

section of a badly laid turf. If properly performed it will be smooth and even, as shown in Fig. 2. To secure this smoothness the turf must be cut from a compact pasture, in squares, with accurate sides, and made uniformly thick before laying, by inverting up side down on a board, and shaving with a sharp hoe, as shown in Fig. 3. Lay these accurately on the well-prepared deep soil already described, early in spring.

A cheap and very serviceable hand roller for lawn and garden use can be made of a piece of stove pipe, say three feet long and from five to eight inches in diameter; circular pieces of wood, the heavier the better, are fitted in both ends, and the pipe is filled with sand or old pieces of lead and dirt well rammed down to keep it solid. The

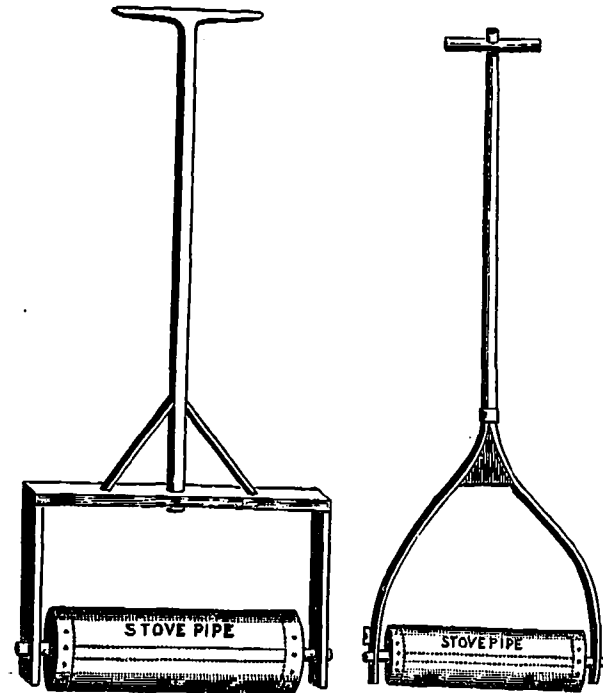


FIG. B.

FIG. A.

handle is a heavy oak or hickory sapling, say eight feet long, split up far enough to make the bow, as shown in cut A.

An axle may be made of an iron rod running through the blocks in the ends of the pipes and completely through the cylinder, or they may be screw-bolts running into the blocks. The block should be put in one end of the pipe and securely nailed; then the pipe should be filled with sand or other heavy matter, and then the block should be put in the other end, which should also be well nailed. An hour's work is all that is required to make as good a hand-roller as can be purchased from a hardware store for five dollars. The roller may also be put in a frame-work of old boards, and an old lawn roller handle used instead of a sapling as shown in cut B.

Live Stock.

THE third spring stallion show of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, held in the Drill Shed, Toronto, on March 14th, was a great success in every respect. The attendance was good, and the entries were numerous. It was a great treat to see such a fine collection of this noble and magnificent breed of horses. The judge was Mr. A. B. McLaren, Oakgrove Farm, Blandinsville, Ill., and he had a very delicate and onerous duty to perform. He stated to the editor of the ILLUSTRATED that the three-year-olds were a grand lot, some of them being among the best he had ever seen, while the aged were very fair. It was the opinion of most of the spectators that in the three-year-olds there was very little difference between the first and second prize winners. A pleasing incident took place during the afternoon when the president, William Smith, M.P., of Columbus, presented the ex-president, Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, with an engrossed resolution of thanks from the association for the warm interest he had taken in its affairs. Mr. McCrae briefly replied. The

officers are to be congratulated upon the great success of their third spring show. Following is the prize list:

Class I.—Clydesdale Stallions, foaled previous to 1st January, 1886; 1st prize, Marble Clock, worth \$60, by John Wanless, jeweller, Toronto; 2nd, \$30, by Clydesdale Association; 3rd, \$20, by Clydesdale Association; 4th, Very Highly Commended; 5th, Highly Commended; 6th, Commended. 13 competitors.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., St. Gatien (imp.)
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bounding Willow (imp.)
3rd, Beattie & Middleton, Atha, Ont., Lord Lieutenant (imp.)
4th, Tyrwhitt & Innes, Bradford, Ont., Grand Times (imp.)
5th, Thos. Meagher, Doncaster, Ont., Dumbarton Jock (imp.)
6th, R. Beith & Co., Gay Prince (imp.)

Class I., Sec. 2.—Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1886; 1st prize, \$40, by Clydesdale Association; 2nd, \$30, by Clydesdale Association; 3rd, \$20, by Clydesdale Association; 4th, Very Highly Commended; 5th, Highly Commended; 6th, Commended. 9 competitors.

1st, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., Macbean (imp.)
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Invader (imp.)
3rd, Alex. Cameron, Ashburn, Ont., Macindoe (imp.)
4th, Graham Bros., Fitzjames (imp.)
5th, R. Beith & Co., McRae (imp.)
6th, Jas. Torrance, Markham, Ont., Mayor of Carlisle (imp.)

Class I., Sec. 3.—Clydesdale Stallions, foaled subsequent to January 1st, 1887; 1st prize, \$30, by Clydesdale Association; 2nd, \$20, by Clydesdale Association; 3rd, Very Highly Commended; 4th, Highly Commended; 5th, Commended. 5 competitors.

1st, Graham Bros., Macelaskie (imp.)
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Pride of Eastfield (imp.)
3rd, John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont., Prince of Gourock
4th, Graham Bros., MacLaurin (imp.)
5th, John Roach, North Toronto, Ont., Belford.

Class II., Sec. 2.—Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallions, foaled in 1886. 1 competitor.

1st prize, \$30, by Clydesdale Association, and Sweepstake. Wm. J. Gregg, Claremont, Ont., Glenlee.

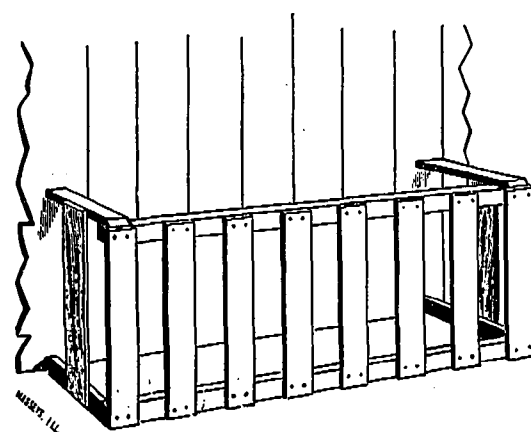
Class II., Sec. 3.—Canadian Bred Stallions, foaled subsequent to January 1st, 1887; 1st prize, \$20, by Clydesdale Association; 2nd, Gang Plough, worth \$17, by Wilkinson Plough Co., Aurora. 2 competitors.

1st, John Bell, L'Amaroux, Ont., O'Connor.
2nd, Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, Ont., Merry Boy.

The Sweepstake "Best of any age" was won by Graham Bros.' three-year-old Macbean.

Sheep's Rack.

MR. E. FISHER, Ashburn, Ont., sends us the following:—I am using a sheep rack made as follows: Take lumber three and a half feet long, six inches wide, inch stuff, placed seven inches apart and nailed on to horizontal pieces 2 x 4 inches, placed



three feet and a half apart outside this rack and set perpendicular about a foot and a half from outside of stable. This is the best and most economical rack I ever saw for sheep.

REPRESENTATIVE Sheep Breeders of the Dominion met in Toronto on March 13th and organized the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. We will refer to it more fully in another issue.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Chum says the way to encourage the pure breed industry is to encourage the market fowl. The object would be to encourage the farmer to keep "chickens." Then teach him to improve his stock. This opens up a market for the fancy. It would be a poor reliance for fancy breeders to depend on business by selling only to each other.

The public is familiar with the advantages derived from the employment of thorough-bred and pure-bred males in the breeding of all other kinds of domestic animals. We all know how that, with sheep and swine especially, grades and cross-breeds of the first generation are much more profitable to rear for their useful qualities than full bloods are, for the reason that in such a first cross those high qualities which have become fixed by a long course of breeding and selection assert themselves with peculiar force. It seems as if poultry raisers had been peculiarly negligent of or blind to this natural law, and had neglected to practice that which in the rearing of other kinds of farm stock they consider of vital importance.

"W" in the *Poultry Monthly* says the best time to place hens on their nests is at night, for then they are more likely to sit quietly and become accustomed to their new places. If they show an air of contentment for a day or two over a few nest eggs, bear being handled or raised up with a few querulous notes of remonstrance, and then settle back to quietude, and the eyes show a dreamy look as they open and shut, you are safe in trusting them with eggs. The sitters should have a place to themselves, where they could eat, drink, exercise, and dust themselves without being molested by laying hens. An absence of fifteen or twenty minutes from the nest is long enough in cold weather, but this may be prolonged after the impulse of life circulates in the egg to half an hour or longer, dependent on the temperature of the place.

"A fortnight ago we gave an account of the manner in which a French poultry-keeper, by following an American "invention," produced cockerels and pullets as he desired. The reporter elicited a letter from another Continental breeder, who states that he has tried a simpler method with success. He selected twelve eggs with pointed ends, and twelve with rounded ends; they were placed under different hens, and from the former were hatched out eleven cockerels, and from the latter ten pullets, the other eggs having been broken during the process of incubation. There is, however, nothing new in this selection of the large-ended or round-ended eggs, as many poultry readers in England make a practice of doing so, in the belief that they are more fertile—more certain to produce chickens—than the sharper pointed eggs. A lady of forty years' experience tells us that she always "sets" round-ended eggs, and that she invariably has the good luck to have more pullets than cockerels.—*Ex.*

Pithily Put Pickings.

A CROSS wife is better than a furnace for keeping the family in hot water. . . . There is one kind of fruit that always comes to maturity—the promissory note.—*The Western Plowman.*

DON'T fool away your time with poor teams or poor implements. It is economy of time to have only the best. . . . Good seed is a most important matter in the economy of farming, as without that it is unreasonable to expect a good stand.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

If you want good dinners and a smiling wife next harvest spend your spare hours at the woodpile instead of the corner grocery. . . . If your business has been unprofitable and you feel too poor to subscribe for a farm paper, you, of all others, are the man who needs it most.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

FARMER'S homes should be the abode of comfort, good cheer, luxury and happiness. With reasonable management they can become this. Make this an object of your life.—*Maryland Farmer.*

ONE reason why there is so much truth in the oft-reiterated remark—"Farming don't pay,"—is, that there is not another business on the face of the earth that, in proportion to the number engaged in it, supports so many incompetents.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

THERE is no freedom on earth equal to that of a man in this country who owns his farm and is out of debt.—*Colman's Rural World.*

THE monotony of work tires about as much as the exercise. For a real restful diversion commend us to the turning up of a bumblebees' nest unexpectedly.—*The Dairy World.*