

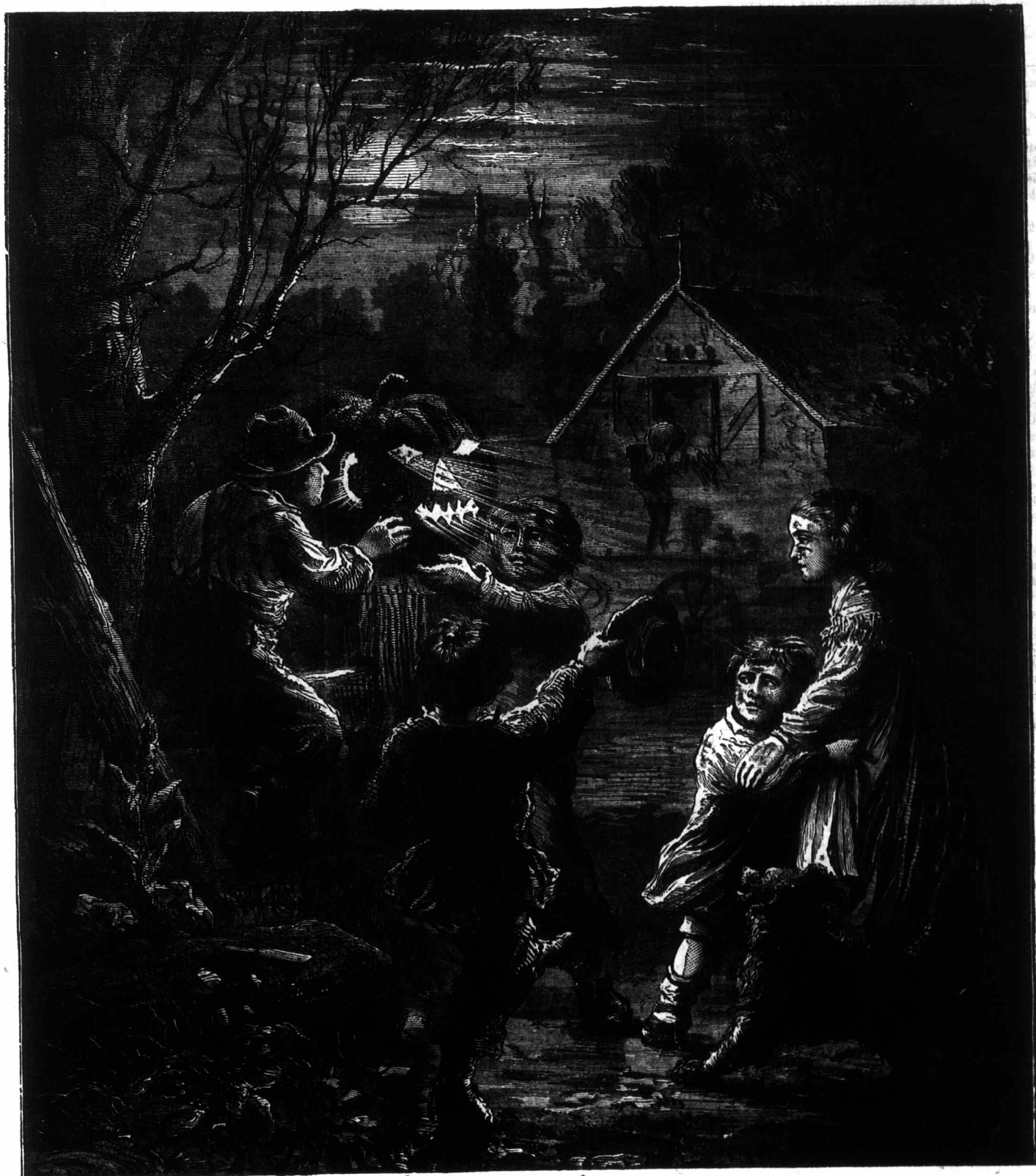
What a Good Crop Does.

The benefit to the consumers in this country of a good harvest, can now be definitely stated by the realized result of that of 1875. This is the only country in which foreign corn can always meet with a market, and in a year such as the past, the abundance of all foreign countries found this the only outlet. The weight of foreign corn of every kind imported during the last two harvest years has varied extremely little, being in round

Our Engraving.

Christmas is the time when young people have leisure hours for amusement, and our engraving will teach the young idea how pumpkins may be made to serve this purpose. No doubt the young folks will be making a raid on those stowed away in root houses, barns and cellars, and lots of fun will be the result. We might state, for the information of the timid ones, that capturing pumpkins

horses, swine, working and fattening cattle, and poultry, and carefully noted the result, which was in all cases very remunerative; so much so that even with defective, inconvenient and expensive apparatus used—for want of better—in steaming, manipulating and feeding. I found there was an average profit of at least 25 per cent., that is, in feeding the variety of animals named; but in feeding milch cows in cold weather with warmed steamed food of every description there was a profit of over



CHRISTMAS FROLICS—How illuminated pumpkins may be made to do duty.

numbers 4,500,000 tons and 4,600,000 tons respectively. The cost of this in 1873-4 was £51,000,000, and in 1874-5, £45,000,000; the larger supply of the past year thus costing about £9,000,000 less than the somewhat smaller import of the previous year. To this difference must be added a considerable saving both in the quantity and price of foreign potatoes imported. When we add the saving in the cost of the home supply of corn, the total gain to the British consumers from the fine harvest of 1874 can not have been less than £20,000,000.—*London Times*.

at this season is not a criminal offence, but perfectly justifiable. When used as exhibited here, they will be the means of scaring the young folks, amusing the older, and remind the oldest of the time when they went and did likewise. For its many good qualities see last Jan. ADVOCATE, p. 15.

COOKED FOOD FOR CATTLE.—Professor Wilkinson, of Baltimore, says:—"I conducted an agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years, and experimented with feeding cooked and uncooked food of every description used for cows,

30 per cent., when the animals were kept at proper temperature, and fed with proper proportions of nutritious food.

IOWA CORN FOR 1874.—The corn crop of Iowa for 1874 was 120,000,000 bushels, worth \$60,000,000. This is more than the estimated value of the entire corn crop of the United States in 1840. Of this amount but 5,577,318 bushels were shipped out of the State, which means that her sagacious farmers turned it into beef and pork. This accounts, in a measure, for the fine herds.