

Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Northwestern States) buy, advertise in our Western Edition. Our Eastern Edition reaches the dwellers in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the New England States and the Southern and Middle States. We have scores of unsolicited testimonials received from advertisers, all of which express satisfaction with results obtained for money paid us for advertising space. Our position is steadily growing better in this respect, as our subscription list is rapidly increasing each month.

## EDITORIALLY

we never were in as good a position as we are now. Arrangements to contribute regularly have been made with a large number of leading men, each a specialist in his department, who has proved his knowledge by his practical success.

Closer attention than ever will be given to the work of experimental stations. All experiments will be reported that we deem of value to our readers.

Again thanking each of our subscribers and advertisers for past favors, we solicit a continuance of their patronage, and promise even better value for the money than we have ever before been able to give.

**Our Clubbing Rates for 1892.**

Having obtained very favorable clubbing terms with the publishers of the leading Canadian papers, we are in a position to supply our subscribers with one of the select papers below mentioned at the following rates:—

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND

Toronto Weekly Globe (16 pages).....	\$1 70
“ Daily “ .....	5 00
“ “ Noon Edition.....	3 50
“ Weekly Mail.....	1 75
“ Daily “ .....	5 00
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A handsome premium album of scenes in the life of the late Sir John A. Macdonald given with daily and weekly Empire.

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“ Daily “ .....	5 00
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Hamilton Weekly Times.....	1 70
Montreal Weekly Herald (14 pages).....	1 75
“ “ Gazette.....	1 50
“ Daily “ .....	5 50

We will supply the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any two of the above weeklies for \$2.50 or the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and any three for \$3.25.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND

Toronto Week.....	\$3 00
“ Grip.....	2 50
“ Canadian Churchman.....	1 75

By subscribing through us for any of the papers we have mentioned we save you considerable trouble and expense. Remit by post-office order or registered letter; a P.-O. order is the cheapest and safest.

**Our Live Stock Premiums.**

As in previous years, we continue to give live stock as subscription prizes. All animals sent out by us are good individually, and possess good pedigrees. See our advertising columns for full particulars.

**Scraps from the Shows.**

It has sometimes been said that one exhibition is so much like another that when you have seen one you have practically seen all; but this is very far from being the case, and the more observant the visitor is the more he will learn from a careful study of the ever differing details of our large exhibitions. It is true that the prominent features may be similar—horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—the stalls filled with the same breeds as last year, but always different, ever changing; making progress it may be, or a falling back from a former high standard—changes only seen and noted by those who can see the difference, and who can appreciate excellence when seen. For those who rarely see a great exhibition the interest is intense, and for those who make it a habit year after year to be on hand at the shows, it is a great educator, and also a time of renewing of old friendships—a time of glad handshakings with acquaintances seldom seen but at the annual fall fairs. Few can go and spend a day without seeing something new, learning something not known before. For the farmers the exhibitions should be great object lessons from which many valuable lessons may be learned.

The matter of exhibiting horses is still in rather a crude state. The new stables at Toronto are an improvement in this respect, but they bear a very small proportion to the whole, and the others are very bad. The directors promise great things when they get the Garrison Commons; and it does seem, from a farmer's standpoint, a pity that such a ground should be kept idle for the sake of a week's target practice for volunteers, who in using it are endangering the lives of the lieges. The Montreal stables are much better than the old Toronto ones, and the passage ways for spectators are kept moderately clean, which is more than can be said for Toronto. The horse ring is always a great attraction to the fair visitors, and some means should be provided whereby a sight of the horses may be got by those anxious to see them. This cannot be done at present. A seat on the grand stand at Toronto gives a distant view of a number of horses seen through a foreground of the tawdry tinsel of an acrobat or the wild racing of an imitation cowboy. If a cheap fence stand be taken, only those horses close at hand can be seen to advantage, the ring being too large to note the points across it, and one may wait there for days before getting a glimpse of some animals on exhibition he specially wants to see.

It is time that some system of thorough veterinary inspection were adopted at our fairs. It is true that, speaking generally, Canadian horses are very sound both in wind and limb. At the late shows, however, there were horses shown and awarded prizes, that were not sound, and could not have passed veterinary inspection. In the case of stallions this is to be specially regretted. It may be said that the judges should see to this; but it is hardly their place to do so, especially, as is sometimes the case, the classes are not full, and when the matter is referred to the attending director the reply nearly always is “give him the prize.” Horses are sent out in this way as prize-winners at our leading shows that are unworthy such a record.

The class for Agricultural horses is rather an

indefinite one. Some may think that the Clydes are the best agricultural horses, and many others by the class they breed, evidently are in favor of a good deal of trotting blood in the agricultural horse. The consequence is that many of the animals shown are of mixed breeding, and others are well bred, but not considered good enough to go into their own class. It does seem rather out of place, when there is a class for Clydes, to find animals of that breed (imported and registered) being shown in the Agricultural class because they had no chance to win a prize in their regular class. That old stand-by, the General Purpose class for horses, has been, in Toronto, wisely restricted to females, and the same might well be done with others, though there are some who strongly advocate the general purpose idea in different classes of stock; and one enterprising individual went so far in this line as to have a pig harnessed and trotting in a sulky—a general purpose pig.

Hackneys are coming into favor, and for the first time there was a good display of the breed both males and females. They are very popular in England, and are fast winning their way in the States. Very high prices were paid by Americans in England this year for choice specimens of the breed. It is time they had a full class in their regular place in the prize list among the road horses. Being specially adapted for city work, they at all times bring good prices for fancy drivers, and are besides good, useful horses. Strangely enough this horse from east of England was largely shown by Scotch Clyde breeders who seem to have taken them up. They are a welcome addition to our show ring.

There was the usual talk about overfeeding animals—not in horses alone, but in cattle and sheep as well. The “pink of condition” is not reached without some risk, and while many animals shown were overloaded with fat, it was not always the case that the fattest got the prize. Fat will cover a number of faults, and is useful in its place. No doubt judges are apt to favor the sleekest, fattest animal, and if they make an allowance for other points, why should they not. It must be provoking for an exhibitor who has at great expense of care and feed brought out his horse rolling fat, to get beaten by any inferior looking specimen, because the judges went for “feet and feather,” rather than “form and fat.” We are no worse than our friends in England. We do not usually take our fat show winners and breed from them the same year they were prize-takers; yet this has been done in England with Smithfield champions.

The sheep classes were good, and while there were at all the leading shows a number of imported animals, there was a fair proportion of prize animals Canadian bred. The system of coloring the fleece for show, and trimming to shape with the wool shears seems to be coming more and more into fashion here. First begun by importers bringing animals so colored from the English shows, it seemed to be more general this year than ever before. That a sheep should look better by having its fleece colored artificially is not at first apparent. The trimming is another matter. The sheep this year were extra good, and were well shown. Canada is specially adapted for sheep breeding. If carefully done it will yet be a great source of wealth to the country.