

are underdrained; (4th) that the fertility nature has put in rain and snow is utilized when water will work its way from the surface soil to the tile bed; (5th) that the fertility which is in the atmosphere works down through the pores made by water and gives additional richness to the roots in the soil; (6th) that underdraining prevents loss of fertility; (7th) that the conditions brought about in drained lands are preventives against blight and rust; (8th) that loss from heavings through frost is reduced to a minimum by underdraining; (9th) that well drained and well tilled ground resists the heat of summer better than undrained land; (10th) that the season of tillage is lengthened on drained land as compared with undrained; (11th) that the underground pasturage for the roots of plants and trees to feed upon is enormously enlarged by underdrainage; and (12th) that the draining with tiles pays.

4. In these closing sentences about profits I underscore the word *tile* in tile draining. In their day, before tiles were manufactured, or were so costly that but few would invest in them, stones, boards, etc., served a purpose. I would not think of setting timber or stone in a drain now. In my judgment, it will be but a matter of time until the drains would have to be re-dug and the bottoms replaced. Round tiles are the best and cheapest material for underdraining. The profits from tile draining are certain, other conditions on the farm being up to the mark, and are reaped along these lines: (1) Pleasure. Farming on prepared soil is no longer a drudgery, but a delight. (2) Encouragement. One good thing paves the way for another. Drained soil encourages better tillage; tillage opens the way for profits from the manure heap; clover asks for admission, and with admission comes a boon. (3) Money making. If a man is in debt on an undrained farm that needs drainage, testimony is herewith given that it pays to go further into debt to buy tools and tiles to underdrain for the quickest way to get out of debt, and thus further testimony is given that the best known permanent investment for a man with a farm needing drainage is the investment in drainage implements, round tiles, and instruction. I speak of what I know rejoicingly, that for every dollar invested in a well-laid underdrain, comes invariably an interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and often more.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Judgment of Journalists.

A FLATTERING RECEPTION ACCORDED "CANADA'S GLORY" BY THE PRESS.

The leading public journals of the Dominion and U.S. refer in the highest terms to our new premium picture, which any present subscriber can secure by sending in only one new yearly subscriber. Here are a few specimen comments out of scores equally good:—

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BREEDING.

A very decided service has been rendered the horse breeding interests of the Dominion by the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., in issuing a magnificent new premium engraving, a copy of which we have received from the publishers, the Wm. Weld Co. It is fittingly styled "Canada's Glory," and includes eleven of the finest light horses on the Continent. The four great breeds—Thoroughbred, Hackney, Standard-bred, and Coach—are all represented; the individuals depicted being from Nova Scotia, in the East, to the far Northwest. It should be even a more popular picture with the masses than its old companion piece, "Canada's Pride," which the "Advocate" issued a few years ago. It should be in the home of every lover of a good horse in both country and town, because wherever it goes it will not only be an ornament, but a real educator of the popular taste in that direction, and in these days farmers and others cannot devote too much attention to high ideals in breeding stock of any kind.—*The Globe, Toronto, Ont.*

A VALUABLE PICTURE.

With the general introduction of electricity for street car propulsion; the use of bicycles on a prodigious scale, by every sort of people, and the invention of horseless carriages, fears had arisen that the usefulness of the horse had waned, and the business of producing these animals would cease to be profitable. No such result has happened; first-class horses of nearly every breed are found to be in as much demand as ever, at high prices. In fact, the market for light horses fit for saddle and harness is as good now as it ever was. That the horse is still "Canada's glory" is suggested by a valuable lithographic picture just issued by the "Farmer's Advocate," giving portraits of no less than eleven of the finest light horses on the Continent. It is a companion picture to the one issued by the William Weld Company several years ago, and is 36 x 24 inches in size.—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

A STUDY IN HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Rumors of the coming "horseless age" have evidently not disturbed the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., in the "even tenor of its way." That enterprising old farmers and breeders' journal has just issued a new light horse picture, designated "Canada's Glory," decidedly the most ambitious effort in that direction we have yet noticed. It is awarded for obtaining new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We believe that the outlook for good horses, such as this

group portrays, is rapidly improving, and the "Advocate" people very happily discerned the signs of the times, and their effort to properly educate popular taste for the highest type of light horses will assuredly be appreciated by breeders, both of America and the Old Country. The longer we study this beautiful engraving the more we see in it to admire, and no doubt it will soon adorn the walls of many homes where art and the horse are at once deservedly admired.—*Christian Guardian.*

A WORK OF ART.

The "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., has signalized the great Canadian Horse Show of 1896 by issuing a companion piece to its much-admired draft horse premium group, "Canada's Pride," issued some years ago. The production is fittingly named "Canada's Glory," as it portrays an artistically arranged group of the finest individuals of the noblest race of animals extant. The design and the perspective of the picture and the life-likeness of the superb light horses portrayed are worthy of the very highest commendation. We recommend it as a piece of high-class art in animal portraiture, suitable alike for the adornment of the walls of the dining-room, sitting-room, or drawing-room. One cannot study a picture of this sort without being more strongly impressed than before with the nobleness of the equine race, while the thought that the gasoline motor will displace the horse becomes the climax of absurdities.—*Rider and Driver, New York.*

UNE ŒUVRE D'ART.

Le "Farmer's Advocate," journal agricole publié à London, Ont., et Winnipeg, Man., vient de publier une magnifique gravure, représentant un groupe des chevaux qui ont obtenu les premières récompenses à l'exposition chevaline tenue, l'été dernier à Toronto. Cette gravure mesure trois pieds sur deux et a pour titre: "Les gloires canadiennes"; elle est d'un fini parfait, et fait honneur à notre confrère. C'est une prime qui vaut la peine d'être conservée.—*Le Cultivateur, Montreal, Que.*

CANADA'S GLORY.

Under this title, the "Farmer's Advocate," of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., has just issued a magnificent engraving, the subject matter of which is a group of celebrated light horses, gracefully disposed over a picturesque landscape. No more appropriate picture for the home of an agriculturist could well be imagined, though the intrinsic merit of this particular production admirably qualifies it to adorn the most refined of drawing-rooms. It is in itself an education in horseflesh and a noble example of what may be accomplished by the energy and enterprise of our Canadian live stock and agricultural publications, among which the "Farmer's Advocate" justly occupies a prominent position. [Then follows a list of the horses portrayed.] It will, perhaps, be remembered that the William Weld Co.—the publishers of the "Advocate"—formerly issued a draft horse picture, entitled "Canada's Pride," which was greatly admired. It is safe to say, however, that "Canada's Glory," designed as a companion piece, indicates an unmistakable advance in artistic workmanship, and will, we think, prove more generally popular.—*Nanaimo Free Press, Nanaimo, B. C.*

Word from One of Manitoba's Successful Farmers.

Valuable testimony was contributed to the Winnipeg Immigration Convention by Mr. Thos. Sissons, of Portage la Prairie; an unassuming, upright, honest man, whose word will carry greatest weight where his personality is best known. As might be expected, Mr. Sissons has been a reader and a careful student of his own business—farming. He gave first a most interesting account of his departure from Western Ontario, in August, 1871, and his trip by rail to St. Paul, Minn., and thence by wagon northward to Portage la Prairie, which they reached on September 25th. "We secured," he went on to say, "a few hundred acres of land, secured a home for the winter and settled down to work, preparing for the coming years by getting out logs for house, stables, and granary, fencing and firewood. The following summer we began to improve our farm, feeling our way, taking one step at a time, as circumstances would warrant. No spasmodic effort to repent of, but a gradual adding to, a comfortable home being our ambition, and I am happy to say that we have succeeded more fully than we ever expected.

"I remember when I thought, 'Oh, if I can only raise 1,000 bushels of wheat in one year, surely my fortune will be made.' Well, I soon had my wish in the first respect, but did I have a fortune? Well, probably I did; but did not realize it. The fact is, last year I raised 10,000 bushels of wheat, and still am not overwhelmed with the thought of my greatness; but I am truly thankful to the Giver of all good for a bountiful supply of all needful things.

"You may say, 'What cause have you really to claim the position of a successful farmer?' Well, what has your success amounted to? Well, when we arrived at the Portage and succeeded in realizing our goods and chattels from the Transport Company, being taxed some \$4 to \$5 per 100 pounds, and paying our living for the first year, we had very little money left. Now we make the modest

claim of assets to the value of forty or forty-five thousand dollars, as follows:—

"Landed estate, without encumbrance, \$20,000.
"Buildings—house, barn, grain barn, implement house, and sheds, \$10,000.
"Stock and implements, \$4,000 to \$5,000.
"Other stocks and securities, \$3,000 to \$10,000.
"Our liabilities, love to God and all mankind.

"Some may ask, 'To what cause do you attribute your success?' My answer is, to no one cause, but to many. Some of these causes are as follows: A good country, a rich and productive soil, a careful attention to one business or calling in life. And this latter has been my salvation in times of discouragement. If I don't know how to farm, I don't know how to do anything else, so I must stick to the farm. A careful adherence to the principle, 'pay as you go.' A careful attention to the housing and handling of all valuable machinery and implements. To plowing and working my farm in the very best way I could. To raising our own potatoes and vegetables, and having some to sell. To producing our own butter, and having some to sell. To raising our own beef, and pork; and poultry, and having some to sell. To raising our own wheat, oats, and barley, and having some to sell. To raising our own horses, and having some to sell. To raising our own hay, and having some to sell. To threshing our own grain, and that of some of our neighbors. To crushing our own cattle and horse feed, and some for others. To prudence and economy in all things. And last, but by no means least, to the fact of having gained the affections and the hand in marriage of a thrifty, industrious and amiable Scotch lady, to share my joys and sorrows. And to the blessing of God and good health.

"You will probably say my case is an exceptional one. I do not think so; there are many who have done as well, and even better than I. All my success comes within the ordinary possibilities of an ordinary man. Certainly, we have all to admit the fact of a great many failures, the causes of which are numerous. Some of them may be cited as follows:

"Some men cannot endure prosperity and bountiful crops, but run wildly into all manner of extravagance. The result is failure. Can we blame the country for that?

"Many come to this as to every new country, who have been failures in some other place, thinking they can gather a fortune here without persistent effort, and they likewise fail. But this is no fault of the country.

"Again, carelessness is a fruitful cause of failure. Some men use their horses, machinery, and all farm implements as if the present were the only time they would be required. As soon as plowing is done, they toss their plows aside to rust and be broken in various ways, and when next wanted they have to waste valuable time and money in cleaning and mending them. The same with binders; they are left in the field, or run down into some slough for eleven months of the year after being used less than one month, thus reducing the longevity of the machine, and rendering it unfit for successful work. It is the same with everything. Wagons stand out all winter to rot or be trampled and broken by stock. Sleighs stand out all summer, where sun and wind do them more harm than the winter's work; thus creating a continuous leak from the bucket, reducing or exhausting the profits of each year, and the end is failure. But surely here again no fault can be laid to the country.

"There is a class of men, especially young men from the Old Country, who have had no experience in farming, but who are promised help from their friends as soon as they are sufficiently taught to start farms of their own. They come here and engage with a farmer for one year, for little more than their board and instruction in farming; but the farmer soon finds he requires many additions to his previously simple and inexpensive household. He will require an extra laundress, another cook, a bootblack, a barber, etc., etc. In a few months he will find that his pupil knows more about farming than he does himself, and that it is not knowledge, but a good time, he is looking after. At the end of the year the young man sends a letter home, full of a glowing account of the progress he has made in the art of farming, and gets money to set him up in the business, and now he believes that perfect success is just at his finger-ends and he has nothing to do but grasp it. But can you wonder if this bubble bursts before he gets any closer to it?

"And now, a word of advice to young men and others who have come, or are about to come, to this country. Don't be in too great a hurry to make a fortune. Remember Rome was not built in a day. Be cautious, industrious, ready to receive advice from those who have had experience. Don't be easily discouraged at reverses, but keep steadily on, with a fixed purpose in mind. Avoid, as much as possible, the evil of running into debt. Learn, at whatever sacrifice, to bring down your wants to all your means. Be honest and straightforward in all your dealings, and your efforts will be crowned with success."

In handling colts, kindness is essential. It is often good policy to keep in front of a colt that is not thoroughly broken and is not used to handling. Too much freedom with the hind legs often ruins a colt, and sometimes the owner as well, if he is in range. It is only the naturally vicious colt that cannot be subdued by kindness, and if this will not subdue it, whipping is not likely to avail.