

a gradual gain. The loss of nitrogen is more than balanced by the gain from the growing of clover.

Type V.—Dairy Farming.—Thirty cows, 5 head of young stock, 4 horses, and 20 pigs constitute the live stock kept upon the farm. The crops raised are as follows: 10 acres of wheat, 25 bushels per acre; 7 acres of rye; 20 acres of oats, 50 bushels per acre; 1 acre of millet, 1 acre of potatoes, 2 acres of roots, 10 acres of fodder corn, and 5 acres of oat hay for soiling, if necessary. Twenty-five tons of both clover and timothy are cut. The rest of the farm is given over mainly to pasture. The sales from the farm are approximately: all of the wheat and rye, 16 pigs (250 pounds each), 2 head of cattle, and 5,000 pounds of butter. The food purchased, mainly from the sales of the wheat, is 7 tons of bran, 7 tons of shorts, and 2 tons of oil-meal. Five cords of hard wood is burned as fuel, and the ashes are all saved and spread on the land with the manure.

When dairy farming is followed under the conditions as stated there is no loss of fertility from the soil, but rather a gain. There is practically no loss of fertility in the butter that is sold, while the food that is purchased is more concentrated in fertility than the grain that is sold. The only sources of loss of fertility when the skim milk and the food raised are both fed on the farm is in the handling of the manure. When the manure is handled in larger quantities, as in dairy farming, there is not so great a loss as when smaller quantities are handled. The gain of nitrogen through the growing of clover will more than offset the nitrogen item. It will be noticed that the "potash" item in "Dairy Farming" and the "phos. acid" in "Stock Farming" are marked with stars, which indicate a gain in these elements.

Hence, in dairy farming, when a part of the grain is exchanged for cheaper milled products, the skim milk fed on the farm, and clover is grown, there is no loss of fertility from the soil, but rather a constant gain.

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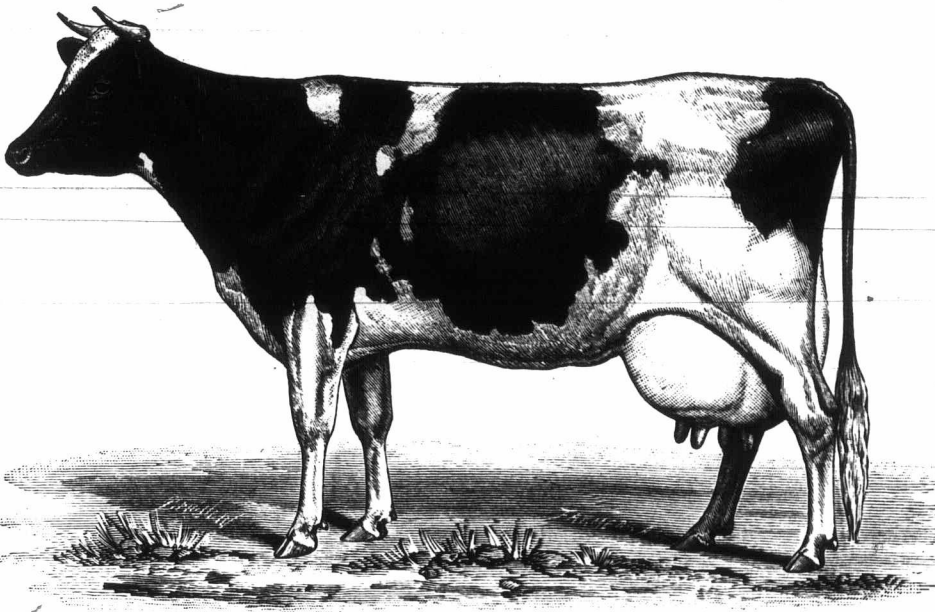
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The entries for the London (Eng.) Show of the Hackney Horse Society number 442, against 431 last year. There will be 229 Hackney and Pony stallions, 180 mares, and 33 geldings.

STOCK.

Our Extra Illustration.

Carmen Sylvia 306, C. H. F. H. B., whose portrait appears herewith, is a typical Holstein dairy queen, owned by C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, Ont. She is a grand performer and a record-maker for her age—being only four years old when she nobly upheld the standard of the breed in the milking test at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, 1895, where representatives of the leading dairy breeds were entered for competition. She gave in 48 hours, 122 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, containing 14.515 lbs. solids, and was pronounced the champion in the test. Then, again, after four weeks spent in show rings, and travelling to and from some 950 miles, she landed at Gananogue, Ont., where the Provincial Dairy Show was held. Here were entered some 24 choice cows representing the best dairy breeds. (It was thought by many that some of the fresher cows entered in this competition would win; but here, as at Toronto, Carmen proved herself equal to the occasion, and led her class, as well as obtaining the grand sweepstakes prize over all other breeds by a large score of points. She now holds the two-days public test record for Canada, having twice defeated all other breeds in public competition. As an individual show cow she has been successful. Her winnings are: First as a three-year-old and sweepstakes in her class and member of sweepstakes herd at Sherbrooke, Que., 1894; first in her class at Ottawa, 1894; first as an aged cow at Kingston, 1895; sweepstakes in Toronto milk test, 1895; first and medal in her class at Montreal, 1895; first and diploma in her class at Ottawa, 1895, and was also a member of gold medal herd there also; first in her class and grand sweepstakes over all at Gananogue Dairy Show, 1895. She gave 8,000 lbs. milk since 28th August, 1894, till February 15th, 1895. In this herd is to be found a daughter of this great cow, now one year old, which won first



THE SHOW RING AND DAIRY TEST WINNING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW, CARMEN SYLVIA.

at Montreal, 1895, as a calf; also a bull calf dropped August 28th, 1895; and a full sister's daughter. All give promise of doing good service in the near future. They are all sired by their great show bull, Inka Kathleen's son, No. 851, C. H. F. H. B. He stands at the head of the herd as a good sire and good show animal, heading, as he did, the herd which drew the gold medal at Ottawa, 1895, as best herd of Holstein cattle there among five herds in competition. Another female especially worthy of mention is Gilly Flower, No. 1395, C. H. F. H. B. She has a record of 48 lbs., testing 4 1/2 per cent. fat, in one day as a two-year-old, and 1,357 lbs. milk in one month at same age.

She is a grand breeder, producing prize winners in strong competition. Her daughter was third prize winner in the strong yearling class at Toronto, 1895, and was also a member of the gold medal herd at Ottawa.

Other females of the herd are worthy of special mention, but space will not permit; but in conclusion would say that out of eight head exhibited by Messrs. Gilroy & Son at leading shows last fall six returned having won first honors at one or more of the fairs, while the remaining two were second winners in same section as their firsts. This indicates the merit of the herd kept at Maple Glen stock farm.

Prize Winning Shorthorn Calves.

SIR,—In your issue of January 1st, 1896, under the signature of H. Cargill & Son, appears the following: "Judging from these and the fact that Mr. Russell was successful in winning all the good prizes at London last fall with calves sired by him (Rantin Robin), we should say we were fortunate in acquiring him as a helpmate for Royal Member." The facts are these: Mr. Russell was awarded one first on calves; we were awarded three firsts and one second. We will make no comment, but leave your numerous readers to decide to whom was awarded "all" or nearly all the "good prizes" on calves at London. In justice to ourselves we make this explanation. R. & S. NICHOLSON, Sylvan, Ont.

Our Scottish Letter.

The spring season is once more upon us, and with it the time for horse shows and bull sales. The winter, in the sense in which it was understood, has scarcely existed, and now should frost or snow come it will do a lot of damage. The mildness of the season has been a godsend to hill-farmers. The shortage in fodder would have played havoc with hill flocks had the weather been severe, and the condition of the sheep-folds at present promises well for the lambing season which is now drawing near. Markets here are utterly demoralized, both sheep and cattle making miserable prices, and how the figures ruling on Monday at the foreign-animal sales at Yorkhill paid the consigners in Canada and the States is a mystery to farmers in this country. The best cattle from America are shipped at Baltimore, and come, we presume, from the Blue-grass State of Kentucky. As a rule, States cattle are much better quality and show far more breeding than the cattle which come from Canada. Considerable interest is taken here in the scheme outlined by Prof. Robertson, and the future of that scheme will be awaited with interest. The Aberdeenshire and Northern farmers generally have inaugurated a company to prosecute the sale of genuine Scottish beef in London market, and there is every prospect that the venture will be a success. Every one thinks his own cow the whitest, and hence we may be prejudiced, but there is pretty general agreement that nothing excels the best home-grown beef. Londoners like the best—and prime Scots are the best. Prof. Robertson's scheme is welcomed here because of its transparent honesty. The proposal is that Canadian meat should be sold as such—and with competition of this kind the farmer here does not quarrel. Only one of the

Spring bull sales is over—that of the Shorthorns at Aberdeen, and so far prices have indicated an advance on those realized a year ago; 170 bulls were sold, their average price being £22 15s. 9d. per head, or about £2 more than was realized a year ago. The Inverquherry yearling bull, Invader, made the highest price, 82 gs., at which figure he was secured by Mr. Peterkin, Dunglass, Conon.

Shorthorn breeders are making an effort to further the dairying properties of their favorites, and special prizes are being offered this year at the principal shows for Shorthorns excelling in dairy qualities. The Aberdeen-Angus breeders, not to be outdone, are taking similar steps, and altogether this is to be commended as a step in the right direction.

Horse matters have bulked largely during the past week. The great annual show of Clydesdale stallions was held in Glasgow on Friday, Feb. 7th, when no fewer than 60 aged horses, 36 three-year-olds, and 14 two-year-olds were entered, and most of these were forward. This is a complete reversal of the conditions formerly prevailing, and shows that the same policy is being pursued here as on the other side of the Atlantic, fewer entire horses being now kept than used to be the case. The owner who is shrewd enough to hold a grip on the trade is thus very likely in the end to be a good deal the better of the trade, and hence we believe the movement of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery in importing the American-bred Clydesdales, Prince Sturdy, Prince Shapely, and Prince Superior, from Colonel Holloway's stud, is a wise one. The character of the horses entered and exhibited on Friday left little to be desired. Mrs. Simpson's Lord Colum Edmund 9280, which was awarded the first premium for a stallion to travel in the district, is a massive, well-matured horse with magnificent action. He is the third horse of the famous Hatton Bella 626 tribe which has won this premium. His breeder was Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, who sold him when a yearling for £1,300 to his present owner, and his dam, Hatton Bella, also dam of Lord Erskine 1744, which won the same premium in 1882, and granddam of Prince of Erskine 9647, which won in 1894. The sire of Lord Colum Edmund was Prince Gallant 6176, a son of the noted Top Gallant 1850, out of a daughter of Prince of Wales 673. In the three-year-old class, first prize went to a very promising young colt, Prince of Clay, owned by Mr. Jas. A. Wallace, Claycrop, Kirkcinner, and got by the champion Prince Alexander 8890, out of the champion mare, Pandora, by Darnley 222. His granddam (that is, the dam of Pandora) was Mr. James Lockhart's Galloway Lass, better known as the Merryton Shire mare Flora by Lincolnshire Lad. She was dam of many prize animals, and was undoubtedly the best breeding mare ever brought north by the late Mr. Lawrence Drew. In spite of this fourth-part Shire in his composition, Prince of Clay may very likely breed good stock, as he has a double crop of Darnley blood; Jeanie Black, the dam of Prince Alexander 8890, being one of his daughters. Mares by Darnley still breed about the best. In the open class for three-year-old horses, on Friday, Prince of Clay again won, and the third, fourth, and fifth colts were, like him, out of Darnley mares, while the second was out of a mare by Darnley's grandson, Lord Lothian 4008; the sixth was out of a mare by his son, and the