

horses saddled at least half an hour before they are used. In winter the bit should be warmed before being put on the horse, and it would be an excellent plan to have all bits covered with hard rubber or some other non-conductor of cold. If a horse kick, its head should be elevated by short, sharp pulls upon the rein, from below upward, and the animal driven forward, the rider correcting the fault by speaking harshly. Whip blows will almost invariably confirm the horse in the vice, and will teach the animal to cringe and start at any movement of the rider. A bolting horse may be prevented from indulging in its vice by the rider applying both spurs, leaning back his body, and raising his bridle hand. I believe that any horse may be brought from moderate speed to a halt without any previous special training, by this method. When a horse has broken away from all control, and madly gallops on with his unwilling rider, there is nothing to be done but to make occasional efforts to recover command of the horse's mouth, for by a steady pull the rider would too soon exhaust himself. If there be a "rough-and-ready" cure for a runaway horse, which I doubt, it consists in riding it to a stand-still. But a determined rider prevents the horse getting away with him by using the spurs as I have directed. If a horse "ahies" at an object, the most injudicious thing a rider can do is to make the animal face it. By turning the horse's head away from the object, and pressing in his opposite heel, the rider can compel the horse to pass anything, and the bent position in which the horse is placed will prevent it going in the direction it wishes—that is, away from that of which it is afraid. After the animal has been made to go by the object, the rider should calm it by caresses and kind words, and in time it will lose all fear of strange sights, for, having retained confidence in respect to one thing that has caused it fear, it will be less shy of others that are strange and terrifying. A horse may be taught in a few lessons to face flying paper, banners, etc., if it be fed on carrots laid upon a piece of paper, and be gradually accustomed to have the paper afterwards flourished in its face, and then placed upon the ground for it to walk over. I may say here that an unwilling horse may be led almost anywhere if the man will walk quietly forward with his back to the animal.

Canadian Fruit at South Kensington.

One of the most comprehensive displays of Canadian fruit ever made in Europe is now on view in the conservatory of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Contributions are made by every province of Canada, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Quebec and Ontario, and even by Manitoba and British Columbia, the greater part of the exhibits having been collected, under the direction of the Canadian Government, by Professor William Saunders, of the Western University, London, Ontario. From Ontario and Quebec excellent specimens are shown of the varieties of apples mostly shipped to British markets, and the body, texture, and flavor of these must command general admiration. The pears are specially noteworthy for size and color; while an excellent display of vegetables, and even Canadian outdoor grapes, is made. The Nova Scotian display comprises some fifty varieties. The British Columbia and Manitoba varieties are also interesting as coming from parts of the Dominion but little known in England for their fruit growing capabilities. It is, moreover, important to note that the shipment of many of the early soft varieties of fruits now shown was made from Canada in refrigerators, and the perfect condition in which they arrived is considered to fully establish the value of this means of transit.—[Farmer's Gazette, Eng.]

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—1. Please write on one side of the paper only. 2. Give full name, Post Office and Province, not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith and to enable us to answer by mail when, for any reason, that course seems desirable. If an answer is specially requested by mail, a stamp must be enclosed. Unless of general interest, no questions will be answered through the ADVOCATE, as our space is very limited. 3. Do not expect anonymous communications to be noticed. 4. Matter for publication should be marked "Printers' MS." on the cover, the ends being open, in which case the postage will only be 1c per 4 ounces. 5. Non-subscribers should not expect their communications to be noticed. 6. No questions will be answered except those pertaining purely to agriculture or agricultural matters.

Correspondents wanting reliable information relating to diseases of stock must not only give the symptoms as fully as possible, but also how the animal has been fed and otherwise treated or managed. In case of suspicion of hereditary diseases, it is necessary also to state whether or not the ancestors of the affected animal have had the disease or any predisposition to it.

In asking questions relating to manures, it is necessary to describe the nature of the soil on which the intended manures are to be applied; also the nature of the crop.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents.

Remarkable Specimens of the Niagara Grape.—It has been often said that Lindsay is too far north to grow grapes. I herewith send you a few clusters of "Niagara" as a sample of what can be done here. Please accept the same with the compliments and kindest regards of the grower. —THOS. BEALL, Lindsay, Ont.

[Accept our thanks for your specimens; they are really delicious; the appearance is highly attractive; some of the clusters weigh nearly a pound, and we counted 177 grapes on one bunch—which must dispel all doubt as to the adaptability of your part of the Province for grape growing. This season has proved, in many parts of the Province, that the Niagara grape has come to stay. We wish you success.]

Permanent Pasture Hobbyists.—No one can read Prof. L. B. Arnold's article on permanent pastures in the October number of the "ADVOCATE" without coming to the conclusion that there is a great deal of exaggeration in Prof. Brown's permanent pasture hobby. As a dairyman depending on the quantity of cream from the farmers, and knowing the loss sustained by factorymen through want of pasture in dry weather, I hope the farmers will not be carried away with the idea that permanent pastures will do away with the necessity of providing some kind of cultivated crop for their cows. One of my patrons has a piece of permanent pasture which did remarkably well last year when we had frequent rains, and pastures of all kinds were abundant. This year it just kept at par with others and no better, notwithstanding the extraordinary report from the Government Farm. At one time I put implicit confidence in anything that came from that institution, but my faith is materially impaired since I became more acquainted with some of its workings. Last winter, among the other peculiarities, Prof. Brown preached over the country in connection with dairying (a business in which he has yet to serve his apprenticeship); he condemned the tin lined tubs as not a fit package to put butter in. This year I heard him recommend them to some farmers. I asked him how it came that he condemned them last year and is now so thoroughly converted to them. Well (to use his own words), "it all came from Teeswater," they were misrepresented to him. Now if we keep the Prof. in that institution for the purpose of spreading tattle-tales over the country, we would be far better served by employing some old woman who could do that work more effectually than Prof. Brown. His ideas about selling milk were also from hear-say, and his mistake in this respect he must now also acknowledge. At one of his meetings last winter, when criticized, he answered that he was not peddling patent medicines, but solid facts. Well, if these are solid facts, I pity the man that believes them.—M. MOYER, Georgetown, Ont.

[We have also no faith in Prof. Brown's reports, but it sometimes appears from Mr. Moyer's style as if he has a spite against the Model Farm, and is not therefore in a position to criticise it fairly. We often write critically, but not spitefully. Prof. Brown himself must acknowledge that he is neither a practical nor a scientific dairyman, and should be pitied rather than abused. The government would

deserve credit for appointing practical men amongst our own people as professors, even if they were not scientifically capable, providing they manifested a determination to master the details of their departments. We believe the government has made an excellent choice in the appointment of Mr. Robertson as professor of dairying, but we will not commit ourselves until we see his reports. His system is quite different to Prof. Brown's, so that those who have learned the Prof. Brown's system will now have the pleasure of unlearning it.]

Interesting Notes from Manitoba.—We have had up to the time of writing an exceptionally dry season, and as a rule the crops are very light, the best that I have heard of in this locality being fourteen bushels of wheat to the acre from the threshing machine, other crops varying from nothing up to that. Very many have no oats or barley at all; there was not even moisture enough in the soil to cause the seeds to germinate; roots and garden stuff generally are very scarce. My own experience has been that I spent three dollars in garden seeds in the spring, and have not grown even a cabbage. The hay crop too was very light; in places where during others years the grass has been abundant, this year you could chase a mouse over the almost barren prairie. And to make bad worse the prairie fires have been more numerous and destructive this year than usual, very many farmers losing very heavily in buildings, stock, grain and hay. I see from our papers here that in different parts of the country hundreds of tons of hay have been devoured by the greedy flames. Prices on our local market are as follows: Wheat, No. 1, 52 cents; barley, no quotation; oats, 20 cents; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; hogs, 3 and 3½ cents per lb.; live weight; beef about the same price, and difficult to sell at that for cash. Would you kindly inform me where, and at what price I could get a good book on the horse, also containing some practical advice as to treatment in case of accident or diseases? Skilled advice is very expensive and not always obtainable.—R. C. B. Stodderville, Man.

[We had the books you need in our sale list, but we have none on hand at present. We will advise in our next issue.]

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Please to let me know how Kentucky Blue Grass would do in Ontario. Is there any grown here? Is it better for hay or pasture?—J. M. Bond Head.

[This grass, also known as Blue Grass, June Grass etc., is our native grass, and is well known all over the Province. You must have seen it on your own farm. It is best adapted for pasture.]

A Meritorious Breed of Cattle.

SIR.—In your October issue you mention with approbation the black Welsh cattle, which are a hardy, short-legged, low built, heavy fleshed breed, in color mostly black, sometimes intermixed with white; but we also find dun, grey, red, and brindled red and white prevalent. Though not so tall and noble looking as the Shorthorn, yet many steers have been fed which at three and three-quarter years weighed over a ton (English weight).

Major Platt, of Bangor, N. W., exhibited one at the various fat stock exhibitions a few years ago, which weighed, at 4 years, over 2,600 lbs., and was sold to kill for \$120. This gentleman frequently exhibits animals which run Shorthorns closely for first place.

The cows are good milkers, giving a good quantity of milk of superior butter producing quality; it is not uncommon to find one giving from 18 to 24 quarts a day for 8 months after calving. I have known instances of 2 year heifers producing 14 to 18 quarts daily until within six weeks from second calf, and this without any feed but grass in summer and hay and roots in winter.

We find the steers feed equally as well as Shorthorns when stalled, while they will show far better results on pasture. They are far hardier; you will find them grazing away peacefully when the Shorthorn or the Hereford will be crouching in the fence corner. Neither does the heat of the sun produce the same effect on the dull, cold colors, and thick, rather warm hide of the Blacks, as on the other finer skinned and brighter colored cattle. It seems rather remarkable that a breed possessing characteristics apparently unusually adapted to the requirements of this climate have not been imported here long ago. But Welshmen are a home staying, home loving race, rarely wandering far from their birthplace, though persevering and industrious.

A YOUNG WELSHMAN, Brantford, Ont.