

hands, had an entry of 26, of which 14 were shown. Among them were several of the most famous harness horses of the day, but to the general surprise the winner did not spring from among them. First prize went to Howard Frank's Roderick Dhu, an upstanding bay with a very good look-out. He moves well in front, and he gets his hocks well under him. Philip Smith's King of the Air, who made a brilliant show, was a very good second, and H. Le Marchant's Gaythorn was third. Reserve went to T. W. Simpson's Argo.

There were half-a-dozen entries in the class for pairs of harness horses, 15 hands and under. P. Smith's Queen of Ayr and Melbourne Princess won cleverly, second honors going to W. H. Moore's Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn. W. Winans' Lonsdale and Lonsdale taking third prize. There were ten entries in the class for tandem teams over 15 hands, but only three came into the ring. Miss Ella C. Ross won with her Grand Vulcan and Grand Viscount, with Miss A. Sylvia Brocklebank's well-matched and well-balanced greys, Optimistic and Opal, a very good second, and Paul Hoffmann's new partners, Lord Ramsey and Warwick Marie third.

In tandem teams, 15 hands and under, Philip Smith's stylish team, Queen of Ayr and Melbourne Princess, were first. As usual, they were popular winners. W. H. Moore was second with Menella and Phyllis; Walter Winans was third with Lonsdale and Lonsdale, and reserve went to C. Ratcliffe's Peterston Pearl and Peterston Princess.

The challenge cup for the best pair of harness horses went to W. H. Moore's well-known winners, Robin Hood and Burgomaster, with A. G. Vanderbilt's Hamlet and Hermes reserve. The Kerr Challenge Cup was won by Philip Smith's Queen of Ayr, with Howard Frank's Roderick Dhu reserve, and Queen of Ayr took the Hackney Society's gold medal.

The class for single-harness trotting horses, any height, undocked, and to be driven without the bearing reins, did not fill very well. W. Winans was first, second, and third with Sunset, a well-balanced bay, and a fine mover, Oberon, a good-looking grey, with substance and quality, and Eros, there being only three others entered.

The challenge cup for the best four-in-hand team brought out a grand lot, seven of the ten teams entered competing. W. H. Moore won with a team of bays, stylish horses, and fine movers, but by no means such a well-balanced team as Miss Ella C. Ross's famous blacks, which are alike in action as well as color. There was considerable difference between W. H. Moore's leaders and wheelers.

There were 22 competitors in the Coaching Marathon event. In the section for private coaches, Judge Moore won with a well-balanced team of greys—a little stronger, but perhaps not quite so stylish as Mr. Vanderbilt's bays that were second. Third prize went to Sir Edward Stern, who, as usual, drove blue roans, and Miss Brocklebank's workmanlike team was placed next. In the road section, Vanderbilt's greys were to the fore. Then came Tilling's chestnuts, a smart, well-matched team. Craig McKerrrow's "Reynard" team came next, a sporting team of crossed bays and greys.

In the Coaching Club class eight out of the 13 entries were forward, and the ring again presented a lively appearance. Sir Lindsay Lindsay-Hogg won with a well-balanced team of dark chestnuts that go well together—a very popular victory. Then came Vanderbilt's bays, a stylish team, with scarcely so much timber about them. M. Martinez de Hoz was third with a team of chestnuts, and Alan Lupton was fourth with a workmanlike team of browns, rather on the strong side. Stanley Brotherhood's chestnuts were reserve.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

New Buildings and Lessons at O.A.C.

Notwithstanding the laudable effort of the C. P. R. to carry the lessons of the Agricultural College to the people on wheels, and notwithstanding, too, a tightening of excursion terms and rates, between fifteen and twenty thousand persons took in the annual pilgrimage to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The excursions were bunched more than usual this year, the whole series being run off in ten days. The crowds were keenly interested. President Creelman doesn't know when the visitors had asked more questions. Besides enquiring about farm and garden crops, they asked the names of trees, shrubs, and lawn mixtures. The President emphasized to them the need for better home surroundings. He is repeatedly asked by people enquiring for farm property whether the places in question have any trees around them. They are willing to pay more for a farm with a wind-break of evergreens along the north and west, a few deciduous trees around the buildings and a bit of a lawn. So it not only improves a farm

for one's own purposes to do some planting, but it adds to the selling value. He asked them all to name their farms, and live up to the name.

There are no staff changes to report, but considerable building is in progress. A new dairy barn, to accommodate fifty head, is being completed. Ground has been broken for the new dining-hall 100 by 64 feet. Tenders are being asked for a poultry building 100 by 60 feet. The growing apiary department is to be provided with quarters of its own, while across the driveway from Prof. Zavitz' residence a fine new Field-Husbandry Building 146 by 63 feet is being constructed of red brick. The present one will provide more ample quarters for Prof. G. E. Day and for the Bacteriological Department, which, for ten years, has been in a chronic state of overcrowding. All these buildings except the dining-hall are being erected out of the federal grant.

Those who made the round of the experimental plots this year were well repaid. Two or three points of outstanding interest may be noted. The plots to compare the effect of seeding various varieties of oats at different rates per acre, the alfalfa plots demonstrating conclusively the superior hardiness of the variegated over the common purple or violet-flowered varieties, the promising field of annual pasture crop mixture (51 lbs. oats, 30 lbs. Early Amber sugar cane, and 7 lbs. red clover) and the fall wheat and rye plots which presented a very satisfactory appearance—all were worthy of special attention. The spring grain is perhaps not so long in the straw as usual, but is in a fair way to yield a good crop of grain. As applying to the province generally, the excursionists reported hay the poorest crop, timothy having been injured by frosts.

THICKNESS OF SEEDING OATS.

Several very important points are suggested by the oat plots referred to. Here are a range of plots embracing quite a number of varieties, including such well-known kinds as Banner and also some of the light-stooling English varieties such as Abundance. Of each variety there are fourteen plots, seven planted with large seed, and seven with small seed. All the seeds were carefully put in by hand, with the following spacing: 1-inch, 2-inch, 3-inch, 4-inch, 6-inch, 8-inch, 12-inch. The best all round results have been obtained from the plot with large seeds spaced 3 inches, which equals about one and one-third bushels per acre. Of course, under average field conditions with less regular spacing of seeds and less favorable germinating conditions, a somewhat thicker seeding would probably prove better, say about two bushels per acre. Further experiments are to be conducted on this point. But very thick seeding is clearly a disadvantage. Scarcely any of the plants spaced 1 inch stood at all. This is true of all varieties. The thick-sown plots look beautiful when coming up, but soon show the effects of crowding, being short and yellow. The very thin seeding gives vigorous, healthy plants, but they devote so much energy to stooling that they do not grow so tall as the medium-sown plots. Their color, however is excellent. The medium seeding gives the tallest, healthiest plants, and the largest yield. As compared with the thick seeding the medium gives a very much greater increase per acre and this is doubly important, because a bushel of carefully cleaned seed in spring represents nearly double the value of a bushel of the crop as harvested in autumn. One point in favor of comparatively thick seeding is that it tends to reduce rust injury. In general it appears that stooling is a character to be encouraged rather

than repressed. The comparison between the rows of plots sown with large and small seed is so marked that anyone can see it at a glance, and this, too, in the case of every variety. In practically all comparisons the large, plump seed gives the greater yield, except occasionally in the case of the excessively-thick-sown plots where the larger-stalked, leafier plants appear to suffer more from crowding towards heading time than the less stocky plants from the small seed, and consequently do not always fill quite so well. With medium or thin seeding the larger seed gives much the better result, the same number of seeds being planted in each case. On this point it should be remembered, when setting a drill, to allow for the smaller number of kernels per bushel in large, plump, than in small, thin grain. Otherwise too few plants may result.

Distribution of Federal Grant.

The plan of the expenditure of the Ontario Government's share of the Federal Agricultural Grant for the current year has been finally approved by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and the Minister at Ottawa. The Bill limits expenditures to instruction and demonstration work. Last year there was no special limitation. Following are the items:—

District Representatives	\$ 80,000
O.A.C. Short Course, travelling and living expenses of winners of Acre Profit Competition	1,500
To encourage agriculture in the public Schools	10,000
Educational work in connection with marketing of farm products, including organization of co-operative societies, collection, printing, and distribution of information on current prices and systems of marketing	5,500
Buildings at Ontario Agricultural College, including poultry building for administration, class room and laboratory purposes; to finish and equip Field Husbandry Building; Apiary Administration Building; to re-model and equip bacteriological department; extensions and equipment of dairy barns	51,500
Stock and Seed Judging Short Courses and Institute lecture work	7,500
Women's Institute work, including courses in cooking, sewing, etc.	6,500
Short courses for fall fair and field-crop judges, including travelling and living expenses	5,500
Drainage work	5,000
Demonstrations and instruction in vegetable growing	2,500
Demonstration work on soils	2,500
Demonstrations and instruction on live stock and poultry	4,000
Demonstration work for spraying, pruning and packing of fruits	3,000
Demonstrations in beekeeping	1,000
Ontario Veterinary College, additional land	5,000
Lecturers on horticulture	500
Miscellaneous	4,233.32
	\$195,733.32

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, Ottawa, is leaving for Europe, where he will visit the exposition at Ghent, and make a special study of the intensive agricultural methods of Belgium.



Fifty Acres of Experimental Plots at Guelph.