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The Shorthorn Breeders' Association increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$25,000, and steps will be taken looking to the purchase and consolidation of the various herd-books.

The American Norman Horse Breeders' Association has been formed. John Virgur, Fairbury, Ill., president; T. Butterworth, Quincy, Ill., secretary.

The Polled-Angus breeders held a meeting and discussed the advisability of establishing an American Polled-Angus herd-book. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Chicago during the Fat Stock Show of 1883.

The North American Galloway Breeders' Association held an interesting meeting. The herd-book question was discussed.

At the Chicago Fat Stock Show of 1882 the Shorthorns captured the best premiums for live cattle, but the Herefords made almost a clean sweep of the premiums for dressed animals. The butcher's knife is about the most impartial judge.

The awards of the premiums for the best-dressed carcass show the relative merits of the Herefords and Shorthorns as beef-makers as shown by the test of the slaughter. The fact that Sir Richard's carcass, when dressed, excited the admiration of all good judges of beef was very flattering to his owner, Hon. H. M. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, who imported him from England, where he was bred especially for this show. This steer won in his class for best-dressed carcass, 3 and under 4 years old, the prize of \$50, and the sweepstakes prize of \$75 for the best-dressed of any age. In so doing he proved himself the best animal in the show, according to the best test known to butchers and stockmen, the test of slaughter. The awarding of the two prizes named to Sir Richard, in addition to being justly regarded by the Hereford men as a triumph for that family, is also as justly claimed by Englishmen as a victory for their native land.

A Book on Drainage.

J. & J. W. Bellingsly, of Indianapolis, Ind., have forwarded us a copy of a new book just published by them upon practical farm drainage. It is full of valuable information and is well illustrated. Part one treats on Why, When, and How to Drain. The second part treats upon Manufacturing of Drain Tile, Selection of Clay, Machinery, &c. The two parts are substantially bound in one volume. As the farmers in this country are now recognizing the advantages to be derived from underdraining, this book will commend itself to those desirous of improving their farms. The price is only \$1.

General Notices.

The London Commercial College is a good institution to send your son to, to gain the greatest amount of business powers in so short a time. A special staff is engaged to teach telegraphy. The school is well conducted, and such has been the success of the institution that the Principal has taken the Mechanics Hall in this city, a very large and healthy building, capable of accommodating 400 pupils.

The attention of our readers is drawn to an advertisement in this issue regarding the three prizes offered by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. We hope the Association will have a good contest for their liberal offering.

The prize awarded D. Nicol, of Cataragui, for the best essay was not, as stated in November issue, for the "Household," but for "Homestead and its surroundings."

The Sherbrook Plowmen's Association held their annual meeting on the 18th October. Mr. Tyler, the secretary, was presented with a handsome silver water pitcher in recognition of his zeal in the society's behalf.

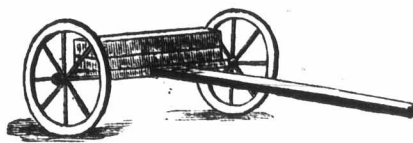
More and more fault is found by our correspondents with the horse racing and attendant evils at "agricultural" fairs. There is a growing and wholesome sentiment abroad that farmers cannot afford to introduce their daughters and sons to such temptations and contaminating company and influences.

Our receipts for November, both for new subscribers and for renewals, were more than double any previous November since the ADVOCATE was first issued.

Transplanting Trees in Winter.

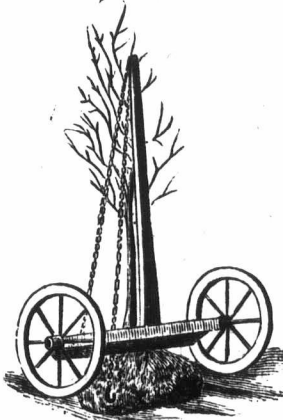
Mr. E. W. Cornell, in the *Prairie Farmer*, gives these suggestions about transplanting trees in winter, a useful method when time is a matter of importance, or where the immediate securing of large specimens for the lawn is desired.

When properly done, the holes should, of course, be dug when the ground is not frozen, and the soil placed in a compact heap, and covered on the south of the hillock with some coarse litter from the horse stable, to keep a portion of the soil from freezing, which will give the planter access at any time during the winter. Sufficient loose soil to pack about the ball of earth will be taken up with the tree, which will be nearly sufficient of itself to

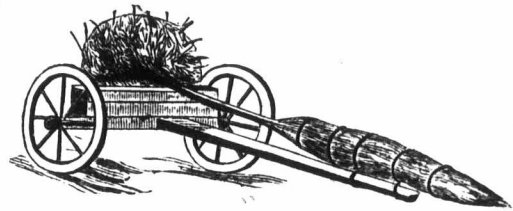


fill the receptacle, and the dressing will be just where wanted to spread about the tree for winter protection, and for immediate nourishment in the spring. Experience has taught me that it is highly needful to furnish some fertilizer for all transplanted trees at the time of removal. In balling out trees, it is not advisable to wait until the ground is frozen hard, as is often done, which greatly increases the labor and expense.

It is only necessary to dig a narrow trench about the tree, which may be quite near the trunk; the soil being damp will be held by the many fibrous roots from falling into the trench, which should be deep



enough for cutting down through the horizontal roots, which, with most trees, will require a depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, laying bare the tap roots. Having dug about all the trees in like manner, all you have to do is to wait until the ball of earth is frozen, when you have only to chop off the main perpendicular root, and, with the trunk for a lever, two men can readily load upon a stone-boat or sleigh, a tree, with a ball of earth attached as heavy as a team can haul. When arrived at the place of setting, drive the boat or sleigh upon the heap of soil in such a manner that it will incline toward the pit, and in a moment you may slide the tree to its appointed place.



Tramp some of the soil from under the dressing around the ball of earth; put the litter about it, and the work is done much better than it could be at any other season of the year; for the multitude of fibrous roots in the ball of earth preserve the tree from any check until the larger roots can throw out a colony from the points where they were cut off. There is no necessity of losing one tree in a hundred by this method, while a large tree can be removed with as much safety as a small one, providing the ball of earth attached be correspondingly enlarged. This method is exceedingly favorable for the resetting of large evergreen trees, which otherwise is attended with much danger of loss from the least drying of the roots. It is a work well adapted to the winter, as it can readily be discontinued at an inclement season, to be resumed at any favorable moment.

If the trees are large the following is a good plan for transplanting, cutting the trench, &c., as before described: Take the hind wheels and pole or reach of a wagon and to the end of the pole attach two chains somewhat longer than the pole, with hooks at the end; the wheels are now backed up to the tree, the pole elevated and carried to the tree and the end fastened securely to the trunk, taking care against rubbing by the use of old carpet or canvas; the saddle or cross-piece now rests against the base of the trunk, the chains are then attached by the hooks to some of the larger roots, and after the branches have been tied close together the tree is ready for removal. The three engravings which we place before our readers will give a thorough idea of the process.

Farming for Boys.

BY THE AUTHOR OF TEN ACRES ENOUGH.

CHAPTER IX.

A Boy's Workshop.—A Crowd of Poultry.—Making the Hens lay.—A Boy's Library.

Uncle Benny and his boys were surprised at the variety of new things they met on this farm. As long as they tarried and they strolled, the novelties appeared to increase in number. Drawing nearer to the house, they passed extensive beds of strawberries, and long rows of raspberries. When they came to the outbuildings, Mr. Allen took them into quite a large room attached to the carriage-shed, which he called the boys' tool-house. The visitors had never imagined anything like what they saw here. There was a work-bench and a complete assortment of carpenters' and turning tools. Most of them were hung up in places especially provided for them, or arranged in racks against the side of the room, convenient to whoever might be at the bench.

Nothing elated the boys so much as this exhibition of mechanical fixtures. There were little boxes, rabbit-traps, and other contrivances, in the room, which the Allen boys had made for themselves, showing that, young as they were, they had already learned the art of using tools. The Spanglers looked round the room with admiration, perhaps with envy.

"Better than our barn on a rainy day," said Uncle Benny, addressing Tony.

"Now, Uncle Benny," said Mr. Allen, "I have some where read that there is in all men a *making* or *manufacturing* instinct. Our houses, ships, machinery, in fact, everything we use, are the practical results of this instinct. Boys possess it strongly. A pocket-knife is more desirable to them than marbles or a humming-top. They can whittle with it,—make boats, kites, and twenty other things which all boys want. Tools are a great incentive to industry and ingenuity. Give a smart boy the use of such a place as this, or a little tool-chest of his own, and he will cease to associate with the rude crowd in the street among whom he had found amusement. He will stay more at home, where he will learn to do many little useful jobs about the house. He will be kept out of mischief. Let him make water-wheels, little wagons, toy-boats, sleds and houses. The possession of a tool-chest will develop his mechanical ability. I don't know who it is that writes thus, but they are exactly my ideas. This is a busy place on a rainy day."

This work-room served a double purpose, as one side was devoted exclusively to hoes, and rakes, and spades, and other farming tools. The inflexible rule of the farm was, that, when a tool was taken out for work, it must be returned to its proper place as soon as the work was done. Placards were posted up behind the lathe and bench, bearing these words in large letters:—

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE."

A little patient drilling of the boys in this rule made them obedient and thoughtful. There were no tools lying in odd corners about the farm, hoes hung up in trees where none would think of looking for them, or spades left in the ground where the last digging had been done; but as each went regularly into its place, so it could always be found when wanted. There was consequently no loss of tools, nor of time in looking for them.

The Spangler boys were also struck with the small size of some of the farming tools. There were hoes and rakes and spades scarcely half as large, and not nearly so heavy, as those usually wielded by men. On taking hold of these, they could feel the difference between them and the clumsy tools