

Professor Cossar Ewart, of Edinburgh, for his enterprise in endeavoring, as nearly as possible, to repeat Lord Morton's experiment. The quagga being extinct, a Burchell's zebra took its place, and was mated with a number of mares of different varieties. In some cases the hybrids were the firstborn of their dam; in others, the mares had been bred from before. All the mares were subsequently mated with horses, and it might be supposed that if Telegony is of such constant occurrence as breeders would sometimes lead us to suppose, some, at any rate, of the progeny of these mares would show signs of the influence of the previous zebra sire. The results were, however, of an entirely negative nature, and the foals produced possessed no characteristics which could not be ascribed to reversion. The result of these experiments has dispelled all belief in the doctrine among scientists, even if it still continues to exist in the popular imagination.

The fact is, that many of the strange results which fall to the lot of every breeder are due to reversion, or the appearance of a youngster in the guise of a more or less remote ancestor. Ignorance of the ancestry of the animals we are breeding leads us to attribute these variations to some mysterious cause, instead of to the true one, with the result that these strange beliefs get credited and spread among our equally ignorant friends. Every breed of animal has a tendency to produce young with one or more of the primeval characters, but it is only when we have taken the trouble to study the early history and paleontology of the variety in which we are interested that these variations become pregnant with interest and meaning. As we shall touch upon the subject of reversion further on, we will bring this subject to a close, with the assurance that the influence of a previous sire, if it does occur, is of so rare an occurrence that it need never be taken into consideration by breeders, and that no mare should be discarded for the future pure-breeding of her own kind because she has bred a colt of another variety, or even a hybrid. Furthermore, the futility of putting a mare first to a Thoroughbred with the idea of influencing her subsequent progeny, will be readily understood.

The experiments made in crossing horses and other animals have equally failed to support the saturation theory. No evidence is forthcoming that any female animals are liable to be saturated with the "nature or blood" of the males to which they repeatedly bear offspring.

Saving Horse Power.

In disking hilly land a good deal of energy may be saved sometimes by working round and round the hills, instead of going up and down over them. Where this is impracticable, one can ease the teams considerably by running the disk light going up-hill and heavy going down. The advantages are obvious. Of course, it is assumed that one is double-disking. Doubling is the only way a disk should be used, except in rare cases. One objection that may be urged against this method is that it necessitates too much straight-about turning at the ends, in order to work all the hillsides uniformly. The turning, however, may be reduced one-half by following a U-shaped course, turning straight-about only once every round, instead of every time across. This will still ensure that each lightly-worked strip will be given an extra deep cut by the lapping half on the next "bout," and vice versa.

Brains are cheaper than horseflesh, i.e., when one has brains which would otherwise be idle or day-dreaming; and, nowadays, the man who succeeds must keep his wits about him. The above point is one of the big little things that go to make profits.

A Good Start in Life.

Thirty-nine years as a continuous subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" is a good record. "I have been taking your paper since the second year of publication," writes one of our subscribers, who has already sent in subscriptions for his two sons. He believes that if "The Farmer's Advocate" is a good thing for him, it is also good for his boys, so has started them on the right road to success by sending in their subscriptions. He knows from experience that "The Farmer's Advocate" is all right.

Has Stood the Test Well.

I have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" very near all the time since its beginning, and have always liked it well. Am well pleased with premium knife. JOHN PEER, Halton Co., Ont.

I received your knife in good repair. The razor I got from you a short time ago is certainly a good one, as it works as good as it did the first time I used it. WM. E. CORNISH, Oxford Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Oxford County (England) Show.

For many years past this show has been considered the first of the leading county shows of England. Its right to this position no one would question who saw and inspected the very excellent entry made at its annual meeting, held on May 16th and 17th last, at Henley-on-Thames.

SHORTHORNS.—The bull classes contained many animals of special merit. Amongst these may be mentioned the champion bull, Elvetham Monarch, and the champion cow, Sweetheart, by Royal Duke, both owned by Lord Calthorpe, who was also successful with other entries. Mr. Geo. Harrison and Mr. Henry Dudding had some fine specimens of the breed entered in their name. Merry Prince II. and Prince Alastair won first and second for these breeders in the two-year-old bull class. A yearling bull, Primrose by name, owned by Mr. H. S. Leon, was made reserve number for champion. This is a particularly nice and well-bred bull. Mr. J. Colman owned the winning heifer in the three-year-old class, and also the second-prize winner in the two-year-old class. Sir R. P. Cooper, whose grand bull Meteor was second in the older class of bulls, won first in the two-year-old heifer class with a specially good heifer, Dalmeny Beauty Fad. The winning heifer in the yearling class was Buscot Sullas, owned by Sir A. Henderson. This grand young heifer was also made reserve number for the champion. Her classmate, Powysland Snowdrop, took second honors for the Earl of Powis.

It was a matter of regret to find that the Hereford classes did not secure more support. Mr. Faber's My Queen was the only entry present, and she won first in the cow class.

The Aberdeen-Angus classes had an entry of considerable quality, as well as being more numerous than usual at this particular show. The winning bull, Gay Boy of Danesfield, was owned by Mr. W. D. Greenfield, and he and Mr. J. J. Cridlan shared the honors in this class. In the cow-and-heifer class, Mr. W. B. Greenfield was again owner of the winner, Tediold Favorite 19th, the nearest competitor being Waterlily 5th of Skegby, owned by Mr. R. W. Hudson.

The Jersey section of the show was a large one, the competition in these classes being, as always is the case, particularly keen. Mrs. McIntosh was very successful indeed. Jolly Jim and Haverling Gloriosa 5th, both from her herd, won first in their respective classes, and also took champion honors, as best male and best female. Lady de Rothschild was nearly as successful, for her bull Crusader and her cow Tambourette III. were first in their respective classes, and took the reserve numbers for the championship.

The Guernsey breed was represented by a very typical and choice entry. The winning animals came from the herds owned by Messrs. F. Hargreaves, E. A. Hambro, and J. Pierrepont Morgan. The Dairy Cattle classes were well supported, and contained some capital dairy cows.

SHIRE HORSES.—The Shire classes were good. The competition was, generally speaking, keen all through. Mr. R. W. Hudson was very successful in the stallion classes, owning the first and second prizewinners in the aged class, namely, Danesfield Spark and Stonewall Lad. Mr. Hudson was also first in the two-year-old section with Danesfield Stonewall. In the brood-mare class, first and second honors were won by Blythwood Laurel and Blythwood Guilder Rose, both bred by Sir James Blyth, and owned, respectively, by R. W. Hudson and Lord Rothschild. Sir P. A. Muntz commenced in the four-year-old class a series of notable successes. With Bonny Blue he won first in this class. In the three-year-old class the corresponding honor was won with Quality. In the two-year-old class Brockhall Lioness was the winner, and, in the yearling class, Dunsmore Picturesque. Four first-class typical Shire mares. Mr. R. W. Hudson was the closest competitor in these classes.

The Light-horse section was, as usual at this show, well supported. There was an excellent entry, and the display given in the rings during the judging and competition was full of interest, and was watched by a very large crowd. Mr. E. J. Batchelor and Mr. J. R. Brook were the leading winners in the Hackney classes.

SHEEP.—The sheep section was a good one. The Oxford Downs made a very typical entry indeed, and the leading specimens of the breed were those owned by Mr. A. Brassey, who won champion honors for rams; Mr. G. Adams, who won the special prize for best lambs; and Mr. J. T. Hobbs, who won for ewes, as well as taking other honors for rams and lambs. Mr. H. W. Stilgoe was also a successful exhibitor.

The Hampshire Down classes secured a full entry. Here Mr. J. Flower was well to the front for yearling rams. The Hon. P. D. Rouvray and Mr. H. T. Stephens were the other winners. The last named gentleman won first prize for ram lambs, the pen also taking the champion prize for the best exhibit of Hampshire Downs. Mr. James Flower was second. The leading honors in the ewe lamb class went to Mr. R. L. Ovey,

and in the ewe-and-lamb class to Mr. H. L. Cripp. Mr. M. H. Holman was first for ewe tegs in their full fleece.

The Southdown classes were well filled. The winning sheep came from the flocks owned by the Earl of Cadogan, who won for yearling rams; the Duke of Devonshire, who won for yearling ewes; these two exhibitors taking the respective championships. The Hon. F. D. Smith, Mr. W. M. Cazalet and Mr. C. Adeane were also winners.

The pig classes were good, particularly the Berkshires, which were probably as good in point of merit as we shall see at any show this season. Lord Calthorpe, the Duchess of Devonshire, Messrs. R. W. Hudson, G. T. Inman and J. A. Fricker were the leading winners.

In the other breed classes, Messrs. S. Spencer & Sons and R. M. Knowles were the principal winners. W. W. C.

Benefits from Stock-raising.

"I have often thought," said Prof. John A. Craig, in addressing a farmers' convention, "that it was about time that the old saying, 'Jack of all trades and master of none,' should be modernized by stating it, 'Jack of all trades and master of one.' This saying, in both its old form and the new form suggested, has many applications. It has been most commonly applied to education, and even when this is done, I believe the new form conforms more closely to modern ideas. A person being educated should have his leading talent developed, but, at the same time, he would be shutting a great deal of strength and support out of his life if he failed to absorb all the general information which might be obtained. The old saying has been applied to farming, and in this application, too, I believe the new form which I have suggested is superior to the old.

"Applying it to the development of a farm or a community, I believe that they both should stand for some specialty, but, at the same time, the greatest economy and consequent profit will result when other lines are developed that have some relation to the specialty. A moderate amount of diversification is best under almost any circumstances, and this usually results in making the leading line more profitable. No matter what feature of agriculture is made a specialty, I believe there are some lines of stock-raising that will fit in this to the mutual advantage of both. No matter what line is specialized, there is usually considerable waste, and taking care of this waste is one of the economical features of stock-raising. When a single crop is made a specialty it depletes the soil of the constituents taken from it which enter most largely into that crop. As it is the weakest link which determines the strength of a chain, so it is the absence of some essential element which weakens the fertility of the soil.

"To make the best of stock-raising clear in this connection, let me say briefly, that when \$50 worth of wheat is sold at the rate of \$1.00 per bushel, there has been sold from the farm in this transaction \$18.00 worth of fertilizer; that is, if you had to buy the same constituents in the fertilizer market that you sold in the wheat, you would have to pay \$18.00 to return it. On the other hand, when a fat steer is sold, weighing 1,400 lbs., and bringing somewhere near \$50.00, the same price that we got for the wheat, only \$5.80 worth of fertility has been removed from the farm. When about the same value of fat sheep have been sold, say 12 head, bringing \$50.00, only \$1.00 worth of fertility has left the farm, and about the same amount leaves it when 6 head of hogs, weighing 200 pounds, are also sold for \$50.00. Most other crops deplete the soil almost as much as wheat, so that one may carry out this application to other special crops.

"The point I wish to make here is that, in disposing of our crops we should try and finish them completely for market, and sell fat stock, instead of the crude product. While stock-raising bears a very close relation to the fertility of the soil, and proves a valuable adjunct in this connection, yet there are other features connected with it which more directly bear upon the profits. Live stock, especially while they are growing, may utilize to good advantage a great deal of material that might otherwise go to waste. The great grass crop which would amount to nothing otherwise, is made a source of revenue by putting live stock upon it. Coarse fodders, which are easily and cheaply grown, and fit into any rotation readily, are made marketable by being fed to stock. These coarse fodders, which could not otherwise be disposed of, for there is no market for them worth considering, attain a profitable value by being used in stock-feeding.

"In almost every line of work in connection with agriculture there is a great deal of waste feed of this kind which could not be otherwise utilized. All these products are especially valuable for live stock during the growing period, and if we did not have other by-products to finish them on, they would not have nearly as great