

sixteen hours. He would fare badly with the eight hours system. His clothing costs him even less than his food. He cultivates the cotton from which the women spin the yarn and weave the calico for his clothes. He also allows himself a jacket made of bright colored Manchester print. The sheep find him material for a warmer covering; he knits his own stockings. Boots are unknown to him; he manufactures out of a piece of untanned cowhide a pair of sandals. His cattle find him fuel; he collects all their manure and dries it in the sun. This warms his house; it makes a good bright fire, and also serves to light his room. Lamps and candles are too great a luxury. Tobacco he sometimes indulges in. In spite of all this frugality he remains poor. The low price of cereals in the past, and occasionally bad seasons, have been against him.—*St. James' Gazette.*

British Embargo on Live Sheep.

The British agricultural papers are urging on their government the necessity of issuing an order that all American and Canadian sheep be killed at the port of landing. This step is urged because of an alleged discovery of scab among some consignments of sheep both from America and Canada. The *Live Stock Journal* says that the spread of scab in the United Kingdom is due to the dispersion of these sheep over the country, many of them having been purchased for grazing purposes.

If, as is alleged, scabby sheep have been shipped from this side to Great Britain, then shippers have been practising a suicidal policy. The privilege of landing alive is worth something, especially when a consignment of sheep arrives on a dragging market for dressed meat. The embargo on cattle might have taught them caution, as well as the fact that this is not the first discovery of scab among American sheep that has been noted by the English papers. Let them be more careful, then, for the future, although, even now, it may be too late to avert the embargo.

Guelph Fat Stock Show.

The twelfth annual Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show, which is once more to be held in the city of Guelph on December 10th, 11th, and 12th, has a new departure this year in that a dairy show will be held in connection with it, under the auspices of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. This should

increase the interest shown in this exhibition. Good prizes are offered all through, and a splendid show should be assured. Special rules have been drawn up for the guidance of judges in the dairy department, allowing 20 points for constitution and conformation, 1 for each pound of milk, 20 for each pound of fat, 4 for each pound of solids not fat, and 1 for each ten days in milk after the first twenty days, the limit being two hundred days. Ten points will be deducted from the total score for each per cent. of fat below 3 per cent. of fat in the milk.

In the sheep department special prizes are offered by the American Shropshire Record Association and the British and American Southdown Breeders' Associations for their respective breeds, while the challenge cup offered by Messrs. William Cooper & Sons, Galveston, Texas, will once more call forth a close contest among breeders anxious for the coveted trophy. This cup was won in 1893 by Mr. H. Arkell, Arkell, with an Oxford Down ewe, while last year Mr. J. Campbell, Woodville, was the successful competitor with his Shropshire ewe lamb. Should either of these gentlemen win the prize this year, the cup would be theirs finally.

FOR FARMING.

Registration of Live Stock.

This subject is one which has been, perhaps, more fully discussed than many items concerning farming, but nevertheless I think a few words on the question will still be of interest to your readers. Registration of live stock means, to my mind, not only the recording of the sires and dams in the herd, flock, or stud book, but also means that not only should each animal be individually known, but that each and every one should be able to be individually identified, and that in such a manner that no possible doubt could arise, nor fraud be easily committed; hence the questions I wish to bring most prominently to notice are:

First, the importance of every sire and dam used for producing animals for breeding purposes being duly recorded in their herd, flock, or stud books.

Second, that every animal so recorded should be able to be without doubt individually identifiable.

Now, as to the first question, I think every one will agree that it is perfectly right that every animal used for these purposes should be recorded. Therefore, I would ask, Are they?