merits of stock, and be enabled to select and purchase on their merits solely. It was true, that some wealthy commercial men had gone into importing and raising stock, and been successful in it, but they employed first-class agents to manage for them. Our own sons, if properly educated, could do their business without an agent He thought the college and farm would be profitable to all concerned.

Mr. Gibson thought perhaps he had expressed his views rather strongly. He thought private capitalists might import all the stock required in the country. If the college and farm was only intended for the educating of farmers and demonstrating the art of farming, he had no objection to it. In the old country young men were practically educated at private establishments, such as Mechi's. He was not prepared to give an opinion as to which was the best course. He thought the government would be glad to have the members of this club visit the farm and express an opinion as to its adaptability.

Mr. J. G. Reesor thought there were other and cheaper means of securing an agricultural education for young farmers than that of an agricultural college and model farm. He thought it would be more beneficial to the agriculturists to advise the government to have published a first class agricultural journal, and have it sent gratuitously to the farmers.

Mr. Gibson did not approve of the government conducting a paper, as it might be used for political purposes. He approved of the plan recommended by the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, that of forming a joint stock publishing company and print a journal of their own. Mr. Weld had offered to merge his paper and emporium into a company of that kind, or he would sell out his interest in it. He (Mr. G.) thought the farmers should have such a journal to advocate their interests, and have sole control of it. He thought it ought to be sustained, but he did not think it should take the place of the agricultural college.

Capt. Milne said he thought an agricultural college, with a model farm, would be very beneficial, and thought it should be made self-sustaining. If it paid private individuals, and it certainly did, why not the government, when managed by an efficient staff on the most scientific principles. It would afford the farmers the only means to give their sons a thorough practical agricultural education, which would not only give them a taste for agricultural pursuits, but give farming, as a profession, a higher standard than had been heretofore accorded it by members of other professions. He had no doubt but that some of our sons would become authors, and might be able to write as good, if not better works, that Alderman Mechi, and certainly more interesting and instructive than Horace Greeley's "What I know about Farming." The discussion was becoming more interesting and instructive, and he hoped to hear an expression of opinion on the subject from every member present.

Hon. D. Reesor said the government could not undertake to publish an agricultural paper. Politics would inadvertantly slip in, but private companies could do it. He did not think the FARMERS' ADVOCATE quite up to the standard desirable. The *Canada Farmer* was very well conducted under the guidance of the Hon. Mr Brown. The articles were a little heavy and not so captivating for general family reading as some others, but it was not as well sustained as it should be, on account of its manager being considered a politician, although no articles having the least political tinge ever appeared in it. In order to establish a good reliable farmers' paper, it would be necessary to organize and raise a capital of at least $30,000 to furnish plant and material, which might be done if active agents were employed. In regard to private parties educating the young farmers on their extensive farms, as in the old country, we had not the facilities, wealth and influence to do it. These institutions would grow out of the college and model farm. We had not such extensive farmers as Alderman Mechi in the province; in the old country there were many. He read only a few days ago of one gentleman in England, whose sale of stock amounted to half a million. He could afford to establish such an institution.

Mr. Gibson urged the propriety of the farmers establishing a paper of their own. He differed with Mr. Reesor as to the character of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE. He thought it fairly conducted. He would have taken the *Canada Farmer* had it not been managed by the Hon. G. Brown. He thought the farmers could conduct their own paper. The farmers have not had the influence in the country that they should have.

Mr. Pike said he believed that it was the duty of the farmers to look after the educational interests, as well as other agricultural interests. They were the most influential class in Ontario, the bone and sinew of the country. In order that their sons might be prepared to occupy the important positions of trust and emolument which they had a right to claim, they should be thoroughly educated, and the agricultural college and farm was the proper place to get their education. He thought it could also be made self-sustaining.

Mr. Crawford said the subject was one of great importance to the farmers especially. He did not see why the model farm should not be self-sustaining, and it would certainly be a great boon to all farmers as a means of securing the best stock, as well as the facilities of securing for their sons a first-class agricultural education. The Allans, Logan, Shedden, Cochrane, and others in Quebec, had made dealing in stock and model farming pay—why not the government model farm? The money expended upon it in testing scientific experiments, would not be felt when taken from the whole, but it would be too heavy a risk for an individual farmer. Stock could be imported from the most reliable old country breeders, such as Booth, the price of which would be too high for individual farmers to purchase. In a short time the most celebrated breeds of horses, short horn and other cattle, and sheep, would be distributed throughout the province, and Ontario would thus become a stock market, resorted to by dealers from all parts of America. The location of the model farm on the Humber was good, but he thought from what he had heard that the soil was bad. It wanted a good farm to yield results. This question was a very important one; the more it is discussed the broader it gets.

A Voice.—How is it that the capitalists of Ontario do not go into model farming in Ontario?

Mr. Crawford said that one reason was, they were too much of a money making people, and did not want to try experiments. The soil and climate in Quebec was also very good for grass growing and stock raising.

Hon. D. Reesor said he was pleased with the practical remarks of Mr. Crawford. He thought one reason large capitalists, like the Allans Logan and Cochrane, went into model farming in the Province of Quebec was because their farms were near their place of business, and they expend their surplus in it, in order to gratify a taste acquired in their early days. They could also buy land cheaper, and obtain laboring hands cheaper. There was no doubt that as business men became wealthy in Ontario, their tastes for farming would lead them to do similar. Messrs. Brown and Irving are doing it in Ontario. The Agricultural College and Model Farm would be established in Ontario, and the Club ought to take such measures as to have it conducted in a manner to benefit the farmers and their sons. Every person had a right to visit the farm, and he thought the duty of this Club was to visit it and express an opinion as to soil, &c. If it be good, report it so; if otherwise, recommend the government to make a change.

Mr. Jennings thought every farmer in Ontario who chose could go into stock raising, without assistance from government. He had made his money by stock raising, and had always been successful. He did not think the stock shown at Montreal was generally better than that exhibited by the Millers and others in Ontario.

Mr. Rennie said the best thorough-bred stock was too high in price for ordinary farmers to get into it. The risk of having inferior stock palmed off on them, unless thoroughly educated to judge of their merits, was too great. The Agricultural College would fit the young farmers by educating them to judge stock correctly, and also furnish good stock to purchase at fair prices.

A resolution was then passed, appointing a committee, composed of Capt. T. A. Milne, the Hon. D. Reesor, and Messrs. J. Gibson, H. Jennings, S. Rennie, J. Trann, J. Crawford and J. G. Reesor, with as many other members of the Club as chose to join them to visit the Model Farm, and report to the Club their opinion as to the quality of the soil, &c.

Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Jennings, moved that the subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Club be, "Architecture of Agricultural Buildings."

The Club adjourned to meet at Crosby's Hall, Unionville, on Saturday, the 5th of October next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Agricultural.

SAVING TURNIPS FOR WINTER FEEDING.

The English, who are our instructors in this branch of husbandry, and have taught us most of what we know on the subject, have some advantage in climate over us of Pennsylvania, though not of the South, which admits of feeding the bulbs as they stand in the ground, as well as under cover, the stock, especially sheep, being grazed upon them, using hurdles to confine the stock to a limited space, a flock destined for the butcher being first turned in, where they may feed upon the better portion, then moved into a fresh enclosure, thus enticing the appetite. These are succeeded by a store flock, which picks up the fragments so that nothing is lost.—This process corresponds with that of our prairie farmers, who turn their beef cattle into the standing corn (to us of the East, a bad practice), and follow by hogs, which, we are told, find every stray grain; and aid in preparing the land for the succeeding crop.

In our country, where a five-acre patch of ruta bagas cannot be found within some of the States, to say nothing of counties, the statement may excite surprise, that a hundred acres of that root in the hands of a single farmer of Great Britain is by no means unusual; and it is within a few days the writer entertained an English farmer who himself had 250 acres in roots annually! Of course such large breadths demand every mechanical device and appliance for saving the crop, and instead of, as with us, each bulb destined to be stored being pulled up singly by the hand, and cast into a heap, then again taken in hand and topped, and again cast into a heap preparatory to being hauled away, they, on the contrary, top with a hoe. A light, sharp, steel hoe is held perpendicularly in hand, and with a quick action drawn horizontally, thus decapitating each bulb in succession as it stands in the ground. This done, they are drawn out and into windrows by a chain-harrow, an English implement which we have in use at Bloomdale. It can readily be seen with what celerity this labor may be performed, and the great saving in cost.

With our small patches we can get along, however, by the old time-honored practice; with increasing breadths of land in roots will come improved methods. We have adopted some already; instead of topping all the bulbs of the crop, we haul a portion just as pulled up, top and bulb, to a convenient position near the stables, place them in a narrow, ridge-like form, and cover with straw, corn fodder, or any light, trashy material which may be at hand. Thus they are preserved until New Year or longer, using from one end, and covering up after each removal. We have pursued this plan for many years. It is true, in warm, damp weather the tops partially decay, and become somewhat slimy, but the bulbs do not take harm, and cattle feed on them, and the tops, also, with much avidity. Perhaps a little salt sprinkled on each mess would be an advantage. For milch cows that is recommended, to be given with roots immediately after milking.

The main winter and spring stock of bulbs we preserve in pits—not mounds, as made in some localities—narrow pits, after this fashion: Select a suitable spot, near the stables if practicable, but surely where the drainage is good, an indispensable prerequisite; dig a trench sixteen inches wide, and as many or more inches in depth, the length as convenient or necessary. In this place the topped bulbs, and cover with the earth dug out of the trench, using a little more in addition as winter approaches. If cold may be expected in severity, place over all long stable manure, or anything which will impede the entry of frost, without creating warmth.

Thus we have found roots of any and all descriptions—ruta bagas, common turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips—to keep well. They are accessible at all times, and when needed may be removed in larger or smaller quantities as desired. Altogether they are better than mounds, which being elevated are exposed to frost, and require care in construction. In the pits described we annually keep beets and carrots far into the spring, indeed have fed our working oxen with beets, to their great delight, up to July 1st.—*Landreth's Turnip Pamphlet.*

ASHES AND PLASTER ON WHEAT.

The profit in farming is all made from growing large crops. A farmer cannot make any clear money out of fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, or out of thirty bushels of corn to the acre, or twenty bushels of oats, or a ton of hay; nor from pastures which afford just about feed enough to keep animals from growing poor. Don't his own experience prove it to himself beyond question? Yet there are more farmers that fall below these figures than there are that go higher.—This the census returns prove, by showing an average yield of less per acre, the State through, than we have noted above.

If a farmer's own experience don't satisfy him on this point, there is nothing that we can say that will convince him that he is making no progress. Surely, when a man has labored along for a dozen years or more, he ought to have something to show for it. He may say that he has lived and supported his family, but that is not enough—he ought not to be satisfied with that. If he had set his wits at work and increased the produce of his farm one-third—which without doubt he might have done—he would to-day have something more to boast of than the making of a bare living.

To show how easy a thing it is to increase the yield of wheat, we will relate a simple experiment with ashes and plaster by Mr. Hiram Lockwood, of Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich. Mr. Lockwood is one of the most thorough and prosperous farmers in this section; and it is no flattery to say that this is a result of careful observation and close attention to business, giving everything his personal oversight and superintendence. Having a hogshead of house ashes last fall, he thought he would try the experiment of mixing plaster with them and sowing on wheat. Accordingly he mixed a barrel of plaster with the ashes, making about one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter. He sowed at the rate of about fifty pounds to the acre, on one side of a wheat field, the wheat being fairly up. A couple of showers came upon it soon after sowing, and the effect of the application was very soon visible in the deeper color and more vigorous and rapid growth of the grain on the part to which the mixture had been applied. This difference in appearance and growth was maintained through the fall. This spring the plants on that portion took a more decided start ahead of the rest of the field, the line of separation being distinctly seen from a distance.

MULCHING.

For a general mulch there is nothing equal to the soil itself. A thorough pulverization of the surface is the same as a coat of sawdust, cut straw, or any similar fine application. There is some fertility, it is true, in these latter; but then there is some enrichment secured also by working the soil, the labor in the two being about equal, though the latter can be increased; but then its benefit from increased fertility will balance and more than balance this.

Our corn fields, therefore, are mulched to advantage by the use of the cultivator. Whether it would pay when this ceases to apply a special mulch, is a question. It will with potatoes. The mulch, if a thick one, will keep moist, will prevent weeds and the crusting of the surface, thus giving access to air, which it is now under-