

trol, the movement has been upward all along. Last year, with twenty-five cows, including several two-year-olds, his total product in ten months was 161,531 pounds, an average of 6,461 pounds per cow. This, it may be said, is probably double the average yield in this section of Ontario. How it may compare with the west I don't know, but I imagine very favorably. There is no question about the truth of the figures; Mr. Campbell's veracity is unimpeachable.

"Mr. Campbell's plan is to some extent the same as outlined above, but in one vital point it differs. His practice is to raise all he can at home, any quantity of ensilage corn, using varieties that make plenty of ears and ripen them, in preference to the tall, juicy western stuff that does not mature; plenty of clover, plenty of peas or vetches and oats, plenty of mangels or sugar beets, and to buy the very smallest quantity of nitrogenous foods necessary to balance the ration. Large as his milk average is, he hopes to very materially increase it in the near future. His herd is now good grade Ayrshire, but his idea is that by using a Holstein bull of the best milking strain he can find he will gain several hundred pounds on the average. What do you think?"

CORRESPONDENCE

Westphalian Hams

To the Editor of FARMING:

DEAR SIR,—Re the formula for curing hams by the Westphalia method, as published in the issue of FARMING for Nov. 28th, 1899, I beg leave to submit a note.

The two ingredients, saltpetre and sal prunella, are simply two forms of the same substance, the nitrate of potassium. The former is the natural form of the salt, and the latter is the same salt which, after melting, is poured into small spherical moulds. The only virtue that it can have over the saltpetre is the increased cost, but of course with a better price for the resulting product the cost is immaterial.

D. M. HAMILTON.

Saltcoats, Assa., Dec. 30th, 1899.

10,000 Dollars in Cash Prizes

An Effort in a New Direction to Educate Boys and Girls.

To the Editor of FARMING:

By the kindness of a generous friend who loves to stimulate the activities of boys and girls in farm homes in such directions as will lead them out (educate) into happy and useful lives, I am able to offer 10,000 dollars in cash prizes for the selection of seed grain on farms in all the provinces, on a plan which will lead to great improvement in the crops throughout the whole country.

[Prof. Robertson here quotes some extracts from his evidence before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization last spring, but as we gave a summary of this in our issues of May 16th and June 20th last, it need not be repeated here.—Ed.]

TO STIMULATE AND ENCOURAGE THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

It is highly desirable that the boys and girls in farm homes should study this subject and begin the selection of seed-grain under the advice and supervision of their parents and teachers.

I. The competition in every province will be open to all boys and girls in it who have not passed their eighteenth birthday before the 1st January, 1900.

II. There will be separate competitions for each pro-

vince; and the Northwest Territories are to be considered as one province for this purpose.

III. The main competition will continue for three years; and the prizes will be awarded to those who obtain the largest number of marks on the following plan:

(a) Any acre of oats, on the farm at which the competitor lives, may be selected for 1900; one mark will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1900.

(b) Before the grain is harvested in 1900, a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy plump seeds to sow one acre in 1901; and two marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1901.

(c) Before the grain is harvested in 1901, a quantity of large heads shall be selected to yield enough heavy plump seeds to sow one acre in 1902; and three marks will be awarded for every pound in weight of grain of good quality obtained from the acre in 1902.

(d) The competitor who obtains the largest number of marks in the total of the three years will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks, the second prize; and so on for ten prizes in every province.

(e) There will be also prizes for wheat on the same plan.

(f) The following show the prizes for one province:

	Oats	Wheat.
1st Prize	\$100	\$100
2nd "	75	75
3rd "	50	50
4th "	25	25
5th "	15	15
6th "	10	10
7th "	5	5
8th "	5	5
9th "	5	5
10th "	5	5
	\$295	\$295

(g) There will be sets of prizes as above for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, respectively.

IV. There will be also sets of prizes annually for the 100 heads of grains which contain the largest number of seeds of the best quality picked out of those selected from the acre each year.

(a) Any 100 heads from the acre entered for competition may be picked; one mark will be awarded for every seed on the one hundred heads and two marks for every grain (in weight) which those seeds weigh.

(b) The competitor who receives the largest number of marks will receive the first prize in the province; the competitor who obtains the second largest number of marks, the second prize; and so on for the ten prizes in every province.

(c) The following show the prizes for one Province for 1900:

	Oats.	Wheat.
1st Prize	\$ 25	\$ 25
2nd "	20	20
3rd "	15	15
4th "	12	12
5th "	10	10
6th "	8	8
7th "	5	5
8th "	5	5
9th "	5	5
10th "	5	5
	\$110	\$110

There will be sets of prizes as above, for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia respectively, in 1900, and also in 1901 and 1902.