

the season, and each seed had long shoots already upon it, which my man, in the height of his intelligence, carefully rubbed off, so that the seed had to bring up fresh shoots, and hence were not so strong in growth as I think they should have been. I have saved all the yield (except what was exhibited at the Horticultural show which was all stolen) for seed for next year and hope to have a better crop.

Trusting my experience may be of use to induce others to give you results next year. I remain yours truly,

G. P. Girdwood, M. D.

WHERE OBTAINED.	NAME.	Planted.	Yield.	Ratio of plants to yield.
Bought in market.....	Early Rose.....	74 bush.	80 bush.	1 to 10
	" Vermont.....	1	16	1 to 16
My friend Dr. Godfrey	Ruby.....	"	84	1 to 17
	" Snowflake.....	"	51	1 to 14
Sutton & Son.....	Garibaldi.....	4 lbs.	34 lbs.	1 to 8 1/2
	" Marian bonum.....	4	70	1 to 17 1/2
	" Schoolmaster.....	4	84	1 to 21
England.....	Sutton's fluke kidney.....	4	80	1 to 20
	" Salmon kidney.....	4	40	1 to 10
My friend Mr. Grier, brought from Scotland.	Excelsior.....	4	32	1 to 8
	" Champion.....	4	128	1 to 32

It was not without reason, apparently, that I so strongly recommended the *Champions* last spring.—A. R. J. F.

Compton.

Dear Mr. Jenner Frost,

I received your letter asking my opinion of feeding cattle only twice a day. You say, I feed enough to know all about it. I have fed a long time (over thirty years), and have fed for my living (not for pleasure), but I do not think I know all about it yet. As for feeding cattle only twice a day, I think it would not be good economy. I do not think it could be done so as to make the most out of the feed, which should be the main object of every feeder. Cattle left to their own way, will eat more than twice a day. And they should not be fed at one time more than they will eat. After they have eaten their fill from hay once, they will not relish the rest of it so well, and they should have fresh hay, and if they had but two feeds a day, it would be so long between meals, they would get hungry and very uneasy, and would throw off before the next feed more flesh than they put on by the last one—I cannot see the object of it, any way. Cattle need looking to more than twice a day in the barn, and they might as well be fed often.

It would be a nice thing to do, to give cattle at one time just the quantity they would eat and no more; for some days they will eat more than others. Some think if they throw them a great lot of feed, it is all they require, but it depends a great deal on the care they have, and if a man cannot give it them, he had better not feed them.

My method of feeding cattle is as follows: as soon as I can see in the barn without a light they are fed a good feed; and when I think they have had time to eat it, I go to them again and feed them what I think they will eat; just before noon I feed again. After dinner they are turned out to drink, and if any hay is left before them, it is taken away and given to colts or young cattle. As soon as they have all drunk, they are put up and fed again, and left until just before dark, when they are fed for the night, at about eight in the evening I go to see if they are all right, and if I think they need a little more I give it to them.

This has been my way of feeding for a good many years, and I have had very good success. I can make very good beef on hay and grass. I have some cattle now that have nothing but hay, and people ask me what I feed them on. Nothing but hay, I reply, and they will hardly believe it, but they have hay, not wood. Some years ago, Col. Pomroy said my hay was not hay, nothing but grass; that is just what I want it to be—dried grass.

But cattle, to do well, must have the best of care, and it needs judgement too. I cannot give my men any rule to go strictly by, for I have, myself, to vary very often.

This has been quite a task to me, as I write but very little and this is my first attempt at any thing of the kind. I do not suppose I have written any thing that will be interesting to you—J. Mc.

I was much interested in your remarks on draining in the Journal: some time ago, I had a pasture that was somewhat too wet with surface water. My plan of draining it is this. I select the lowest places where is the most water, and plough four or five furrows, take a cart and draw them to a pile to compost with manure, then plough two furrows more in the middle, and cart that out, and also smooth it out a little, and so I have a ditch which answers the purpose very well; it does not fill up, and is not in the way of crossing; the water can run in from both sides, and if there is not too much water, the sides and bottom bear grass.

Dear Sir—In answer to yours of the 11th inst., I consider that feeding Cattle twice a day is contrary both to theory and experience. The digestive organs of Cattle demand that food be taken into the stomach in small quantity and frequently. As your correspondent in the January number of the Journal says. "A very common error for men to fall into, in adopting the twice a day system, is to over-feed." And this same *stuffing* is the objection to feeding only twice a day, as indigestion and other derangements, can often be traced to that source. When an animal, after such an interval as is recommended, is given as much as it can eat, distention of the rumen will naturally follow. This partially paralyses the coats of the rumen, rumination is interfered with, and in many cases indigestion, or even hooves is the result, so that, on physiological grounds, I must condemn the system.

Yours very sincerely,

W. McEACHRAN, M.D. V.S.

Montreal, January 17th 1881.

The following letter from John L. Gibb, Esq., of Compton, may prove interesting to many of our readers.

Dear Sir.—I am happy to tell you that I have made quite an addition to my stock at the Compton farm, in the shape of seven very nice Shorthorns. Two cows, three heifers, and two bulls, all young, good colors, and in nice breeding condition. I purpose adding a few more Shorthorn heifers and bulls to my little herd before the spring, and hope to have something good, and to be able to sell at low prices to the Canadian farmers. Now that so many beef cattle are being shipped, the farmer in this province will need to raise larger animals to enable them to compete with our neighbours, so that I hope, by keeping good pedigreed Shorthorns at reasonable prices, to have a share of their patronage. I have made several good sales of Ayrshires lately, and find my stock of them pretty well reduced. I have still, however, a few bull calves and some good heifers to sell. Also a very handsome pair of Clydesdale mares splendidly matched. We are to have an exhibition of poultry, dogs, and pet stock at Sherbrooke, on the 16th and 3 following days of February, which promises to be a first rate one. I hope you will be able to attend.

I forgot to tell you that I had purchased, from the Prince Edward Island Government, a thoroughbred stallion got from two imported English animals. A dark brown, 4 years old, stands 16 hands high, and of magnificent proportions, and splendid high action. He should do much good in this locality.

Yours, &c. JOHN L. GIBB.

Amler sugar-cane.—The *Prairie Farmer*, an excellent paper published in Chicago, and in an excellent position to advise in the matter, reiterates what it has submitted before, to-wit, that it is impracticable and unwise for each cane grower to undertake the manufacture of fine syrup and sugar. To do this successfully and profitably requires an outlay in machinery far beyond what can or should be incurred as a rule by farmers of the country. And with all the necessary appliances supplied, success can only be achieved in the manufacture of syrups having a commercial value as tested by the polariscope, by bringing to the work great experience and skill in the business. We intend, very soon, to lay before our readers an interview we had recently with a gentleman who is probably the best posted man in this business in the country, in which the most important practical facts pertaining to this industry will be presented, and which will indicate the true and safe policy for farmers generally to pursue. That fine syrups and good merchantable sugar from this cane are practicable and feasible has been abundantly established, and what remains to be determined is, the proper or most judicious course for all concerned in the various departments of this industry to pursue.

Vick's Floral Guide.—This annual publication is too well known, and too favourably regarded, to need much notice from us. It is enough to say that the letter-press is well written, and the illustrations carefully copied from nature. The colouring is perfection.

Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, has not got rid of his *Shorthorns*, as certain *Hereford* men have been pleased to hint in