

Deliberations of the Council of Agriculture, at the session of April 12th, 1889 :

A continuation of those submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, yesterday, April 23th of the present year.

The request of J. C. A. Boek and others (containing sixty-one signatures) of the parishes of St. Ignace de Nominoguo, l'Annociation, La chute aux-Iroquois, and La Conception, in the county of Ottawa, asking permission to form themselves into "Agricultural Association No. 2, Division B, of the county of Ottawa," was granted.

The request of D. W. Grignon and others (one hundred and twenty-five signatures) of the eight parishes to the North of St. Jérôme, to be allowed to form the "Agricultural Association No. 2 of the County of Terrebonne," was granted.

The request of the Rev. M. Prévost and others (containing eighty-seven signatures) of the parish of St. Jean de Matha, Ste. Emilie and St. Côme, engaging to obtain about three hundred members of a new Agricultural Association, in the county of Joliette, as well from the above-named parishes as from those of St. Alphonse and St. Béatrice, and asking leave to enrol themselves legally under the title of the "Agricultural Association No. 2 of the County of Joliette," was granted on condition, that the new association conform to the exigencies of the law.—Carried.—

The Council having considered the request of the secretary of the Association No. 2 of the County of Chicoutimi, praying that the grants for the years 1886 and 1887 be now paid to that association, although it has not conformed to the law as regards the "Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts," and other documents which it ought to have sent annually :

The Council decreed, that the said Association be informed that the grants for the years 1886 and 1887 are no longer at the disposal of the Council.

As for the grant for the present fiscal year, 1888, it will be paid before the 1st July next; provided that the documents demanded by the law be sent in to the Council without fresh delays;—Carried.—

The Council, having considered several requests from Agricultural Associations in the district of Quebec, asking permission to employ the whole of this year's grant in the purchase of seed-grain; the Council thinks itself bound to refuse these requests, and recommends all the Provincial Associations to conform to the rules of the Council, especially as regards the competition of the best managed farms, whether county or parochial, in order that each of the Associations may prepare to the best of its power for the Great Provincial Competition, to be held next year, in virtue of the act passed to that effect at the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

True copy.

ED. A. BARNARD,

Secretary Council of Agriculture, &c.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Box 109—Upper Lachine.

How to grow a large crop of oats.—One of our neighbors thinks of competing for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prize of \$500 for the largest yield of oats per acre. He has a piece of sandy loam near the barn that has had for years more than its proper attention of manure. It was in potatoes last year.

He thinks of putting on a ton of him and drill phosphate per acre. He will sow it broadcast very early in the spring, and as soon as the land is dry enough to work, plow it in about five inches deep, and harrow until the land is in fine condition; then drill in one and one-half bushels of oats per acre and afterward sow broadcast on the surface one and one-half bushels more, and harrow and roll until they are slightly covered. His idea is that the shallow covered oats will start earlier than those drilled in deeper, and that the roots will occupy different layers of soil. This seems somewhat fanciful; but the object of offering these prizes is to bring out every known method of increasing the yield.

Were we going to compete, we should adopt the following methods: We have a thirty acre field that we intend to sow to oats this spring. It has been in grass and clover three years. It was plowed with a three-horse plow last spring, and planted to corn and potatoes without manure of any kind. It was well cultivated, and the land is clean, and as you walk over it you can (or could last fall when we were husking corn) feel the land give way and spring back at every step, showing that the sod keeps it loose and porous underneath. In the ordinary course, this land, the first moment it is dry enough in the spring, will be plowed about five inches deep with a gang-plow and three horses and harrowed and drilled in with oats just as fast as it is plowed. If this is not done, a heavy rain on the plowed land might delay sowing for several days. In fact, we have had it delayed two weeks. Sow two and one half bushels of oats by measure per acre, being careful to blow and sift out all the small and light kernels. As our oats weigh forty pounds per bushel, this would be one hundred pounds per acre, or a little over three legal bushels. We never sow less than this, and frequently sow more. The English and Scotch farmers sow four to five bushels per acre, and before drills were used six bushels per acre were sown broadcast.—*American Agriculturist* for March.

Notes on Sheep.—A laconic contributor to the *American Agriculturist* writes as follows: I do not feel sure about the crude petroleum for a sheep-dip, though, to be sure, I have never tried it. He is quite right about the Dorsets, as a rule, though greedy people sometimes err in practice.

"For the market, the "Down" breeds are the best. While there is not much choice in these three breeds I prefer the Hampshire. Do not use the Oxfordshire, because it is a cross-breed. A cross-bred ram gives no characteristics, and the offspring are everything and anything. As a rule, in England, they do not breed the Dorset twice a year. It is possible to get the two sets of lambs, but it breaks the constitution. Such a practice is not likely to be adopted in this country.

Pure bred and mixed flocks alike must have exercise. Feed the lambs all the good foods you can get them to eat. Probably the best sheep-dip for ticks is the carbolic acid sheep dip. Be careful not to have it too strong. Crude petroleum is also very good."

Canada Grades.—I hope some of our Huntingdon horse-breeders will see the ensuing extract from the *Western Agriculturist* and give me authority to contradict the statement it contains. The writer ought to know that almost all the Clydes of modern days have a cross of the English Shire-horse in them, for the purpose of increasing the size of the original breed. If this be not the case, why were so many Shires of both sexes imported into Scotland about 15 or 20 years ago?