

AGRICULTURE

OUR FARMERS' C

We have the following letter from a gentleman of our
village county, following up our article on the subject of
seed, published in the 15th volume of the *South Gower*, 22nd December 1881.

I am very glad to see that you have taken up the seed question in the *department of The Mail*. It is a question of great importance, much greater than our farmers imagine. I think that the farmer who sows the best seed gets the best crops. I think that the farmer who sows the best seed gets the best crops. I think that the farmer who sows the best seed gets the best crops.

profits on that kind of business
new seeds come out I get a few
dibble them into the ground in a

and thus by degrees I work myself
seed without expense, and am saved
time sure that it is clean and pure.

HECKER

MORE ON THE SAME SUBJECT

DEAR SIR,—I have been reading
your article on seed. I want to give
other members of "Our Farmington"
the benefit of my experience. I am
pensive; but probably the rules I
follow in a garden are as simple as I
could to the farm. You appear
choosing the largest roots, &c., &
raising. Now I have always preferred
medium sized ones and such
as early as possible. I have raised
strawberries, *calabashes* 1 chose with a
hard round good sized head and
leaves. *Onions*, thick and round
small neck. *Parsnips*, small
smooth root. *Cauliflowers* small
neck. I use, I think such are fit

Here is another letter from "minister?"—Dear Sir,—Thanks to you for his answer to my inquiry, but I read many more answers. The *Red River* read with us as well as in his. I want to know what you think. What do you think of the *Red River*? I saw advertisements of it last fall. Some idea of trying it, but heard it was dirty seed. Is it so? About seeing their own seed to quit. I see you in the main points. I save my seed as far as possible, but may change sometimes, or, like the one it runs out. I am very much pleased the Farmers' Club is prospering. In reply to the above, we have samples of *Red River* wheat a year

seeds, possibly, but we do not know the seeds at all, and we grow the mixture mixed. You could pick varieties out of a handful of it, but the greater part was *Fife* and the change of soil and weather improved it, and by selection and cleaning something was made of it. Why does not some Manitoia farmer get some seed of some good variety, at care and good farming, keep it, and sell great quantities to the farmers for seed, and at good prices?

THERE IS MONEY IN IT.

Let some of our Manitoia people take hold of the idea and carry it out.

"Westminster" is right in as we will not do always to raise or sell. We must have a change, but with a change let it be a change to the danger of dirty weed seeds and

BUTTER AND MILK PR

The Farm Superintendent at sachuests Agriculture College experiments with various breeds to test their butter and milk qualities. *— from The Ploughman —*

We are experimenting to some determine the difference in the breeds of cattle as to butter and taste.

Our first experiment is between a cow "Palnine" and a cow Jennie (2,539 A. and C.) the former is seven years old and nearly six. Each was weighed. Palnine weighing 840 pounds 930. It was found that at the days that the Britanny had while the Ayrshire had lost 18

that consumed by Jennie 319, the greatest amount consumed by the first one day was 26 pounds and the greatest amount consumed by the laster 38 pounds and the greatest amount of grain and roots each, far below the grain was corn ground on each had of this 60 pounds, a turnips (rutabaga), and 70 lb. beets.

Of milk, Pauline produced her greatest weight for any one 20 pounds, and the smallest 16 pounds.

Jennie produced 3784 pounds weight for any one day being and the smallest 244.

Pauline dropped out her calf in 1877, and Jennie her October.

Pauline doubtless is a very much of the Brittany cattle, far below the best of her breed.

Our next experiments will be with our best Shortorns and Ayrshires, and my endeavour to make this complete as means will probably be to breed two broods are generally thought best for all practical purposes.

TREATMENT OF MARES IN FOAL.

In reply to a correspondent of the *Stock Journal* says:—

Moderate work is not only positively beneficial to mares during winter, provided proper care be taken not to overload them. It is better than keeping them in a stable or permitting them to roam in the yards or fields with a lot of other horses. In the former case, on account of exercise, and, in the latter, on account of numerous accidents,

ones in our other species, however, more often die from mara being kicked by when in the pastures, than from causes put together. Exercise to good health, and when it is given, care being taken in loading, and proper attention to the shoeing, so that there is no danger from slipping, the result of plenty of exercise, without consequent upon running other horses.

If proper care be taken, and safely be used in the ordinary farm up to the very hour of this time approaches, it is in the weight be not heavy, and rapid. In most cases, the found best to turn the mare by herself, or into a rocky hill days before she is expected to

loosely; loose, and, in the excitement, mares have a strong tendency to break through a strange place and to close and will make extraordinary efforts to get back to their old haunts and small enclosures. If they are placed in a stall or small lot, it is best to have it so secure that they will be made by them to leave when the hour of foaling approaches that have never before been broken down fences, will make frantic efforts to escape, and is frequently the result. It may be placed at such a time