

jects three feet over a gutter at the east side, which catches all liquid manure from the yards. The smaller brick building, showing in part to the south in the illustration, is a manure cellar, 30 x 30 feet, floored and lined six feet high with cement. The upper part is a piggery divided into four pens, and passage fitted similar to the large building. It is Mr. Tillson's intention to build onto the west side of this an annex covering about the same area, having a roof over which the pigs of the pens above the manure cellar can pass in and out to their yards.

Mr. Tillson proposes to keep constantly on hand about 250 pigs to consume the dairy by-products from his 80 cows. Young pigs will be coming nearly every month, and sold when ready at about six to eight months old. With such a milk supply on an excellent corn and root farm, together with such a well-equipped piggery, we predict a profitable industry for the proprietor.

#### That "Royal Standard" Matter--The Facts in the Case.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—A sense of duty and a desire for justice and truth impel me to give your readers the following statement of facts in reference to the extraordinary action of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture in refusing to pay the prizes awarded Graham Bros. at the Chicago Horse Show and debarring them from acting as judges or exhibitors at any future exhibition held under the auspices of that Board.

Having been engaged by Mr. John A. Logan, Jr., the General Manager of the Horse Show, to solicit exhibits from the principal horse-breeders throughout the country, I made an eastern trip last October and met Mr. Robert Graham and several other gentlemen at Toronto by appointment. Mr. Graham informed me that while desirous of exhibiting his Hackney stallion, Royal Standard, they could not do so unless the rule requiring registry in the American Hackney Stud Book was relaxed, as the horse was not registered in that book nor eligible therefor, owing to a change that had been made in the rules of that Society. He stated that the horse was entered in the English Hackney Stud Book and therefore was entitled to compete at any Horse Show in Great Britain, including the great London Hackney Horse Show; and furthermore, that he, Mr. Graham, had a certificate from Secretary Henry Euren, of the English Hackney Society, and that the horse's number was 3918. Under these circumstances I suggested that he forward that certificate to me at Chicago and promised that I would place the matter before Mr. Logan, the General Manager. This was done, and after examining the certificate, and with full knowledge of all the facts, Mr. Logan without hesitation accepted the entry, and Graham Bros. were notified accordingly. The entry being duly made, the horse was exhibited and proved an easy winner, not only in his class and against all other Hackneys, but also in competition with all the other Coach breeds. No protest was made, and at the conclusion of the Show Graham Brothers returned home to Claremont, Ontario, with their stock and the various trophies they had won in the shape of silver cups, etc. As to the absolute truth of the foregoing statement I am prepared to make affidavit, and will leave it to the public to judge of the innocence or guilt of Graham Bros. in the matter.

Now for the sequel. A week or two after the Show an influential but disappointed exhibitor, smarting under defeat, called upon the General Manager for the purpose of getting the award overturned on the ground that Royal Standard did not comply with a certain rule requiring registration in the American Hackney Stud Book. Not succeeding with Mr. Logan, that exhibitor went to the officers of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture and immediately induced them to champion his cause and to give effect to his wishes without waiting to ascertain the facts in the case or to hear Graham Bros. side of the question, or even to consult the General Manager on the subject. Not content with this, a false and most slanderous statement was given to the public press by the Secretary of the Illinois State Board, reflecting in the most direct manner on the integrity of Graham Bros. Mr. Graham was afterwards invited to be present at a Board meeting in Chicago on January 4th in order to present his case, and when he came there learned to his surprise that the meeting was being held in Springfield, at which meeting the Board decided by resolution to debar the firm of Graham Bros. from future exhibits.

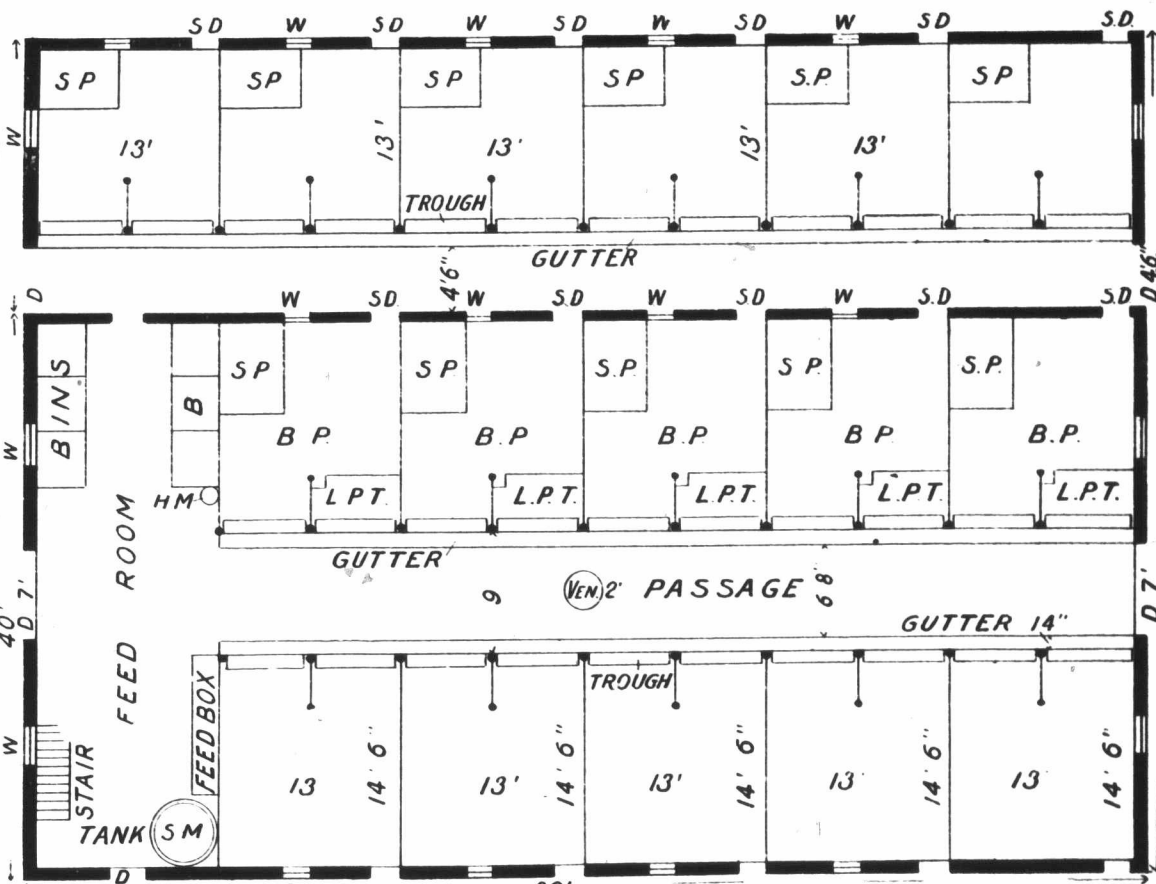
Now, was there ever a more flagrant case of persecution and injustice toward an innocent exhibitor? Not during my lifetime have I ever seen or heard of such unwarranted, unfair, outrageous conduct to an exhibitor who conformed to the very letter with every condition required by the Horse Show management. They stated clearly and truthfully the breeding of their horse before entering him for the Show, and I therefore submit that no blame whatever can under any circumstances be attached to them, in the matter.

Mr. Logan, as General Manager of the Show, acted clearly within his rights in accepting the entry of Royal Standard; moreover, he acted intelligently and properly and just, as I would have done had I been in his position. He explained to the *Breeders' Gazette* two months ago that the clause requiring registry in the American Hackney Stud Book as printed in the prize list was really a slip on the part of himself, caused by using as a "dummy" an old prize list of the New York Show when preparing the new prize list. His intention was that Rule 5 should be applicable to all breeds, and that no Hackney eligible to compete at the London Horse Show should be debarred from competition at Chicago. Had Royal Standard been imported when a yearling he could have been registered in the American Stud Book, and in point of fact other horses of precisely same breeding were exhibited and awarded leading prizes at the last New York Show simply because they were imported before the present rule was adopted.

The Chicago prize list stated that protests must be lodged within twenty-four hours after the awards were made and would be decided by the Executive Committee, whose decision would be final. It is remarkable that in this case no protest was lodged during the Show and the Executive Committee have never been asked their opinion on the question at all. I understand that the courts will be called upon to determine the extent of the damage Graham Bros. have sustained, but meantime it is only right that your readers should be informed as to the real facts in the case.

ALEX. GALBRAITH.

Janeville, Wis.  
[NOTE.—The above letter was sent by the writer to the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, but they refused to publish it.]



GROUND PLAN OF MR. E. D. TILLSON'S NEW PIGGERY.

#### Farmers' Institute Meetings.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—I would like to say a few words in regard to our Farmers' Institute meetings that are now being held throughout the Province. I refer particularly to the meeting held in Durham County, Ont. I noticed the fact that the principal speakers were from comparatively distant parts of the Province, where agriculture is carried on under varied conditions. I also noticed the speakers were allowed nearly all the time, leaving very little time for discussion. Now, the thought I had is this: We have practical men in our township, as every township has,—men who have proven their ability by their success. Would it not be just as satisfactory to have the speakers chosen from our own districts, where soil, etc., are similar, and where, by experience, we know what is best adapted for our certain locality. In regard to the time occupied by the speaker, instead of giving him two-thirds or three-quarters of it, change things and give the discussion more time. Quite often questions bring out some valuable information that otherwise would have been overlooked.

Durham Co., Ont.

CALVIN B. BROWN.

#### Worth Twenty Times its Cost.

ADJT. DODD, Manager S. A. Industrial Farm Colony, York Co., Ont., writes: "I have great pleasure in renewing my subscription to your very valuable paper. The knowledge I have received from it in the past two years is worth twenty times its cost. I wish you every success."

## FARM.

### Lessons from the Central Experimental Farm.

ROTATION, PREPARATION AND SEEDING DISCUSSED—GRASSES, CLOVER AND HAY MIXTURES DWELT UPON—RETENTION OF FERTILITY AND MOISTURE.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—I take pleasure in forwarding you the following replies to the questions you recently sent me:

1. In a general way, what rotation of cropping do you follow and what varieties of the different grains (spring wheat, oats, barley, peas, etc.) do you propose to sow this year? What preparation do you give the land for each, and what quantity of each do you sow per acre?

As to the rotation of crops, we have usually followed a five years' course, using manure with a root crop or one of ensilage corn, followed by barley or wheat seeded with clover and timothy, then hay for two years, or if more convenient, hay for one year and pasture the next, plowing under in the autumn, then oats, which completes the series. We have found the turning under of clover so very beneficial to the land that we now sow ten pounds of Mammoth Red clover per acre with most of our fields of grain, such as spring wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Although the oats produce a heavy growth of foliage we have not found this crop to smother the clover to any extent. The young clover plants do not lessen the yield of grain, and after harvest they grow very rapidly, gather much nitrogen from the air, act as a catch crop throughout the season and produce a fine mat of foliage in the autumn, which where cattle are to be fed will furnish a rich pasturage and may be subsequently plowed under with great advantage to the land. By the expenditure of one dollar per acre for clover seed one may thus add to his land as much nitrogen as can be had from ten tons of barnyard manure.

The varieties of grain we propose to sow in field crops this year at the Experimental Farm will be selected from those sorts which have given the largest average returns for the past three years. The names of these will be found in Bulletin 29, just issued, with full particulars as to what they have done with us, and copies of which may be obtained by any one on application to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

[NOTE.—According to the Bulletin referred to the best producing varieties of oats, barley and wheat for three years at the Central Farm are the following: Oats—Banner, Golden Beauty, American Triumph, Columbus, White Russian, and Abundance. Two-rowed barley—Sidney, Newton, Bolton, and Canadian Thorpe. Six-rowed barley—Odessa, Mensury, Royal, and Trooper. Spring wheat—Preston, Monarch, Colorado, White Russian, and Goose. Peas (best varieties in order of yield in 1897)—Canadian Beauty, Oddfellow, Arthur, Creeper, King, Macoon, and Prussian Blue.—Ed. F. A.]

In preparing land for grain crops our practice is to plow in the autumn, disk harrow in the spring, and harrow once or twice with the smoothing harrow before sowing. We find the following quantities of seed per acre to give the best results: Spring wheat, 1½ bushels; barley, 1½ to 2 bushels; Oats, 1½ to 2 bushels; and peas, from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, the larger quantity to be used when the peas are large.

2. How do you select and prepare your various kinds of seed grain in order to secure the highest per cent. of vigorous plants?

For seed the grain should be a plump, heavy and sound sample. We prepare our seed with the fanning mill, arranging it so as to blow out all light grain. Every sample is then tested as to its germinating power. We find this very important, as it occasionally happens that a handsome, plump sample will be injured in harvesting and thus lose a considerable proportion of its vitality. In such cases the grain is rejected. Farmers can have such grain as they propose to use for seed tested at the Central Experimental Farm without cost by sending samples, which go free through the mail, or they can carry on these tests themselves by sowing the grain in moist earth in boxes or pots in the house.

3. What grasses, clovers or other crops do you find most satisfactory for hay, pasture, etc.? In what proportion do you mix these for the different purposes? With what crops do you sow them and how do you cover the seed?

For our principal hay crop we have used timothy and clover, in the proportion of twelve pounds of