

Yorkshires were better represented than we have ever seen them, and as akin to them we may notice two fine sows just imported by Mr. G. Miller, which he calls the Cumberland improved. They are very large, white, and with fine skins. Of Yorkshires the principal exhibitors were S. H. Reeve of Deery West, C. A. Jordison of Belleville, and Messrs. Long & Kent of London. Of the large breed of Berkshires there were also some fine specimens, the chief exhibitors being J. Collins of Mount Elgin, S. Baker of Simcoe, and Jordison of Belleville.

In the class for "all other large breeds" besides those above mentioned, there were some very fine animals shown by J. Black of St. Thomas, J. Barnes and J. Brady of the same place. Of the small breeds the principal varieties were the improved Berkshire, which appeared to be the most popular, the Suffolk, which was also well represented, and the Essex. In all these classes were many specimens worthy of the highest commendation. Of the Suffolk breed the principal exhibitors were J. Main of Peel, and J. McGlashan of Welland. Of Berkshires T. Penton of Paris and D. Buchan of Toronto. Of Essex Mr. Tye of Wilnot.

Before concluding our notice of the live stock we cannot help remarking that though the tendency to excessive feeding, pretty strongly developed in some quarters, has not yet reached very extreme limits, there is a tendency afloat now more deserving of reprobation—that of seeking to obtain size and weight in the animal by experimental crosses rather than by the more legitimate mode of developing the qualities of the original breed. A man wants a large animal, whether it is a sheep, a pig, or an ox, if mere size is his great object, let him at once adopt a large breed, of which there are varieties to suit every purpose. Instead of this too many try to attain their object by crossing one breed upon another, the almost invariable result of which is to lose the distinctive characters of each, and in all probability to lose all their most valuable qualities. In some cases one cross for the other is all very well, but beyond this every year's experience of our Provincial shows proves the system to be a bad one. We have seen several instances in which a really valuable flock has been quite ruined for breeding purposes by this process, and the breeder has been compelled to go back at considerable expense to the original stock with which he com-

menced. A small breed are valuable because they are small, and therefore easily kept and quickly fattened, and a large one because they are capable of attaining to a great weight; these respective values being ruled by the nature of the country for which the animal is required, and therefore the attempt to mix the two at once defeats the object in view, besides destroying the purity of blood, with at which no breeding can be successfully carried on.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TERRIERS.—Of these varieties Richardson gives the following description:—

The Scotch Terrier.—There are two varieties of the common Scotch Terrier. One which stands rather high on his hind legs, is usually of a sandy-red color, and very strongly made—he stands about eighteen or twenty inches in height, and is commonly called the "Highland Terrier." The other is lower, long-backed, and short-legged; has more wiry, but not so long as in the former; mouth also not so broad, and muzzle longer. This latter variety is the dog celebrated by Sir W. Scott as the Pepper and Mustard or Dandie Diamond breed.

The Skye Terrier.—So called from its being found in the greatest perfection in the Western Isles of Scotland, and the Isle of Skye in particular, somewhat resembles the preceding, but is even longer in the body, lower on the legs, and is covered with very long, not coarse hair; its ears are erect, and tufted at the extremities. All the Scotch Terriers are "varmint" in their extreme, being equalled by no other dog in the ardor with which they hunt and destroy the rat, cat, weasel, &c. In fact anything that has fight in it; and, lacking other game, they will gladly and fiercely engage in combat with each other.

The English Terrier.—A light, active, and graceful little dog, usually of a black and tan color—and those of this tint are the best—but sometimes white. If black and tan, they should not present a speck of white; and if white they should be entirely of that color.

The English Terrier is, in combat, as game as the Scotch, but less hardy in enduring cold or constant immersion in water. It appears most probable that the rough or Scotch breed was the primitive stock, and that the smooth or English varieties are the result of artificial culture.

WINTER FRUIT, to keep well, should remain on the trees as long as frost will allow, then remove to some dry shelter for a time, before packing away in cellar or pit.