

Nowhere have farmers turned to better account the natural conditions of soil and climate than in Ayrshire, Aberdeen and other sections of Scotland, parts of Great Britain in which the success of agriculture is dependent almost entirely on cattle, "neeps" (turnips), straw and cake. On one of the most noted farms in Aberdeen visited by the writer, out of a total area of 300 acres, 65 were devoted to turnips. Moreover, we were informed that nearby farms produced even a larger proportion of this crop. A bushel of roots per head per day is no uncommon amount to feed, and we have known of feeders giving from two to three bushels per day. On straw and turnips alone cattle keep in good condition, and this, supplemented with a little cake (linseed meal or other oil cake), is responsible for the best beef that goes into London market.

As in the College farm, barnyard manure is the principal fertilizer used. It is generally, however, supplemented by some commercial fertilizers. For this purpose fertilizers containing phosphoric acid have proved the most useful. However, on many soils an addition of potash has given splendid results. When barnyard manure is scarce and the soil in poor condition, a complete fertilizer containing the above two elements and in addition Nitrogen is used.

For phosphoric acid, such standard fertilizers as basic slag, bone meal and acid phosphate are used. For potash, the muriate or sulphate of potash, or wood ashes, are used; and for nitrogen, small quantities of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate is used to stimulate the early growth and the cheaper tankage; blood meal and in a measure bone meal are used to encourage the later growth. However, the better farmers experiment considerably with different fertilizer mixtures, and ascertain for themselves the most efficient fertilizer for their own farms.

In Germany, Denmark and other countries of Europe, mangels, sugar beets, etc., are grown and fed more extensively than turnips. The methods of growing are, however, largely similar, the principal difference being that more resort is had to commercial fertilizers.

Throughout the United States the cheaper grown corn is produced for the most part to the exclusion of roots. However, even in the centre of the corn belt, the leading stock men grow a considerable acreage of roots.

Throughout Canada the practice of root growing is almost universal, the system being most extensively followed in the province of Ontario, in which province turnips and mangels are for the most part grown with barn-yard manure alone as a fertilizer.

We hope, however, ere long to see the day when in the Maritime Provinces root growing will be at least as extensively practiced as in any of the above countries, and when that day comes we will see agriculture flourishing as it should in these Eastern provinces.