

driving till he is warmed up, to stand in the cold wind without covering him with a good blanket, neither will he permit his horse to stand uncovered in the rain for hours, nor overdrive or overwork him at any time.

Blankets cost only a small sum of money, so that the poorest owner can have this needful comfort for his horse. There may still be those who consider the blanket a luxury for the horse, and for his owner too, the blanket is becoming a necessity in every barn. The practice of covering the horse in the barn must be governed by circumstances. If the barn is comparatively warm and free from draughts, it is usually considered better not to use the blanket for a healthy horse. Where the stable is quite warm, the horse when taken out is more sensitive to cold winds, and the blanket becomes the more a needful article.

Farmers are beginning to use the blanket for their horses quite generally, but few have thought enough about the matter to furnish a rain cover for their teams. This can also be done at small expense. A few yards of oil cloth or rubber cloth will answer very well, and would last some time if properly taken care of. It would pay the horse owner to protect his beast from the rain with such a cover. Too many horses are driven in a drizzling rain all day without the water proof cover. City teamsters have for years found such protection a great saving of their horses and of food for them.

WILL DAIRYING BE OVER DONE ?

Yes, and no. Yes, if all those who own cows will weed them out, and breed them up until they will average as much butter, milk and cheese as the best dairies now do. And if the products of these cows are worked up in the best possible way to suit the market. And if the owners of these cows believe in their business, and show their faith by their work—then dairying may be overdone, and the old cry of "dairying doesn't pay," will have a good deal of truth in it.

But when that time comes, it won't make any difference whether dairying pays or not, for the millennium will be here at the same time, and the general purpose cow will lie down with the special purpose cow on top of her.

The true answer to the question is a big No. Not while so many of our fellow citizens are running the dairy with a combined milk, butter and beef cow. Not while one of our greatest dairying states will only average 150 lbs. of butter per cow. Not while dairymen teach their cows by precept and example to be vicious, and then saw their horns off to make things come out even. Not while a vast majority of dairymen wreath their faces with smiles because their cows are all calving in spring so as to get the benefit of the fresh pasture—and flies, and heat, and the hurry of out door work, and the summer drought, and dirty water, and low prices. Not while dairymen keep a breed of cows which they think work so hard that they must rest for two or three months. Not while nine heifer calves out of ten are treated as if they were a great nuisance on the farm until they are old enough to give milk. Not while the old-fashioned dash-churn flourishes and the butter is gathered in the churn and worked with the hands. Not while milk and manure are mixed together in the cow stable, under the delusion they can be separated in the dairy. Not while cows are driven from the pasture by shouting boys and barking dogs. Not while these things are as common as they are at the present time, will first class dairying be in danger of being overdone.

No, my friend, if you are thinking about going into dairying, and are speculating upon the chance of the bottom being knocked out of it before you get into market with your gilt-edged butter or prime cheese, just go ahead; buy the special cows you want for your special work, feed them right, work up their products according to the latest improved me-

thods, and the price you will get will soon prove that dairying is in no danger of being overdone.

Don't think, though, that dairying will pay enormous profits; that you can buy a herd of cows, hire men and women to feed and milk them, and make the butter and cheese, while you merely "boss round" occasionally when you are not driving; that kind of dairying only pays those whom you hire, not you.

But if you are content to receive a fair profit on your investment of money and labor, and the satisfaction of knowing that your farm is improving all the time, you can go into dairying without fear of its being overdone, if you will remember that in this business, as in all others the higher you roost on the ladder, the less you will be crowded.

C. L. CROSBY, in "Herds and Flocks."

Montreal, January 9th, 1889.

Dear Sir, - Perhaps you remember that I wrote you about sulphate of ammonia last year and at your request sent you a sample. I should be glad to hear if you have had opportunities of introducing it to your friends as you thought likely. It seems extraordinary that I should have to export the greater part of such a small make as mine. The quality is duly appreciated in the States and in England, where my guarantee of 25 % has never been challenged, the test being always above that. I should esteem a reply and remain.

Yours faithfully,

T. E. VASEY.

I have received the above letter from Mr. Vasey, and I regret to say that the only order I could get him last season was one, from Mr. Andrew Dawes, for 150 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia. This was sown on an acre of land, heavily manured the previous autumn for mangels. The rest of the piece—6 acres—was sown with swedes and Belgian carrots. Unfortunately, neither the mangels, nor the carrots, nor the swedes ever came up, so the land was reploughed and sown with fodder-corn, of which there was a monstrous crop, as might be expected, though, owing to thick seeding, the silage was too watery. However, the cows are doing well on it, with plenty of dry food. The foreman, Mr. Tuck, tells me that the cows do not seem to care for water, which is not surprising, as there must be at least 90 % of it in the silage. The most remarkable fact he has noticed is the profuse way in which the cows stale.

A. R. J. F.

The Beet sugar Industry in Canada.

The following document is most important. It gives the exact state of affairs on this vexed question. It becomes our pleasant duty to say how much pleased we are with the results obtained this year, at Berthier, although the wetness of the summer and fall have been excessive to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant of Quebec. That beets could be grown profitably to the farmers in such a season shows what success most finally be obtained by the beet-sugar industry of Canada, sufficiently assisted at the start, and carried out with the necessary talent and perseverance to the end.

ED. A. BARNARD.

It is now ten years since the question of beet-sugar in Canada arose the attention of the Canadian Government and a number of capitalists. Three factories have been built in that time, a great sum of money has been spent in each case and universal trouble and loss has been the result. But on the ruins of the first attempt another trial is being made which bids fair to be successful and to be the beginning of a greater source of wealth to Canada than any other existing industry. The following is the history of the new attempt of which the hitherto unfortunate Berthier factory is the centre.