

extent, and at proper intervals, rotation would not be so necessary in order to maintain the fertility of the soil.

*The specialist can economize in the use of fences, implements, etc.* Not needing such a variety of implements, he can make such as he does need pay for themselves in one season. This cannot be said of all the implements which the ordinary farmer is obliged to use at times. As far as fences are concerned, he could throw his whole farm into one field, thereby saving land and the wear and tear of fences.

This is the last point which we will mention on the affirmative side, and we have but one more to offer on the negative side, which is that *the work of the ordinary farmer is not so monotonous.* He has ever something new to demand his attention until another year brings around nearly the same routine, which has almost become new again.

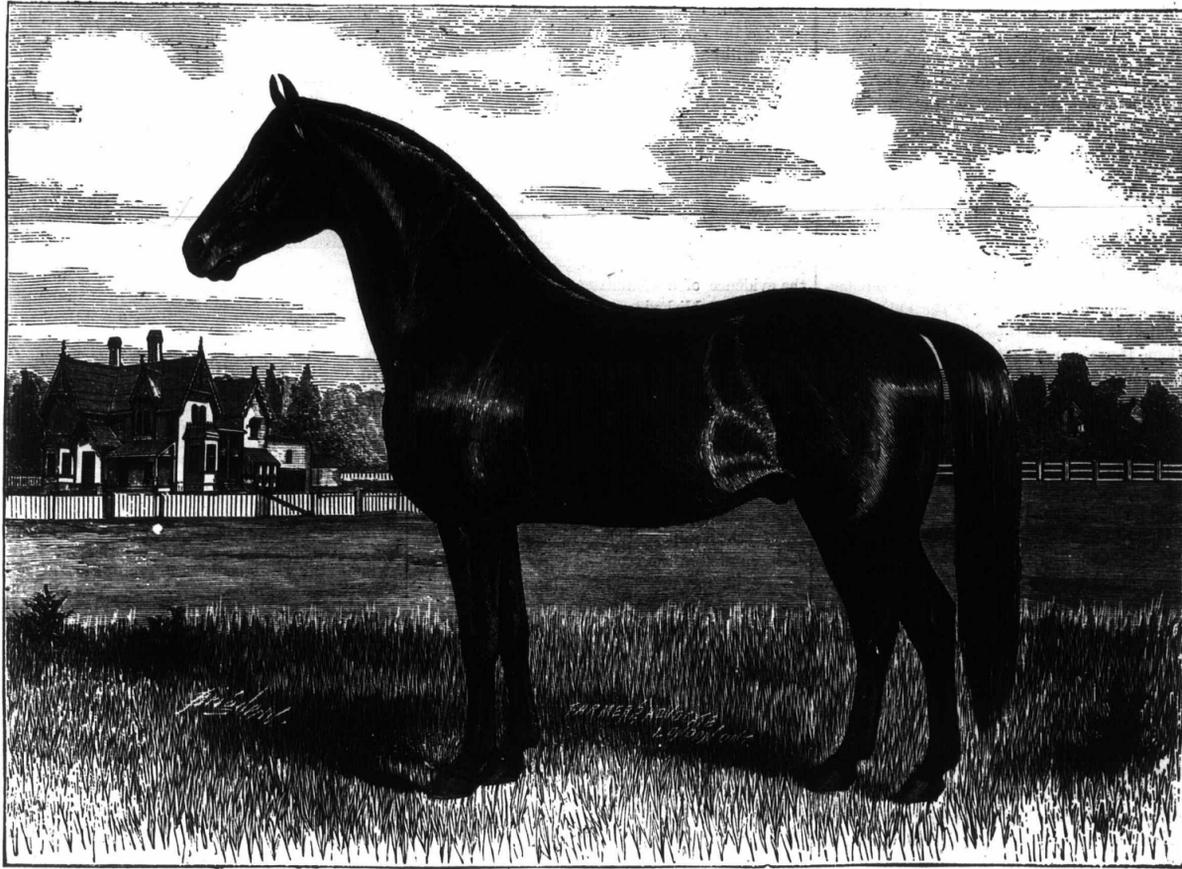
I have now made five points for each side.

**A Coming Breed of Horses for Various Purposes.**

The accompanying illustration represents "Falconer" (609), a pure-bred Cleveland bay stallion, imported and owned by Mayor Hodgens, Elmwood Farm, London, Ont. Falconer was sired by Sportsman (299), dam by Forester (113), and is registered in the Cleveland Bay Stud Book. He is three years old, and, judging from his ancestry, will weigh about 1,500 pounds when full grown.

The active demand in Canada for first-class coach and carriage horses induced Mr. Hodgens to make an importation of Cleveland Bays from England. This breed is very scarce, even in its native county, Yorkshire, England, but he was

To make superphosphate, take a large tub or barrel and put into it 100 lbs. water; add, very slowly and cautiously, 43 lbs. of pure sulphuric acid. You must be very careful while handling this article not to let it touch your skin or clothing, as it will instantly blacken the skin and destroy the clothing wherever it comes in contact, and when mixed with water it engenders a very intense heat. Into this mixture throw 100 lbs. weight of bones, no matter how old or useless they may be. The sulphuric acid instantly attacks and enters into combination with the bones, reducing them to a pasty consistence and completely dissolving them. Keep under cover and turn them over occasionally while the process is going on, and when completed dump out the whole contents on the floor or on a plat-



PURE CLEVELAND BAY STALLION, "FALCONER." THE PROPERTY OF T. D. HODGENS, LONDON, ONT.

Taking it on the whole, the points made on the affirmative side appear to have the most weight, and we seem forced to the conclusion that special husbandry is the more profitable; but upon taking a somewhat broader view of the subject, we find that although it may be more profitable at the present time, yet, if a large majority of the farmers of to-day were to decide to follow a certain specialty which may seem to be profitable, competition would begin at once, and prices would be correspondingly low, which would be a serious drawback to the success of the undertaking. The matter would require to be regulated so that the number engaged in each special line would correspond with the demand for such produce.

Admitting, however, that special husbandry is to be the husbandry of the future, I venture, nevertheless, to predict that mixed husbandry will be for the many, and special husbandry for the few.

able to secure eight one-year-olds for importation, no older stallions being available.

We publish in another column a history of this excellent breed, which will undoubtedly be the favorite, when its merits become generally known, for the breeding of coach, carriage, general purpose, and army horses.

An illustration of Mr. Hodgens' residence is seen in the background.

The *Drovers' Journal* quotes with approval the true remark that the Washington Bureau of Agriculture is "utterly worthless to anybody other than those kept in its employ." Especially is the "Animal Industry" branch, hatched under the Loring administration, an outrage upon taxpayers and in particular upon the whole live stock interest.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

form of boards, and thoroughly work into a mass four times its bulk of dry bog earth or dry road dust; mix and pulverize completely with a wooden shovel. The bog earth acts as an absorbent or dryer, retaining the fertilizer properties of the compound, and rendering it easy to perform of uniform distribution. If whole bones are used it will take six or eight weeks to dissolve them. If they are broken with an axe, they will dissolve in about three weeks. If they are ground in a bone mill, four days will be sufficient. This manure is not the most powerful fertilizer in existence, and when made by these directions is the cheapest, as one ton is equal to 32 tons of barnyard manure. For top-dressing grass lands, use 300 lbs. per acre; for corn, potatoes, beans, turnips, etc., apply 450 lbs. per acre in the drills, mixing with the soil. For wheat, rye, oats or barley, 400 lbs. per acre. Harrow in with the seed. For buckwheat, 300 lbs. per acre,