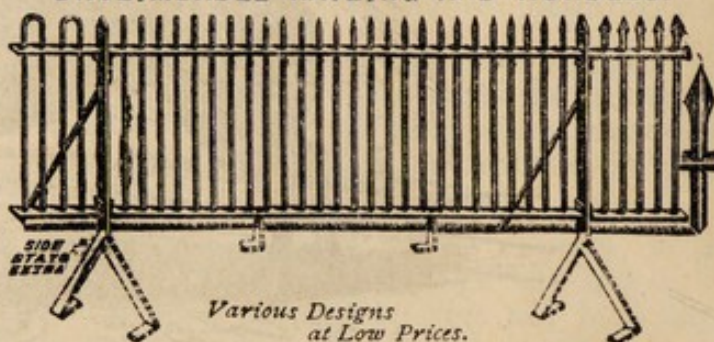
About 100,000 sold.



### STEEL HORIZONTALS.

These Hurdles will bear any amount of rough usage. The ends of the Horizontal Bars are fastened to the uprights without riveting. See Drawing above.

## UNCLIMBABLE RAILING AND HURDLES.

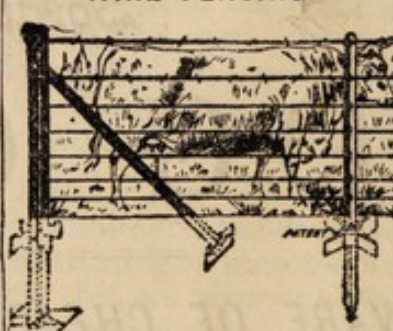


Various Designs  
at Low Prices.

## BARB WIRE.



## WIRE FENCING.

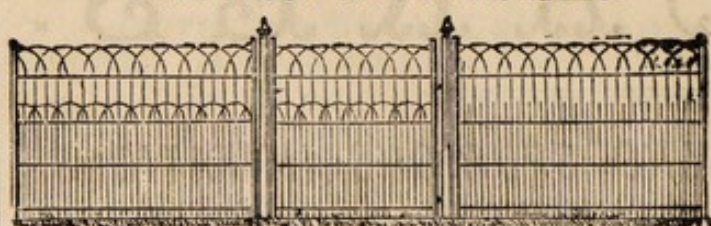


Low Prices.

## TREE GUARDS.



## GAME-PROOF GARDEN HURDLES.



## DOG KENNEL RAILING, No. 18 K.R.



## POULTRY & LAWN TENNIS FENCING.



## SUPERIOR JET VARNISH. From 1/3 Gall.



Casks included.  
Carriage Paid.

Illustrated Catalogue of all  
kinds of Hurdles, Fencing,  
Gates, &c. FREE.

MANUFACTORY:

## VICTORIA WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

LONDON OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS—139 & 141, CANNON STREET, E.C.

All the above  
at very Low  
Prices.

N.B.—Please Name this Publication.

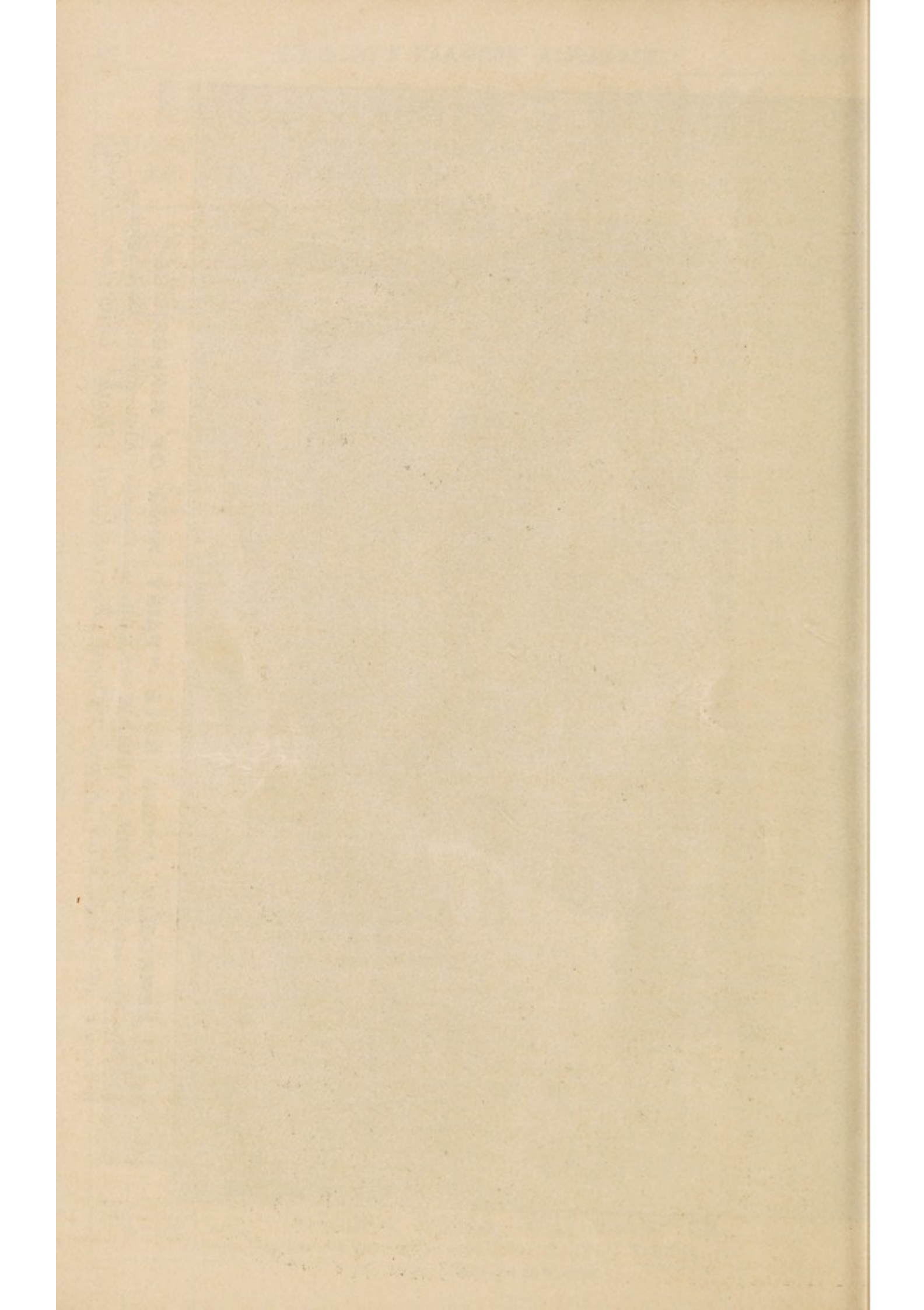




**ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL—"FAIRY KING OF KIRKBRIDGE."**

The Property of JOHN WILLIAM EARLE, Kirkbridge, Aldborough, Darlington.  
*Winner of Champion Prize. Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*







**Bones as Fowl Food.**—Poultry can digest bones and will thrive upon them. The bones should be thrown in some place until dried out, then crush them with a hammer, or small mills made for the purpose, until very fine, and place the powder in the poultry-yard.

**Brittany Orchards.**—The orchards of Brittany are very different from those of England, being mostly on arable land instead of on grass. The arable land is deeply cultivated, and carries a rotation of crops, special attention being given to the manuring of the land. One of the manures recommended for apple-trees is a mixture of nitrate of soda, sulphate of iron, and basic slag. The trees in the orchards are planted in rows running north and south, at considerable distance apart, and they are most carefully kept, it being quite an exception to see an ill-kept or decaying tree.

**A Fact worth Noting.**—Cattle are sometimes injured by eating the half-withered trimmings of hedges. On a Westmoreland farm, when the hedges had been trimmed in the intervals of harvest, four cows died after gorging themselves with bracken which had become withered in the sun, and which, in its green condition, neither wild nor domestic animals are ever known to suffer from, even if they feed upon it.

**Cooked Food for Poultry.**—Fowls do not always prefer cooked food. However, they will not touch corn if the uncooked food is to be had, and the latter is said by some breeders to make nicer flesh, especially when intermixed with Ovum. Cooked food fattens quickly, probably because it is more completely digested, which is of course equivalent to saying that it will go further than raw food—one-third less food is needed.

**Poultry Appliances.**—Feed-boxes and water-fountains should be placed on the outside of each pen, with little openings, so that the fowls cannot get into them with their feet, and scratch out and waste the soft food or dirty their water. Perches should all be planed smooth, and made so they can be taken out, and their bearings oiled with coal oil and turpentine. If this is done once a month there will be little trouble with lice, mites, scurvy shanks, or bumble feet.

**The England of Old Times.**—In 1685 the value of the produce of the soil far exceeded that of all the other productions of the nation, in spite of the fact that our agriculture was but in a very inferior state as compared with a hundred or two hundred years later. The arable land was only about a half of the total area of the country. According to Macaulay, wild animals were then far more numerous than nowadays; and we have it on other authority that around Enfield, for instance—a district now fast becoming but a mere suburb of London—the wild deer roamed about as free as in any district on the face of the earth. Our cattle were of very small proportions compared with the size they reach to-day, and they realised anything but high prices.

**Shifting Himself.**—A Cumberland farmer found his holding, within a few miles of Carlisle, an unprofitable concern, and took a farm in the south of England. Needing the greater portion of his belongings in his new undertaking, he approached the railway companies with a view to their removal, but failing to obtain what he considered reasonable terms, he determined, in the language of the district, to "shift himself." He accordingly held a sale of surplus stock, and loaded his implements, farming utensils, and household goods into half-a-dozen carts, and in charge of three men the cavalcade set out on its long journey, with the farmer mounted at the front, and a string of young horses at the end of the procession. The vicissitudes of a 300 miles journey by road are not nowadays a common experience, and "forced marches" had occasionally to be made to obtain each night a comfortable shelter. The journey was safely completed in nine days, and the total expenses amounted to about £1 a day, exclusive of a cartload of hay which the horses ate on their journey, and he made a large saving by not effecting removal by rail.



**Necessity for Better Stock.**—Mr. R. E. Turnbull, of Shrewsbury, in an article entitled, "Self-help in Farming," points out that there is considerable room for improvement in the class of live stock raised on many farms, and that a better return could be ensured were a higher standard maintained. He says:—"The highest class of meat produced in this country excels any that can be obtained from abroad, but the proportion that can be classed as of first quality certainly falls far short of one-half the supply. A well-bred and well-fed Hereford or Shorthorn bullock readily realises 35s. per cwt., and the best polled bullocks command up to 37s. 6d. per cwt., whilst animals of inferior quality are marketed in thousands at from 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. The well-bred animal is a smaller consumer than a coarsely-bred bullock, and realises from 50s. to 60s. more money. The best quality of mutton produced in this country commands more than double the price of imported frozen mutton, and from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per sheep more than home-fed mutton of second and third-rate quality. The difference in value between high-class and inferior horses is even greater, and there is quite as much room for improvement here as in the breeding of cattle and sheep.

**Potatoes for Calves and Horses.**—Mons. Aimé Girard has communicated to the Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France the following results, which were obtained by Mons. Egasse, who has been using potatoes for feeding calves. He experimented upon two sets of animals, the first lot comprising six calves, which were two months old in November. Since February 1st, potato-soup has been added to the milk diet. The tubers were cooked in an oven, and thus there was obtained a flour which could easily be mixed with the milk. The ration of potato-soup was increased weekly; it was first about 1lb., then 2lb., and then 4½lb.; whilst now the animals are daily receiving 13½lb. of potatoes each, and are in perfect condition. The average expense is about 4½d. per day. In the second set, twelve animals, which were seven months old in November, were also experimented upon, and their ration was composed as follows:—Baked potatoes, 22lb.; chopped hay, 8½oz.; straw, 8½oz.; average daily expense, 4d. Mons. Egasse has also fed potatoes to horses, and he has found that the two following rations, one with and one without potatoes, give equally good results:—No. 1: Oats, 9lb.; potatoes, baked in oven, 34lb.; straw, 13lb. No. 2: Oats, 22lb.; hay, 13lb.; straw, 11lb.

**Spraying Potatoes.**—A Blue Book containing a report of the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department of the Irish Land Commission during the season of 1895, furnishes some useful information as to the value of sulphate of copper as a check upon the potatoe disease. As the results of trials in the counties of Antrim and Down, it was found that the increased yield of sound potatoes on the sprayed as compared with the unsprayed plots exceeded five tons per acre in two cases, four tons in three cases, three tons in twenty-two cases, two tons in forty-one cases, and one ton in forty-eight cases. The general conclusion arrived at in the report is that the results obtained in previous years were confirmed, and that the spraying of the crop with the sulphate of copper preparations, if not entirely preventive of disease, "has a marked effect in lessening the loss in yield and quality that usually results therefrom, and that under such circumstances the increase of yield due to spraying is usually considerably more than pays for the cost of application.

**The World's Wheat Crop.**—The leading wheat-producing countries of the world are the United States, Russia, France, India, Hungary, Italy, Germany, and Spain, in the order named. These furnished 218,450,000 quarters of the quantity produced in 1895-96; the remaining 81,000,000 quarters being supplied by the Argentine Republic, the Caucasus, Great Britain, Austria, Turkey, Roumania, Australasia, Bulgaria, Canada, Algeria, Persia, Belgium, Poland, Chili, Japan, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, Tunis, Servia, Uruguay, Croatia, Greece, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Cape Colony, Bosnia, Ireland, and Norway, in the order given.



**Milk at Twopence a Quart.**—As a result of the severe competition among milk-sellers at Northwich, and in consequence of the early spring of 1896 and the plentiful supplies of milk, the price dropped to 2d. per quart, the lowest rate at which milk has ever been retailed in the country.

**High-Class Pastures.**—A grass field that is as satisfactory to its owner as it should and may be is rarely seen; first, because it is not so made at the beginning, and then is not treated as well as it needs to be. Really it ought to have, as it well deserves, as good culture as the best crop of wheat or corn has. There needs be some previous preparation of the land for it to free it from the always-abundant weeds, and to supply it with a store of food required to support the demands of the grass. This is far beyond what is commonly supposed.

**Successful Turkey-Raising.**—In an admirable account of the experiments in turkey-raising, which were made at the experimental station of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture, the true cause of the frequent failures in turkey-rearing is made evident. Turkeys, like pheasants, cannot be reared on foul and tainted ground. If an attempt is made to do so they become diseased and delicate. If they have perfectly fresh ground, that has not been used for turkey-breeding before, they are as hardy as any variety of fowl. A further discovery is that by giving young turkeys Ovum with their rations, they can be reared as successfully as the chicken or the barn-door fowl.

**A Lincolnshire Farmer's Experience.**—Speaking at the dinner held after the annual foal show, held at Wragby, Mr. Neville, a well-known agriculturist and breeder of horses in Lincolnshire, observed that such shows did a great deal to the agricultural interest in the country. Every year farmers were finding that the growing of corn became less and less profitable, and every year they found that the best horses and the best stock of other kinds paid well. In fact, it had come to this that the breeding of good horses was the only part of an agriculturist's business which could, he thought, be made to pay. He had made it pay well, and it was the only part of his farm that had paid well. It was a very important thing for farmers always to go to the best stallions that could be selected, as it would be found that the best always proved the cheapest. He thought, if farming was to prosper, they must fight their own battle. There were things which the Government could do which would benefit agriculture. They could lighten the burdens, now grown so expensive, of local taxation, and they might even give Government grants to those societies which had for their object the improvement of stock in agriculture. If they would only give a £10 vote to Wragby Foal Show they would do more good to agriculture than they ever did in their lives.

**The Best Hack Stallions.**—Danegelt was foaled in the year 1879, his breeder being Mr. Francis Rickell, of Pocklington, Yorkshire. He was bred by the famous horse Denmark 177, out of Nelly 257, by St. Giles. He passed into the hands of Mr. George Bourdass, Hunmanby, Yorkshire, from whom Sir Walter Gilbey acquired him in 1892 at the sensational price of 5000 guineas. Danegelt was one of the fine old breeding sort, not shining in his full lustre in the show-ring, largely because he never had the chance. The great secret of his success was his marvellous powers at stud, and while he had every opportunity that mating could give him, he utilised them to the full. He was built with wonderful power behind, and in the matter of configuration in front, and especially at the shoulder, he struck the onlooker as being peculiarly fitted. Although he was never allowed to come to the front in the showyard in the way he might have done, still he won a number of creditable victories at the leading shows in the country. Of the great work he had done in Hackney breeding circles it seems almost unnecessary to relate. While such animals as Mr. Tom Mitchell's Ganymede, Mr. Johnson's Lord Melton, General Gordon, Astonishment II., Matchless of Londesborough, Copenhagen, Lady Keyingham, and others of prize-winning fame are left to perpetuate the memory of their sire.



# THORLEY'S SPECIALITIES

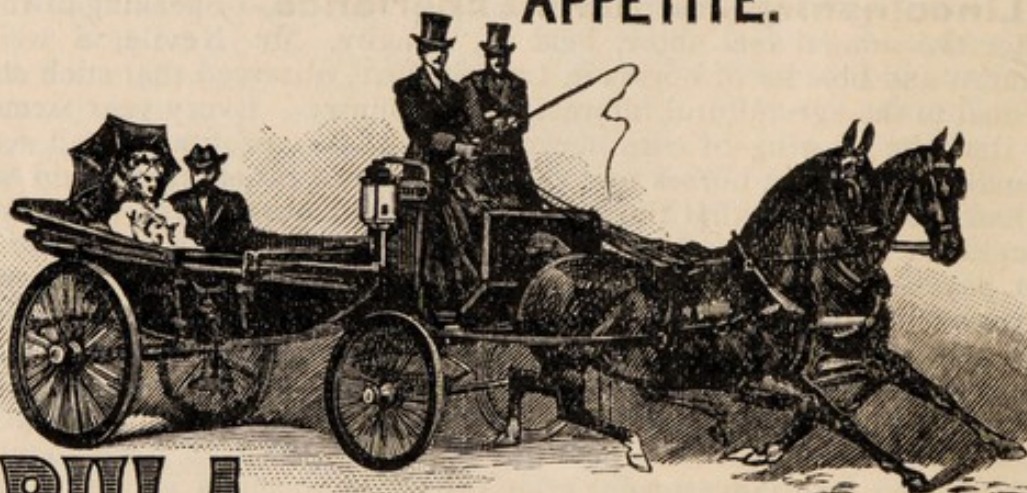
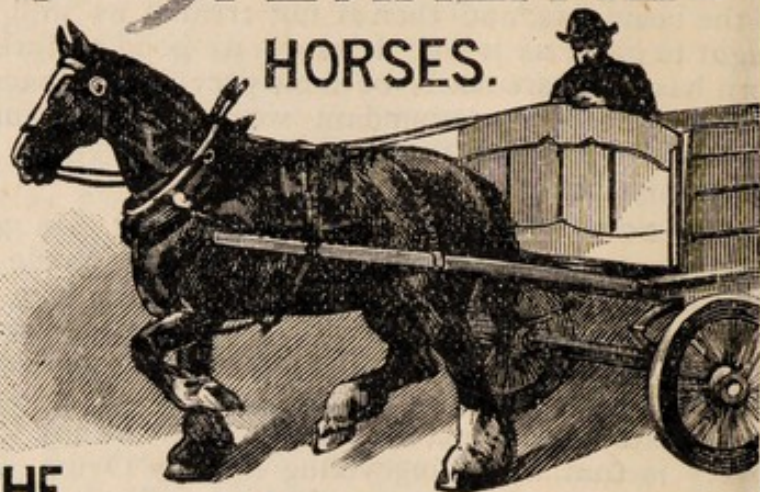
FOR

HORSES.

THORLEY'S  
FOOD

COAXES THE

APPETITE.



GRULA

A GRUEL FOR HORSES.



VITUM

A CONCENTRATED CONDITION  
POWDER FOR HORSES.



**Locality Influences on Cattle.**—If we look at our Highland breed of cattle, a breed perhaps as pure as any we have, we see the influence of locality clearly demonstrated, those belonging to the high mountainous inland districts of Scotland being smaller than others bred and reared on the richer soils and milder climate of the western seaboard. Then there is the influence of soil on the forms and characteristics of cattle. It will be readily acknowledged that cattle bred and reared on a limestone soil develop bone to a greater extent than those bred and reared on a light or gravel soil. So much is this so that Cumberland and Westmoreland shorthorns are easily recognised, more especially in their youth, when they show.

**Storing Eggs.**—For keeping eggs for any length of time, there is nothing better or simpler than common dry table salt. It is used on most of the long-journey passenger steamers as being the best and cheapest antiseptic for the purpose. Eggs packed in boxes having a space of at least an inch all round each egg, which is filled in with dry salt, the boxes being not too large to be turned topside downwards every three or four days, and placed in a dry place, will keep really fresh for several months. Eggs in brine, in lime water, or in sawdust soon get a taint. Of course the packer must be sure that the eggs to be packed are not cracked. They should be placed end upwards. After July eggs become scarce.

**Josh Billings's Essay on Swine.**—Hogs generally are quadruped. The extreme length of their antiquity has never been fully discovered; they existed a long time before the flood, and have existed a long time since. There is a great deal of internal rejuvenation in a hog; there isn't much more waste in them than there is in an oyster. Even their tails can be worked up into whistles. Hogs are good, quiet boarders; they always eat what is set before them, and don't ask any foolish questions. They never have any disease but the measles, and they never have that but once; once seems to satisfy them. Some are full in the face like a town clock, and some are as long and lean as a cow catcher, with a steel-pinted nose on them. They are a short-lived animal, and generally die as soon as they get fat. The hog can be taught a great many cunning things, such as his pulling front gates off from the hinges, tipping over the swill barrels, and finding a hole in the fence to get into a corn-field; but there isn't any length to their memory; it is awful hard work for them to find the same hole to get out, especially if you are at all anxious they should. Hogs are very contrary, and seldom drive well the same way you are going; they drive most the other way. This has never been fully explained, but speaks volumes for the hog.—Josh Billings might have added that the hog is an animal of good taste, inasmuch as he always prefers to have his food seasoned with Thorley's Food.

**News from the Dairy.**—Girl: "Mother, there was a dead mouse in the milk-pail." Mother: "Well, didn't you take it out?" Girl: "No; I threw the cat in."

### *Royal Agricultural Society of England Showyard Statistics.*

	Leicester 1896	Darlington 1895	Cambridge 1894	Chester, 1893	Warwick, 1892	Doncaster, 1891	Plymouth 1890	Windsor, 1889	Nott'ham, 1888	Newcastle 1887
Horses ...	594	650	617	509	447	713	328	968	546	493
Cattle .....	594	548	659	758	605	661	642	1,637	646	628
Sheep .....	551	505	588	631	610	643	571	1,106	546	511
Pigs .....	144	—	—	161	202	204	223	265	148	193
Total .....	1,883	1,703	1,864	2,059	1,864	2,221	1,764	3,976	1,886	1,825
Poultry ...	901	769	705	836	836	800	695	862	343	404
Produce...	574	474	540	957	423	425	456	1,208	556	347
Stands ...	450	393	442	408	411	421	307	553	368	283
Exhibits...	6,447	5,855	6,031	5,527	5,430	5,347	4,143	7,446	4,717	3,616



**Successful Sires.**—The following is a list of successful Shire sires whose produce have won honours at eighteen leading Shire Horse Shows throughout the country at which the Shire Horse Society offered medals. The table has been completed without taking into account the prizes offered by owners of studs for stock got by their own horses, and the prizes offered for pairs of animals, but includes the reserve, h.c., and commended animals at the Royal Society's Show. The list is taken from the Shire Horse Stud Book, just issued:—Harold 3703, No. of winners 33, firsts 33, seconds 21, thirds 13, fourths 2, reserve h.c. & c. 2; total 71. Hitchin Conqueror 4458, winners 8, firsts 10, seconds 8, thirds 1, reserve h.c. & c. 2; total 21. Honest Tom 5123, winners 9, firsts 8, seconds 7, thirds 4, reserve h.c. & c. 2; total 21. Lincolnshire Boy 3188, winners 10, firsts 8, seconds 7, thirds 5, fourths 1; total 21. Prince Harold 14228, winners 6, firsts 8, seconds 2, thirds 4; total 14. Marmion II. 9885, winners 9, firsts 3, seconds 6, thirds 3; total 12. Bar None 2388, winners 6, firsts 4, seconds 2, thirds 2, reserve h.c. & c. 3; total 11. Bury Victor Chief 11103, winners 4, firsts 7, seconds 1, reserve h.c. & c. 1; total 9. Castern Harold 12898, winners 4, firsts 3, seconds 5, thirds 1; total 9. Northwood 4593, winners 3, firsts 3, seconds 5, thirds 1; total 9. What is Wanted 8587, winners 5, firsts 1, seconds 8; total 9. Bar None William 10903, winners 4, firsts 2, seconds 4, thirds 2; total 8. Dunsmore Masterman 12874, winners 4, firsts 5, seconds 2, thirds 1; total 8. King Charming 3166, winners 7, firsts 3, seconds 5; total 8. Premier 2641, winners 5, firsts 3, seconds 3, thirds 1; total 7. Premier Tom 13451, winners 2, firsts 4, seconds 3; total 7. Big Ben 3459, winners 4, seconds 3, thirds 3; total 6. Catthorpe Ganger 12902, winners 2, seconds 3, thirds 1, reserve h.c. & c. 1; total 5. Catthorpe Vulcan 12906, winners 1, firsts 1, seconds 3, thirds 1; total 5. College Don 11236, winners 3, firsts 1, seconds 3, thirds 1; total 5. Dunsmore Forest King 13019, winners 3, firsts 3, thirds 2; total 5. Ely Harold 11367, winners 5, firsts 2, seconds 3; total 5. Lincolnshire Lad II. 1365, winners 4, firsts 2, seconds 1, thirds 2; total 5. Royal William II. 12207, winners 4, firsts 2, seconds 2, thirds 1; total 5.

### WINNERS OF HORSE RACES, 1877—1896.

	DERBY. $\alpha$ —1½ miles.	OAKS. 1½ miles.	ST. LEGER. <i>c</i> 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000 GUINEAS. 1m. 11yds.	1,000 GUINEAS. 1m. 11yds.
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio.....	Placida .....	Silvio .....	Chamant .....	Belphebe
1878	Mr. Crawford's Sefton .....	Jannette .....	Jannette .....	Pilgrimage .....	Pilgrimage
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevy .....	Whl. of Fortune .....	Rayon d'Or .....	Charibert .....	Wheel of Fortune
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or .....	Jenny Howlett .....	Robt. the Devil .....	Petronel .....	Elizabeth
1881	Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois .....	Thebais .....	Iroquois .....	Peregrine .....	Thebais
1882	Duke of Westminster's Shotover .....	Geheimnis .....	Dutch Oven .....	Shotover .....	St. Marguerite
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise .....	Bonny Jean .....	Ossian .....	Galliard .....	Hauteur
1884	{ Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien <i>d</i> } { Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester }	Busybody .....	The Lambkin .....	Scot Free .....	Busybody
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton .....	Lonely .....	Melton .....	Paradox .....	Farewell
1886	Duke of Westminster's Ormonde .....	Miss Jummy .....	Ormonde .....	Ormonde .....	Miss Jummy
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton .....	Reve d'Or .....	Kilwarlin .....	Enterprise .....	Reve d'Or
1888	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire .....	Seabreeze .....	Seabreeze .....	Ayrsh re .....	Briar-root
1889	Duke of Portland's Donovan .....	L'Abbs. de Jou .....	Donovan .....	Enthusiast .....	Minthe
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin .....	Memoir [arre .....	Memoir .....	Surefoot .....	Semolina
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's Common .....	Mimi .....	Common .....	Common .....	Mimi
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo .....	La Fleche .....	La Fleche .....	Bonavista .....	La Fleche
1893	Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass .....	Mrs. Butterwick .....	Isinglass .....	Isinglass .....	Siffleuse
1894	Lord Rosebery's Ladas .....	Amiable .....	Throstle .....	Ladas .....	Amiable
1895	Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto .....	La Sagesse .....	Sir Visto .....	Kirkconnel .....	Galeottia
1896	Prince of Wales's Persimmon .....	Cantbry. Pilgrim .....		St. Frusquin .....	Thais

*a* 1865—Gladiator, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber—the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,000—£5,000 to the winner, £500 to the nominator of the same, £300 to the second, and £200 to the third.

*b* In 1876 stakes divided after a dead heat with Enguerrande and Camellia.

*c* This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Colonel St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster town moor.

*d* A dead heat—stakes divided.

Uncle Josh: "I ain't sure whether eddication done me any good or not. Mebbe I'd a' done better if I didn't know how to read or write." Aunt Samantha: "How so?" Uncle Josh: "Well, I wouldn't a' read any 'Hints to Farmers.'"



# — LISTER'S —

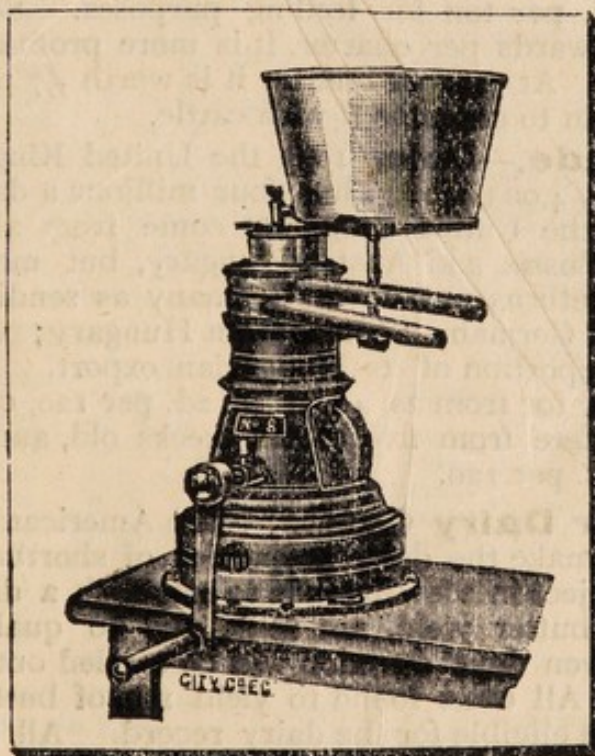
## *Alexandra*

### *Cream Separators.*

➡ GUARANTEED TO ➡

Make 1-5th  
more Butter,  
Improve  
Quality.

Free Trial  
Allowed.



Save  
Labour, Time,  
Fuel, Space,  
Utensils.

Machines sent  
Carriage Paid.

**LISTER'S UNIVERSAL BUTTER DRYER,**

**Awarded Royal First Prize, Leicester, 1896.**

**To dry 10 to 12-lbs. in 2 Minutes — Price £4 4s.**

For Churns, Butter Workers, Refrigerators, Tin, Wooden, Porcelain  
Utensils, or anything required for the Dairy, apply—

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd., DURSLEY.**



**Are Fowls Beneath Notice?**—Some one has written that a person who considers fowls as something beneath his notice, and the care of them as unbecoming and lowering to the dignity of a man, would not be the proper one to run a poultry farm, even if he could be induced to do so. Let such thinkers alone; they can't be taught, and time is wasted spent with them.

**Clover for Fowls.**—Clover is one very important food among poultry breeders in the East, and none who have tried it will say anything but praise for it. It is undoubtedly an excellent egg food and cheap withal, which latter is of prime importance. Fowls fed on clover have made some wonderful egg records, and disease has been very seldom contracted.

**What the Shilling Registration Duty would have brought.**—Questioned in the House of Commons, it was stated by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that had the registration duties—not protective duties, be it observed—on corn, which were repealed in 1869, been in force in the financial year ended 1896, they would have produced close upon two and a half millions sterling on the quantity of meal and grain imported in that year.

**Corn and Oilcake Compared.**—Mr. John Spier fixed the feeding value of wheat at £6 8s. 4d. per ton, with maize at £5 18s. 2d., linseed at £13 0s. 11d., and linseed cake at £9 9s. 6d. If linseed cake fell in market price to say £7 per ton, then wheat, according to Mr. Spier's calculation, would be worth only £4 15s. 2d. per ton for feeding purposes. So long, therefore, as wheat brings 30s. or upwards per quarter, it is more profitable to sell it as such than to feed it to stock. At 31s. per quarter it is worth £7 per ton to the farmer—or some 12s. more than to consume it with cattle.

**The Egg Trade.**—During 1895 the United Kingdom imported 1,526 million eggs, valued at £4,003,440. Thus four millions a day, or 40 per cent. of the eggs consumed in the United Kingdom come from abroad. The largest quantity comes from Russia and Austro-Hungary, but most are from Russia. The Board of Trade returns put down Germany as sending us eggs; but, in fact, the eggs "made in Germany" comes from Hungary; while Russia supplies Austria with a large proportion of its Hungarian export. These Russian eggs are purchased in Russia for from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 2d. per 120, or from 3d. to 5d. per dozen. They arrive here from five to six weeks old, and are bought by the retailer at from 8s. to 4s. per 120.

**Herd Book for Dairy Cattle.**—The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is about to make the dairy properties of shorthorns one of its chief aims, and with this object in view intends to establish a dairy cow herd book. The test is to be for butter yield, not milk, and to qualify a cow for entry in the book a test of seven days' duration will be carried out at the Agricultural Experiment Stations. All cows found to yield 11lb. of butter per day for seven consecutive days will be eligible for the dairy record. All cows that competed in the Columbian dairy competition, and all that have won prizes in dairy classes, are to be admitted without test as foundation stock, and bulls, the sons of tested cows are also to be registered.

**Feeding Potatoes to Milch Cows.**—As a rule, writes a feeder, I sell the bulk of my potatoes in the autumn, but always keep a few more than I will need, so that if the price is high in the spring I may still get a little benefit from it. This year, of course, I missed it, and what to do with them was a problem. The pigs solved a part of it, and now the cows are solving the balance. I had read a number of unfavourable instances of feeding potatoes to milk cows, but ventured it anyway. I am feeding a bushel a day to three cows, and have been doing so for about three weeks, and have yet to notice the slightest ill effects. On the contrary, the cows have increased a little in the flow of milk, and the potatoes keep the bowels in good condition. So far my advice would be to feed the potatoes to the cows, but if I have reason to change my views I will report the fact.



## ATHLETIC PERFORMANCES, FEATS OF SKILL, &amp;c.

## RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year.	Time.
			H. M. S.
100	C. Bradley ...	1895	0 0 9 4-5th
120	C. Bradley ...	1895	0 0 11 3-5th
150	{ C. J. B. Monypenny ... 1892 } { C. G. Wood ... 1887 }		0 0 14 4-5th
200	E. H. Pelling... ..	1889	0 0 19 4-5th
220	H. Jewitt ... ..	1892	0 0 21 3-5th
250	E. H. Pelling... ..	1888	0 0 24 4-5th
300	L. E. Wefers ... ..	1895	0 0 31 1-5th
440	H. C. L. Tindall ...	1889	0 0 48 2-4th
500	A. G. Le Maitre ...	1888	0 0 59 1-5th
600	E. C. Bredin ... ..	1893	0 1 11 2-5th
880	F. J. K. Cross ... ..	1888	0 1 54 3-5th
1,000	L. E. Myers ... ..	1881	0 2 13
1,320	W. G. George ... ..	1882	0 3 8 3-4th
Mis 1	W. G. George ... ..	1884	0 4 18 2-5th
2	W. G. George ... ..	1884	0 9 17 2-5th
3	S. Thomas ... ..	1893	0 14 24
4	C. E. Willers... ..	1893	0 19 33 4-5th
5	S. Thomas ... ..	1892	0 24 53 3-5th
10	W. G. George ... ..	1884	0 51 20
20	G. Crossland... ..	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires... ..	1885	3 17 36 2-4th
40	G. A. Dunning ... ..	1879	4 50 12
50	J. E. Dixon ... ..	1885	6 18 26 1-5th
100	J. Saunders ... ..	1882	17 36 14

## (PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	Year.	Time.
		H. M. S.
H. M. Johnson ...	1886	0 0 9 4-5th
H. Gent... ..	1887	0 0 11 3-5th
C. Westhall ... ..	1851	0 0 15
G. Seward ... ..	1847	0 0 19 2-4th
H. Hutchens ... ..	1885	0 0 21 4-5th
H. Hutchens ... ..	1888	0 0 25 2-4th
H. Hutchens ... ..	1884	0 0 30
R. Buttery ... ..	1873	0 0 48 1-4th
G. Walsh ... ..	1872	0 1 0 3-4th
J. Nuttall ... ..	1864	0 1 13
F. Hewitt ... ..	1871	0 1 53 2-4th
W. Cummings ... ..	1881	0 2 17
W. Richards... ..	1866	0 3 7
W. G. George ... ..	1886	0 4 12 3-4th
W. Lang ... ..	1863	0 9 11 2-4th
P. Cannon ... ..	1888	0 14 34 2-5th
P. Cannon ... ..	1888	0 19 25 2-5th
J. White ... ..	1863	0 24 40
W. Cummings ... ..	1885	0 51 6 3-5th
J. E. Warburton... ..	1880	1 56 38
G. Mason ... ..	1881	3 15 9
J. Bailey ... ..	1881	4 34 27
G. Cartwright ... ..	1887	5 55 4 2-4th
C. Rowell ... ..	1882	13 26 30

Greatest distance run in 1 hour 11 m. 970 yds., by (*Deerfoot*) Louis Bennett (1863), while J. Bailey (1881) ran 35½ m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hours, and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, February, 1882. (Professional records.)

W. G. George ran 11 m. 932 yds. in 1 hour, July 28, 1884; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff, in America, 1893, ran 1 mile in 4 m. 17 4-5th secs. (Amateur records.)

## WALKING (AMATEURS).

Mls.	Name.	Year.	Time
			H. M. S.
1	H. Curtis ... ..	1891	0 6 36
2	W. J. Sturgess ... ..	1895	0 13 48 2-5th
3	W. J. Sturgess ... ..	1895	0 21 16 4-5th
4	W. J. Sturgess ... ..	1895	0 29 1 3-5th
5	W. J. Sturgess ... ..	1895	0 36 27
8	W. J. Sturgess ... ..	1895	0 58 56
10	H. Curtis ... ..	1891	1 19 27 4-5th
20	W. E. Coston ... ..	1880	3 0 9
50	A. W. Sinclair ... ..	1879	8 25 25 2-4th
100	A. W. Sinclair ... ..	1881	19 41 50

## (PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	Year.	Time.
		H. M. S.
W. Perkins ... ..	1874	0 6 23
J. W. Raby ... ..	1883	0 13 14
J. W. Raby ... ..	1883	0 20 21 2-4th
J. W. Raby ... ..	1883	0 27 38
J. W. Raby ... ..	1883	0 35 10
J. Hibberd ... ..	1883	0 58 44
J. W. Raby ... ..	1883	1 14 45
W. Perkins ... ..	1877	2 39 57
J. Hibberd ... ..	1888	7 54 16
W. Howes ... ..	1880	18 8 15

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 270 yds. by W. J. Sturgess in 1895; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 456½ yds.; and in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27¼ miles.

## JUMPING (AMATEURS).

Event.	Name.	Distance.	Year.
		ft. in.	
Running Long Jump ..	{ C. S. Reber ... .. } { C. B. Fry, O.U.A.C. }	23 6½	1891 1893
Standing Long Jump...	A. P. Schwaner ... ..	10 9¾	1892
Running High Jump...	M. Sweeney ... ..	6 5½	1895
Standing High Jump ..	A. P. Schwaner ... ..	5 3¼	1892

## (PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	Distance.	Year.
	ft. in.	
E. A. Johnson ..	21 6½	1879
E. A. Johnson...	11 1	1881
E. A. Johnson ..	6 0½	1881
E. A. Johnson...	5 3	1878

## BILLIARDS.

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by J. Roberts, jun., 1894, and 1,467 by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession, 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Longest run of successive nursery cannons, 150, by John Roberts, jun., 1894. Longest run of successive losing red hazards, 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards, 186, by J. G. Sala, 1888. Highest break on a championship table, 165, by W. Cook, 1880. Fastest 1,000 up game all in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,003 spot-barred, J. Roberts, jun., 1894, 59½ min. Mr. S. S. Christey is the Amateur Champion (spot-in), and T. Maughan spot-barred.

## SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB SWAM from Dover to Calais in 21 hours 45 min., August 24 and 25, 1875. Fastest 100 yards, J. H. Tyers (amateur), 1 min. 29 sec., October 25, 1894, Pendleton.

Longest time under water, J. Finney, 2 min. 29½ secs., in a tank, Canterbury Music Hall, 1886. Longest plunge (amateur), 75 ft. 7 in., by G. A. Blake, 1888, at Lambeth Baths.



**Silage for Foals in Winter.**—There can be little question of the Ensilage system being calculated to confer great advantages in the rearing of young horses, as well as in the feeding of all kinds of equine, except, perhaps, racers or hunters when on active duty. A letter from Mr. A. Gallinge, The Falls, Chepstow, says:—"My silage has turned out a success. A farmer who was here two or three days ago said it was the best silage he had seen. I have not had occasion to give it to the milch cows, as I have plenty of other food, but the young colts, yearlings, and cows out of milk have all had it." Here, it will be seen, young colts are first named as the stock on the farm specially advantaged by silage feeding, and as these animals do better on succulent food, with the addition of small quantities of crushed oats and Thorley's Food, than on anything else, the reason for the preference can be well understood. In fact, it may almost be expected that fewer mares may be made to foal in spring, and more in autumn, now that breeders can provide a supply of silage for the foals as soon as they require solid food, especially as they thrive equally well on that as on fresh grass. Besides which, silage is excellent for abundant milk secretion, and, consequently, would favour the lacteal function of the mares, so that there would be no advantage whatever in regard to food by causing mares to foal down in spring, but, as everybody knows, there would be an immense disadvantage otherwise, the winter being a less active season for labour than the spring and summer.

**Wheat as Food for Pigs.**—With a view to test the value of wheat in pig feeding, investigations have for some time been carried on at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, and the conclusions arrived at are as follows:—(1) Pigs with increasing age diminish their rate of increase. (2) Pigs put rather young upon full feed do not maintain their rate of increase, but fall behind others that are older and less long on full feed. (3) The fattening process for pigs, to be profitable, must be short; perhaps not longer than two months. (4) Wheat as a food for growing pigs is superior to maize, weight for weight. (5) Neither wheat nor maize gives the best results when fed alone; both should be mixed with a food rich in nitrogen, such as peas. (6) Very young pigs cannot be reared at all on a clear wheat diet.

**Fruit Farming.**—There is an old saying that "he who plants pears plants for his heirs." It used to be true. A man who will plant pears on a dwarfing stock need not have long to wait to reap a bountiful harvest, and he may in the meantime pay all the cost and put a little money into his pocket besides, if he follows up the system thoroughly. Let us suppose that he plants his land at the rate of 1,210 trees per acre. That is allowing 4 square yards for each tree. He will then, and for three or four years, have a lot of intermediate clear ground upon which he can grow strawberries or rhubarb or small fruits as raspberries, &c. He might take three rows of strawberries or a double row of raspberries through between the rows of bush-trees. Or he might plant his bush pears more thinly, and go in for black currants or gooseberries.

**Antiquity of the Woollen Industry.**—From the days of Edward I. to those of Charles I., wool and the woollen manufacture were the chief objects of legislation, whilst British cloth made entirely of British wool ranked very high among the Continental nations. Wools from the Cotswolds were deemed especially choice. In 1437 the King of Portugal made application to Henry VI. for permission to transmit sixty sacks of Cotswold wool to Florence, so that he might receive back by way of exchange certain cloths of gold for his own use. Rapin, the historian, tells how on one occasion 10,000 sacks of British wool realised in Brabant £400,000, or £40 a sack—which is more than 2s. 2d. per lb. This occurred in the year A.D. 1337. Strabo narrates that as much as £216 was given by the Romans to the Coraxi, an Asiatic people, for a fine-woolled ram, and yet the Romans forsook the Coraxi for British produce. Dionysius Alexandrinus also eulogised the quality of our native wools, comparing them for fineness to the spider's draught or thread.



**The Smallest of Trees.**—The smallest tree in the world is the Greenland birch. Its height is less than three inches, yet it covers a radius of two or three feet.

**Cream Cheese.**—It requires considerably more cream to make a pound of butter than it does to make a pound of pure cream cheese, and, if a portion of milk is used, there is no difficulty in getting double the weight of a fairly good quality of cream cheese to that obtainable as butter from the same quantity of milk. Therefore, in a butter-making dairy, with butter at its present price, cream cheese may be made to pay infinitely better than butter, if a market can be found for it.

**Fruit-growing in America.**—Some idea may be gained of the scale on which fruit farming is carried on in America from the operations of one establishment alone, the Hale Orchard Company, which in 1891 planted 100,000 peach trees in Georgia. During April and May last year fifty men were occupied all day in removing excess fruits in order to allow the rest to have room to develop. They began to come to maturity in June, and from the 20th of that month 350 men, aided by fifty mules, were engaged every day gathering and carting away, filling 4,000 baskets in the twenty-four hours.

**Old Orange Trees.**—An orange tree will bear fruit until it is 150 years old; and there are recorded instances of orange trees bearing fruit when 500 years old. In Malta and Naples 15,000 oranges have been picked from a single tree, and one in the Sandwich Islands was estimated to bear 20,000. In two instances in Southern Europe 38,000 were picked from one tree.

**Australia.**—When the Queen came to the Throne the whole white population of Australia was little more than half that of St. Pancras at the present day. It is now going on for 5,000,000.

**Date Vinegar.**—Date vinegar, which is now being put on the British market, is regarded as something quite novel and superior to malt vinegar. It is to be noted that the Arabs and some Asiatics have prepared vinegar from dates for ages past.

**London Fogs.**—It is estimated that in the Metropolitan area some four hundred and eighty tons of sulphur are emitted daily into the atmosphere from seven hundred thousand dwelling houses. No wonder the fogs are what they are.

**Mustard.**—There are two varieties of mustard cultivated, the black or brown, which is cultivated for its seed, and the white, which is cultivated for its forage. Mustard is the quickest growing of forage plants, and is very suitable for sowing when only a short growing season can be expected. It will grow on any soil, is ready for stock in six weeks after sowing, and may be grown with some success in early districts after an early harvest, 15 lb. of seed sown broadcast being harrowed in per acre.

**Canine Sagacity.**—A curious anecdote illustrating canine intelligence dates as far back as the year 1827, when it was related upon excellent authority as accurately true. Mr. Thomas Bodenham, of Letchmoor, Herefordshire, had at that time a female Collie, thirteen years old, and superannuated, which previously had been kept at her owner's farm, Mynd, four miles from Letchmoor, where he lived, near Presteign. About the year 1824, the Collie had formed the habit of visiting her master at Letchmoor every Sunday, staying for the day, and returning to Mynd very early on the Monday morning, to be in time to accompany the men on their round of duty. The weekly visits were continued without intermission for three years, when the Collie suddenly changed her day, and until her strength failed, about six months afterwards, as regularly appeared at Letchmoor every Thursday. The name of Bodenham, in connection with Letchmoor, is known in the annals of Hereford breeding. Thirty years after the days of the faithful Collie's visits the Letchmoor Herefords in considerable strength were registered in the third volume of the Herd Book.



**Don't Mark Sheep with Tar.**—The Council of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce recently considered a complaint from Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, the carpet manufacturers, of the great injury done to wool by marking sheep with tar. Several members of the Chamber emphasised the importance of the question, both to farmers and to sheep-breeders, and it was resolved to bring the subject before the Associated Chambers and the Board of Agriculture, and also to request the Foreign and Colonial Offices to call the attention of our representatives abroad to the complaint.

**A Prolific Flock.**—The 1895 lambing season in Mr. Turnbull's flock of half-breds at Daldowie, Broomhouse, was somewhat remarkable. One ewe had five lambs, three of which were suckled. Two ewes had four lambs each, all living; and four ewes had three lambs each, all living, while there were fully fifty ewes with twins. The rams used in this flock were all Shropshires.

**The Dietetic Value of Cheese.**—As a partial explanation of the depression in the English cheese industry, it has been sometimes stated that the lessened consumption has in a great measure been attributable to the growing belief that cheese is inferior as a nutritive agent to tinned meats, and that this view receives support from some medical men.

**Adulterated Foreign Butters.**—A recent analysis of imported butter by the Board of Agriculture revealed the fact that no less than fifty out of 146 samples contained fats other than butter fat, Germany being the worst offender, with Holland not far behind, while Denmark and Russia sent their share.

**Feeding Fowls.**—Change of diet is a most important factor in the feeding of fowls, almost any kind of grain being suitable. OVUM should be used with a meal of ground corn every morning; if the food is given warm in winter, a larger number of eggs will be obtained. If the poultry-yard be near the kitchen, many a good meal can be made from scraps, boiled potato parings, and fat, which may be intermixed with OVUM. Any fowls, if of a suitable kind, can be easily fattened on barley meal, mixed into a stiff paste with milk and OVUM.

**Shorthorn Sales in 1895.**—Particulars are given of thirty-seven sales by auction of shorthorns that took place in 1895, and at which 1,624 animals were sold for a total sum of £43,331 7s. 3d., an average of £26 13s. 7d. per head.

**A Perthshire** farmer recently paid a visit to a southern cattle show, and, while walking round, casually got into conversation with a native. The conversation, however, was carried on under difficulties, as neither could understand what the other said. The Scotchman got a little nettled at this, and put it down to the Englishman's stupidity. "Man," he at last said, "yer kye moos a' richt, and yer cocks craw quite plain, but I'm hanged if I can mak' you oot."

**A Lost Art.**—The old Egyptians knew how to grow flax, and convert the fibre into linen, perhaps better than any other people before or since. Their cloth was so good that though it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings for mummies, the Arabs of to-day can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

**Late** hatched ducks and goslings require good care until they are reasonably well feathered.

**With** poultry, as with other stock, one of the cheapest ways of improving is by using full-blooded males.

**Even** when the fowls have an unlimited range, it is a good plan to feed regularly, at least once every day.

**A small** feed daily, of good variety, will give better results than a larger amount of any one material.



**Nitragin.**—In the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, an account is given of the preparation produced by Professor Nobbe, of Tharandt, Saxony, and which he has named "Nitragin." This is already a commercial product, and Dr. Voelcker says it is obtained by "pure cultivation" of the bacteria found in the nodules of the roots of different kinds of leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, and clovers. The preparation consists of "colonies of the bacteria on agar-gelatine enclosed in sealed bottles, each of which contains organisms enough for half an acre of land." It only costs half-a-crown, and its application will enable land to grow leguminous crops that would not grow them before.

**Why the Bull had no Prize.**—Lord de Ramsey told a good joke in proposing "The Judges," at the Hunts. Show, at Ramsey. He was alluding to the impartiality of the judges, and said it reminded him of the conversation of two rustics. A was leading a bull from the show-ground. B accosted him, "Wal, Bill, beint thee got no prize?"—A (despondently): "No." B: "How's that?"—A: "Waal, we ain't; we oughter, and we coulder and shoulder if meister had been the judge!"

**Rural Rating.**—Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey points out that the system on which the rates of various classes of people in a parish are assessed falls very hardly upon the farmer. If he farms 1,000 acres of land at £1 rent an acre, he would, at 2s. in the £, have to pay £100 in taxes; whereas a retired stockbroker, with an income of £5,000 a year, is only charged £15, being 2s. in the £ on £150, the rent at which his house would let unfurnished. Similarly, a squire who is assessed on the property he owns in the parish may have to pay £600 for local taxation, against the £15 paid by the stockbroker of similar income. Of three men having £1,000 a year in a typical parish—the big farmer, the doctor, and the boot manufacturer—the farmer pays £100 a year rates, the doctor £5 a year rates, the manufacturer £15 a year.

**Lucerne.**—One of the latest to express his indebtedness to Lucerne is Mr. Corbett, Ravensnest, Worcester, who contributes a brief summary of his experience to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. Mr. Corbett secures four heavy cuttings annually from his Lucerne fields, and in 1896, in spite of the drought, when other pastures were on the verge of destruction, the Lucerne crop was healthy and thriving. It may be relied on to last twelve years, and after sowing, needs no cultivation. Mr. Corbett always grazes his fields after Michaelmas to avoid the risk of having the crop cut down by early frosts. He also frequently grazes it at the beginning of spring, when it comes in very handy for the lambs.

**The Prince's 1,000-Guinea Bull.**—A sensational sale was effected at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Leicester, when the Prince of Wales's fine Shorthorn bull Celt, which stood first in his class, and won the reserve for the championship, was sold to Carlos M. Casares, Buenos Ayres, for 1,000 guineas. Bred at Sandringham, he was got by the Sittyton bull Gael out of Lily of Barrington by Golden Silence. This is the first recorded sale of a shorthorn at four figures since the purchase of New Year's Gift at Her Majesty's draft sale in 1893.

HARRY: "She has jilted me, and I shall die. The disappointment will kill me!" Aunt Hannah: "I know how disappointments affect one, Harry. But you will get over it. I felt just as you do now when I sat that yeller hen on thirteen eggs and only just got one poor chick out of the lot."

THE old man shaded his eyes and looked after the fleeing bicyclist disappearing up the road." "I wonder, he ruminated, "whether that's my boy or my girl."

YOUNG TENOR: "You have heard my voice, professor. Now tell me, candidly, what branch of vocalism is it best adapted to?" Professor (candidly): "Cheering."

LITTLE GIRL: "Let's play we're married an' keepin' house." Little Boy: "Let's don't. My teacher says it is wrong to fight."



## STAMPS, TAXES, &amp;c.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for less than a year of a furnished house, rent over £25...	0	2	6
Memorandum of Agreement	0	0	6
APPRAISALMENT or Valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5, 3d.; £10, 6d.; £20, 1s.; £30, 1s. 6d.; £40, 2s.; £50, 2s. 6d.; £100, 5s.; £200, 10s.; £500, 15s.; exceeding £500	1	0	0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES—Not exceeding £5, 1d.; exceeding £5 and not £10, 2d.; exceeding £10 and not £25, 3d.; exceeding £25 and not £50, 6d.; exceeding £50 and not £75, 9d.; exceeding £75 and not £100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of over £100	0	1	0
CONVEYANCE—Under £5, 6d.; exceeding £5, 6d. for each £5 up to £25; for every additional £25 up to £300, 2s. 6d.; if exceeding £300, then for every £50, 5s.; of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
HOUSE DUTY.—Inhabited houses of between £20 and £40 annual value, in the Pound, 3d.; between £40 and £60, 6d. Farm-houses, Public houses, and Shops of annual value £20 to £40, in the Pound, 2d.; of annual value £40 to £60, 4d.			
INCOME TAX.—Incomes under £160 exempt. Abatement of £160 on all incomes under £400, and of £100 on incomes under £500. On incomes under £500 a wife's earnings to be deducted. Abatements from Schedule A:—Landowners, one-eighth off gross income; House-owners, one-sixth. Schedule B:—3d. in the £ on rental. All other incomes 8d. in the £.			
LEASES—Lease of lands, tenements, &c., at yearly rent not exceeding £5, 6d.; and 6d. every £5 if term is under 35 years.			
CARRIAGES—Four wheels, for 2 or more horses	£	s.	d.
Ditto, for 1 horse	2	2	0
Two wheels, for one horse	0	15	0
Cheques, Receipts, Del. Orders	0	0	1
Dogs of any kind (penalty £5)	0	7	6
Gamekeepers	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of	0	10	0
Game licences, 1st Aug. to 31st July	3	0	0
To expire 31st October	2	0	0
After 1st Nov., expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game Dealer's licence	2	0	0
Gun, licence to use or carry	0	10	0
MALE SERVANTS—Every male servant	0	15	0
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not Special	0	10	0
MORTGAGE BOND, not exceeding £10, 3d.; £25, 8d.; £50, 1s. 3d.; £100, 2s. 6d.; £150, 3s. 9d.; £200, 5s.; £250, 6s. 3d.; £300, 7s. 6d.; exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY.—Lineal issue or lineal ancestor, £1 per cent. Brothers and sisters, their Wives, Husbands, or descendants, £3 per cent. Uncle or Aunt and their descendants, £5 per cent. Great Uncle or Aunt and their descendants, £6 per cent. Any other person, £10 per cent. Legacy to Husband or Wife exempt. Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.			
ESTATE DUTY.—Where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, exceeds:	£	£	per cent.
100 and does not exceed 500	1	0	0
500	1,000	2	0
1,000	10,000	3	0
10,000	25,000	4	0
25,000	50,000	4	10
50,000	75,000	5	0
75,000	100,000	5	10
100,000	150,000	6	0
150,000	250,000	6	10
250,000	500,000	7	0
500,000	1,000,000	7	10
1,000,000	—	8	0

In addition, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the settled property, but from that payment the *ad val.* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted. But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

**Two Hundred Years Ago.**—There is good reason for believing that the population of England in the last decade of the seventeenth century was from 5 to 5½ millions, a calculation made on the basis of the number of houses then returned by the officers who made the collection on what was termed "hearth money." Other writers of the same period seem to have made calculations both considerably above and below these figures, but their estimates cannot be relied upon, as they took little or no trouble to ascertain the facts.



# THORLEY'S FOOD PRIZES FOR 1896

ARE OFFERED ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

The Animals must have been fed on Food seasoned with **THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE** for four months previous to the Show, during which period at least 2 cwt. must have been purchased, and no other Maker's Condiment or Spice to be used by Exhibitors competing for Thorley's Prizes.

Particulars of Animals entered, and from what source the Condiment was obtained, to be forwarded to **JOSEPH THORLEY**, by the Exhibitor, fourteen days previous to Show.

## London (Smithfield) Cattle Show.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £5, for each of the best **BEASTS** of the following breeds:—Devon, Hereford, Short-horn, Sussex, Aberdeen Angus, and Cross-bred, the same having won the **Club Breed Cups** for 1896.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for each of the best **BEASTS** of the following breeds:—Galloway, Red Polled, Scotch Highland, Welsh, and Kerry, the same having won the **Club Breed Cups** for 1896.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for each of the best **PEN OF SHEEP** of the following breeds:—Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Southdown, Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxfordshire, Cross, Kentish, Suffolk, Cheviot, Mountain, or Dorset, the same having won the **Club Breed Cups** for 1896.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for each of the best **PEN OF PIGS** of the following breeds:—Small White, Middle White, Large White, Black, Berkshire, Tamworth, and Cross-bred, the same having won the **Club Breed Cups** for 1896.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for the **CHAMPION SINGLE FIG**.

## Birmingham Cattle Show.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £5, for each of the best **BEASTS** of the following breeds:—Devon, Hereford, Short-horn, Scotch, Cross-bred, and Welsh; the same having won the **Special Prizes** offered by the Society as per their catalogue and prize list.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for the best **BUTCHER'S BEAST** fed on Thorley's Food.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for the best **PEN OF FAT PIGS** fed on Thorley's Food, other than Tamworth, the same having won **First Prize** in its Class.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3, for the best **PEN OF TAMWORTH FAT PIGS** fed on Thorley's Food, the same having won **First Prize** in its Class.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £2, for the best **FAT PIG** fed on Thorley's Food, the same having won **First Prize** in its Class.

Herdsmen and Shepherds, for above Shows will receive—

For each **FIRST PRIZE**, 15/-; for each **SECOND PRIZE**, 10/-

## Norwich Christmas Show.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £4 4s., for the best **BEAST** fed on Thorley's Food.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £3 3s., for the best **PEN OF SHEEP** fed on Thorley's Food.

**A Piece of Plate**, value £2 2s., for the best **PEN OF PIGS** fed on Thorley's Food.

Intimation to compete for Thorley's Prizes, except SMITHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM, and NORWICH, must be mentioned on Societies' Entry Form.

The same Animal can only receive one of Thorley's Food Prizes for 1896, but may, in addition, receive one of Thorley's Cake Prizes offered during 1896.

Prizes are also offered for Animals fed on Thorley's Food and Thorley's Cake at various Local Shows. Full List sent on application.



# LITTLE'S ORIGINAL FLUID SHEEP DIP.

NON-POISONOUS.

For SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c.

## LITTLE'S POWDER SHEEP DIP.

300 Sheep Dipped for 10 Shillings.

## LITTLE'S MAGGOT AND CATTLE WASH.

For Healing all Sores, Wounds.

Kills all Lice, and Cures all Skin Diseases. In 1/6 Bottles.

## LITTLE'S FLY POWDER.

The most Effectual Remedy for preventing the Fly. In 1/- Tins.

## LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT.

In 6d. and 1/- Bottles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallon Tins and Gallon Drums.

## LITTLE'S PHENYLE SOAPS.

## LITTLE'S CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.

In 1/- and 2/6 Tins. For Cattle, Horses, Dogs, &c.

## LITTLE'S ANTIPEST.

Best Insecticide for Red Spider, Green Fly, and other Parasites infesting Plant Life. Prices, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6.

## LITTLE'S WEED DESTROYER.

Most Effective. Double the strength of ordinary Weed Killers.

If you cannot obtain our Articles from your local Chemist or Merchant,  
we shall be glad to supply you direct.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, LIMITED, DONCASTER.



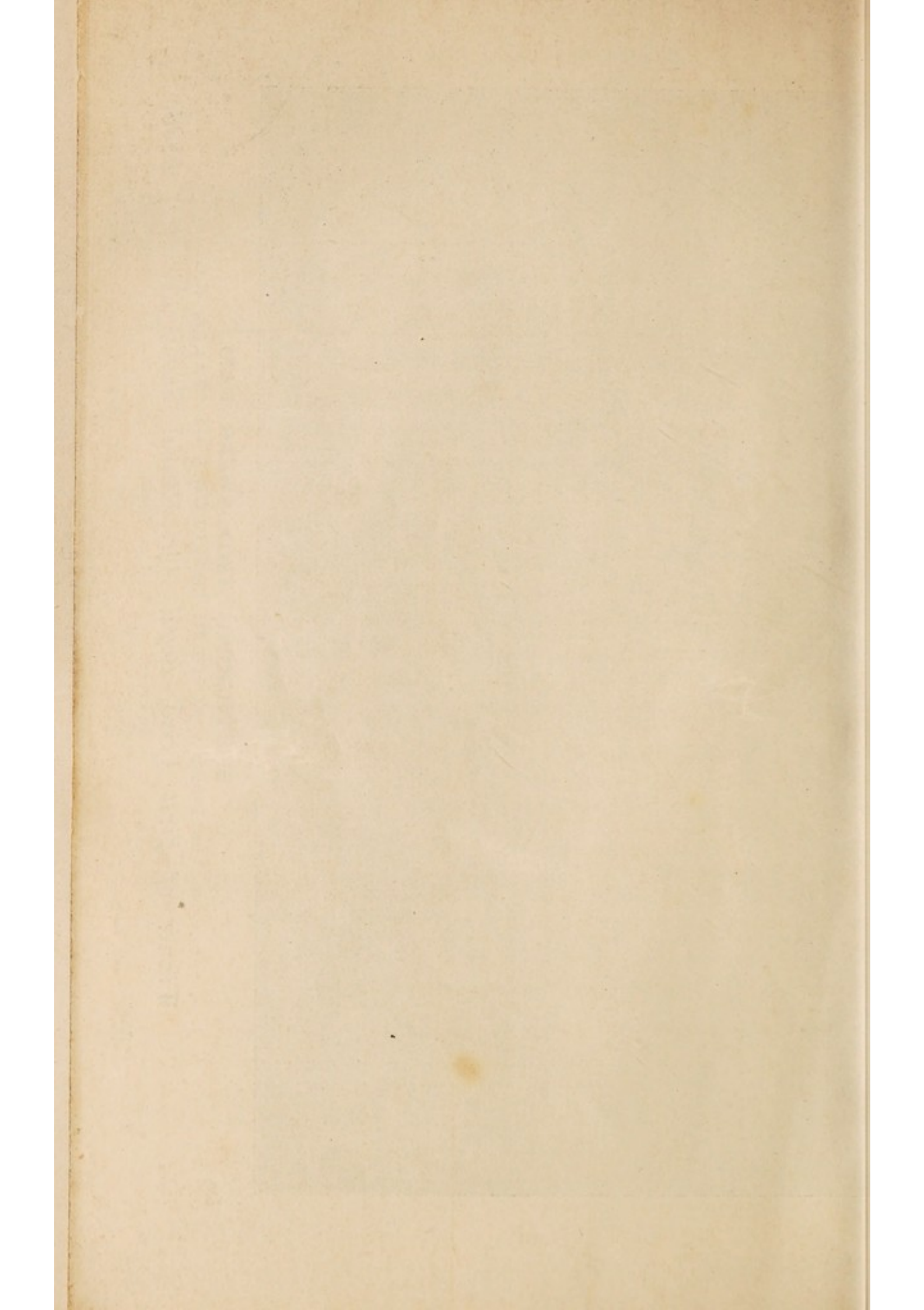


**SOUTHDOWN TWO SHEAR RAM.**

THE PROPERTY OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Winner of First Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Leicester, 1896.*







## THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE

A CONDIMENT FOR ALL STOCK.

Cases containing  $\frac{448}{\text{Packets, 28/-}}$   $\frac{224}{\text{Packets, 14/6}}$   $\frac{112}{\text{Packets, 7/6}}$   $\frac{56}{\text{Packets, 4/-}}$   
Bags—Cwt., 26/- ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt., 13/6 ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Cwt., 7/-.

## LACTIFER—A Meal for Calves.

Bags—Cwt., 20/- ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt., 11/- ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Cwt., 5/9 ; 14 lbs., 3/-.

## OVUM—A Spice for Game and Poultry.

Case containing 72 Packets, Six Shillings.

Bags—Cwt., 30/- ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt., 16/- ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Cwt., 8/6.

## HAY SPICE.

A Strong and Pungent Spice, especially adapted for mixing with Hay at time of Stacking.

Bags—Cwt., 20/- ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt., 11/-.

## GRULA—A Gruel for Horses.

Case containing 72 Packets, Seven Shillings.

## VITUM.

A Concentrated Condition Powder for Horses.

One Pound Tin, One Shilling ;

Seven Pound Tin, Six Shillings and Sixpence.

## THORLEY'S CAKE—For All Stock.

## THORLEY'S FEEDING MEAL.

For feeding with Grains, Roots, Chaff, &c.

## THORLEY'S LAMB FOOD.

## SOFT FOOD, for rearing Short-Beaked Pigeons.

One Pound Tin, One Shilling and Ninepence.

## THORLEY'S SPECIALITIES

ARE SOLD BY AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

Prices on  
Application.



