

dialogues. In this school Frank Paine received the prize for the dialogues, and Bessie Logan for declamation. She is only eight years old, and the rendering of a piece as long as "Annie's and Willie's Prayer," by one so young is deserving of great credit. In Mr. Stricklin's school Miss Ada Gard obtained the prize on declamation, and Miss Iva Russell on dialogue. Miss Sabra Russell acted her parts well, and all were pleased with little Pearl's, a "wee tot" of perhaps five or six years whose gestures were correct and speaking distinct. A comical duet by Mr. and Mrs. Duly was well received, also the song, "Don't be Hard on the Boy." The closing piece, "The Negro Photographer," brought down the house in a roar of laughter. Messrs. Smith, Katoric, Ugle, Knotts, D. C. Ball and George Hall furnished music of a first class order. The rest of the night was spent in dancing.

Mrs. B. H. Rhodes, nee Lillie Weatherston, died at her home in Centralia, Washington, of consumption, November 29th. She was well known here, having lived for several years with her uncle, C. T. Howard. She passed away on her 24th birthday, leaving a husband and infant son, four months old, also two brothers and a host of friends. Claude Howard is attending school in Oregon City this winter. He is so well pleased with the school that he has returned for another term.

Mr. Bruce Darnall who is teaching on his father's place, known as the Wade farm, had a pleasant surprise party given him a few nights ago by his young friends.

The roads have become so nearly impassable that the supervisor has warned out hands and is doing work on the hills.

The road question is causing much agitation all over the city. It directly interests every one, Oregon City as well as the country. I venture to say that enough business has gone in other directions during this season, that Oregon City would have had were it possible to get there, to build a mile or more of good substantial road. I, for one, am opposed to lengthening the road to any great extent, and I believe that I express the views of the great majority south of this point when I say this. The distance from here to town by the present road is only a trifle over nine miles; by those proposed either to the east or west the distance would be from twelve to fifteen miles. The expense of those extra miles put upon the hills would put them in very good condition. I favor a free plank road sixteen feet wide. Those who wish to take the trouble can easily ascertain that two inch plank exposed to our damp climate will last from eight to ten years. I believe that a good wagon road will do more to increase the value of our farms than any other improvement that can be made.

Mrs. Mary S. Howard.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Review of the Progress of the Community for the Year 1891.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Dec. 25.—The place bearing the above name is situated, as most of the readers of the ENTERPRISE know, on the Molalla and Highland road about one mile from Oregon City. It takes its name from the splendid view it affords of three of our most noted snow-capped mountains—Mount Hood, Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens. Perhaps no piece of upland in our county equals it in beauty of location except it may be its near neighbor Mount Pleasant and a few adjoining farms in the direction of New Era.

Mountain View has a post office named "Ely." It is kept in the store of Ely & Harrington, Geo. C. Ely postmaster. We have here thirty-seven dwelling houses, commencing with Mr. Grant's at the north line and ending with J. I. Swafford's on the south-east. These houses are all occupied. Eighteen of them have been built within the last two years, and several of the older ones have been repaired and additions made to them within the same period. None of them are what could be called costly buildings. Most of them, however, are roomy two-story dwellings, and nearly all are substantial and comfortable for their occupants. Their cost ranges all the way from \$200 to \$800—averaging perhaps \$500, and aggregating \$18,500. Besides the dwelling houses there are three large barns suitable for storing grain and hay and stabling cattle and horses, and a dozen or more of less size suitable for cow and horse stables. I have not learned their estimated value.

A marked feature in the improvement of the place was the building last year of a Congregational church at a cost of \$900. It is a neat looking edifice but not a bit stylish, and though small is sufficiently large to accommodate the community in which it is situated.

Two stores are in Mountain View—one owned by Fred Ely and the other by George C. Ely and J. N. Harrington, under the firm name of Ely & Harrington. It is understood that both are doing a good business, they having quite a trade with farmers living at a distance as well as with people living in the southern outskirts of Oregon City.

Messrs. Harris & Hall from Clatskanie, are finishing a new building, one part of which they design for a meat market, and the other for a house of entertainment for travelers. This no doubt will be a paying enterprise if it is conducted in a proper manner, as those who know the gentlemen assure us it will be.

Mr. F. M. Darling has a new mill for grinding feed, and machinery in the same building for sawing brackets and turning out other ornamental wood work. His machinery is moved by steam power. It is suggested that grangers who have such a horror of monopolies can do no better than to give him their patronage in the feed line.

Last but not least Mountain View has two wagon and blacksmith shops where the work of horse-shoeing, blacksmithing in its common branches, and repairing and painting wagons, buggies, etc., is all done in a style equal to the best. Teamsters who break down on our bad country roads—and their name is legion—can here get repairs done in a style to suit them.

From all of which it will be seen that this suburb is not behind other suburbs of Ore-

gon City in enterprise and commercial importance. E. WALKER.

Another correspondent furnishes the following list of improvements at Mountain View for 1891:

Table listing property owners and values: Mr. Schott, house and barn \$500; S. Francis, house and barn 500; George C. Ely, house and barn 600; Mr. Gifford, house 400; Harris & Hall, 400; A. P. Cannon, house 600; George Lankin, house 250; T. Hankins, barn 100; C. Oadke, house 750; C. Mochake, pump factory and house 700; Aldredge brothers, house 400; Wm. Eates, house and barn 400; George C. Ely, house 600; J. Heckart, addition 300; Wm. Rauch, house 800; Wm. Frederick, shop 300; F. M. Darling, shop and machinery 500; F. Welch, house 500; W. Savage, house 500; C. Mason, house 600; C. Hickman, carriage house 100; Total \$9,000.

GLADSTONE SAW MILL COMPANY.

The Leading Manufacturing Institution of the Adjacent Town of Gladstone.

The large modern constructed saw mill built by this company, a little over a year ago at Gladstone, on the Southern Pacific railroad two miles north of Oregon City, has grown until it is now one of the leading institutions of the county. The mill when running to its full capacity employs 25 men and its monthly payroll averages \$1,250.

The company runs its own logging teams and draw their supply of the finest timber from up the Clackamas river that runs into the very heart of the lumber belt that extends along the western base of the Cascade mountains. Perhaps no mill in the state controls as exhaustless a supply of timber as this mill does. At no very distant day will the thousands of acres of larch and yellow fir that line the banks of this beautiful stream find their way into the markets of the world as finished product through the Gladstone Saw Mill company. That is the key to the utilization of all the timber up this large stream. This company has built up a large and profitable business, and hopes to extend its markets by a strict attention to business.

The mill makes a specialty of home bills and constantly keeps on hand large quantities of dry seasoned rustic, flooring, ceiling and finishing lumber for city trade or for shipment by rail or by boat. The capacity of the mill is at present 20,000 feet per day, but when the trade demands can, by the purchase of a gang edger, be easily doubled in capacity. A great many other improvements are contemplated by this enterprising company, and the public are notified that they may be heard from at any time.

Besides the saw mill the company are the exclusive owners of 640 acres of land lying along the river and railroad of great value and which ultimately will be sold in small tracts, when purchasers can be landed in Oregon City at five cents per single acre, which isn't far off. The company has water power to lease on favorable terms. H. E. Cross is the principal owner and manager of this large property, and all business letters should be addressed to him at his office in Oregon City.

LOGUS & ALBRIGHT'S MARKET.

Logus & Albright are names that have long been familiar to the meat consumers of this community. C. O. Albright the junior member of the present popular firm of butchers is the son of Chas. Albright the founder of the business, and Julius Logus the present senior member of the firm succeeded his brother in the business. One has but to enter their market on the south west corner of Main and Fifth streets and notice the fine appearance and assortment of choice meats of all kinds offered for sale to feel assured that they do a good business. If fairly makes a person's mouth water to see the steaks, fat roasts and tender chops that are daily cut off and sold. It requires a great deal of work on the part of the firm to maintain the high standard of excellence at all times, and they only do so by keeping in stock a fine head of steers which are stall fed on their farm out of town. Besides the large number kept in stalls a big drove is maintained on a ranch in the foot hills where they are prepared for the stalls. It takes work to run a good market, but Logus & Albright do it.

HUNTLEY'S BOOK STORE.

When you want to get all the news in the great dailies, or wish to read a paper, magazine or book you must not forget W. A. Huntley, the popular bookseller, who holds the fort one door from the postoffice. Mr. Huntley runs his store for the accommodation of the public, whom he strives to serve by keeping in stock such goods as the public taste demands. In addition to his stock of papers, magazines, and standard cloth and fine bound books he keeps a full line of the latest novels. You will also find in his store a full assortment of all styles of blank and bill books, pocket books, diaries, fine and office stationery, gold and fountain pens, pencils, crayons, erasers, tablets, writing and drawing books and paper, musical instrument supplies etc. On his shelves are to be

found all the school books adopted by the state in quantities to supply one pupil or one hundred. Orders from the country or by mail solicited. He also carries an immense line of Butterick's patterns, for the ladies to select from.

Mr. Huntley is subscription agent for the daily Oregonian, daily Telegram and San Francisco papers and handles those papers on his news stand and will supply monthly subscribers at their homes. He also takes subscriptions for all papers and magazines at the publisher's rates.

O'CONNELL & GLASS.

The only distinctively first class Clothing store and gents' furnishing goods house in the city is that of O'Connell & Glass on Main street between Fourth and Fifth. This business was established two years ago by Mr. J. W. O'Connell as a first class gents' furnishing goods store. He worked indefatigably to build up a business, adding from time to time to his stock such lines as he deemed would prove advantageous. Thus hats, and caps, valises, and clothing have made their appearance upon his shelves and the store is now a first class clothing establishment with facilities for supplying customers with the very best goods cut and made up in the latest styles. The business has grown from nothing to such proportions that Mr. O'Connell found it necessary to take a partner, and he has now associated with him in the management Mr. H. D. Glass, a practical clothing man recently from St. Johns in eastern Washington. Mr. Glass comes well recommended and the new firm are arranging at an early date to place on their shelves the finest line of clothing ever brought to this city. Meanwhile they invite their friends in look over their present stock of which they are in no wise ashamed.

OREGON CITY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Six years ago the Grahams, father and sons, bought an interest in the steamer Latona, then plying at little better than a loss between Portland and Oregon City. They immediately began to operate the boat upon a business basis, and run it for the accommodation of the public. The improvement in their business attested the wisdom of their management, and two years ago they planned and built the Altona and fitted it up for through passenger traffic. The Altona is a fast boat and the large number of passengers daily patronizing it, attest the popularity of the river route, which materially effects the volume of rail business. A ride by boat from Oregon City to Portland is one of the things that no tourist should miss, as it affords a view of some fine scenery and gives a much pleasanter ride than by rail. Besides this time required for the trip. These boats are run in the interest and for the accommodation of the people of Oregon City. They are kept in neat and trim condition and are worthy of a liberal patronage.

IN THE MATTER OF INSURANCE.

If there is any investment which a man should look well to it is his purchase of fire insurance, for he buys a policy knowing that if he receives anything for his investment it must come at a time when he is in need. It does not matter to whom you pay your premiums but are you placing your risk where you will be sure of your money if the fire demon visits you? If you are not absolutely sure that you are safe on this point you had better carry the risk yourself, but absolute safety costs no more than wildcat policies. Have your policies written in such strong and thoroughly reliable companies as the Phoenix, of Hartford, the Home, of New York, or the German American, of New York, or the Springfield, of Massachusetts, and when you burn out, if you are so unfortunate, you will be sure of your money. E. M. Randa at the postoffice makes a specialty of first class insurance and will write you a policy immediately on application in any one of the above named companies.

A CLACKAMAS NURSERY.

If there is one thing more than another that Clackamas county is adapted to that is the culture of fruit. It is therefore only proper that she should have within her bounds one of the best nurseries in the state. It is situated on the west bank of the Willamette three miles and a half below Oregon City and is owned and managed by Messrs. Walling and Jarrish, under the name of the Oswego Nurseries. Geo. Walling and P. Jarrish are thoroughly practical nursery men and give their personal attention to the details of the business. There is nothing in the line of nursery stock, that their catalogue does not contain and their nursery grow. They select their stock with care and ship only the best, so those desiring anything from their nursery need not fear to order. They have an immense trade extending over Oregon, Washington, California and adjoining states. The nursery was established in 1883, and has had a flattering growth.

CAULFIELD & HUNTLEY'S.

E. G. Caulfield is well known in this community as a first class druggist and has the well established trade. Last summer he sold an interest in the business

to Mr. C. G. Huntley, a young man of pleasing address and excellent habits recently from Michigan and since Mr. Caulfield's acceptance of a position as cashier in the bank of Oregon City, Mr. Huntley has managed the drug business, having as assistant Mr. F. J. Louis. Under the firm name of Caulfield & Huntley the business is conducted fully up to its past high standard of excellence, with a full stock of standard drugs, paints, oils, varnishes, druggists novelties and cigars. The well arranged store near the corner of Main and Eighth streets is owned by Mr. Caulfield and is a credit to the place. The firm takes especial pride in the prescription department which is arranged with greatest care, and in which the utmost pains are taken to insure accuracy. Prompt and courteous attention awaits all customers, and it is noticeable that anyone who ever purchases at the store is quite sure to become a regular patron.

THAYER & ALDEN.

Last spring Messrs Thayer & Alden opened up a real estate office on the east side of Main street between Seventh and Eighth, and immediately procured a desirable list of city, suburban and farm property which they could offer on favorable terms. Notwithstanding the stringency in the money market which has made real estate deals slow this firm has reason to be more than satisfied with their sales during the summer and fall. True, they have worked hard to secure customers, and have taken every pains to find what would be purchasers wanted if it was not already listed on their books but no reward can be expected without labor, and buyers will find it to their interest every time to call on men who, like Messrs, Thayer & Alden, are not afraid to work.

MAYER & ACKERMAN.

At the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets is the well and favorably known Great Eastern Store owned by Mayor & Ackerman, Isaac Ackerman being the managing partner. Their counters and shelves all other available space is always piled full of well assorted dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps. This firm buys in large quantities and gets liberal discounts and is thereby enabled to offer customers the advantage of close buying. No pains is spared to please customers and the firm is always glad to welcome in the store all who come to examine goods whether they purchase or not, believing that all who come to examine goods will sooner or later become regular customers.

CENTRAL ADDITION.

Of all the beautiful residence tracts in and about the city, none exceed that ne plus ultra tract just east of town known as Central Addition. This is one of the most sightly places about the city, commanding as it does a fine view of the Willamette for several miles, the beautiful Clackamas bottom and of Mt. Hood. It has no superior for a home site. The lots are all large and the neighborhood an excellent one, schools, churches and stores being convenient. Mr. I. R. Janney, with Johnson & Ideman, opposite the court house, has charge of this property and is selling lots to home builders very cheap and on most favorable terms. For choice of lots an early application should be made.

TWO THOUSAND A MINUTE.

There is always something new under the sun, and something better. Now in the way of sewing machines the new enabling one to take 2000 stitches per minute by means of the rotary shuttle is the greatest labor saving invention of the age. Ladies who do their own sewing cannot afford to waste time on the old style. J. Lanpheir, with Thayer & Alden, is resident agent for the wonderful Standard Rotary Shuttle.

FINE MILLINERY.

Miss Nellie Watts has tastily decorated too many of the heads of Oregon City's fair ladies with dainty hats and becoming bonnets to require a newspaper introduction, but the ENTERPRISE wishes to call the attention of its numerous readers to the fact that she is still at the old stand, where she keeps all the latest styles of hats, bonnets and trimmings which she is always glad to display.

Carding Mill.

S. G. Bonnett of Milwaukie, has a thriving business in his carding mill which is located just out of town on the small stream which flows through the town. A fine water power is obtained at small expense, and he has his mill well furnished with fine machinery for doing first-class work. Parties desiring to have wool carded in good shape, or who wish to sell wool will do well to call on Mr. Bonnett. He also supplies fine wools for mattresses at low figures.

Stores For Rent.

Three finely finished rooms in the Shively block, on Seventh street, Oregon City, will be rented on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, or of W. B. Shively, 159 Third St., Portland, Or.

Copies of this sixteen-page paper wrapped ready for mailing may be obtained at the office for five cents each. It is just what you want to send East.



LEARNING THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

From an Old Fashioned Dasher Churn to Silos and a Creamery.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert is a prominent New York dairyman, whose place is at Richland, eight miles south of Lake Ontario. His farm is a sandy loam underlaid by gravel, and on this unpromising soil Mr. Gilbert has gradually built a famous dairy farm and creamery. He began in 1876 by losing money. He only kept the farm because he could not sell it. Meantime he studied books and dairy papers. His first progress was when he changed old fashioned native cows for Jersey stock. His next was improved methods of churning. Things most worth knowing came to him through losses for want of acquaintance with the better way, and these things he never forgot.

He wanted granulated butter, and learned that by adding water to the cream he could get it. Next he found that it was better to wash buttermilk out of butter than to work it out. He made no money to speak of for several years. But there was this difference between Mr. Gilbert and many who make no money when first going into the dairy or butter business. They give up. He kept on. In a comparatively short time he triumphed. The next great stride forward was when he learned the supreme advantage of silage feed. After that things came easier and faster, so that in 1881 he built a creamery and engaged in the butter making business on a large scale. He raises all his own dairy cows, though he also buys milk for the creamery. In 1884 he had on his place ninety-two cows, all of his own rearing.

In explaining his methods to the editor of The Rural New Yorker, Mr. Gilbert said:

"I use a Cooley creamer, revolving box churn and Cushingham butter worker with corrugated rollers. When the milk is brought into the creamery in winter I at once add to it about 12 per cent of water sufficiently warm to raise the temperature of the mass from 55 to 60 degrees. It is at once put in the Cooley creamer and as rapidly as possible worked with ice down to 40 or 45 degrees. It is skimmed after eleven hours' setting. We milk at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. the year round. I use the Boyd starter to ripen the cream. This is, as you know, made from sweet skim milk. The process of ripening requires twenty-four hours.

"When the cream is put into the vat and the starter added I warm it up to 70 degrees in winter and 65 degrees in summer. I use for this purpose a cylindrical pail of tin about four inches in diameter and two feet long. I fill this with hot water and then stir the milk with it, keeping a thermometer in the other hand. When the required temperature is reached it is covered air tight and not allowed to go lower than 62 degrees. In winter I churn at a temperature of 60 degrees, and in summer at 50 degrees. I use the same cylinder for warming the cream for churning. When the glass clears or the butter separates, I stop the churn, open it and rinse it down with cold brine, pouring it through a hair sieve, so as to make it like a spray. I then carefully draw off the buttermilk, when cold water enough to cool it below 53 degrees is added before the churn is again agitated. If disturbed before that temperature is reached it will gather in masses and you cannot wash it clean.

"It is desirable to get all the milky matter, cream, etc., out before the butter is massed. I use repeated washings until the water comes away clear. To work it properly the butter must be raised to about 60 degrees. If worked below 55 degrees, it will be crumbly, not compact. To get it to the proper temperature in cold weather I use for the last washing water warm enough to bring up the butter. It is then salted. I use from three-quarters of an ounce to an ounce of salt to the pound of butter. I work it hot once, when it is put in prints or packed in tubs right from the butter worker. No mature cow that produces less than 200 pounds of butter annually should be kept in the dairy. I would not discard a young cow that made 200 pounds in her first year; she may do better each succeeding year and at maturity be a valuable dairy animal. My best record was in one year, when I milked eighty cows which averaged 271 pounds of butter each."

"What do you do with your skim milk and buttermilk?" "Feed them to calves and pigs. I prefer grade Berkshire for swine. They seem to thrive admirably with me."

"What prices have you realized for your butter?" "I figured up before going to a dairy meeting in the spring of 1890, and found that for the seven or eight preceding years I had received an average of forty cents. It has been a little lower since."

The editor The Rural New Yorker says:

Mr. Gilbert's barn is a long, low building, with only an attic for a mow. He reasoned that with ensilage much less mow room would be needed, and he has found what he has amply large. The drop is covered with a grate, through which the droppings pass into a water tight trench, into which some absorbents are put. At intervals the wagon is driven right around the stalls, and the manure is handled but once from the drop to the wagon, and thence to the fields. Sawdust is used for bedding, and plaster is sprinkled through every day, thus absorbing all the odors and adding to the value of the fertilizer. A swinging stanchion is used in the stalls. The lean-to is used for box stalls, for cows about to drop calves and for young stock.

Water is carried to each cow in a trough, and she helps herself when it is wanted. The bottoms of the silos are on a level with the stable floor, and the ensilage is loaded into a car which takes it to the cows. Mr. Gilbert has several improvements in the stables under way.

His success is a capital illustration of what perseverance, coupled with intelligent and studious methods, may accomplish. He has proved that the soil of that section is fertile, and that dairying may be made a profitable industry—not by controlling the price of the finished products, but by reducing the cost of production.

Per Cent. of Butter.

Table showing butter production statistics: Somebody with a head for figures has been to the trouble to search out how much butter to the hundred pounds of milk is produced on an average by the creameries in different parts of the world. The result is given in the following table. If the figures are correct, then Manitoba can get most butter out of 100 pounds of milk: Manitoba..... 47.5 Quebec..... 47.5 United States..... 43.0 Ontario..... 43.0 All Europe..... 34.0

TRAINING A COLLIE.

An Old Trainer Gives Directions for Dog Education.

An old trainer of wide experience gives us these rules for educating the collie so that he may become a useful citizen; we know from experience that an uneducated collie may easily become a perfect scamp:

It is almost useless to commence training the pup until it is 3 months old, except to teach it obedience, and this you can do at 2 to 4 months old. It should be practiced at a certain hour every morning, before eating its meal, that it may not regard it as a task to be done. Feed immediately after, that it may soon learn to look upon it as a reward for doing that task. Never play with the dog while training him; always keep strictly to business at that time. Never allow any one to be with you during the lesson, that he may concentrate his dog intellect upon the work he has to do.

He positively must never be struck a cruel blow while in training, or his attention will be drawn to the whip instead of the lesson. Use the whip to motion with. Remember if you break the will of your puppy by harsh or cruel treatment it will be useless. The first few lessons may be blank failures; the puppy may lie down and refuse to do what you desire of him. To strike your puppy at such a time would take months to overcome, and would be downright cruel. The only course to pursue is to change the lesson to play. In one or two mornings his fears are dispelled and he is ready to be handled.

One master and only one must act as a dog; the other members of the family should be strictly forbidden to give him orders or cultivate his affections. He must be taught obedience, and to obey your commands implicitly, before attempting to work him on stock. You can do this by using some word of command when feeding, and you alone doing this. Your orders should be at all times given in a quiet, easy tone, never allowing yourself to become angry. The very best trained dog needs re-proving at times; but he must be made to come up a hundred times to be petted and rewarded, where he comes up once to be punished.

Never allow him to be with the stock unless you are with him, as he may contract bad or wayward habits, hard to break him of. When first for a few times taking him with the stock, do not allow him to work at all, but do the work yourself, and keep him close to you, to accustom him to the stock and the stock to him. In case he is inclined to run all over the field, use a chain and keep him with you. Make the first lesson short, and be sure he learns one thing thoroughly before entering upon another task. He must never, on any account, be allowed to go straight toward the sheep; it is a very difficult thing to prevent; but, if he does it, he must be called back and compelled to circle out wide.

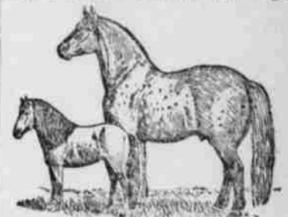
The old saying, "A barking dog never bites," is just what you want in a dog driving sheep or cattle; indeed, a dog which pursues the latter course must be restrained and punished. Young dogs are very apt to nip the heels of the sheep. They must be taught to confine themselves to barking alone. If held back by a rope, and a great noise and hubbub is made, he will get to barking, and once this is accomplished the way will be easier henceforth. In speaking to the dog always use the same words of command and gestures, as "Go fetch 'em up!" "Head away!" "Get out wide!" "Hold!" etc. Use the hand or whip in making gestures.

—Rural New Yorker.

Big and Little Horses.

A Scotchman has said that if one were to take the colossal Clydesdale horse to Shetland, turn him out to rough it in the cold and rain and pick his own living off the hillsides and valleys, in the course of time the breed would become as small and tough as the little "Sheltie."

We give illustrations here of two extremes of horse families. The large



PERCHERON AND SHETLAND.

horse shown in the picture is a magnificent imported Percheron stallion, of the stock bred by the French government. Few finer animals than this have ever come to America.

The little horse is a Shetland pony, and the illustration exhibits well the difference in their respective size. Shetland ponies are becoming profitable animals to breed in this country on account of more and more of them being required every year for children's carriages. A pair of good Shetland ponies sells for \$200 to \$250. They are also much used for riding by children and young girls. They are docile, but rather obstinate little creatures that walk, canter and gallop well.



NATIVE SHELTIE.

The Shetland pony was undoubtedly originally the ordinary sized horse, and it has been stunted and dwarfed in course of time by the inclement climate, limited food and the general necessity of roughing it in the Shetland isles. The people of Shetland are small, like the ponies. The little animal has been much improved since it became a fashionable horse among the children of the wealthy in Europe and America. In the first picture above is seen the improved Shetland that constitutes the pony of fashion. In the second illustration is the original rough Sheltie, just as he came from his native isles, before generous food and care had made the breed shiny and symmetrical.

Weaking Collis.

"Observer" lays all blame for weak collis at feeding time to the treatment of the stallion during winter. I coincide with The Gazette's conclusions, but think if "Observer" would observe he might find that the notes were short of exercise with too much corn, poor fodder, clover hay and fat to produce healthy, strong foals to the cover of any horse in any condition. My experience teaches that in nine cases out of ten it is the wintering of the mare that kills the colt.—Cor. Breeder's Gazette.