

stock and pay more attention to the careful breeding and improvement of their own particular line of breeding and less to flings and false statements in regard to other breeds whose uses and purposes are entirely different, the better they will be off in a financial point of view, and will not make themselves appear ridiculous when the question is plainly stated.

I do not see how any breeder of fine stock who is aiming to breed intelligently and with a fixed purpose to attain a wished-for result can speak so slightly of the remarkable tests that have been made by some of the Jersey cows. I should think it would add new encouragement to them to produce their ideal, whatever it might be. The breeders of the Jersey cow have for years bent their efforts in the direction of producing a cow that would consume a large amount of food, assimilate it, and reproduce it in the form of cream, butter, and milk from the udder. How well they have accomplished what they set out to do is answered in the phenomenal tests of Princess II., Oxford Kate, and Mary Anne of St. Lambert, as well as by the ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen pounds of beautiful, sweet, golden butter that all Jersey breeders are getting from their best cows under ordinary treatment. It seems to "stick in the crop" of the enemies of the Jerseys that these tests were made by such careful feeding and handling that it is far beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer. What would be thought of a trotting horseman who expected to beat the record of Maud S. who would take no pains in the conditioning of his horse, who would not seek the most skilful driver, and who would not aim to bring his horse to the track when track, wind, and weather were the most favorable for the continuance of a high rate of speed? If he did not do this he would be called either crazy or a fool; yet if a breeder of a Jersey cow aims to have all conditions the most favorable, he is either a knave or a liar, or at least an enemy to the "stock interests" of the country.

I have written more than I intended, but when I look about this beautiful country and see such a vast, unoccupied field as there is open to the breeders of fine stock, it just makes me sick to see Durham men, Holstein men, Hereford men, Aberdeen Angus men, Jersey men, and Ayrshire men wrangling over the merits of their favorite breeds and detracting from the others.

I say, let each man make up his mind which breed of cattle he likes best and is best suited to his wants, and then breed it, improve it, do some good in the world, and if he finds some of his neighbors prefer other breeds, go and see what his neighbor is doing, admire his stock and find out what method he pursues, and try and learn something, instead of standing around like a "dog with a sore ear," and barking and growling at his brother breeders, who ought to be his friends.

THE MOST PROFITABLE STOCK TO BREED AND REAR AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Correspondence Wallace's Monthly.

This is undoubtedly the large farm, the carriage, the express and dray horse, particularly the latter, as our towns and cities are in great want of them, and the supply is not near equal to the demand, nor will it be for many years to come. The average profit in rearing this special class of horses is much greater and much more certain than on any other in the present time. One reason of this is, that the colts are large and strong enough to be put to work on the farm at two to two and a half

years old, and can then earn all or perhaps more than their cost to five years old, when they become sufficiently matured and hardy for heavy cart and truck work. They may now be quickly sold at \$200 to \$500 each, according to power, style, action, and quality.

Next in average profit is the express horse of good size and fine action. After these we may name superior matched carriage horses, of extra size, but as it requires more costly stallions to get suitable colts, and as they cannot be safely worked upon the farm till three years old or past, they are not so cheaply reared as the dray horse. Then comes the added trouble in matching them, and the extra expense of training and preparing for market. Matching might be more easily and cheaply and perfectly done if the farmers of a large district would unite in keeping mares of the same color, size, and action, and breed them to a single stallion of the same color. He of course should be a large well-bred trotter, or very stout complete thoroughbred, perfectly sound, and superior in every respect, except in speed; and for this last quality a third, or even fourth-rate stallion would be more proper than faster ones; for horses got by these would most likely develop a natural gait in harness of seven to nine miles per hour over a moderately level road, and easily keep this up for hours. This is as fast as gentlemen ever want their horses to travel double in harness, and especially when ladies and children are in the carriage.

The farmers throughout the country are universally complaining that there is little or no profit in the production of grain, vegetables, and grass, that ordinary horses, cattle, swine, and sheep—except of the superior mutton breeds of the latter—do not pay for rearing. Now let them give proper attention to breeding and rearing horse stock as recommended above, and they may then consume much more of their grass, hay, and grain at home, and realize a considerably increased profit in their business. By this course they make abundance of manure from their stock, which enables them to keep up the fertility of their soil, instead of impoverishing it by selling off their grain, grass, and vegetables.

MARKETING HONEY.

From the Practical Farmer.

With those who make bee-culture a specialty, the marketing of their honey becomes a matter of much concern. Even those who produce honey in moderate amounts are sometimes puzzled how to dispose of it to the best advantage. With a surplus product of from 1,000 to 6,000 pounds, the difference of a half cent per pound in price amounts to quite a sum in the aggregate. Style and neatness in preparing either comb or extracted honey for market has an important bearing upon the results. If taken into market in a soiled state, and dealt out in a slovenly manner, no one need expect remunerative prices. This was well illustrated recently in an adjoining city, where marketing from wagons is still in vogue. One producer offered his one-pound sections of honey neatly placed in paper boxes, with fancy labels; being both attractive to the sight and handy for customers to carry to their homes. His honey, hard as are the times, sold readily, while that of another producer, scarcely half a block away, dealt out in broken masses and a clumsy manner, hardly sold at all, even though offered at much cheaper rates.

Style of package has much to do with quick sales nowadays, and this is no less true in selling honey than any other product. With some apiarists the idea prevails that there is an over-production of honey, as of almost every other

production; hence the depressed prices. Comb honey now sells at from 15 to 16 cents per pound, wholesale, where a year or two since it readily brought 18 to 20 cents. But everything else is correspondingly lower, it must be remembered, and sales are slow in almost every department of trade. It is perhaps nearer the truth to assert that the unsystematic method of producing and offering honey for sale have much to do with depressing the honey market. The aforementioned incident, of methods of honey selling, will illustrate this point.

But the main object of this article is to suggest and impress upon those who produce honey the importance of creating a honey market for honey. It is no wild assertion to state that scarcely half the American people make use of honey as an article of diet. Its virtues and medicinal qualities are, in fact, but little realized; the fault lies at the door of the producer. The introduction of honey into general use as a staple article of use only need be accomplished to create a regular and continued demand for it. This has been accomplished in various ways. Some bee-keepers have sent small, free samples to each family, with statement of price per pound, and in quantities. Others have circulated small, neat pamphlets (gotten up for the purpose), giving the virtues and advantages of honey *versus* the glucose and similar products.

Again, enterprising apiarists have put up their honey in small, pound and half-pound jelly-glasses, which, neatly labelled, generally meet with quick sales if placed in the country groceries. Comb honey, if produced in small sections, can likewise be offered in the same way, placed in 20-pound cases with panes of glass inserted in one side to show the snowy combs. A little pains on the part of the store-keeper in calling attention to the honey will generally result in disposing of a good quantity of it.

All the methods given above may be combined with success. A little energy and push will accomplish much in creating a home market, even in small villages. When the miserable glucose mixtures, falsely termed "golden drip," etc., are superseded by the daily use of pure honey, then will the many forms of disordered stomachs and kindred complaints (superinduced by the excess of acid in these self-same glucose compounds) cease, and health, wealth, and happiness ensue as a consequence.

CART-HORSE BREEDING.

Our old friend Mr. Bowden writes as follows to the *English Live Stock Journal* :—

"I maintain that every entire horse over two years old should be taxed. This would prevent farmers from keeping entire mongrel colts. Farmers would think twice before they paid the tax. This would drive them to ask acknowledged judges whether such a colt should be saved from castration. I have no need to tell members of the Shire Stud-book what would be the result. Shire stallions eligible for the Stud-book would have plenty of work, which would pay the keeper, and he could demand a reasonable sum for service. Now everybody keeps a stallion, and many of them without a spark of Shire blood in them. I fear many horses cross the Atlantic, and if they have no pedigree here, they find one before they land. Mongrels are on the increase, and soon the country will be full of the worst type of horses ever seen. Like gets like, and two imperfections do not make a perfect. We can hear and see a great deal in the show-ring, and people exclaiming, 'Whoever told him to bring that animal?'"

"G. F. BOWDEN.

"Somersal, Derby, July 11th."