

ment to the world. The rapidity with which railroads are being constructed and towns and cities are springing up in that vast country is such that nothing like it has ever taken place in the world. The fine crops that have been raised there this year have given such confidence to the inhabitants that their jubilant spirits are almost unbounded. The reports of the prosperity prevalent there must draw the attention of the world to a greater extent to that vast country. The inhabitants of British Columbia are now more contented and more prosperous than they have been. Surely we as Canadians ought to feel thankful for these great blessings and this great state of prosperity, and each one of us should ask ourselves if we are doing our duty in the position in which we are placed. Are we not too apt to look with too contracted a view on our acts? Should we not be more unanimous in our desire to advance the general good of the country and rather discourage any attempt to thwart good intentions, and decry and discountenance all attempts to pervert truth and right.

There has been a great increase in the importation of superior stock to our Dominion during the past year, a very large proportion of which goes direct to the United States. We deem it a judicious step that the Government has established a quarantine for stock, as there exists great danger of importing diseases that might prove ruinous to our farmers. We gave you an account of the dangerous diseased animals we found in the quarantine at Point Edward, also of the inefficient state we found the quarantine in at Quebec. It is our opinion that the one at Point Edward is a very dangerous one, and we believe it would be much to the advantage of Canadian farmers if it was destroyed, and much greater precautions taken at the one in Quebec.

The attempt that has been made to destroy Township Agricultural Exhibitions is one which we look on as tending to the injury of the farmer, and should be discountenanced; also the attempts that have been made to substitute a demoralizing, stationary, mountebank exhibition in the place of the Provincial Exhibition, we look on as a most dangerous step. The attempt that has been made to take lands and properties belonging to the farmers of Ontario from them and place them in the hands of speculators, is a step that deserves the attention of those really interested in the welfare of agriculture. The collision of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Exhibitions this year should be traced to its proper source, and the real perpetrators of that damaging step should have their names publicly made known, also the names of their colleagues. The perverting of the public funds granted for agricultural purposes and the establishment of the Model Farm are subjects that deserve the attention of our Legislators. There has been far too strong a partizan feeling pervading the literature and the lectures given at public expense, to make either of the undertakings as beneficial or as popular as they ought to be. The question has been asked whether more good or more harm has been done by the expenditures.

The Farmer's Advocate.

The past year has been another prosperous year for your journal. You have every year since its commencement increased the number of its subscribers. We return our thanks to all of you that have so kindly and ably aided us. You have enabled us to increase its size, to improve its illustrations, and to procure more and better assistance. Your journal is now pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any agricultural journal in the world published at such a cheap rate. By many it is pronounced the best. We do not fear compari-

son. This has been achieved without the first dollar of taxation being placed on you—merely your voluntary annual \$1 subscription, which has placed this journal in its present position. It will be our aim in the future, as in the past, to exert ourselves for your benefit. We have been enabled to take long and expensive journeys, reports of which, we have reason to believe, have been read with interest and profit by most of you. Our aim is to still improve the journal and its utility, to conduct it in an independent manner, to keep its pages open for free discussions on agricultural subjects, to condemn such steps as we deem of injury to you and to suggest improvements that we deem might be of advantage, and to keep your journal true to its name. The household and children will also receive increased attention in their departments during the coming year.

Agricultural Implements.

The closing year has been one of unprecedented activity among our implement manufacturers. Orders have been far in excess of the ability to supply, and several of our advertising patrons have this year increased the dimensions of their buildings, a number having doubled their capacity. In London alone three new manufactories have been erected. Where manufacturers formerly talked with satisfaction of turning out hundreds of plows, horse-rakes, seeders and harvesters, &c., they now talk of turning them out by the thousand. To show the great extent that self-binders are being constructed, one manufacturing firm has now ordered \$60,000 (sixty thousand dollars) worth of twine, or 250 tons for the use of their harvesters alone. The opening up of our Northwest has caused a greatly increased demand, but such is the name that Canadian implements have attained that some of our manufacturers are shipping largely to Europe, India, Australia, and South America. Recently when at Messrs. Waterous & Co.'s workshops, in Brantford, we saw five saw-mills and grist-mills, with engines and boilers complete. They were in the act of packing them to fill orders from Australia. Other orders were in for more to be constructed. The firm were also constructing some for Chili. Their saw-mill has gained such a name in that Republic, beating the English and American machines, that they could supply that country to a much greater extent than they do. In fact Mr. Waterous complains bitterly because he can get no rebate from the Government for material that he imports, then manufactures and ships to foreign countries. He says that a refund is made to others, but on account of his necessity of mixing iron, etc., he could not obtain a rebate unless he were to perjure himself. This he declines to do. Meanwhile the Government retains this money due to him. We think Mr. Waterous' case should receive attention.

Provincial Exhibitions.

We regret to read in one of the Government agricultural journals of this country that it is of opinion "that it is possible to have too much of a good thing; a very old, but very true saying, and never more closely brought home to our minds than this autumn. It is, we think, clear to every candid mind that we are overdoing our exhibitions. One in three years, or at most in two years, would be quite enough, for we maintain that with good management, and with petty jealousies put to one side, the Provincial Exhibitions can be made successful."

Co-operation among farmers is a good thing. They can help themselves and each other very much. Silos are costly, but let two farmers build one together. A hay-press can do duty for two, or a threshing machine or a reaper, and so with various other things until each is able to buy his own.

English Letter, No. 43.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd, 1882.

The past month has been singularly uneventful in matters specially interesting to your readers, except in the items of storms and floods, of which we have had a surfeit. Fortunately the bulk of the corn had been got in; but in the highlands of Scotland and Wales there is still a large breadth of grain out, and, at present, very little chance of getting it in.

There has been a very heavy falling off of late in the import of American provisions, with the result of considerably advanced prices. My wife tells me that she cannot get a decent cut of breakfast bacon now for less than a shilling (24 cents) a pound. Surely it would pay your farmers to produce a good article at a rate which, after allowing the middlemen a fair profit, would put it on our tables at considerably less than that. Our home production falls so far short of the consumption that directly there is any marked falling off in the imports, we are almost at famine prices.

The Hon. J. H. Pope continues his investments in first-class stock on this side of the water, and is evidently doing his best, privately as well as officially, to promote the agricultural interests of the Dominion. I may be excused for quoting the following from a local journal, which, after reporting a recent valuable consignment by the Dominion Liner "Quebec," to Mr. Pope's farms, says:

"The hon. gentleman was the first to introduce polled Aberdeen cattle to the American continent some years ago, and it is mainly through his enterprise that the demand for these undoubtedly valuable cattle has received such an impetus on the other side of the Atlantic. So great has this demand become, that the value of these cattle has again doubled during the last few months, and, as fears were entertained that Scotland would be depleted of its best pedigree stock, several breeders have now positively refused to sell females at any price. The present shipment comprises no less than 15 females from the leading herds in Scotland, at the head of which may be mentioned 'Water-side Queen the Third,' a four-year-old cow, which is stated to be one of the highest priced as well as the best animal ever exported from Great Britain. There is now on Mr. Pope's estate at Cookshire, Province of Quebec, the finest breeding herd of Aberdeen pedigree cattle outside the British Isles, and probably there are few herds in Scotland superior to it in extent or value, there being upwards of one hundred female animals. To Mr. Pope is also due the credit of introducing Cheviot sheep into the Dominion, and the 'Quebec' takes out for him another valuable consignment of these, including a pen of ewes which took first prize at the leading shows in the north. In addition to the above there is a draft of Hereford cattle for Mr. Pope, including 'Landscape the Fifth,' and 'Stately the Seventh,' a pair of exceedingly handsome heifers, secured from Mr. E. Grasett, of Wetmore, Salop. It may be here mentioned that the Herefords shipped by Mr. Grasett last spring took first prizes at the leading shows in the Dominion in competition with a number of old-established herds in that country."

There can be no doubt as to the extent to which the Polled Aberdeens are going in the public favor, and they are making a decided head against their most formidable rivals, the Herefords. Mr. Fenn, of Downton Castle, one of the most prominent Hereford breeders of the day, has just introduced a herd of the Aberdeens into the very stronghold of the white faces. There is no doubt that next year the demand will be more intense still, and prices correspondingly inflated. Mr. Hiram Walker, of Windsor, Ont., has been visiting several of the largest and finest herds in the country, and it is understood that upon his return in the spring he will establish herds of Polled Aberdeens and Jerseys upon his farm at Walkerville, near Windsor.

Extraordinarily favorable reports are being received throughout Great Britain from settlers in