

gradually brought them to a knowledge of possibilities, while those who follow the system of running over large, are as have adopted the ordinary slipshod methods, which are only the least unsatisfactory when applied to the largest possible areas. The expense of producing any crop lies mainly in the cost of land and labor. The first of these is fixed and cannot be changed, and if it be would have no effect upon the resultant crop. Then as the cost of our land is fixed and we must pay for it in interest and taxes, our best policy must be to raise its productive capacity to the highest degree our skill will admit of.

The cost of labor again is somewhat under our control, and too often our attention may be given solely towards minimizing this cost per cultivated acre without due regard to its effect upon the question of profit. So long as the cost of our land is a fixed quantity, and some certain expense for labor must be undertaken, a better plan would be to consider whether we cannot, by adding something to this latter, by drainage and cultivation, gain a greater profit from both factors of cost. The progressive farmer of the future cannot afford to ignore the position of supreme importance which this subject must occupy in the practice of those who are to outstrip their fellows in coming days. He who does so will be so far left in the race. On the other hand, he who now adopts a thorough system of drainage will be amply rewarded with increased returns, enriched soils and more satisfactory results every way.

A Beautiful Filly.

In the hurry of business, the sporting reporter was accidentally assigned by the city editor to attend a tony wedding, and write it up in first-class style, says the exchange. This is the way the sporting man sent up his report: "At an early hour, the church, which had been previously decorated with ever-greens, and the two tracts leading to the altar covered with flowers as bright as jockey colors, was filled with a large crowd of people who were anxious to see the great matrimonial race. Soon the minister ascended the stand, looked at his watch and while he was doing so the bell tapped and the bridal party was seen coming up for the start. The bride was a beautiful filly, with a broad, smooth forehead, on which rested a forelock of soft-flaxen hair, which indicated gentleness and mettle. Her eyes showed spirit, and although she was coupled rather short, her form, from her well-

poised head down to her slender fetlocks, was simply perfect. By her side as she came up the main track to the minister's stand pranced an old baldheaded stallion, slightly sway-backed and stiff in the joints, who was evidently her sire. He looked as if he had been on the turf for a great many years and had made a good record. The bridegroom was a splendid looking fellow, and stood about 17½ hands high, deep in the breast, broad across the hips and small around the flanks. His hair was a chestnut brown and he had a proud look which clearly proved that his pedigree was fine. When the ceremony was over he spurred up to his bride, and as he escorted her down the flowered track he stepped high, with his neck bowed and the vast concourse of people expected every minute to hear him whinny with delight and see him reach down and bite the bride back of the ear." The city editor concluded that this description needed some alteration, and hence the report of the great wedding is necessarily omitted.—Horse & Stable.

That Holstein Butter Record.

Reference has been made to the wonderful yield of butter made in one year from the milk, 18,669 lbs., of Pauline Paul, which churned out 1,153 lbs. 15½ oz. It is stated that she was fed neither slop nor ensilage, and only 30 lbs. per day of grain. We are glad to read this report. It is wonderful. It stirs us up to claim the privileges of an American citizen and say that we don't believe it. It is the same as saying that this Holstein cow gave milk the entire year, averaging over 6 lbs. of butter per 100 of milk. That is so widely different from the milk of other Holsteins when tested that it strains our credulity. It is a yield of a little more than 3 lbs. 2½ oz. per day, from 30 lbs. of grain and what forage she could eat besides. If an animal would put on that weight of fat it would be no small matter, but to get that amount of butter out of it is wonderful, and we are slow to swallow wonders. We make no charges of fraud or deception whatever. We simply call for evidence. What chemist analyzed her milk? What chemist analyzed the butter to ascertain what part of it was butter fat and what part water and caseine? We want to know, not only how much the product weighed after churning, but what it really was. There are substances which will coagulate the caseine, incorporate it with the fat and so double the weight. There are also ways to incorporate plenty of the milk serum and again add to the weight. We don't say anything like this

was done, but we have no evidence what was done and the probabilities are that none of these reported trials rest upon evidence sufficient to establish their accuracy. We do not believe that good merchantable butter is produced in such enormous quantities.—Rural Life.

Government Stock Sale.

There was a large attendance at the sale of the government stallions, on the 22nd ult., and although the prices realized were not as large as expected, bidding at times was quite brisk. By the conditions of the sale the horses must be kept in the province and used for stud purposes each season. The following is the list of the horses sold, and purchasers:

Sweep (Shire)—W. F. Glidden, of Woodstock, \$425.
 Balbogio Prince (Clyde)—J. M. Johnson, of St. John, \$345.
 Lord Stansfield (Cleveland)—Harvey Wilson, of Moncton, \$395.
 Earl (Coach)—J. B. Porter, River-du-Chute, \$290.
 Mirfield Draughtsmen (Shire)—Chas Sergeant, Newcastle, \$280.
 Arion (Percheron)—J. M. Johnson, St. John, \$205.
 Angus Chief (Clyde)—Warren Bull, Grafton, \$145.
 Duke of Cleveland (Cleveland)—G. D. Grimmer, St. Andrews, \$240.
 Gunboat (Shire)—J. M. Johnson, St. John, \$180.
 Simon Beattie (Clyde)—St. Croix Agricultural Society, \$255.

It is understood that Arion and Gunboat were purchased by Mr. Johnson for the government for use on the asylum farm.

Farm Notes.

If you want your fruit trees to do well, then vitality must be kept up. Healthy trees produce the best fruit, and the most of it. To keep the orchard in a healthy condition it must be manured. A large tree yielding a large quantity of fruit each year exhausts the soil rapidly. Feed the soil and the soil will feed the tree.

The following fact about hoeing, which is taken from one of our exchanges, ought to be remembered and practiced: "It is easier to cultivate and hoe the field twice when it does not appear to need it, than twice when it needs it very badly." It may be added: better for the soil, better for the crop, and doubly discouraging for the weeds.

Now that potatoes are so high some body recommends planting the peelings, assuring us that we can get as good a crop as if the "entire tuber is planted." Don't you do it. We have heard that story before and experience has taught us it's a humbug. Whole potatoes are best, large cut pieces next and peelings are worthless for seed as we have proved a number of times by experiment.