

proximative figures be right, by sowing early varieties of corn only, the farmer would obtain ELEVEN PER CENT MORE FOOD per acre, and would lift and carry THIRTY-THREE PER CENT LESS OF USELESS WEIGHT from his field to the cutter, then to the silo, and then to the stock—thus saving himself the useless lifting and carrying of THREE TIMES TEN TONS per acre! Unfortunately for my views, I am without the exact results obtained in your various experimental stations on this very subject. However, if my memory serves me right, my approximative figures are not far wrong. As this question is of great interest indeed to all dairymen who feed green food to their stock, you would oblige us very much by quoting the exact results obtained on this subject by your best American authorities.

ED. A. BARNARD,

Three Rivers, P. Q.

REMARK BY THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR. - Unfortunately these results are not easily accessible, but we shall try and collect some of them soon.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 9th 1886.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST, ESQ.

DEAR SIR. — In the November issue of "Agriculture" I find a description by you, under the heading of "Dominion Exhibition 1886", of the Dorset Horn Sheep, which were exhibited there.

I purchased the whole importation that Mr. Standford made, including those remaining on his hands, and Mr. Rolph's. They have dropped me lambs, beginning to lamb about the middle of October. All the lambs are doing extremely well, growing very rapidly, and have been fattening very fast, and I have received unusually good offers for as many as I desire to sell for the Christmas market at Toronto.

Can you tell me where I can procure any work giving a history and mode of proper treatment of these sheep. We have constructed for them a long shed, 20 feet in breadth, 19 feet long, built up well from the ground on posts; flooring oak, tongued and grooved; so that it is tight, match boarded on the outside and match board on the inside, height of ceiling about 8 feet. It appears to be very dry, and we have plenty of ventilation. We are feeding them about a pint of oats, clover hay and turnips. We have about 4 in each pen, (mothers) with little passage ways cut between each pen large enough for the lambs to go through but not for the mothers, so that the lambs have a run from one pen to another, and in the centre we have a pen in which we have a trough for them to feed from where they will be alone and not disturbed by the mothers.

I know nothing as to the care of sheep, and have to depend upon a man who claims to be a good shepherd, and to be used to the care of sheep in England. Is this treatment about right? I should esteem it a very great favor, any hints you could give me as to their care, feed, management, building, &c.

I must say I was never so much taken with any sheep before. All the ewes who have lambed, other than shearlings, have produced two a piece, and the shearlings one, and thus far I have only lost one lamb, and that was injured by one of the ewes falling on it when it became frightened in a stable that we were then keeping them in before moving into this shed.

I should add that the shed or barn over head is packed full of hay to keep it warm over-head.

I see in your last issue that you have a picture of Faith of Oaklands. It is rather a poor one.

We have a better cut than that. We have a most excellent cut of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, if you desire to use them.

Yours truly,

VALANCY E. FULLER.

ECONOMICAL CHEESE BOXES.

D. M. Macpherson, the *Cheese-King* of Canada, sends us the following important circular respecting cheese-boxes which explains itself:—

Alexandria, Ont., Oct. 30, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Our connection with the cheese-industry during upwards of twenty years has given us the opportunity to trace the development of the business in its many phases, and during that time we have always taken the lead in improving the position of the cheese-manufacturer by introducing labor-saving machinery to improve the quality and cheapen the price of factory supplies.

We have been engaged in the manufacture of cheese-boxes ever since the beginning of cheese-manufacture on the factory system in Canada, and have led the reductions in the prices of the same from twenty-five cents per box, until today we propose to lay before you our latest departure in the manufacture of boxes by which you may lay your boxes in your factory at a cost of about eight cents or less, per box.

We assume that every factory has steam appliances for heating water, and propose that every cheesemaker shall also be his own-box-maker.

To do this would require no special skill and no outlay further than a bending machine to make the boxes on, and it would occupy but a few minutes' time of each day to make the boxes required for each day's make of cheese, and which time the cheese-maker always has at his disposal while waiting for the airing of his cheese.

We shall be pleased to ship the material that is, the bands, heading and tacks—on board the cars here for $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents a box, and can ship in the winter, so that you may have your stock on hand and suffer no delay or loss from want of boxes during next season.

We have a large stock of material ready for shipment, and those parties ordering early will be served first, but after our present stock is shipped we cannot then ship more until May next.

You will see at a glance that the cheese manufacturer by this means will be able always to have his supply of boxes on hand, will be liable to no loss from broken boxes, and will secure his supply at less than the actual cost to a box-maker at the mill.

If you think favorably of this proposition write us for further particulars at once, as you cannot do so too early. The early buyer will have the same time for payment as the late buyer.

We are, yours respectfully,
MACPHERSON & SCHELL.

Can Clover triple the yield of crops in the P. of Q.?

According to the last census (1881), the average yield of wheat,—taking the whole province—is somewhere about eight (8) bushels per acre. Other grains and vegetables are in the same low proportion. On the other hand, it is a well ascertained fact that our French Canadian farmers still sow, comparatively, little clover. My experience leads me to believe that not 10 lbs. are sown annually, on an average, per hundred acres. And yet this small seeding in clover is an improvement on olden times, when little or no clover at all was sown. It is also well ascertained that neither potash, nor phosphoric acid, nor lime, are given to the soil, as a rule, outside of the