

comfortably in her stall in the stable for the winter. For what dairyman could be so ungrateful as to allow his cows to roam about the yard and take shelter in an open shed during the winter months? It certainly would be very poor recompense after her summer's good service, to say nothing of the poor economy and bad management of such treatment. Another thing is, that she should not be allowed to go dry so soon. A great many dairymen complain of their cows going dry in the fall as soon as the cold weather comes, they do not know how it is; whereas if they considered the matter fully they would find it was their fault and not the cows'. If they had been fed more liberally, and well and comfortably stabled, this would not be at all likely to occur. Another thing which dairymen should bear in mind is, that when a cow once gets into the habit of going dry early she will invariably have that tendency, no matter how you may care for and feed her. Hence the importance of keeping young cows and heifers milking well into the winter if you wish to make good cows of them.

The Hon. H. Lewis, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., in his address before the Ontario Dairymen's Convention last winter, made the following remark among a number of others:—"That a small-souled, stingy, close-fisted man has no right to own and feed a cow. He had better be shaving notes, where no conscience is required." There is a great deal of truth in these remarks, for he who will stint himself and all around him will be very apt to stint his cows. The dairyman who is afraid of wasting his feed by feeding his cows liberally has no right to be keeping cows; he had better go out of the business. The same gentleman also stated before the convention that Herkimer Co. was "celebrated the world over for its cheese, and which has liberal feeders in it no doubt; still the whole profit is received from one-third of the cows kept. One-third fail to pay for their keep from some constitutional weakness, another third fail because they are illiberally fed, and thus the whole profit of all the dairies in the county is received from one-third of the cows kept." These are rather surprising statements, and yet when we come to consider the matter, how many farmers in Ontario, taking both those in the dairying and all others, how many are really paying a profit? Take the best rented farms in the country, and how many of them are paying five per cent. on their net value? I doubt if there is one in twenty that does. Here is a subject for thought and study during the long winter evenings, and one which every dairyman cannot consider without being benefited in some way or other. It will bring forcibly before him the importance of good farming, good and liberal feeding of his stock, and also good breeding, with all the necessary care and judgment in that part of the business. It will bring before him the importance of keeping accounts, and knowing what his farm and stock are doing, and whether they are really paying him. There are so many hints and suggestions that show themselves on the balance sheet of a ledger, he can see at a glance where many needless expenses have crept in, what accounts have paid the past year and what have not. Let every dairyman take hold of this matter and ponder and consider it carefully, and make up his mind to make some improvement the coming year, either in his stock, his farm work, or mode of culture. Do not stand still; this is an age of progress. It has been affirmed with a great deal of truth, "that we cannot stand still; we are either advancing or receding."

There are two things that cannot be too strongly placed before dairymen, and these are liberal feeding, and kindness to his cows, and in fact to his whole stock. Bates, the great English Short-horn breeder, "instead of leaving his stock to the exclusive care of his herdsman, looked carefully after

them himself, personally saw to all their wants, and knew every particular relating to them. He loved his cattle so much that he almost made companions of them; they would follow him about the fields and yards, and he would lovingly fondle them and caress them, while they in turn would rub against him, lick his hands, &c. So intractable did they become in his presence that the herdsman could scarcely drive them when Bates was present." Some one will perhaps think, well, this is very nice, but I never can get my cows to treat me in that way. This cannot be accomplished in a month, or even in a year. The fact is, that timidity and wildness has been bred in them, and has become a part of their nature, and will have to be bred out again. To accomplish this you would have to begin with the calf, and follow it up till she is a cow, and even then she will show some of the old disposition.

I would impress it upon all that these qualities are very important in making a really good milch cow, and can be developed as well as any other point of excellence. The Hon. H. Lewis says, "that all he knows about the cow with regard to her feed and care he learned from herself, and that he has a good deal more to learn yet." A dairyman, to be successful, must be familiar with the wants and habits of his cows. She is a "machine" for the production of milk, and he should know all about the parts of that "machine," and how to get the most out of it. He should know when it is doing its work properly, and when it is not he should know what is the matter and how to apply the remedy.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

There are no doubt many young men who have been working at home all their days on their fathers' farm who sometimes have serious thoughts about leaving it and trying something else. To those I would say, consider well the step you are about to take. There seems to be among those beginning life for themselves a desire to escape from hard work. The idea seems to prevail that farming is the reverse of light. Hard work is the price which success invariably demands, I care not what the occupation or profession is; it may be physical or it may be mental, but hard work there is in store for all those who would win promotion or wealth by their own exertions. The farmer's son has very little idea of the long hours of toil and brain work day after day and year after year that many, very many, go through before they reach the goal of ease and comfort. When the farmer comes in at night his work is done; not so with the business or the professional man. He has to take the evening or night for his hardest work, it, in all probability, being the only time that he can have an opportunity to collect his thoughts.

Success is the object which should be aimed at in choosing a profession. The question should then be very carefully considered: Can I succeed better at some other business, and what are the chances that I will so succeed? What is the business or occupation in which I will succeed best? You have been raised on a farm, you know all the in's and out's about farming, any other business you know nothing about. You will have to begin and learn again, and it will be a number of years before you will be fully master of any other occupation. It will therefore be better for you to stick to the farm; you are, or ought to be, pretty well master of it. But set to work and make yourself thoroughly master of it, and aim to excel in it. Every farmer who does not try to excel, and keep pace with the times and improvements of the age, and make his farm a credit to himself and his neighborhood, is not doing his duty either to himself or his neighbor.

In Great Britain the farmer ranks next to the

nobility, so will it be in this country when a first-class education becomes more general among farmers. The day is not far distant when the mere snob will sink and the other classes, especially the farmer, will raise in the social scale. But then he must remember that if he hopes to rise he must fit himself for it by study, reading, &c, and by intercourse with other men of education, and thorough gentlemen in every sense of the word. There is nothing to prevent a farmer from taking positions, and his place in the best society when occasion calls for it. These things are only acquired by patient study, reading and observation. Cultivate good manners and a gentlemanly deportment at all times, especially at home, and it will then be easy and natural when out. Be respectful and obliging to all whom you come in contact with, and you will gain the esteem and good-will of all your fellow-men.

Our Second Visit to the Centennial.

So numerous and grand were the different displays in the various departments of this Exhibition, that no one could have more than a very faint idea of it from a two and a half days visit, that being the time we sojourned there on the first occasion. On our second trip we remained five days, and would liked to have stopped a month.

The sheep, swine, butter and cheese were on display on the latter occasion. In quality the show of stock was good, but in quantity it was sadly deficient. We have seen twice as large a display at our Canadian Exhibitions. The stock-yard was a poor, miserable, dirty looking place, without a redeeming feature—not a quarter as good as the worst exhibition we have ever seen in Canada. A dirty, badly kept yard, with miserable surroundings, though ample shed room had been erected. The greatest display consisted in empty sheds. The attendance was very small, about 40 or 50, at the time of our visit.

The most remarkable among the sheep were a few Oxford Downs, sent by Mr. Russell, Swanwich, Cirencester, England. We never had seen any sheep so large and symmetrical. The wool on them is very thick, of fine quality, and as smooth and even on the ends as a piece of well-dressed cloth. We shall never forget the fine broad, even backs, and the handsome appearance of them. The sight of them was well worth a visit to the cattle yards.

We also noticed a drove of Berkshires shown by T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Penn. They were better than any we had previously seen. One sow, two years old, was as handsome as a picture, and would weigh between 600 and 700 lbs. That is as heavy as we want pigs in Canada.

A celebrated Merino ram was out having its likeness taken when we passed the pens. Five thousand dollars was the price set on this animal. We looked at its wrinkles and form, but failed to see the money in it. The Merinos may suit the Americans, but Canadians are satisfied with the superior quality of their long-wooled sheep. Many of our Canadian breeders would not send their stock. If the Americans want to see an agricultural exhibition they should come to our Provincial Exhibition next year. They might then see that Canada has the stock, and men that take care of them.

A few Southdowns and Cotswolds were also sent from England. They were offered for sale but the prices realized were far from being remunerative.

In the dairy department the display was not as large as we should expect. The dairy implements shown were principally such as are in general use in Canada. They were no doubt instructive to

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