

hundred acres of land actually coming to London market and buying their tomatoes, cabbages and cauliflowers from market gardeners. This certainly is a suicidal policy, and one which shows the utter neglect of gardening operations on the farm. I would advise every farmer, if he cannot put in an acre of ground, to try half an acre or even less; but whatever, have a vegetable garden, and one thing is certain, that, with improved machinery, an acre can be cultivated at about the same cost as half that quantity of land.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend to farmers the cultivation of cabbages, not only for a garden vegetable, but also for a general crop for milch cows. This is a most profitable crop, and comes in an excellent soiling crop in the fall of the year. In England thousands of acres are grown every year for feeding and are called cattle cabbage, such as Schweinfurt and large drumheads. This cabbage crop is as easily cultivated as a Swede crop, and is more profitable for fall feeding.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Brown for the paper.

The President thought that farmers neglected the vegetable garden too much, so much so that the taste was not educated sufficiently to appreciate either the luxury or even the necessity of it.

Mr. Vining thought the paper contained some excellent ideas; he had his garden at some distance from the house, and planted everything in drills, thus enabling him to keep it thoroughly clean with a horse. In burying cabbage for winter use, he turned a furrow each way and placed the cabbage in the furrow, roots upward, covered with straw and ploughed the furrows back against the cabbage.

Mr. Whetter stood his on the ground with leaves under them, roots upward and covered all with leaves; had used corn-stalks with good results. He thought the garden very profitable.

In answer to a question, President Anderson and Mr. Hodson said there was little danger of putting too much salt on the asparagus bed; both thought the ground might be made white with salt with good results.

Mr. Weld referred to a small island near San Francisco which was almost on a level with the sea, and which produced asparagus that would require to be seen to realize the immense size of it, the stalks actually growing higher than a man's head.

Mr. Venning found no trouble in raising good celery. He dug a trench and planted in loose earth; thought in porous soil it was best to plant in trenches, but if the soil was tenacious it would not be well to do so. Thought rich bottom land best for celery.

Mr. Little gave an instance of celery being grown with great success on high, gravelly land.

Mr. Deadman preferred planting on the level.

Mr. Whetter also preferred planting on top of the ground; had placed drain tiles over the plants to bleach them, but thought they had not the same taste, although white and tender.

In answer to a question by the President, Mr. Venning said he soaked his onion seed in moderately hot water, and allowed it to stand two days; in sowing, he only opened up the rows to receive the seed as fast as they were needed, in order to insure the seed coming in contact with fresh earth; thus he claimed insuring immediate germination.

Mr. Whetter did not approve of soaking seed, under any circumstances, as he had lost large quantities of seed by soaking it, as it rotted in a dry time before it began to germinate.

Mr. Weld thought Mr. Brown's remarks re-

canning and pickling works well timed, as our city, especially, needed such.

Mr. Hodson referred to large profits made from sweet corn, garden peas, strawberries and other garden products in the Bay Quinte district.

Referring to the annoyance gardeners were subjected to through the English sparrow, Mr. Whetter thought them the worst enemy in the feather line the farmer had to contend with.

Mr. Little thought them a very great nuisance and a source of loss as well; he had poisoned them by placing a dish of wheat soaked with water, in which Paris green had been dissolved, on the eave trough of the building where it was out of the way of other things.

Mr. Deadman thought a bounty should be paid by the government for their destruction, and regretted very much that they had driven the swallows away, and, to the absence of the swallows, he attributed the increase of various kinds of moths the last few years.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Little, seconded by Mr. Whetter, and carried unanimously, "That the Dominion Government be asked to offer a small bounty for the heads of English sparrows, and in case that government declines to take action in the matter, that the Ontario Government be asked to do so in this province, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the agricultural departments of each government, and to the secretaries of fruit growers' and agricultural societies throughout the Dominion."

On motion of John O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Weld, the membership fee was reduced from one dollar to fifty cents per annum.

The following officers were then elected:—President, John O'Brien; 1st Vice-Pres., J. K. Little; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. Whetter; Secretary, J. W. Bartlett; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Hodson; Treasurer, John Kennedy.

On motion of Henry Anderson, it was resolved to meet hereafter at one o'clock.

Mr. John S. Pearce, being prevented from attending this meeting, will read his paper on "Is Dairying More Profitable than Grain Growing," at the next meeting of the Council, which will be held on the third Thursday in February. Council adjourned to meet on that date.

Our Prize List.

For the benefit of our new subscribers, we again call the attention of our readers to the very liberal list of premiums we offer, to those who send us in clubs. (See our advertising columns, or large posters.) Every advantage will be given to canvassers. Those who cannot get the required number of subscribers may send in names as follows:—All articles calling from 30 to 50 new names may be divided thus:—30 new names for one year, or 15 new names prepaid for two years, above 50 to 100 may be divided by three, thus, an article calling for 60 new names may be won by the 60 new names prepaid for one year, or 20 new names prepaid for three years. Articles calling for 100 to 200 new names, may be divided by four, thus, 50 new names prepaid for four years, or 100 prepaid for two years.

LADIES' PRIZE.

To ladies who send us in clubs, we make a special offer, viz.: one of Wortman & Ward's celebrated churns, valued at \$9, which we will send to those sending us in nine new subscribers.

Only the best stock will pay for the extra care, labor and feed that it is the mark of a good farmer to bestow.

Stock.

Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association.

The second annual meeting of the Clydesdale Association of Canada was held on December 28th at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. The chair was occupied by President David McCrae, of Guelph, and there were also present about forty of the leading Clydesdale breeders of Ontario.

The report showed the receipts to have been \$1081, and as the expenditure reached \$929.99, the balance on hand amounts to \$151.01. The members of the association now number 305. There has been entered for registration in the stud book, up to 15th of December, 344 stallions, 150 of which were imported, and 326 mares, of which only 28 were imported, making 670 in all. This number will pass 700 before the printing has gone too far to allow no more to be received, which will bring the total number of stallions up to 1,000 and the mares to 800. This does not include the Scotch appendix, the value of which is not properly understood. Two hundred and forty-seven copies of the first volume of the stud book, and 192 of the second volume have been issued to members of the association. At the stallion show held last year the report showed that \$325 was offered in prizes, and that thirty-six horses were entered for competition. Unfortunately, owing to a snow blockade, a third of these did not reach Toronto, consequently some horses that have since distinguished themselves in the show ring were missed. The show was held in the drill shed, which answered the purpose very well, but it is much to be regretted that the Government has been so long selecting a site for a new drill shed in order to allow the city to go on with their scheme of building a large agricultural hall suitable for holding such shows as the one held under the auspices of the association. It is to be hoped, now that we have a Minister of Agriculture, we will speedily have a suitable agricultural hall erected in Toronto. It is greatly needed, and its need will be greater in the future than in the past. The following resolutions were passed by the association:

"Whereas the time of holding our annual meeting is fixed by the constitution for the month of December in each year, and as we expect to hold each year a stallion show some time during March, and, as further, there are held at this time in Toronto the annual meetings of the various other live stock associations, all of which bring together a large number of people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the constitution be amended in such a manner as will permit of our holding our annual meeting some time during the first three months of the year, when it shall be deemed most expedient by the Executive Committee."

A new class for Canadian bred horses was made, and a Canadian bred horse was defined, after much discussion, to be "One not tracing on the side of its dam to an imported Clydesdale mare, but recorded in the stud book." It was decided to hold the next annual stallion show on the 14th of March next. The number of prizes will be increased by adding to each class a fourth and fifth prize to be known as "highly commended" and "commended."

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year 1889: President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Vice-President, George Moore, Waterloo; Provincial Vice-Presidents, Robert Hess, Howick, Que.; Hon. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow,