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preventing the growth of soiling crops, roots,
fruits and flowers ; another reason is that many exhibitors have considered themselves nufairly done by, and refuse to turn out very great dissatisfaction evinced by breeders on account of the prize offered for the best
herd. It is considered that a very great
great power has been breught to bear in reference
this crowning prize. It is a very difficult matter for judges
If poople err in judgment it is easier borne than attempted injustice. We in
tance 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 far
Exiter lessly assert that , and so were other exhi-
of his just rights, and bitors. Favoritism will not answer; merit must gain
will fail. A separate list of prizes is necessary; one for imported stock and one for to anadian
stock. Large capitalists can go to England and purchase the prize animals there, and what Canadian breeder can attempt to risk Canadians leave their stock on their farms Canadian bred stock might be allowed th
exhibit against imported stock if the exhier agains to enter them for that pur
breeders chose
pose, but a separate prize list should b pose, but a separate prize list should b
made for imported stock. This plan woul mall our The directors of this Exhibition shoul
also look a little to the comforts and $r$ quirements of the public. The filth an
dirt at this Exhibition surpassed that at an dirt at this Exhibition surpassed that at an pret rain to make the grounds as bad as they sometimes have been. The Board of Direc tors might also have a thousand feet or tw
of planks put up for seats in different parts of planks put up for seats must often see the
of the grounds
they tired ladies sit down on the dirty and damp
ground for the lack of better accommoda tion that would cost but a mere trifle. We might add to this, but this is suffi
cient for the present. We may throw out ew more hints ere long.

Western Fair, London, Ont. This Exhibitiou in some respects surpassed
he Provincial at Toronto. In road and carriage horses it far outstripped the Provin Leicester sheep, also, we think, were better represented here than they were at Toronto. might have been a little better, but not much. This being a local exhibition was a grand success, and caused one to conside
whether the Provincial is worth what it costs the country.
The union Exlibition which was held in Hamilton was also a large exhibition, not quite exhibitions of this western part Canada. This one was held the last, Giuelp London the third, each of which occupied the exhibitors a week, no doubt som
were tired of attending so many, thus the previous exhibitions.

## Agricultural Exhibitions.

## The small township, riding or county

 hibitions are doing quite as any for the larger nes. For instance, a little insignificant place, apparentiy, in the noth riding of thit hibition that would have been a credit to Toronto in many respects. Useful acdlresses were given, analled cither of the four large exhibitions. The expenses attending it were comparatively small, as it only occu-pied one day. The receipts at the gate were
$\$ 450$.
${ }^{450}$ We have no doubt but many local exliibi tions were equally as successulu. The ladies and children can and do atten them, but this Provincial Exhibition is sorry place to take alady to - that is, for
farmer to take his wife to from a distance farmer to take hise the grounds, and as for ac
'THE HARMMFR'S ADVOCATH-
a stranger, we know it must be most trying;
in fact, the hotel accommodation for visitors 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

## November on the Farm.

 Storiva Roors.-This work must not may during the entire month be favorable may during or injury befall our roots by aand no loss
week's or fortnight's delay, or putting of week's or fortnight's delay, or putting of
the work even still longer; but we must no delay, trustung to chance, as is the habit on
the improvident. November weather the improvident. $\begin{aligned} & \text { November weather } \\ & \text { always uncertain. } \\ & \text { It may bring sunshine, }\end{aligned}$ always uncertain. It may bring sunshive
and it may bring rain in torrents, and even
frost and snow now in this month amnot frost and snow now in this month cannot be
said to be unseasonable. A few weeks, said to be unseasonable. A few weeks, or
even days of fine weather are worth gold to
ent even farmer; but they are only so in reality
the
to the dillicent. We need say nothing now to the dilligent. We need say nothing now
of securing the potato crop; this, we pre-
smee has been done some time ere this, and sume, has been done some time ere this, anl
this fall above others, as they ripened early, and in securing them in the best condition
there was no difficulty. Carrots, mangolds there was no doficulty. Carrots, mangolds beets, is the winter and spring store for
ance, is
stock turnips shonld now be taken up and tock; 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. tre, and no doubt will be, the great reliance
are
fr winter, but they are not exempt from for winter, but they are not exempt from
the failure that often occurs from bad seed, he failure that often occcurs 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. excellence of turnips is for feeding growing
cattle and fattening them when grown, and cattle and fattening them when grown, and
tor sheep feeding. To feed horses well and with economy nothing excels the carrot, and suited than any others for milch cows. Ruta able crop, and parsunips are highly spoken of, and in some countries much used the
only experience we have had of them a food for stock has been on a favable. It
that experience has been very faver is very desirable for every farmer to have
root house, und have it well ventilated, root house, und have it well ventiated,
that the steam and moisture arising fron that haped roots may escape into the ope
tir, at the same time taking due precaution 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. Parssips will be sace ma, be-
drills where they have grown, and mas, be fore vegetation sets in,
as they were in the fall.
Castre in the stalls and sheds requir
good feeding and careful attention. It not when they are run down that we should begin to feed well. Keep up their condition
at all times with needed warmth and food.
Hocis intended for the butcher should b Hocs intended for the butcher should be
fallowed early. They gain flesh faster beore the very cold weather, and one month
earlier for the market is one month's food Kerp up the condition of your horses.-
They are the right hand of the farmer. They are the right hand of the good food, and
putting on flesh corn is
barley, especially if ground and given as a putley, especially if ground and given as a
barlesh
mash, has more effect in putting ou thesh and giving viliness to the coat than any
other grain; but for farming muscle and for giving vigorous endurance and hearit to the horse, there is no grain at all equal to oats
A spirited horse, well groomed and regularly
supplied with gool green-cut hay and oats supplica with goum greell-cut hay an oats,
needs the rein more than the whide the saddle or in harness. Good feeding at
this season not only enables him to do hi present work well, but also is necessary to prepace the Plow going. Turn up the
Kep earth that the frost may cultivate it and the snow entich sit for this is especially necensary. Let the plowman leave a clean, well forme
farrow, that no stagnant water may lie the tilled land, and open drains across head
lands and wherever else they are needed keep the soil dry and warml. Plowing in-
plics good feeding and grooming for the plies good feeding and grooming for th
horses. Good feeding and good work

Manve collecting is one of the important
works on the farm in November. Very soon works on the farm in November. Very soon
the snow will prevent our collecting and
hauling muck, sods and leaves. Every atom hauling muck, sods and eaves. Every atom matereials of vegetable or mineral
should be turned to good account. will all be found useful in due season.
If November be not accompanied the
storms that sometimes attend her storms that sometimes attend her, draining
may be continued. The farmer who has his may be continued. The farmer who has
land well thorough-drained can always ge land well thorough-drained eat and in best
his seed in the ground earliest
condition, as it removes the water that condition, as it removes the water that
would prevent early cultivation. would prevent early cultivation. an excess of
while it is the only remedy for an
water in the soil, is equally beneficial in water in the soil, is equally beneficial in
season of drought, as it keeps the ground season of drought, as it keeps the grounc
nellow and porous, and enables the tender plants to extend their roots deeper in the earth to obtain food and moisture. Thi of thorough -draining and good cultivation. THE GARDEN must not be neglected. No vember weather may permit the trenchinc
and preparing for spring. Making it spruc and preparing for spring. Making it spruce
and neat now is no labor lost, as it will be great saving of labor when the winter ha
passed and there is an urgent demand on very hour. Mulching may be attended to
where it has not already been done. Rasp berries and grape vines should be laid down
Strawberries should be
nd covered oovered with their winter protection. Straw
or litter ip tops are said to be better than either.have for some years used the leaves the epurpose well, I intend to continue thei
use. Some recommend planting trees fo shate, andous, though I planted as late an
is hazardes did well. Tender bulbs should b
the trees dit taken up and put in the cellar, if they still
remain in the ground.

Report of the Harvest of $18 \% 4$. Through the courtesy of the officers of the the crons of 1874 in the different section through which the road passes. As it will
be in the hands of many of our readers before they receive this number of the ADV
catr, we give to them only a synopsis of it, such as to present a general view of
yield of each crop as far as the repor
tends. It embraces seven districts. tends. It embraces seven districts.
Fall Wheat. Of this crop we have onl
returns from the Butfalo and Goderich di returns from the Buffalo and Goderich dis
trict, the Western District and the Central District, and a return from Oxford Easter
District. In the first of these districts ther Dre returns from 18 sections; 12 of thes ections give the yield in bushels as follows
three report 25 bushels per acre; one 24 ; three report three under 20
five 20 and
From the second, the district from De port 25 bush. per acre; five report 20 ; eight rom Guelph; five do not report the yield. From the central district, Toronto
Point Claire, there is one return of 35 bush. one of 30 , one of 29 , one of 25 to 30 , fou
of 25 , one of 24 , one of 20 , and three unde 20; in 23 the yield of bushels is not given.
Judging from the reports, we may esti
mate the crop where the number of hus mate the crop where the number of bushel
is not given to average as those where the is not given tiven. The severe frost is said
number is gial in many reports, to have done much injury
in Mitchell such is the complaint, and, aftc. In thene thield is 25 bushels. From one place
all,
Rockwood, we have the report that the Crops have been severely injured by gras.
cron still the yield there is hoppers;
bushels.
Sprivg Wireat. From 15s sections the
yield is reported of 2.5 hushels; from 1.5
20 to 25 bushels; from 26 of a yield und
20 to 2.5 bushels ; from 26 of a yild unct In all there are 161 reports; of these, two from 12,
grown.".
OATs. Onl, 9 returns state the yield
be under the average ; one return sives be under the average ; $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { one return gives } \\ \text { bushels to the acre; } 34 \\ \text { returns from } 40\end{array}\right]$
 excellent," "hhayy, "of this crop we have not
Barley many returns as of oats. The yield per acre is from 40
40 or below 25
40 or below $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { RYE. Of this crop we have but few re }\end{array}\right]$
Rorts;

Canada; in the United States it is not so; here it is grown in large quantities and is
found remunerative. We have no doubt it woull, if sown in suitable ground and with suitable tillage, be a very profitable ecrop
here too. The grain, mixed with whent here too. The grain, mixed with wheat, very valuable.
Peas. Of this crop we have in all only
4 returns. Of these 47 are from the B. returns. Of these 47 are from the B. \&
district, the Western and the Central . district, the Western and the Central s given in bushels 20 to 50 . The others are "paboted "fair,"" "good," "very good,"
arerave," "excellent." The re-
urns from the other distriets me from the other districts are much the ame, though the Flax. Few reports, but favorable. Roors. The reports of all root crops are,
on the whole, unfavorable, though in not The instances they are very encouraging-Here is a greater difference between the
yor or crops in different sections han in any other crop; as in Utica, potatoes
are from 85 to 90 bushels per acre, and the next section, Mount Clemens, they are 200
bushels. The yield throughout has been bushels. The yield througho

## Returns from the Farms of

 Britain.The London Agricultural Gazette contains
two hundred and seventy-three reports of the wheat crop of seventy-three reports on
English counties and from all the most of the English counties and from most of th
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 seven put it under average. Last yean
only eleven were over average, while on
hundred and fifty seven were under aver $\begin{aligned} & \text { only ele } \\ & \text { hundred } \\ & \text { age. } \\ & \text { The s }\end{aligned}$
ind
The spring sown crops,' 'however,
to be inferior to those of last year. Barley it is true, is a heavy crop on heavy soils
nd in clay land counties, as Essex; almos and in clay land counties, as Essex; almos But more than half the returns of barley oats, beans and peas are under average
the country; about one-third an average an the country; aloout oner are over averag So great is the yield of wheat, aul so goo
its quality, that this is called the whe year. The superior quality makes it eq
to a yield even greater than it really is, a
lhat that country--the great market for the s
plus grain of the world--requires less th
usual of this, the chicf of breadstuffs.

## Care of the Manure Heap.

 Few subjects connected with the farave more engaced the attention of writ on agriculture than manure. This fact
itself shows its great importance, and $y$ we find that it is one very much neglect by many farmers, and in this western he sphere is this more especially the case. Th
natural fertility of the virgin soil has mad
the necessity of manue for the necessity of manure for the production
of good crops less than in the old countrie ness of what has been well called the farn er's bauk-the care
pared manure heap.
The attention paid to this item of agricun
ture in Great Britain, with the experimen and their results, are too little known, and
when known, too little thought of by farr when known,
ers in Canacia.
A series of exporiments lately carried of
by Lord Kincail, on his farm in Scotland, leserving our consideration. Desirous
know the superior value of manure ma
mater cover to that procured in the mder cover to that procured in the to
common way, without any covering, he
apart four acres as a field to put both s part four acres as a field to put bot
tems to trial. Two acres were man withs ordina ay farm-yard, and two
minure prepared under covered sheds manure preparer under co equal on b
tuantity of manure being
plots; and the four aces planted with po hots; and the products of each acre were
toes.
follows: Potato
nanure

> Onc acre produced 272 bushels.
One acre produced 295 bushels.

heap-
One acre produced 442 bushels.

