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OHN JACKSON,

ORCHARD GRASS.—We esteem your ADVOCATE very highly, and wish you every success in the future. We received some time ago samples of grain from British Columbia; fall wheat and spring wheat the best I ever saw; two kinds of barley and two kinds of pea, and one kind of oats. The names of the different kinds we did not get. We also have some potatoes, called Monson's Prize, brought from England in 1875; they are much earlier than the Early Rose. We also received several kinds of seeds, such as turnip, carrot and mangel wurzel, of which we will send you a fuller account at a future time, if the seed proves to be superior to what we have been using. The Orchard Grass we got from you last spring has not caught very well. We sowed some this fall with the wheat and some without wheat. How do you think it will turn out? We sowed one bushel. Are carrots good for breeding mares? What is the best feed for young pigs this season of the year, as ours have failed to do well on shorts and bran?

Brampton, Ont.

WALKER BROS.

[Orchard Grass having been but lately introduced into this country, a definite opinion can hardly be formed yet as to what may be the success of the experiment; but we have good groun's for expecting that it will turn out well. It is hardly enough for even our climate, and it has done well in every place where it has had a fair trial. Even a partial failure, if there be such, should not discourage us in our attempts to introduce new plants that are likely to be of great general benefit. We have had a letter from another person who has sowed it. He sowed part in the fall and part in spring. The latter did well, though that sown in the fall was a failure. Carrots are good food for horses, but mares with foal should get them sparingly. Young pigs at this season require other food than shorts and bran. Diminish the bran, and give instead some meal and milk.—Ed.]

TO PREVENT COWS SUCKING THEMSELVES.—I have noticed in the February No. of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mr. J. S. Bruce's letter, asking for the best way to prevent a cow from sucking herself. Now, I think I can give him a plan that will answer a little better than the one you gave. It is simply a "poak," as I call it, and any one at all can make one if he has an auger and an axe. In the first place get four pieces of an inch and a half thick and about two inches wide, of elm or some kind of timber that won't split or break very easy; then four more that will reach four inches on each side of her neck. Take your auger and bore holes in the corners of all the sticks; then put pins of some tough wood through them so as to fit on the neck; then fit pin on each side of her neck, close, so as not to let the frame turn on her neck. The side pieces must be exactly the length of her neck, or it is no good. Now, if this poke is made right, there is no fear of her sucking herself, and if she is not very bad, it will break her of that practice altogether.

Belmont, Ont.

J. M. McKELLAR.

[We have another communication on this subject from Elma. As the principle in them both is the same, differing only in the details, we give insertion to but one, with thanks to Mr. B.—Ed.]

BOKHARA CLOVER.—I would like to know whether Bokhara Clover seed requires to be sown with grain, and the grain best suited to a sandy but new soil. If you favor me with a reply through the ADVOCATE I will be much obliged.

Wasbago, Feb. 7, '76.

J. H.

[We have had no experience in growing Bokhara Clover in Canada, nor do we know if the cultivation here would be successful. We have seen it grown in Europe—not with grain but by itself—as the growth is so luxuriant that it requires the entire ground for its growth. The produce was very great, but the stems were as strong as those of sweet corn, of a medium size, and branched as a shrub. It was, however, highly esteemed for soiling, and its blossoms are said to be unequalled for affording food for bees. When in blossom, it is a beautiful, fragrant plant.]

QUERY—MILKHOUSE.—I wish to know if you or any of your correspondents can give me a plan of a milkhouse, to be built on the surface—one that would suit a dairy of from 15 to 20 cows—and what kind of machine you would recommend for churning.

A SUBSCRIBER, Arnprior P. O.

[A plan of milkhouse such as asked for will appear in the ADVOCATE as soon as we can obtain the cut from our artist. We know of no better churn than the Blanshard.]

POTATO PEST.—Last spring, as a practical test, I planted one pound of each of the following varieties of potatoes. The soil was a gravelly loam, and had a light dressing of barn-yard manure. The seed was selected from tubers of the medium size cut to single eyes, and one set in each hill. They were planted on the tenth of May, and given ordinary cultivation.

From 1 lb. of Early Rose, the yield was	65 lbs.
" " Late Rose, " " "	70 "
" " Early Vermont " " "	55 "
" " Compton's Surprise " " "	53 "
" " Brownell's Beauty " " "	65 "
" " Pearlless " " "	70 "
" " Snowflake " " "	70 "
" " Early Champion " " "	75 "

The last mentioned is an entirely new variety, of which I am the originator. I suppose you remember last spring I sent you a few as a sample, and to have them tested. They originated from a seed ball of the Excelsior potato, which were growing beside some of the Early Rose, and were no doubt fertilized from the pollen of that variety. In general appearance they very much resemble the Early Rose. Upon comparison of the latter variety they are found to be more of a whitish, russety tinge, and their eyes somewhat deeper indented. And there are certain tubers which partake more of the characteristics of the Excelsior variety, being oval in shape, and the eyes quite deeply indented. The vines are of medium height, stout and vigorous; leaves rather broader than those of the Early Rose, and of a light green. The tubers are compactly clustered around the base of the stalks, which is quite an important consideration in digging the crop. In regard to earliness, they surpass any of the American varieties that I have given a trial; being from six to nine days earlier than the Rose. As to quality, nothing can excel this new variety; flesh white; very dry and firm, and possessed of a pure, delicate flavor that stands unrivalled as a table potato. Another decided advantage over most other early sorts is its good keeping qualities, being very hardy; samples which were kept till the middle of June did not show the least deterioration in quality. The Early Snowflake is a good cropper; quality, very dry and mealy, and of a splendid flavor; it is a first-class potato in every respect. Brownell's Beauty were not so productive, but of very good quality. I do not consider the Surprise entirely fit for cultivation. The Australian Oats turned out very well; the five pounds sown yielded 6½ bushels; they were a very good oat, weighing 38 pounds to the bushel.

Thamesford P. O.

WILLIAM GOBLE.

[We consider the above of importance, as Mr. Goble is a very enterprising young man. He may have a potato that will do honor to our country.—Ed.]

JUNE GRASS.—As there are a great many farms troubled with this June grass, I beg leave to relate a few thoughts that may perhaps prove useful. First I take and plow it the latter part of July; then harrow it as often as you wish during summer and autumn, and then cross-plow and lay it up rough to catch the frost, and it will trouble you no more. If farmers troubled with couch grass would try this experiment, and be kind enough to state through your valuable paper how it succeeded, I would feel very much obliged.

Clarendon, Feb. 11, '76.

F. WILSON.

BOHEMIAN OATS.—Please state in your next issue of the ADVOCATE whether the Bohemian Oats have been introduced into the States or not; and further, are they a safe investment, and what sort of meal do they make?

DANIEL BEAN, Ratho.

[We presume they are known in the States. The oats may be valuable to farmers living fifty miles from mills, railroads or water communication; do not consider they would be profitable in old settlements. We have partaken of porridge made from them, and never ate better.—Ed.]

Yes; such an instance of "leaves coming to life again" is recorded in our volume for 1841. The whole of the leaves of a bay tree appeared in spring to be brown and apparently dead, from the action of frost. As the spring advanced many of these leaves fell off, and the branches gradually acquired new leaves, while many of the brown and to all appearance dead leaves gradually recovered their green color, and in some cases were completely restored to life.—London Gardener's Chronicle.

Seed Report.

The Scott wheat I purchased from you did extra well with me, it averaging 23 bushels to the acre. Had Treadwell in the same field, sowed at the same time, and it only went 10 bushels to the acre. It was all badly winter-killed. I think the Scott wheat an extra variety. Sowed all Scott wheat this year. The Clawson you sent me seems a nice wheat.

Dunn, Jan. 1st., 1876.

PETER GRANT.

I sowed seven bushels and a peck of Scott wheat, and I had 217 bushels from the threshing machine. It shelled bad on account of its being badly lodged, but, on the whole, it was the best crop I ever raised.

Ingersoll, Dec. 29, 1875. W. C. A. CRAWFORD.

I sowed the pound of Red Fern wheat you sent me, and had 56 lbs. of first quality wheat from it. I sowed the pound of Australian oats, and had 75 lbs. from it, so I think I am well paid for my dollar. The package of Trefoil or French clover that you sent me in 1874, was sown as you requested, half of it in the fall, but it was killed out in the winter and spring. The other half I sowed in the spring, on a piece of land that was sown with wheat. When I was cutting it some of the clover was 18 inches long. It looked delightful when in blossom. I am well pleased with it. How could I obtain some more of it?

Tara, Jan. 4, 1876.

ALEX. SPEER.

The Egyptian wheat, as far as my present experience of it goes, I consider of no value, but shall give it another trial this spring, with salt as a manure.

Fergus, Dec. 31, 1875.

ISAAC ANDERSON.

I received the seed last spring in good order.—One bushel of Black Tartar yielded 34 bushels; 10 lbs. of White Emporium oats, 7½ bushels; 10 lbs. Emporium wheat, 2½ bushels.

N. Augusta, Dec. 27, 1875. JAS. E. LEWARS.

From the Farrow Spring wheat I obtained 20 bushels from 2 bushels. I sowed the 20 bushels in 10 acres of land; 7 acres were summer fallowed and 3 acres plowed. In the fall I obtained 360 bushels off the 10 acres, which was 36 bushels per acre.

Chippawa, Jan. 4, 1876.

RICHARD WALSH.

The 1 lb. of Clawson wheat was sown rather late, and very little came up, but what did stood the winter well. I threshed it and got 24 lbs. of good wheat. It was shrunk a little. The 1 lb. of Emporium wheat turned out only 24 lbs. of good wheat. The 1 lb. Emporium oats turned out three bushels and thirty pounds. I should have had more, but a storm knocked it down, and it did not rise again. The Clawson and Silver Chaff I had from you this fall is outgrowing the Scott.

Enniskillen.

H. WHEELER.

The Red Fern turned out very well, and the Emporium oats did likewise and will be profitable.

Brock, Jan. 5, 1876.

PHILIP SHIER.

From the ten pounds of Red Fern wheat which I sowed, I received in return five bushels of good wheat, which I consider was a very good return. The Emporium oats did well—was a good standing crop.

Epsom, Ont., Jan. 7, 1876.

WM. STOVIN.

Mr. Wm. Potticary, Glanworth P. O., from one pound of Emporium oats receives 99 lbs. Who can beat that? Also 61 lbs. of Red Fern wheat from 1 lb.

The Red Fern Wheat did very well; I threshed about two bushels and a half of it. The Australian Oats did pretty well; I threshed about four bushels. As it was rather late before I got them, and therefore did not ripen very well, but did not rust.

Cumberland, Ont.

JOHN McDONALD.

I sowed twenty pounds of the Emporium Oats last spring on turnip ground, partly not manured, and harvested by some misfortune 38 bushels of clean oats. I sowed 25 pounds of the Red Wheat on wet lands, it did not turn out so well, both grains have clean straw and no rust nor smut.

St. Jacob's P. O.

PETER B. BOWMAN.

The half bushel of Oats I sowed are very ordinary grained. I gave them plenty of room to grow; we got 20 bushels by measure, and 24 bushels by weight. The potatoes we got from you—the bugs hurt them much.

Odessa P. O., Ont.

DONALD FRASER.

The bag of Emporium Oats I got from you last spring did splendid; they were fully one fourth heavier crop than the Sovereign Oats in same field.

Concord.

THOMAS LEASDALE.