THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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preventing the growth of soiling crops, roots, fruits and flowers; another reason is that many exhibitors have considered themselves unfairly done by, and refuse to turn out again. In the Durham class there has been very great dissatisfaction evinced by breeders on account of the prize offered for the best herd. It is considered that a very great power has been brought to bear in reference to this crowning prize. It is a very difficult matter for judges to satisfy all; in fact, an utter impossibility.

If people err in judgment it is easier borne than attempted injustice. We in-stance the case of Mr. Burnett and Mr. Deadman-see last issue. Such acts drive a good exhibitor away from the Provincial Exhibition. Despite judge or law we fear-lessly assert that Mr. Deadman was robbed of his just rights, and so were other exhi-bitors. Favoritism will not answer; merit must gain its due reward or any exhibition will fail.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A separate list of prizes is necessary; one for imported stock and one for Canadian stock. Large capitalists can go to England and purchase the prize animals there, and what Canadian breeder can attempt to risk his stock to show against them? Thus Canadians leave their stock on their farms. Canadian bred stock might be allowed to exhibit against imported stock if the breeders chose to enter them for that purpose, but a separate prize list should be made for imported stock. This plan would fill our empty pens and make a show that we need not be ashamed of. The directors of this Exhibition should

also look a little to the comforts and re-quirements of the public. The filth and dirt at this Exhibition surpassed that at any previous one held in Toronto, and this without rain to make the grounds as bad as they sometimes have been. The Board of Direc-tors might also have a thousand feet or two tors might also have a thousand reet or two of planks put up for seats in different parts of the grounds; they must often see the tired ladies sit down on the dirty and damp ground for the lack of better accommodation that would cost but a mere trifle.

We might add to this, but this is sufficient for the present. We may throw out a few more hints ere long.

Western Fair, London, Ont.

This Exhibition in some respects surpassed the Provincial at Toronto. In road and carriage horses it far outstripped the Provincial; also in roots, vegetables and carriages. Leicester sheep, also, we think, were better represented here than they were at Toronto. In nearly all the other classes the Provincial might have been a little better, but not much. This being a local exhibition was a grand success, and caused one to consider whether the Provincial is worth what it

costs the country. The union Exhibition which was held in Hamilton was also a large exhibition, but not quite as good as either of the other three

a stranger, we know it must be most trying; in fact, the hotel accommodation for visitors staying over night is not what it ought to be, even in Toronto. Saloons are thick enough, but no accommodations for sleeping are prepared. This subject should be taken more into consideration by those that plan for drawing large crowds together.

November on the Farm.

STORING ROOTS .- This work must not now be neglected for a day. The weather may during the entire month be favorable, and no loss or injury befall our roots by a week's or fortnight's delay, or putting off the work even still longer; but we must not delay, trusting to chance, as is the habit of the improvident. November weather is always uncertain. It may bring sunshine, and it may bring rain in torrents, and even frost and snow now in this month cannot be said to be unseasonable. A few weeks, or even days of fine weather are worth gold to the farmer; but they are only so in reality to the dilligent. We need say nothing now of securing the potato crop; this, we pre-sume, has been done some time ere this, and this fall above others, as they ripened early, and in securing them in the best condition there was no difficulty. Carrots, mangolds, beets, and, though last not least in importance, is the winter and spring store for stock; turnips should now be taken up and stock; turnips should now be taken up and stored as expeditiously and in as good order as possible. When making provision for our cattle, we must not limit our root crop to one species, however valuable. Turnips are, and no doubt will be, the great reliance for winter, but they are not exempt from the failure that often occurs from bad seed, and far oftener from the fly or drought that have sometimes made the turnip fields little more than bare fallows. If only for this, we should not trust too much to the turnip. But there are other reasons, also. The chief excellence of turnips is for feeding growing excentence of turnips is for feeding growing cattle and fattening them when grown, and for sheep feeding. To feed horses well and with economy nothing excels the carrot, and mangolds and beets are the roots better suited than any others for milch cows. Rutabagas, from its great yield, is also a profitable crop, and parsnips are highly spoken of, and in some countries much used. The only experience we have had of them as food for stock has been on a small scale, but that experience has been very favorable. It is very desirable for every farmer to have a root house, und have it well ventilated, so that the steam and moisture arising from

the heaped roots may escape into the open air, at the same time taking due precautions against freezing. Having grown our crops at considerable expense of time and means, we cannot afford to have them lost for want of timely care. Parsnips will be safe in the drills where they have grown, and may, be-fore vegetation sets in, the taken up as fresh as they were in the fall.

CATTLE in the stalls and sheds require cood feeding and careful attention. It is good feeding and careful attention. run down that we should not when they begin to feed well. Keep up their condition at all times with needed warmth and food. Hogs intended for the butcher should be fallowed early. They gain flesh faster be-fore the very cold weather, and one month earlier for the market is one month's food saved. KEEP up the condition of your horses. They are the right hand of the farmer. For putting on flesh corn is a good food, and barley, especially if ground and given as a mash, has more effect in putting on flesh and giving oiliness to the coat than any other grain; but for farming muscle and for giving vigorous endurance and heart to the norse, there is no grain at all equal to oats. A spirited horse, well groomed and regularly supplied with good green-cut hay and oats, needs the rein more than the whip under the saddle or in harness. Good feeding at this season not only enables him to do his present work well, but also is necessary to prepare him for the coming labors of spring. Keep the PLow going. Turn up the earth that the frost may cultivate it and the snow enrich it for the ensuing season. With heavy clay soils this is especially necessary. Let the plowman leave a clean, well formed farrow, that no stagnant water may lie on the tilled land, and open drains across head-lands and wherever else they are needed to keep the soil dry and warm. Plowing im-plies good feeding and grooming for the horses. Good feeding and good work go

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Canada; in the United States it is not so MANURE collecting is one of the important there it is grown in large quantities and is found remunerative. We have no doubt it works on the farm in November. Very soon the snow will prevent our collecting and hauling muck, sods and leaves. Every atom of vegetable matter—everything having the suitable tillage, be a very profitable crop here too. The grain, mixed with wheat, materials of vegetable or mineral manure should be turned to good account. They will all be found useful in due season. here too. The grain, mixed with wheat makes good, nutritive bread, and the stray

If November be not accompanied by the storms that sometimes attend her, draining may be continued. The farmer who has his land well thorough-drained can always get his seed in the ground earliest and in best condition, as it removes the water that would prevent early cultivation. Draining, while it is the only remedy for an excess of water in the soil, is equally beneficial in a water in the soil, is equally beneficial in a season of drought, as it keeps the ground mellow and porous, and enables the tender plants to extend their roots deeper in the earth to obtain food and moisture. This year has taught the farmer the advantages of thorough-draining and good cultivation. THE GARDEN must not be neglected. No

vember weather may permit the trenching and preparing for spring. Making it spruce and neat now is no labor lost, as it will be a great saving of labor when the winter has passed and there is an urgent demand on every hour. Mulching may be attended to where it has not already been done. Rasp berries and grape vines should be laid down and covered. Strawberries should be covered with their winter protection. Straw or litter is recommended, and by some tur nip tops are said to be better than either.— I have for some years used the leaves of trees, and as a proof that they have answered the purpose well, I intend to continue their use. Some recommend planting trees for shade, and fruit even on into November. It is hazardous, though I planted as late and the trees did well. Tender bulbs should be taken up and put in the cellar, if they still remain in the ground.

Report of the Harvest of 1874.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, we have a report of the crops of 1874 in the different sections through which the road passes. As it will be in the hands of many of our readers before they receive this number of the ADVO-CATE, we give to them only a synopsis of it, such as to present a general view of the yield of each crop as far as the report ex-

tends. It embraces seven districts. Fall Wheat. Of this crop we have only returns from the Buffalo and Goderich district, the Western District and the Central District, and a return from Oxford Eastern District. In the first of these districts there are returns from 18 sections; 12 of these sections give the yield in bushels as follows : three report 25 bushels per acre; one 24; five 20, and three under 20.

From the second, the district from De-troit to Carleton, of 21 sections, three report 25 bush. per acre; five report 20; eight returns are under 20; the lowest return returns are under 20; the lowest return from Guelph; five do not report the yield. From the central district, Toronto to Point Claire, there is one return of 35 bush.;

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is very valuable. PEAS. Of this crop we have in all only 74 returns. Of these 47 are from the B. & G. district, the Western and the Central listricts. In 28 sections of these the yield is given in bushels 20 to 50. The others are reported "fair," "good," "very good," "above an average," "excellent." The returns from the other districts are much the same, though the yield, where given, is scarcely so high.

would, if sown in suitable ground and with

Nov, 1874

FLAX. Few reports, but favorable. Roots. The reports of all root crops are, on the whole, unfavorable, though in not a few instances they are very encouraging.— There is a greater difference between the yield of the root crops in different sections than in any other crop; as in Utica, potatoe are from 85 to 90 bushels per acre, and the next section, Mount Clemens, they are 200 bushels. The yield throughout has been seriously affected by the drought.

Returns from the Farms of Britain.

The London Agricultural Gazette contains two hundred and seventy-three reports of the wheat crop of this season from all the English counties and from most of the counties of Scotland, and many in Ireland Of these, not less than one hundred and eighty-three stated the crop to be over av erage; eighty-three say it is an average, an only seven put it under average. Last yea only eleven were over average, while on hundred and fifty seven were under aver

The spring sown crops, however, are sai to be inferior to those of last year. Barley it is true, is a heavy crop on heavy soil and in clay land counties, as Essex; almost all the corn crops are above the average. But more than half the returns of barley oats, beans and peas are under average oats, beans and peas are third an average and only the small remainder are over average So great is the yield of wheat, and so good its quality, that this is called the whea year. The superior quality makes it equ year. In e superior quality makes it equa to a yield even greater than it really is, an that country—the great market for the su plus grain of the world—requires less tha usual of this, the chief of breadstuffs.

Care of the Manure Heap

Few subjects connected with the far have more engaged the attention of write on agriculture than manure. This fact i itself shows its great importance, and y we find that it is one very much neglect by many farmers, and in this western hem sphere is this more especially the case. Th natural fertility of the virgin soil has mad the necessity of manure for the of good crops less than in the old countrie this is one cause of that habit of carele ness of what has been well called the farm er's bank-the carefully collected and pr pared manure heap. The attention paid to this item of agricu ture in Great Britain, with the experimen and their results, are too little known, an when known, too little thought of by far ers in Canada. A series of experiments lately carried by Lord Kincaid, on his farm in Scotland, deserving our consideration. Desirous know the superior value of manure m under cover to that procured in the t common way, without any covering, he apart four acres as a field to put both tems to trial. Two acres were manu with ordina.y farm-yard, and two manure prepared under covered sheds, quantity of manure being equal on b plots; and the four acres planted with p The products of each acre wer toes. follows:

great exhibitions of this western part of Canada. This one was held the last, Guelph being the first, Toronto the second, and London the third, each of which occupied the exhibitors a week. No doubt some were tired of attending so many, thus the number at Hamilton was less than at the previous exhibitions.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The small township, riding or county ex-hibitions are doing quite as much good in proportion to their cost as any of the larger ones. For instance, a little insignificant place, apparently, in the north riding of this county-a place hardly known-had an exhibition that would have been a credit to Toronto in many respects. Useful addresses were given, and in some departments this exhibition equalled either of the four large The expenses attending it exhibitions. were comparatively small, as it only occupied one day. The receipts at the gate were sufficient to erect a new building, at \$450.

We have no doubt but many local exhibitions were equally as successful. We hold up both hands for these local exhibitions. The ladies and children can and do attend them, but this Provincial Exhibition is a sorry place to take a lady to - that is, for a farmer to take his wife to from a distance. No seats inside the grounds, and as for achorses. Good comodation at hotels or any other place for hand in hand,

one of 30, one of 29, one of 25 to 30, four of 25, one of 24, one of 20, and three under 20; in 23 the yield of bushels is not given.

Judging from the reports, we may esti mate the crop where the number of bushels is not given to average as those where the number is given. The severe frost is said, in many reports, to have done much injury ; in Mitchell such is the complaint, and, after all, the yield is 25 bushels. From one place, Rockwood, we have the report that the crops have been severely injured by grasshoppers; and still the yield there is 25 bushels.

From 15 sections the SPRING WHEAT. yield is reported of 25 bushels; from 15 of 20 to 25 bushels; from 26 of a yield under The Montreal section returns 28 bush. 20.In all there are 161 reports; of these, two (Detroit and Buffalo) are in the U. from 12 sections the reports are "no wheat grown.

OATS.' Only 9 returns state the yield to be under the average; one return gives 75 bushels to the acre; 34 returns from 40 to 60; 13 from 30 to 40; five are 30; all the 60; 13 from 30 to 40; five are 50, an official other returns are "good," "very good," "excellent," "heavy," "over an average." BARLEY. Of this crop we have not so many returns as of oats. The yield per many returns as of oats. acre is from 40 to 25 bushels, seldom above 40 or below 25.

RYE. Of this crop we have but few reports; it is not, we believe, much grown n

Potatoes treated with ordinary farmmanure-

One acre produced 272 bushels. One acre produced 298 bushels. Potatoes manured from the cover

heap-

One acre produced 442 bushels. One acre produced 471 bushels. our

tend