

Cotswold sheep of some reputable breeder from England. Seven points.

Head.—Not too fine; moderately small and broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short thick appearance, and in young animals, covered on crown with long lustrous wool. Seven points.

Face.—Either white or slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown. Four points.

Nostrils.—Wide and expanded; nose dark. One point.

Eyes.—Prominent but mild looking. Two points.

Ears.—Broad, long, moderately thin and covered with short wool. Four points.

Collar.—Full from breast, and shoulders tapering gradually all the way to where the head and neck joins. The neck of rams should be short, thick and strong, indicating constitutional vigor. The neck of ewes should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin. (Collar five points with ewes). Six points.

Shoulders.—Broad and full, and at the same time join so gracefully to the collar forward, and the chin backward, as not to leave the least hollow in either place. Seven points.

Fore Legs.—The mutton on the arm or fore thigh should come quite to the knee—leg upright with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin with wool to fetlocks, and may be mixed with grey. Four points.

Breast.—Broad and well formed, keeping the legs wide apart. Girth chest full and deep. Eight points.

Fore Flank.—Quite flat, not showing hollow behind the shoulder. (Four points with ewe.) Five points.

Light and Loin.—Broad, flat and light, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch, and scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Ten points.

Belly.—Straight on underline. (Five points with ewe). Three points.

Quarters.—Long and full with mutton quite down to the hock. Eight points.

Hock.—Should neither stand in or out. Two points.

Trist.—Or junction inside the thighs should be deep, wide and full; which, with a breast, will keep the legs open and upright. Four points.

Fleec.—The whole body should be covered with long lustrous wool. Eighteen points.

If you want healthy, playful, frisky colts, calves, lambs and pigs next winter, now is the time to sow rye for them. We have just sown twenty bushels of rye in our corn fields, and it will keep growing all winter, make the best winter feed, and in the spring it will be turned under to fertilize the soil, and feed the next crop of corn. Rye is the hardiest of cereals, and never fails to grow if properly planted.—*Rural World.*

Agriculture.

LETTING LAND LIE IDLE.

Farmers are beginning to see the advantage of occupying their grain fields with some growing crop after the grain is harvested. Land in a state of nature is occupied the season through. There is no "rest," as is held necessary by some with cultivated soil, for the reason that no effort is required for growth. Practice has demonstrated this long ago, where land has been tilled annually for generations, and better where the land has been properly taken care of. The practice of keeping the ground unoccupied the latter part of the season from the time the grain crop is removed has nothing at all to recom-

mend it, and much to oppose. The land is not only idle, but there is a chance for weeds and coarse grasses to grow and ripen their seeds, especially in moist weather, which sometimes occurs in the latter part of the season. This, in a large proportion of land is a great source of evil, as our fields abundantly attest. To have the ground exposed during the heat and drought of August and September, is not likely to benefit it. On the other hand to cultivate and harrow it is a benefit, no doubt more than paying for the trifling expense of the work, which is soon accomplished. If the plow is needed on account of grass and weeds, all the greater will be the benefit.

Immediately after the ground is worked, when yet moist, sow it to some crop so as to get it started in case of drought. During the rest of the season the growth will be drawing fertility from the atmosphere, and shading the ground, no doubt, further favors fertility. This crop turned down in the fall, rather lightly, will afford an excellent seed bed in the spring, with the certainty of an increased yield in the crop, and the land will be cleaner and in better condition. This practice continued yearly will be a constant benefit, requiring less manure, and the vegetable material thus added will further favor fertility by retention and the chemical effect upon the mineral matter of the soil. Clay soil will also be less tenacious and hard, its effect is somewhat like turning down sod, with the advantage of more speedy decomposition, and benefit to the crop that follows.

The advantage here over green manuring proper is that it does not interfere with the regular cropping of the season. The earlier crops, like rye or wheat, being removed, a large mass of vegetable material may be grown and turned down in time for the fall sowing of winter grain. For this purpose there is probably nothing better than the pea, which will readily rot and afford pabulum for a good growth of the grain by winter, the ground becoming sufficiently compact by spring for this grain especially in clay soils. One of my neighbors raised 12 bushels per acre of wheat on sod turned down a few weeks before sowing. The next year wheat on the same ground well worked without manure was a failure. I have known stubble ground bearing coarse grasses and weeds turned down with success for wheat, and this without manure, the soil not over rich, and for years cropped and reduced.—*Ex.*

It is the general complaint that when a man sells his farm he never gets pay for the improvements. It is generally the case when he buys a farm he wants such improvements neat appropriate and useful. Nearly all farm houses are built without regard to artistic taste or the least aim at modern improvements. They may be large but inconvenient, unsightly, low stories and probably located in just the wrong place. No wonder a man of refinement never takes into consideration the cost of such a house. It is ready of no value. A small neat cottage built with taste and judgment, well painted, suitably located for aesthetic taste, and surrounded by a few chosen evergreen trees, instead of its never being paid for, will add more than double its cost in selling the farm. In building a second house farmers generally build too large, without the convenient arrangements which modern science has invented. A small house, with more architectural taste and everything clean, cosy and comfortable, the owner will stand ten chances of selling at a profit than where the house is a large, unpainted shambling concern, with dilapidated out-houses and tumble down barns. A man with

money wants something of use to him and ornamental to the premises. We plead for a better class of farm houses.

ADDING TO THE MANURE HEAP.—As soon as the manure heap is carted away in the spring, the gathering of material for another should be commenced. Few have any idea of what a large heap can be got together by carefully collecting odds and ends about a place. The care given by European farmers in restoring the fertility of the soil, is worthy the attention of American farmers. Every bit of manure, solid and liquid, old bones, decaying animals, ashes anything that contains plant food is saved carefully. On every highway you will see children with buckets gathering up the droppings, and in London there are hollow iron posts at frequent intervals on the streets to receive the droppings brushed up all day long from under the horse's feet, by street boys who make their living this way.

Owners of small gardens who annually invest in the purchase of manure, could easily dispense with the purchase by seeing that nothing is thrown away that could be placed on the manure heap.

FALL SOWING RYE.

The *Farmers' Home Journal* says: Fall sowing rye makes the best early food for cattle. By sowing broadcast from two to four bushels to the acre in September or October in the corn field, or where a potato, cabbage or any other crop has been gathered, and harrowing it in, there will be a strong, succulent growth, fully three feet high, to cut in April. After cutting the stubble can be turned under in time to plant corn and garden vegetables, such as beans, peas, cabbages, melons and potatoes, and especially sweet potatoes. Within the last week or two, Prof. W. N. McDonald has expressed to us his thanks for having suggested to him this plan of sowing rye in the fall for the benefit of his cows in the spring, and he says that the rye feed in April astonished them all in the wonderful increase of butter that it caused. It produced at once a large flow of rich milk from cows that previously were almost dry. This experience shows quite clearly how much the quantity and quality of the milk is influenced by the kind of food.

Floriculture.

A MARKET FOR ONTARIO APPLES.

The following letter is from a life member of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, who has for some time been endeavoring to open a trade with the Fruit Growers of this Province. He wants only first class fruit, free from bluish, codlin moth, &c., and is willing to pay for such fruit whatever it is worth. But it must be strictly first-class throughout, no inferior apples in the middle of the barrel but each apple fit to be placed on the table of any gentleman. Whoever will supply him with such fruit, carefully packed and shipped in good season, will find him a constant and increasing customer.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA,
31st July, 1882.

TO THE FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN,—As a member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, I have for some years (since 1875) taken an interest in the introduction of Ontario Apples into this market, from the persuasion that when once well-known, reliable shipment will meet a ready and extensive sale, as well as from the more personal motive of supplying my own family and my friends with choice fruit.

I have paid \$1,020 in first cost of the several lots shipped, and \$487.16 in charges of transit, and have lost in all about \$300 in the price received for surplus sold, owing to inferior quality of shipments, and to damage by frost and by decay. Last fall a party in Ontario shipped 25 bbls, ordered by telegram in October, so late in November that they were all frozen on the way, and did not even reply to my letter advising him of the fact.

I cannot afford to persevere in experiments with such expensive results. At the same time I am desirous of continuing to import Ontario Apples, either in 20-bbl. lots for my own use, or in car loads for sale.

I would like to hear from any grower or shipper who will agree to supply me with strictly first class fruit, so that I can sell without opening the barrels to examine, at what price he will ship me in October, say 15th to 25th, 20 bbls. or a car load; also what varieties, and cost of freight through to St. John, N. B., by 20 bbls. and by car load. Payment to be made through Bank draft at sight.

In a 20-bbl. lot I would prefer one barrel each—

- 1 American Russet.
- 2 Baldwin.
- 3 Esopus Spitzenburg
- 4 Fall Pippin.
- 5 Fameuse.
- 6 Grim's Golden Pippin.
- 7 Hubbardston Non-such.
- 8 Melon.
- 9 Northern Spy
- 10 Newtown Spitzenburg.
- 11 Peck's Pleasant.
- 12 Pomme Grise.
- 13 Ribston Pippin.
- 14 R. I. Greening.
- 15 Seek No Further.
- 16 Swaar.
- 17 Swazie Pomme Grise.
- 18 Talman Sweet.
- 19 Wagener.
- 20 Yellow Bell fleur.

For any of these varieties not to be had substitute additional barrels of Nos 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, or 17.

For a car load say—

Nos 1 2 3 6 9 13 15 17
Bbls 20 20 20 15 30 15 20 10 = 150 bbls.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* lately published the following statement from Mr. W. N. White, Covent Garden, London, as to the relative qualities and desirableness of American apples for exporting to the English market:

- Baldwin—Free seller, bright color preferred.
- Cranberry Pippin—Sells fairly well; bright color preferred.
- Fall Pippin—Bad keeper.
- Fallwater—Free seller, and commands good prices in the spring.
- Golden Pippin—Soft, dangerous apple; no use here this season.
- Golden Russet—Free seller, and when clear makes good prices.
- Gravenstein—Soft apple; dangerous.
- Greenings—Free seller; well-known.
- Gilliflowers—Poor; should not be sent to England.
- Holland Pippin—Good apple, but soft.
- Jennetings—See remark against Gilliflowers.
- Jonathans—When of good color, command fair prices.
- Kings—Good seller, but should not be sent ripe.
- Lady Apples—Sell well at high prices.
- Maiden's Blush—Good apple; properly colored commands high prices.