

the cupola is fed inside the building, the entire foundry being covered in.

It is estimated that the woollen industries of the English city of Leeds turn out £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 (\$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000) worth of goods a year. One flax factory spins 70,000,000 yards per day on spindles which are valued at \$500,000. Quite recently a new line of work altogether has sprung up, the shoe rivet trade there. Some 20 tons a month of iron and brass rivets made. There is, also, a large manufactory of horseshoe nails made by a new patent. Smith, Beacock & Tennant's Victoria Foundry has 36 cranes and hoists. The foundry and shops stand on four acres of ground. Fairbairn's engineering works are on an equally extensive scale. Fowler's cover twelve acres, and are on a still increasing scale. The Sheepscar Leather Works occupy two acres of lane and seven acres of flooring, employ 300 to 400 people, and pay £8,000 to £210,000 a year wages.

#### MODEL FARMING.

Commissioners were some time ago appointed by the Ontario Agricultural & Arts Association to examine and report upon the best farms in the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford. Some sixteen farmers entered into the competition, and six medals have been awarded, of gold, silver and bronze. We have thought the subject of sufficient importance to deserve some space for extracts from the Commissioners' report upon the prize farms. Business men are interested in having farming well done; and that our readers at home and abroad may know what is here considered a well-conducted farm, we give below some details of the furnishings and management of the one which took first prize. It will be seen that, as we have often inculcated, good care is taken of cattle in the winters. Sheep are not condemned to pea straw and the lee-side of a fence, but are fed clover, hay, turnips and grain. The proportions of the different grains sown, the rotation of crops, and the attention to root crops and cattle raising, in addition to grain growing, are marked features. One-third of the sheep on this farm, we note, are Shropshire Downs, animals whose wool is of the sort we have been recommending:

The following are the names and residences of the prize takers:—Gold Medal, William Donaldson, North Oxford; 1st silver do., James Fisher, East Middlesex; 2nd silver do., Alex. Dolsen, East Kent; bronze medal, James Smith, North Middlesex; bronze medal, T. Parks, South Essex; bronze medal, James Smyth, East Kent.

The farm which took the gold medal is one of 300 acres, situated near Woodstock, the land a clay loam with clay subsoil. Besides the arable land, there are flats fringing the sides of a creek on a side of the farm; these are in permanent pasture. The system of farming pursued is that of mixed husbandry, consisting of grain growing, breeding of thoroughbred cattle and sheep, and somewhat extensively in that of fattening stock. This year there were grown 40 acres of Fall wheat, viz.: Clawson, Scott and Walker's Reliable. The latter was a very fine crop, 33 bushels per acre, but the others were not up to the average of former years; there were thirteen

acres of blue peas. This field had the appearance of being likely to give a good return. Fifteen acres of barley, a very nice sample. Oats good, 60 bushels to the acre. Two and a half acres of corn, as well as three acres for soiling. This idea of growing corn for soiling we consider might be followed with advantage by farmers generally.

The root crops on the Donaldson farm consist of 12 acres turnips, two of mangolds, and three and a half of carrots. Mangolds are used for Spring feed of cows and ewes, carrots are fed pretty freely to horses. Sufficient potatoes are grown for home use. Forty acres are put in hay, and sixty pastured. The rotation followed is peas after sod, Fall wheat on land manured and in clover, plowed under, as well as an occasional summer fallow, with what manure can be spared from the root crop put on. Fall wheat followed with oats. Oats sown heavily manured for turnips. Then comes a crop of barley seeded down. Manure in all cases plowed under. The tillage is thorough and complete. The manure is drawn out and neatly piled. Considerable salt is used on the root crop, which probably had something to do with the fresh, healthy look of the turnip crop. Fences on the farm were in good shape, mostly rail, but good of the sort.

The stock of cattle is twenty-one shorthorns, besides the bull, all good and thrifty looking. Besides the thoroughbreds, twenty-five grades are usually kept. From twenty-five to thirty are fattened in the Winter. Those fed last Winter averaged 1,418 lbs. on the 9th May, and were sold at \$5.95 per 100 lbs. For Winter feeding, nearly all the fodder is passed through the chaff-cutter, proportions, one-third clover and two-thirds straw to those wintered over. For the fattening cattle, a large portion of hay is used, alternating through the day with meal, chaff and cut turnips.

A flock of from 35 to 60 sheep is kept. These, like the cattle, are good. One third of these are Shropshire Downs, the balance Leicester, with a dash of Lincolns. Taken altogether, they are an extra good lot, as the prices for which they are sold would indicate. They are mostly sold for breeding, shearing ewes of both sorts bringing from \$15 to \$20. Some of the Downs went to Missouri last year at \$16. A few are also got ready for the Christmas market. The plan of Winter feeding is to give pea-straw in the morning and evening, and clover and hay at noon, with a few turnips, and the addition of a little grain in the Spring. A few good Berkshires are kept for home use.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADIAN, QUEBEC.—We cannot say. It is, however, true that the American Telegraph & Cable Co., which opened its cables for business last month, charged 37½ cents per word, or one half more than the others, at the start. The Anglo-American Company's shares did not decline on this announcement, but rose.

MOLSONS BANK.—The report of this institution is to hand. The bank earned for the last year, a net profit of 11 per cent., six of which went in dividends—the usual rate—and \$110,000 was added to the Rest, which now reaches \$250,000. In 1879, the losses caused a reduction of the Rest by \$300,000. A small amount of bad debt has been written off; though the directors expect that it will be recouped by the sale of lands in Iowa, Dacotah, and Canada. Some shareholders thought they ought to have got a larger dividend; but past experience of the call that may be made on a bank's rest justified the course taken by the directors.

—The Treasurer of the Montreal Telegraph Company is missing, and has written from New York virtually acknowledging that he is "short" in his accounts. Investigation into these has shown \$15,000 short, thus far, and Mr. Bourne's effects have been seized. The discovery of this defalcation is a shock to many, who ask: Why should a man with a small family and \$2400 a year in Montreal, be driven to steal money from his employers? What impelled a gentlemanly and upright member of good society to embezzlement and disgrace? How did this man, whose surroundings and whose social intimacies indicated so strongly propriety of life, come to descend to practices which have wrecked his career? Here is the explanation as we find it reported in the curious language, unhappily so familiar to many, of the stock market: "The charm of one or two successful stocks speculations led him into the vortex of stock gambling, and the unlucky turn in the market, it is believed, induced him to appropriate large sums in order to make good his margins upon purchases. He was a persistent 'bear' on Montreal Telegraph stock, and had to put up ten per cent. in one 'short' sale, that must have cost him several thousand dollars." This accursed stock-gambling business, now and again brought into inglorious prominence by such events as this we are deploring, is an evil more widely spread amongst ourselves than is generally acknowledged or believed. It is all very fine to say: if a merchant or other principal discover his clerks dabbling in stocks or grain ventures he should discharge them instantly. What then, shall be done with the principals who are found to be gambling in like commodities but on a larger scale?

—Were one to judge by the number of monied institutions in the city of London, he would decide it to be about the most important financial centre in the Province. It boasts of having no fewer than eighteen loan and saving societies represented, six branch offices of chartered banks and five private bankers. At the same time it must be remembered that about six of the loan companies do much more than half the entire business.

—The Guelph Central Exhibition was able to offer only a very limited amount in prizes, and the consequence was it failed in attractions. The President, Mr. Gowdy, says it is now impossible to secure an influx of visitors sufficient to compensate for a heavy outlay in prize money. There was, however, a surplus, and next year the debt that has weighed heavily on the exhibition will be wiped out. The reduction of the prize list below \$1000 was a financial necessity; but the want of the attraction of large prizes is fatal, exhibitors going where a different state of things exists.

—It is contemplated to open a branch of the Union Bank in Winnipeg, and the President, accompanied by a couple of directors, have gone to spy out the land. As there is a considerable