

turn of the Picador who is splendidly dressed and mounted on horseback. With a long lance in his hand he rides up to the bull, who immediately charges him and often sends horse and rider clear over his head. The lance is tipped with iron and so made as only to penetrate an inch or so, and is of little avail the against bull. There are always three Picadors in the ring and they relieve each other. This is by far the most horrible part of the whole performances, as it makes one shudder to hear the dull thud of the horns entering the poor horse, who is of course blind-folded, and comes up again and again to be knocked over with its entails pouring out, though the holes are when possible plugged up with whips of straw. One bull I saw killed 6 horses, and how the Picador manages to escape is indeed a marvel.

The rider, it is said, can always tell when his horse is likely to drop by feeling his ears, which, if cold, he immediately dismounts, this being a sure precursor of death.

After this play has gone on for some time, the trumpets sound and the Picadors retire, Bandereros taking their place. Each of these has two barbed darts, one in each hand, which, as the bull charges, he has to plant neatly in the neck between the horns, and jump aside at the same time; this is, perhaps, the prettiest and most dangerous part of the performance. Now comes the concluding scene. The Matador, who is the principal man of all, armed with a long rapier, advances in front of the Captain-General's box, bows, throws down his hat, and swears by the "Holy Virgin" either to kill the bull or be killed himself. He then advances on the bull waving his red flag, and as the animal charges, plunges his blade into its heart; this requires great dexterity and several attempts have generally to be made; but if he succeeds in doing it the first time, great is the applause.

The bull, even with the sword in his heart, takes a long time dying, and it is most affecting to see the poor animal looking piteously around at the spectators, gradually sinking as the blood oozes out. A team of gaily caparisoned mules are then driven in and drag the bull and dead horses out of the arena. A fresh bull is then let in, and much the same scene is enacted over again. I saw 6 bulls and 25 horses killed that afternoon, the latter are, of course, wretched "plugs," and only fit for the knacker's yard. If the gross cruelty

to bulls and horses could be eliminated from the sport as is the case in Portugal, the spectacle would be a most entrancing one, but as it is, one leaves the ring with a feeling of disgust that such things can take place in a Christian land at the end of the 19th century.

The Kind of Men to Make Successful Farmers.

One of the first things a young man should consider in life is what his occupation is going to be, and he will probably find this one of the most difficult tasks he has ever undertaken; some have spent a life time in trying everything and in the end did not know that to which they were especially adapted. Now this is a subject that should be settled early in life in order that he may educate himself upon the subject of his future occupation. No merchant thinks of starting in business without first understanding how to keep books. Neither would a doctor think of starting out to practice without first understanding the action of different medicines. And the day has come when it takes skillful and learned men to farm and make it a success.

When a young man has decided that tilling the soil is to be his occupation in life he should then commence to read and study works specially bearing upon it, and educate himself in the principles of that work, he should put all the skill he can upon it, and get all the theory he can, then use judgment and common sense and put the best theory into practice. He should be always willing to learn and never think that he knows everything in connection with farm affairs.

He should consider his occupation above all others, which it is without doubt. It is placed amongst the greatest of all arts, for it is the first in supplying our necessities. No occupation is more conducive to good health and longevity of life, but greater success will attend those who have a good sound constitution to start with. A young man qualified for his business thus far, should commence to cultivate those essential traits of character which every farmer should possess; if he does not possess them already. One of the most needful things in a young farmer's character is perseverance; it is perseverance that accomplishes whatever is great, good, and valuable in the world; it was owing to the great perseverance of our fore-fathers that the mighty forests of this country have been