

1898. Upon the whole, the Exhibition of fat stock seems to have been very successful, particularly in the specimens of early-matured animals of all kinds. The Galloways, Red-polled, and Welsh, which for many years were only shown in the older classes, have this year proved formidable competitors with the longer established breeds in the faculty of feeding profitably at an early age. In our day, we remember that Welsh heifers were not put up to fat until they had attained the age of four years; but many good beasts of this breed were shown at the Agricultural Hall this year that, at 2½ years old, were well grown, and thoroughly ripe for the butcher. We shall see more about this next week, when the weights of the stock that has undergone what is called, the "Block-test," are published.

The *Dexters*, though few in number, were very perfect in symmetry and make the best of beef. It was truly unfortunate that the engraving of the Dexter-heifer in the number for December 1st was so badly executed. The original, published in the English Agricultural Gazette, represented most successfully, and we had almost said eloquently, as pretty a piece of cow's flesh as ever ran on a Kerry pasture.

The display of *sheep* is said, by those who ought to know, to be superior to that of any year. The monstrous Lincolns must have been worth seeing, though defend us from having to eat any of their mutton, except, perhaps a slice from a leg. The heaviest wethers of this breed weighed 9 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lbs., or to translate that into our reckoning: 967 lbs., the pen of three; 322 lbs. apiece, at, probably, 21 months old!

But the wonders were the lambs. A pen of three Devon-Dorset crosses, probably lambed in the fall of 1897, weighed 237 lbs. each; and our favourites the Hampshire-downs were not far behind, turning the scale at 213 lbs., each.

*Pigs*, in consequence, we suppose, of the almost entire suppression of the disease, were much more numerous than of late years. Berkshires were said to be superior to any before seen, and there were plenty of them. Tamworths, a breed we shall never like, any more than Mr. Andrew Dawes of Lachine likes them, were fairly represented, and of excellent quality.

The *breed-cup* for Devons was won by the Queen's steer, as was the Hereford breed-cup: but in the Shorthorn lot, Her Majesty's heifer, Margaret, had to take second to Mr. Learner's heifer, Silence.

In *sheep*, Mr. Dudding of course took first for Lincolns; very few decisions had been given when the Reporter of the Agricultural Gazette had to send off his despatch.

A new "First Early" potato, called Klondyke, was exhibited by Mr. A. Findlay, of Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, the well known introducer of three of the best kinds of potatoes, viz., Up-to-Date, British Queen, and Challenge, all three of which took first positions in their respective classes in all the County Council experiments where they were grown.

As we have no really first class early potato here, except the Early-Rose, which is not of the best quality until nearly ripe, and as the best flavoured first early, the delicious Ashleaf Kidney, will not yield a profitable crop here, however well treated, would it not be as well for some of our seedsmen to import a few bushels of the *Klondyke*, by way of experiment?

It is a matter of great interest to us, this question of early potatoes. As we have mentioned before in this periodical, we have imported Ashleaf Kidneys three or four distinct times; some we grew ourselves, others we distributed among such of our farmer-friends, as might be trusted to do them justice, and with the exception of a bushel we planted at Sorel, we never found them yield a full crop. Two rules are invariably observed by all English growers of this potato: 1. Set the potato whole; 2. Give the land an unlimited dose of dung. Perhaps, this new sort, Klondyke, may turn out a better producer; a finer quality than that of the Ashleaf, it is hopeless to look for.

*Green fodder for milch-cows.*—A farmer, just about starting a herd of Shorthorns, writes to know what kind of green-fodder he had best grow to supply his milch-cows when the pastures run short.

In reply, we beg to say, that we have never found any green-meat, as we used to call it in England, superior to the mixture we persuaded several Sorel farmers, notably the Guèvremonts, to try in the year 1885. This consists of, per