

loam, timothy well saved, and from which the seed could be rubbed off with a little difficulty. He claimed that in this state there was "more work in a horse" (i. e. bone and muscle forming food) with fewer oats. He knew something about it, for I never saw six better horses on a public work, more especially owned by one man. This rule also applies to growing colts. And as cattle prefer earlier cut hay, and eat other kinds well, and as sheep would actually starve on such hay, the advantage of keeping the different qualities of hay separate cannot be too forcibly impressed. To attain this end in the same barn, it will be found that partitions as high as the beams are a great advantage. A timber across the sills, and one over the beams or plates, and boards or poles, nailed perpendicularly to them, will fully answer the purpose; will save use of hay-knife in winter, and will also furnish a vent for overfermentation. It will be found that when the boards are separate more than a foot or so, the hay will often bind and trouble more than the extra cost of putting them closer. If the hay is not perfectly cured, sometimes where the pitchers stand (the should not stand in any particular place) the hay will threaten to mowburn. In this case a smooth pole with a long sharpened point can be driven down to make a vent, replaced and drawn up as the filling proceeds.

The ladders at the ends of the hay-rack, which has been used in the French country since my first remembrance, very generally superseded all other styles, and the use of them cannot be too highly commended. With this, if a hay fork is used to unload, a third hand can load quite well with a little suggestion and placing by the pitcher. In such case I have used a third ladder midway of the rack, to avoid the bad work of the loader, and prevent the extra straining of the horse in pulling apart. With the old style rack and hand work, the best hand ought to be on the waggon, as two pitchers can be used to supply him, one of whom can be left on the field while the other mows away the hay. One of the pitchers ought to be ready to sometimes lead the horses forward by grasping the reins underneath the neck of the horse nearest him. (I am not now referring to where it is necessary to go over an acre for a load of hay.)

There is a great art in laying the load to allow of easy unloading. This however commences at the making of the tumbles, any one can make a bunch of hay, but to make a tumble, some science is required. Roll up part of a forkful, step forward, break the windrow, and taking sufficient to finish the forkful, with an artful toss, using the back of the fork, it is tumbled atop of the other. In doing this, keep the tangle ends up, and if you have not made a perfect tumble, give it another tumble with the back of the fork. The windrow ought to be heavy enough to allow of making two tumbles near each other, thus making fewer stops with the team necessary. If properly made, and the pitcher turns his fork when placing it on the load, and the loader understands placing them without pulling them apart, no more than one in a place at a time, and in regular order, he will pitch them off almost as easily as tied bundles.

I have omitted in the proper place to say that, for unloading with a horse fork, the loading must be done quite differently to that which I have just described. The loader must build the load in 2 parts, each perfectly separate, by keeping one always higher than the

other, unless a midway ladder is used. Also, the hay must be spread about over the whole half, so that it can be held by the fork, and completely unloaded. In regard to the economy of using a horse fork, with two good men the advantage of one in saving time is not of much account, until the mow is above the hay-rack. With young hands however, where the labour is considered, it is of great service, and for packing in the roof of the barn it almost indispensable.

SAVING GRASS SEED

There is much inferior grass seed put upon the market, and as long as it is bought by farmers, even at a low price, it will be produced for their use. And a farmer cannot make a worse investment, than in sowing dirty seed of any kind, and more especially grass seed. At the usual price of grass seed, and the price of other produce that the farmer must sell to buy it with, it pays every farmer to save his own grass seed. For those who require only a small quantity, it will be more perfect if cut with the sickle, tied with old binder strings, set firmly on end, and allowed to become weather beaten sufficiently to allow the seed to be beaten out. The most economical way of doing this, is to draw a drag from stook to stook, upon which is a tight box 3 to 4 feet square. Upon this place a half box, round side up, and with a stick in one hand, and the bundle in the other the seed can be readily separated from the straw, which ought to be scattered on the ground, as it is not worth barn room and unless carefully rotted, ought not to be used as bedding. The stubble ought to be immediately cut and housed.

Our difficulty in saving grass seed, is the separating the seed from the chaff. With a proper machine this is easy, but few small farmers own one. In olden times, much of the grain of all kinds was cleaned with the wind, and with a steady, constant breeze it is a simple matter, the hand being held higher or lower according to the strength of the wind. It will fall upon the sheet in three undefined grades, nearest the wind will be the heavier, and clean seed which ought to be immediately bagged. The lighter chaff can then be carefully separated from the lighter seeds, amongst which are some heavy seeds, but not separated from the chaff enclosing it, this again goes through the same process, and again if necessary, observing that, if it is for hand sowing it is not necessary that it be particularly free from chaff which contains seed, and for machine sowing, it can be put through a fine sieve: a flour sieve answers very well.

DON'TS IN BRIEF FOR HAYING

Don't sit on the ground while warm or stop working while in damp sweaty clothing, and then complain of feeling "kinds' stiff."

Don't overwork. It is the even gaited steady horse that covers the most ground in a week, or month, and it is the little extra beyond his endurance that breaks him down.

Don't forget that it is just the same with a man.

Don't forget after the dew is off to pull off the 4 lbs boots and put on a light pair of anything that will keep your feet off the ground "light footed quick footed."

Don't forget that sunstroke, so called, is caused by an overheating of the system. Put on a felt hat, closely woven clothing, a big pair of boots

outside your trousers to prevent the air from ascending, go to work, and especially if you are unwell, or in an exhausted state, you are in a fair way for a sunstroke.

Don't work all day in woollen clothing, and at night sleep in cotton sheets, else, in time you may feel rheumatism creeping through the marrow of your bones. And

Don't begrudge the trouble of changing your clothing to suit the weather.

FARMERS' SYNDICATE

OF THE

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Pigs: Chester, Berkshire, Yorkshire, &c., &c.

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Fertilizers and agricultural implements of every kind. Send in your order at once for feed-cutters. Farm products of all kind sold for our members. Informations of all kind given to members.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mark lane: Prices current; June 8th
Wheat, per 504 lbs.; British. s. s.
White 27 20
Red 26 28
London flour per 280 lbs. 25 --
Grindling 13 22
Oats, English per 8 bushels.... 15 26
White pease 32 38

FOREIGN

Wheat—Manitoba 27 20
Canadian white pease..... 27 --

Milch-cows, per head., £23.

BEASTS.

Scotch 4 6
Herefords per stone of 8 lbs. 4 4
Welsh (runts) per stone of 8 lbs.. 4 2
Shorthorns (runts) per tons of 8 lbs 4 2
Fat cows 3 6

SHEEP.

(Shorn.)

Small Downs per stone of 8 lbs... 5 4
Half-breds and Scotch per stone of 8 lbs 5
Lambs per stone of 8 lbs. 6 8
Calves per stone of 8 lbs. 4 8
Pigs per stone of 8 lbs. 3 4

BUTTER.

Fresh, (Finest factory) per doz. lbs 11 12
English Dairy-butter fresh..... 10 1
Irish (creamery)..... 90
Danish 92

BACON.

Irish 42 54
Canadian 40 42
American 48 50
Irish, small 84 90
Hay, per load of 2016 lbs.
Prime meadow 84 90
Prime clover 90 95
Straw, per load 1296 lbs. 32 31
Best 40
Hops from 20s. to 70 per 112 lbs.

FOREIGN OPINION of the VALUE of the WORK of CANADIAN EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In a letter recently received by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms in Canada, from the Hon. Charles Robinson, Minister of Agriculture for New South Wales, Australia he says:

"Please accept my thanks for the publications issued by your Department, which have been duly received. I have read a great deal upon the subjects dealt with, and in my judgment the treatises issued by your staff, even after making every allowance for difference in climate, are the most practically useful of any which I have seen. I should be glad if I may continue your debtor, for future Experimental Farm Reports."

Notes by the Way.

POTATOES.—As potatoes were very low-priced indeed last winter and spring, it is pretty certain that many people will avoid embarking largely in their cultivation this season; so there is a fair chance of their fetching a remunerative price next winter. It is a curious practice in this country, that of "dodging the markets". If wool is cheap, the farmer sells off his flock, to buy again when wool is dear and therefore sheep are costly. The English plan we think is a better one: keep to the rotation, and plant or sow such crops as, on the average of years, have proved the most profitable. Above all things, remember the advice of the Hon. J. J. Ross, of St. Anne de la Pêrade; that it is not wise to put all your eggs into one basket; the correctness of which, as applied to agriculture, is fully proved by the present state of the cheese-trade. We think we remember giving the same warning to the farmers of Maskinongé country when lecturing there in the spring of 1887.

SOOT.—Many people, visiting the neighbourhood of London, for the first time, are surprised by the early growth of the grass as compared with other parts of the south of England. Of course, the temperature of the vast city has something to do with this abnormal precocity, but the main factor is the quantity of "soot" in the air, the greatly preponderating fuel used in the thousands of chimneys being soft coal.

AGRICULTURAL HELP.—The aid to agricultural progress afforded by the government in England and Scotland is not ruinous. The whole sum expended for that purpose, in 1895, was only 80,000—\$388,800. In the case of Ireland, though, very much more was needed, though, at present, we have not the full returns.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, at Liverpool, is now selling for £8 a gross ton! That makes, at 20 p. c. of nitrogen, the price of that manurial constituent less than 9 cents a pound. Here we see, the value quoted by the Stations is 14 cents. Superphosphate, of ordinary quality, containing, that is, about 13 to 14 p. c. of phosphoric acid, is purchasable, at the same port, for £2 the gross ton \$8.50 for our ton of 2,000 lbs., say, 3½ cts a pound for the