

but to my mind flooding is just what the marshes of this country require. These canals are wider at the top than at the bottom and quickly fill with mud, great trouble being experienced in keeping them cleaned out. The rush of water has a tendency to wear away the banks and make the canals wider. One of them is now a recognized river, and from its appearance it is difficult to believe that it was originally made by the hand of man. It requires 3 to 5 feet of mud to be deposited on the moss in order to make good English marsh. The canal is the main ditch and smaller ones run off from it to the centre of the bog. It takes 10 to 15 years to obtain a sufficient amount of this deposit to grow fair hay, and then another 15 years before good timothy can thrive. There are some curious scientific features about the grass growing on these bogs. Sir William Dawson had the matter referred to him for explanation, but he gave it up as a mystery. It seems that even when there is only six inches of mud laid down on the moss a peculiar water grass will grow of its own accord. The third year, when two or three feet of mud has accumulated, a mixed grass springs up and thrives, and after a sufficient depth has been secured to authorize one to shut out the tide, and the newly made marsh has been drained, English hay will appear and thrive without any seed being sown. Now the question is, where do these different varieties come from? It almost looks like a process of evolution—the water grass, the mixed grass and the English grass. The germ of all these are apparently in the soil, and make their appearance according to the depth of the mud. This mud comes from the Bay of Fundy and is the washings of the cliffs on its shores, and how grass seed can generate as it were from this is more than any man can conjecture.

A number of people have seriously considered marsh making as a bad financial enterprise to embark in, and assert that those engaged in it are only benefiting the country and the general public at their own expense; and would be much wiser men if they laid out the same amount of money so expended in, buying up marsh already under cultiva-

tion. I have made a good deal of marsh in my time, and have figured the matter closely and have concluded that it decidedly is, as an investment, both profitable and safe, whereby you can enrich yourself and at the same time become a national benefactor on what may be termed a small scale. These figures will show you how I make up my calculations in this matter."

Mr. George here hastily wrote out and handed his interrogator the following table which the reader can examine and place himself in a position to arrive at a conclusion:—

CR.	
By 10 years grass averaging \$74 per year	\$740.
grass grown when draining 5 years	
averaging 37 tons per year @ \$2.50	462.50
receipts for grain and grass next five years	1,600
marsh at this time is under the plough	
and seeded down and averages 2½ tons	
to the acre, and is worth no less than	2,500.
\$100 per acre	\$5,302.50.
DR.	
To 25 acres of moss land @ \$2 per acre, 50	
15 years of flooding and ditching	
and if done properly @ \$100 per	7,500
year	
expenses next five years in drain-	
ing and making marsh fit for	
the plough @ \$1. per acre for	250
that time	
compound interest @ 6% on above	
outlay for the 20 years amounts	200
to about	2,000.00
Total balance of profit=	\$3,302.50

"This total" continued Mr. George shows a satisfactory profit, and should be made much larger, for if compound interest can be added to the debit side the credit side should also receive the same advantage. I have made those calculations hastily and have to a certain extent figured approximately, but whatever other people may think I am convinced that money judiciously laid out in marsh making will yield a good return."

Some Interesting Facts.

One of our regular correspondents recently approached Mr. T. C. Wallace of Fairville, St. John Co., N. B., and gleaned from him the following notes:—

PEA FODDER.

"There is a black-eyed pea which looks like a bean: it is a southern pea, grows a heavy, straight stalk with large leaves and does not need any other grain grown with it as the stalk supports it. I have had them in brown and white with black eyes and called them the southern corn pea. They will give the best satisfaction for fodder.

BORN FEEDERS.

Unless a man has an aptitude for feeding stock he had better hire some one that has. Good feeders are born, not made. I have had the training of a good many and invariably find that those who do not take to stock feeding quickly and show good judgment never make a success of it. If one of the boys shows an aptitude for feeding the stock well, encourage it and give him charge of the barns.

SILOS CHEAP.

Many farmers think the silo expensive. They are wrong. Fifteen feet square and fifteen feet high will easily hold seventy tons and may be made to hold more by weighting, which by the way, is not necessary for the preservation of the fodder but will do no harm. The silo need not be underground in fact it is better not to be, but the bottom of it should go beneath frost level and the drainage should be good. The sides can easily be made air tight with boards and tar paper and a dead air space between it and the outside boarding of the barn. The sides must be strong enough to withstand the pressure from within outwards of the ensilage as it packs. Every part of the work can be done without hiring a mechanic. Hay barns to hold the bulk of fodder dried cost many times more."

[In another part of this issue a letter over the signature of Mr. Wallace may be found. We would advise our readers to peruse it, as it proceeds from the pen of a gentleman who has had practical experience in the matter upon which he writes, not only in this country but in New York State as well.—Ed.]

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