

duce out of it. For instance: Bliss' American Wonder pease were sown, April 18th, in rows 15 inches apart, and between half the rows small onions were planted, and between the other rows radishes were sown. The onions were not what are called "top-onions," but the common white kind, sown early the previous year, very thick in the rows—about 20 or 25 seeds to the inch—and, when ripe, dried and kept over the winter. They, and the radishes were fit to pull long before the pease 'shook hands' across the rows. The pease were not fit for the table, owing to the rainy weather increasing abnormally the growth of the haulm, till the 27th of June. When the pease had yielded the last pod, the land was dug or forked over twice, manured, and rows of carefully nursed celery-plants set out in rows 3 feet apart by 9 inches from plant to plant, and *cos lettuce* will occupy the space between the rows: this will be fit for the table—after ten days tying up—before the celery requires earthing up. The celery-plants were grown in pots in my window; cut down with scissors when about 4 inches high, and, when they had shot up again, pricked out into fine mould about 3 inches apart. I had no hotbed, as I did not know what my movements were likely to be until too late to make one. The tomatoes are now *topped*, about 3½ feet high, and loaded with fruit from top to bottom (July 10th). They are only 18 inches apart, and are of course grown on the single stem tied to a stake. They, too, were grown in pots. I regret to say that my friends here who bought their plants of the market-gardeners have had cause to regret it. The early spring brought the tomato beds too forward, so that when the time arrived for setting them out, they were from 10 to 18 inches high, and too weak to support the heavy gales that followed.

I never believed in growing plants in-doors before; but I now see that it can be done successfully if thin-sowing and frequent transplanting be observed.

Guernsey cow's milk test.—"The Guernsey cow *Pretty milkmaid* was submitted to a test of three days on June 17, 18, 19, with the following results. The yield of milk was not due to any preparation, extra food, or peculiar treatment; on the contrary, as she had to be exhibited at the Windsor show of the Royal Agricultural Society, the greatest possible care had to be taken not to force her. It will be observed that the third day's milk-yield is 10 lbs. less than that of the previous two days, a falling off accounted for by the Treasurer's note." From the *Guernsey Baillage*; the pleasantest mixture of English and French.

Cow Pretty Dairy Maid, No. 1,469, 1st prize (Ozanne prize), 1889. Property of Mr. D. O. Le Patourel, Les Quartiers.

		lbs.	oz.
Sunday, June 16,	10 p. m., milked dry.		
Monday, June 17,	5 a. m.....	18	1
" "	11 a. m.....	15	10½
" "	4 p. m.....	12	14
" "	10 p. m.....	14	8½
		61	2
Tuesday, June 18,	5 a. m.....	19	4
" "	11 a. m.....	15	½
" "	4 p. m.....	12	2
" "	10 p. m.....	15	12½
		62	12
Wednesday, June 19,	5 a. m.....	15	11
" "	11 a. m.....	12	7
" "	4 p. m.....	10	1
" "	10 p. m.....	14	6
		52	9

Monday.—Weather favourable.

Tuesday.—Weather unfavourable. Strong east wind.

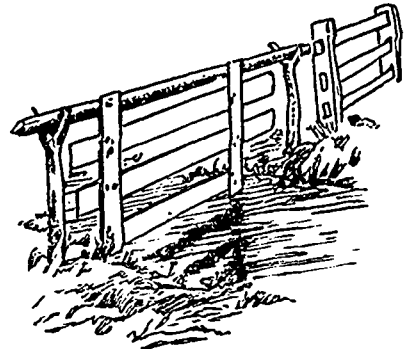
Wednesday.—Thunder storms and heavy rains. Cow, with the exception of a very short interval, kept in stable all day. This, coupled with extreme laxity of the bowels, will account for the considerably less quantity of milk yielded.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, and that the test has been carried out entirely in my presence.

R. H. PAYNE, Treasurer R. G. A. & H. S.

A STREAM FENCE.

L. L. C.: To fence a small stream is an easy matter. Set a strong post on each side of it and let each post have a forked top. Lay a heavy pole in the crotches of the posts and suspended from the poles have a length of fence short enough to



swing down stream in time of freshets without interfering with the posts. When the water subsides the weight of this swinging fence will carry it back between the posts so that no stock can pass. (1)

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

The largest of the English breeds of long-wooled sheep is the Lincoln, of which a typical group is shown in the accompanying spirited illustration by John Payne. The Lincoln sheep of to-day are, in common with many other English breeds, highly improved animals, and much of this improvement is due indirectly to the genius of Bakewell. A century and more ago the sheep which were kept upon the heath land of Lincolnshire were long-legged, flat-sided and bony, with a light, uneven fleece, and so slow of growth that it was not until after the third shearing that they attained full maturity. But they were hardy, vigorous and prolific, with large frames and abundant muscle. When Bakewell created the improved Leicesters by skillful breeding, it was the signal for a general improvement among the English breeds of middle and long-wooled sheep. The New Leicesters were crossed upon the Lincolns, which were greatly improved by the cross. The general introduction of turnip culture had an important influence in advancing the Lincolns to a still higher standard of excellence. The turnips are now supplemented by liberal rations of linseed meal and other rich food, and the Lincolns have responded readily to this generous system of feeding and care. As now bred it is not uncommon for them to weigh two hundred pounds at a year old, and double that weight at

(1) A very old West of England plan.