

The eight bushels and three pecks of wheat we obtained we sowed broadcast on five acres of land. The soil was a very rich clay loam, in fact the land was too rich for the wheat this last season, as all grain in this locality had far too much straw, the season being so remarkable for luxuriant growth. As it was, the wheat went down badly, consequently it is a little shrunken. I believe if it had stood up until it had ripened, it would have yielded thirty-five or forty bushels per acre. There was a very great waste in harvesting; yet after all it turned out twenty-eight bushels to the acre. We sowed it on the same day as the Red Chaff or Fife Wheat, and it ripened fully a week before it, and it is far finer wheat and makes a very superior quality of flour. The oats are a very fine, plump grain, and they all grow on the side of the stock, the same as the Black Poland Oat. They yielded sixty-five bushels to the acre, and weigh forty pounds per bushel. They are sowed on ordinary land, not being very rich.

WM. AYERST & SONS, Talbotville P. O.

P. S. I might mention that we took the first premium on the wheat at the East Elgin Agricultural Fair Exhibition.

Australian Oats—50 pounds of seed returned 33 pounds to each pound of seed—1650 pounds; 275 pounds to the chain, which is 2750 pounds per acre I think. 8 pounds of Red Fern Wheat on poor soil and sod at that, returned 125 pounds. It was sowed too late and too thin. Brownell's Beauty potato did well; Snowflake potato did better.

The 33 pounds of Emporium Wheat I got last spring yielded 15 bushels of 62 pounds per bushel.

Dunbar P. O.

WM. R. ALLISON.

Off 20 acres of fall wheat I had 630 bushels of Barley; off 7 acres, 370 bushels; sowed on the 23 May. Of Oats, 10 acres, 480 bushels; sowed 21 May.

The Red Fern Wheat, Emporium Oats and Gooseberry Bush did well; but the Oats extra. From 23 pounds of wheat sown, I had a yield of ten bushels. The straw was strong and free from rust. From the same quantity of oats I received in return forty-six bushels, making two bushels to the pound. The straw is strong and they are not bad to shell in harvesting. You deserve great credit from all farmers for the introduction of this new variety.

Collingwood.

CHAS. LAWRENCE.

The seeds I got from Emporium last year did well. One pound of Emporium Wheat yielded 90 pounds; one pound Emporium Oats yielded 99 pounds. The flowers which I got from the six papers of seed were the delight and wonder of the neighborhood. The one dozen Cheney straw-berries all grew, and I had a few very firm delicious berries of such a beautiful color that would make a person long to eat them. The Janesville Grape and Gooseberry bush both grew and did well. But the best I got was the Schweinfurth Cabbage, some of it was nearly as large as a half bushel measure. Instead of selling a York Cabbage for five cents, those brought from 15 to 25 cents, and were nearly as early.

Sillsville P. O.

S. H. MELLOW.

L. B. D. Lapierre of Paris, condemns the Red Fern wheat; it did not yield well with him. He considers the Australian Oat a common kind, but says they yielded well.

The peck of Emporium Oats I received from you last spring I have just threshed. They yielded ten bushels and three pecks. I sowed them on the 18th of May, in the same field with wheat. The wheat rusted very bad but the oats were not rusted the least; therefore, I think they are rust proof.

Columbus.

WM. B. GREY.

LUCERNE.—Can you inform me whether Lucerne will answer in this country as a forage plant, and whether it is tenacious of life or not.

Moore P. O.

C. S. NESBIT.

(Lucerne is a plant of recent introduction into Canada, but we have reason to hope that it will be found hardy enough for the climate, and, if so, we have no doubt it will prove a valuable addition to our forage plants. Try but a small quantity at first—sow in spring. A communication from a farmer who has tried, tells the results, as far as yet known, of his experiment.—Ed.)

DISSOLVING BONES.—Would you or any of your readers have the kindness to inform me, through the ADVOCATE, how to dissolve bones for manure? Alvinston.

ROBT. LAMB.

(Break the bones as small as you can, then pile them in a heap with wood ashes in alternate layers; pour on the pile, from time to time, the suds from the laundry. This is the simplest and cheapest method, and said to be thoroughly efficacious.—Ed.)

How to Dispose of Cheap Potatoes.

In a letter received lately from a business man in New York he speaks of the profits he is realizing in manufacturing potato starch. In consequence of the heavy yield from the potato crop of 1875, he has been able to purchase at low prices—25 cents per bushel or thereabouts; and the cost of manufacturing he finds to be not more than twelve cents per bushel. The yield of starch, he says, is 12 pounds per bushel of potatoes. This produce seems to be so high that we are inclined to think there must be some error in his calculations, as there is not, so far as we know, in any varieties of potatoes, whatever may be their quality, one-fifth of their gross weight of starch. He is, however, making a good profit from the business. The manufacture of potato starch has been carried on in New England for some years.

In Nova Scotia, a province noted for potato growing, the manufacturing of this article has been carried on for some time. There is, in ordinary years, a good market for much of the surplus potatoes in Boston, but the crop of 1875 was so abundant that the demand for them for table use has greatly fallen off and they are sold at about 25 cents a bushel. The starch factories of the province, however, afford them a market, and they have been doing a considerable business. In one instance, the factory of Hubbard and Randall, near Aroostock, there were converted into starch, last autumn, 15,700 bushels of potatoes. The quantity of starch produced was seventy tons, almost 9 lbs. per bushel. This may be considered the general average yield, though it varies a little, according to the favorable or unfavorable season, to the soil on which the potatoes are grown and to the variety of potatoes used. Potatoes that are best for the table are likewise most productive of starch, so a moderately dry season and light dry soil are most favorable for the growth of potatoes for starch.

Of the potatoes used in the Aroostock manufactory, 3,000 bushels were raised by one of the firm, Mr. Randall, on twelve and one-half acres of ground; and of these 2,050 were raised on eight acres of new ground. The cost of these is shown by his accounts to have been, for seed and labor, but eight and one-half cents per bushel—2,050 bushels at a cost of \$174.25. In his account he makes no charge for the use of the ground on which they were grown, as this he considers ought to be debited, not to the potato account, but to improvement, the ground being improved and prepared for succeeding crops by their cultivation.

Perhaps the Grangers might discuss the propriety of finding a market for their productions by manufacturing starch, and cultivating more potatoes in some localities.

Extraordinary Yield of Potatoes.

PRODUCE ONE THOUSAND FOLD.

Were it not for the indisputable testimony to the yield of potatoes planted as trials in the United States, we would be strongly inclined to disbelieve the reports of one thousand pounds from one pound of potatoes. From 25 to 30 fold we have considered good produce for a field crop, and that twice that increase might be raised with more than usual care and a double allowance of fertilizers, we know; but now the seed plant is returned more than one thousand fold. From the report of a committee appointed to determine who raised the largest produce from one pound of seed (Snowflake and Eureka), we see that not less than six competitors each raised from one pound over 1,000 lbs.—from 1,417 to 1,969 lbs. of the Snowflake, and six competitors from 1,666 lbs. to 1,966 lbs. Eureka. P. C. Wood, who raised the largest quantity, thus describes his soil and labor:—The soil is a stiff, black loam, with a stiff and clay subsoil, not underdrained, but well surface drained, enriched by about three inches of well rotted barnyard manure, and wood ashes at the rate of one and a-half bushels to the square rod. Plowed and harrowed until thoroughly pulverized fifteen

inches deep. The tubers were cut, some of the eyes being divided into as many as seven sets. Planted one set in a hill; under each hill a small shovelful of a mixture of one barrel of lime, one bushel salt water to slack the lime, five bushels wood ashes, on this a shovelful of well-rotted chip manure, in which the sets were planted. One-fourth of a pound of bone dust was well mixed with the surface soil around each hill. Two bushels of hen manure had been plowed under on each square rod in October, 1874. When the plants were two inches high, sprinkled with land plaster; continued to sprinkle with plaster at intervals of one week until Sept. 1. Worked well 12 inches deep while the plants were young, hilling them considerably. When the young potatoes were formed 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, covered the vines to within 5 or 6 inches of the tops, making very high, broad hills—the rows were five feet apart, and the hills in the rows 30 inches apart.

Another of the successful competitors used as manure decomposing hen manure, 3 parts; common salt, 1 part; unleached ashes, 1 part. When cultivating between the hills, made a compost of unleached ashes, 4 parts; salt, one part; sprinkled this on the hill, one handful to each.

The planting by all the competitors was done between the 10th and 26th of May, and one-fourth of them dropped the seed on the 10th of May.—The fertilizers used comprise every known manure, and the quantities applied are no less enormous than the crops raised. About the value of wood ashes, hen manure and plaster, there seems to be no doubt, and they have been used by nearly all the competitors.

A comparison of the distances between the hills, with the average yield per acre, is given as follows:

2x3 feet	gave a yield of 378 bushels per acre.
2x4 " "	" " " 462 " "
2x3 " "	" " " 651 " "
3x3½ " "	" " " 441 " "
3x4 " "	" " " 372 " "
3½x4 " "	" " " 342 " "
4x4 " "	" " " 332 " "
4x8 " "	" " " 88 " "

At the Annual Meeting of the South Essex Agricultural Association, lately held at Amherstburg, the President, Mr. J. H. Morgan, of Andover, dwelt at some length on the injustice that is done the farmers in our present customs arrangements with the United States, and called attention to the necessity of the farmers to bestir themselves and see that, as they composed four-fifths of the population of this great province, their interests were not neglected by the men whom they sent to represent them. He then read the following resolution, passed by the Manufacturers' Association at Toronto:—

"Be it therefore resolved:—That, in view of the fact that no duties are imposed on American products of the soil entering this country, while nearly all Canadian products are heavily taxed when sent to the markets of the United States, we do most emphatically protest against the interests of our farmers, millers and other producers being sacrificed in this way; and that, while desirous of seeing a fair reciprocity of trade in these articles between the two countries restored, Canada cannot suffer American products to enter her markets untaxed, as long a heavy toll of custom duties is levied on all our products seeking a market in the United States.

It was then moved and seconded that the first resolution adopted at the Convention of Manufacturers, held in Toronto in November last, deserves the approbation of the members of this Society, and that any legislation that protects any other branch of industry, without considering the farming interest, is partial and unjust.

After some opposition from two manufacturers, the resolution was adopted.

\$50 Lost.

One of our subscribers, for some trivial cause, stopped his paper last year. The next issue Mr. McCallum's advertisement of Norway spruce appeared in the ADVOCATE. Two months after the former subscriber saw the ADVOCATE at a neighbor's and said, "I have just lost fifty dollars by not taking the ADVOCATE. I have paid fifty dollars more for Norway spruce than I could have purchased them for." We procured some trees from Mr. McCallum last year and were quite satisfied with them—his advertisement is in this issue. We know of no better tree than the Norway spruce for wind breaks. Every farmer should plant a lot of them, both for use and ornament.

CHICAGO POULTRY place in January ever been held in was over two thousand good many entries low will appear Messrs. Wright, Lamb & Jarvis, can Kay, Galt; H. M. Thomas, caster.

CANADIAN POULTRY A very fine exhibition, Detroit, under the Poultry Association, Cote, Sandwich, number of Canadian they attained great success.

A POULTRY It was a good exhibition, Brantford Poultry.

Some of our impressed with but corn in some not to forget that everything that if any particular of manufacture All animals come of the principal position of the business supply.

The domestic stock of any greater produce must give her gains.

The most useful pounded shell bone. On the preparation must be object to bone good, sound and

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