

cession which keep cows and sheep breeding and fattening stock, throughout the year. About two-thirds of the barley crop—Hallett's Pedigree barley is the sort adopted—are sown down with broad clover or with Dutch, and one-third of barley stubble is plowed up for winter beans or peas. The whole of this is followed by wheat—Banham's Browick Red is the only kind sown—a portion of the quarter, whatever needs it most, receiving a half-dressing of farm manure. After the wheat again come rye and tares. Tares are preferred, except when very dear, as catch crops, to be followed by kohl rabi, which, from being the rarity we once knew, for experimental use upon little more than garden scale, here usurps the office of providing the whole winter feed of the flock and herd—justifying the confidence thus placed in it especially in a dry season such as the past, when Swedes and turnips have generally failed."

Associated Experiments.

It is about time that our agricultural societies lifted themselves out of the grooves in which they have been running for thirty years, and struck out into new, and at this stage of agricultural progress, more varied and profitable fields. To simply hold an exhibition of fat, fine and fancy cattle, horses,

come at last to settle the thousand and one questions that crop up out of the farmer's vocation, and which, if rightly followed up, must make of him the most accurate, thoughtful, intelligent, useful and capable of citizens.

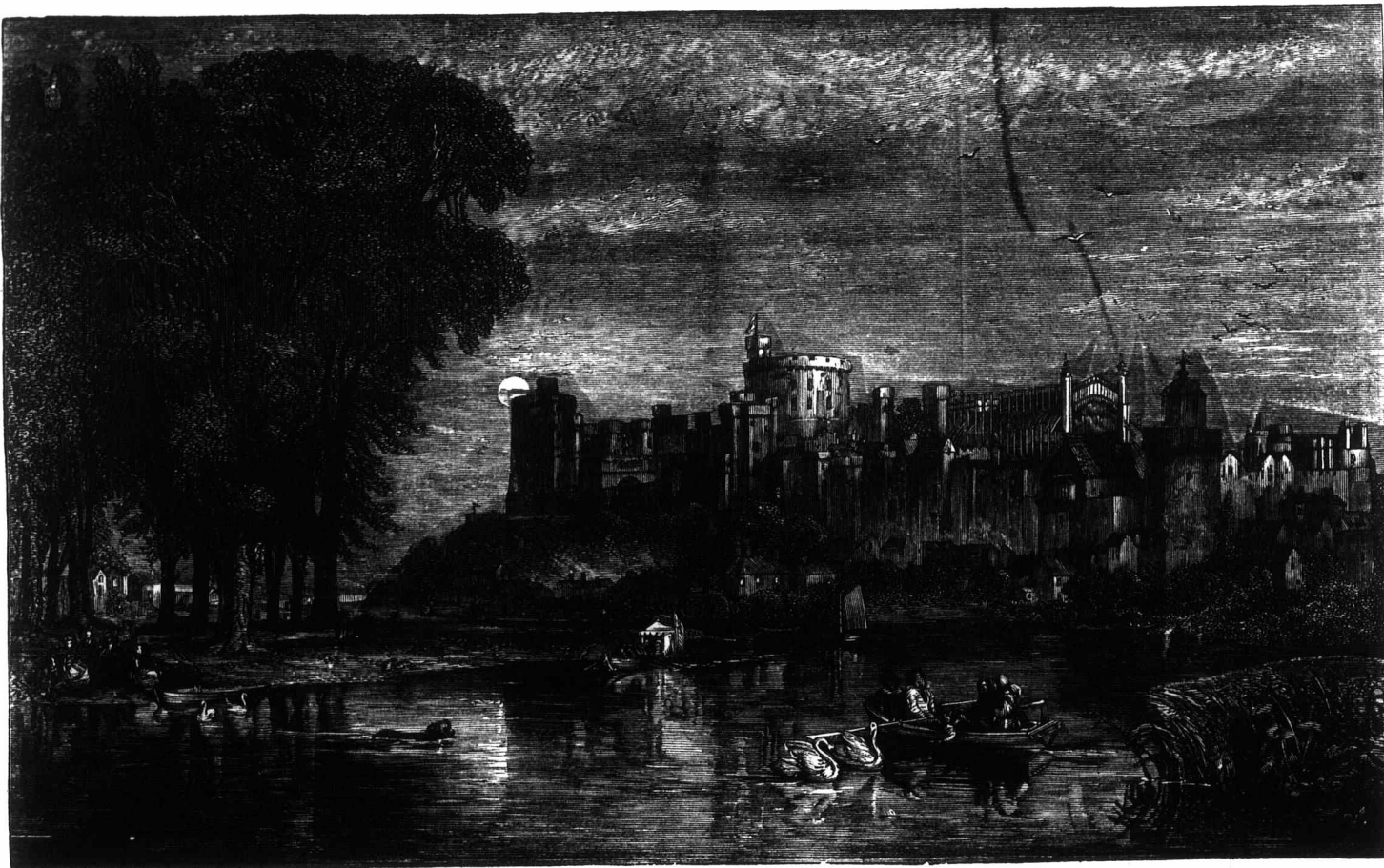
Is not here a sphere in which our agricultural societies may very properly and beneficially act? Our English friends—or cousins, perhaps we should call them—are at work in this direction, and they also do another thing that we may very wisely adopt, that is, to occasionally call the members of these societies together for the reading of essays, and for discussions. But in the line of experimenting, the work looks the more hopeful. At the late meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, Prof. Wrightson read an excellent paper on the subject of Agricultural Experiments, and gave the following as the system that had been adopted at Cirencester by the Chamber of Agriculture:

"We commenced in 1868 by forming an experimental sub-committee of the Cirencester Chamber of Agriculture, and our first results were communicated by me to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the volume for 1870. It was not, however, until the years 1873-4 that the scheme became in any sense mature, and there is still abundant room for both improvement and extension. The plan which we adopt is as follows:

and, this accomplished, tabulating and drawing up of the report concludes our labors. In all our experiments, we steadily keep in view the two principles of repetition and control. Repetition is secured first by insisting upon duplicate plots being always provided in each series—a most necessary precaution—and, secondly, by trying the same series on a number of farms, and through a succession of seasons, an immense mass of confirmatory evidence is educed. In the same manner, control is insured, as the experiments upon various farms bring our results which vary considerably, and save us from rushing to hasty conclusions."

Now what we want, here, is a generally adopted system, on a similar basis. We suggest it as the work of our local agricultural boards and societies, in connection with the state boards. Our agricultural colleges are doing something in this direction, and may easily do much more, but they are far apart, and their experiments will have little in common; they will at best amount to but local helps.

If the agricultural societies cannot do this, then, cannot the Granges find it more profitable to turn aside from many of the Utopian commercial schemes, and do a great and lasting work for the cause of agriculture.—*Prairie Farmer*.



VIEW OF WINDSOR CASTLE FROM THE ETON SIDE OF THE RIVER THAMES.

hogs and sheep, of acres of implements without trial in the field, of mammoth vegetables, of dairy products, and the whole catalogue that goes to make up the American "Fair," should not be the entire aim and object of our agricultural boards, state district, county or township. These fairs are well enough in their way; have done an immense amount of good, and we would be the last to say aught derogatory to them.

It is time that American farming should crystallize into something like an exact science. It is about as far removed from that now as it was fifty years ago. Every man is experimenting on his own hook, very properly, of course, but there is no concentration of effort to demonstrate which of the many different practices with the same crops, in the same neighborhood, is the better; that is, the most profitable. It seems certain that in agriculture, except in a very general way, nothing but local experiments can be really valuable. Beyond the differences above mentioned, are drouths, rains, winds, storms and frosts that the farmer must contend against and which may destroy the entire value of his experiments. Of course these latter prevail against associated experiments as well, but it is a fact, that to local associated effort we must

The committee meet and decide upon the course of experiments to be tried. A circular is then sent to each member of the chamber, embodying the recommendations of the committee, and asking for the co-operation of the members in carrying them out.

"It is of the utmost importance that uniformity of treatment should be secured throughout, and, with that end in view, we undertake the whole work of laying out the experimental plots, sowing the seed, and manuring the land. We also, in the autumn, weigh the crops on every plot, and all results are forwarded to me, in order that they may be tabulated and compared. For these purposes, an intelligent man, capable of measuring out plots, and undertaking the work of manuring and weighing, is required, and this is one of the most serious expenses to be incurred. In our case, this man is in constant ordinary employment upon the college farm, and we only pay him for the time during which we employ him.

"When all the farms have been visited and sown, our work is finished, until November and December, when a post-card, with a notice, is once more sent round, of the day fixed for weighing,

Windsor Castle

This engraving represents a summer evening scene at Windsor Castle—the home of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The view is taken from the Eton side of the Thames, at a point selected by "our artist" (during his recent visit to the Old World) as presenting the most attractive combination of the royal edifice, water and stately trees. And well has he succeeded in giving us a magnificent picture—and one so rich in historical and poetical interest. Windsor Castle is associated with many interesting events in the history of England, and is a place which the majority of tourists who visit England desire to see. Few sovereigns will ever occupy this regal residence who will command the heart-felt attachment of the people to the extent that the present one has done. The high destiny that she has been called to, she fills with credit to herself and honor to the nation—a nation that now includes within its purview a greater number of souls than that governed by any potentate or ruler in the world. That she may long be spared to preside over the British Dominions, is the sincere prayer of millions of subjects of that kingdom upon which the sun never sets.