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WM. WELD, PROPRIETOR.

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Editorial Notes.

In this issue we have given particulars concerning several of the larger exhibition associations. We have done this with a view of benefiting these worthy enterprises, and also to post our readers, both those who are exhibitors and those who go as visitors. From our articles and a careful perusal of the prize lists issued by each association, and which may be had by applying to the secretaries, each reader can form a determination concerning which exhibition he desires to attend. In our next issue we will probably give a few notes concerning other associations.

Here is something for us all to consider and profit by. In a recent issue of the Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., occurs this paragraph:—"If Canadians desire to know what classes of animals will pay for export purposes, let them study this list of average quotations for the best horses at the Lincoln Fair of late date: Matched pairs of carriage horses, very scarce, from 200 gs. to 300 gs., and in a very few cases up to 400 gs.; high steppers, suitable for broughams, 100 gs. to 150 gs.; carriage horses, with good action, 100 gs. to 150 gs.; high-stepping saddle horses, 90 gs. to 140 gs.; horses suitable for cabs, omnibuses, etc., 15 gs. to 30 gs.; draught horses for town work, £65 to £90; good agricultural horses, £35 to £50 each. It is not necessary for us to make any remarks on this paragraph, as it speaks for itself. If you wish to produce the horses that bring the best prices you must breed from the best horses and breed in line, always with a certain object in view.

The Jersey Bulletin, of recent date, records the results of the tests of two Jersey cows, viz., Peart's Lemon 41646, owned by Louis Starache, Warsaw, Ill., and Thekla of Clever Nook 33445, the property of S. Warren, Spring Hill, Tenn. The former gave, in seven days, 320 lbs. of milk, from which 17 lbs. 5½ oz. of butter, salted 1 oz. to the pound. Her food was 3 lbs. of corn and oats ground together, and 1 lb. of oil cake meal, fed daily; while running on good pasture, a mixture of timothy and clover. The latter mentioned cow gave nearly 192 lbs. of milk in seven days, from which was made 15 lbs. 9 oz. of butter. Her food was grass alone. She is now being fed grain, and will again be tested to see what she will do under more favorable conditions. We would advise Canadian farmers to carefully test their cows from time to time. This is the only means of knowing whether they are kept at a loss or profit. Test them and report your tests to us; we will give them to the public. If you have anything good it will benefit you to let the public know it. If you have cows that are not paying, you should know it and dispose of them at once.

Prof. A. J. Cook's bulletin on insecticides, a portion of which we print in this issue, is a very valuable and practical article. Every one of our readers should carefully read it. The Professor seems to hold a higher opinion of London purple than many other practical men, many preferring Paris green, declaring it to be more reliable. He explains clearly how to make kerosene emulsion and how to best apply it. As well as a protector of plants, it is said to be useful to destroy lice on hogs. He tells how to destroy those wretched cabbage worms by the use of Buhach. Tobacco, he puts to a good use in destroying the striped flea beetle and the cucumber flea beetle, both of which are a great annoyance in our gardens. We would prefer to use almost any of the reliable tick destroyers before tobacco decoction for killing ticks on lambs or lice on cattle. Bisulphide of carbon will doubtless prove of value in destroying gophers. We would advise all our readers to carefully read and reread Prof. Cook's article. He is one of the cleverest and most practical of America's scientific agriculturists.

Bulletin 51, from the Agricultural College, Guelph, gives the experiment of feeding forty-eight grade lambs which were purchased in that locality. They were weighed and placed in an eight-acre field of rape, the experiment beginning October 10th, 1889. While on the rape they were fed in troughs one-half pound of oats per day. The lambs weighed, October 10th, 4,612 pounds, an average of ninety pounds each, and cost \$3.84. On December 10th they were housed,

and had made an average gain of eighteen pounds, and were estimated to have a value of \$273.80, average increase of value \$1.85. From December 10th to February 10th the lambs were fed 1,057 pounds of oats, 5,107 pounds of sliced turnips, with what they would eat of clover hay of rather poor quality. They increased in weight, during this period, 544 pounds, average increase fourteen pounds. They were sold and delivered March 14th. Twenty-two ewe lambs then weighed an average of 129 pounds, and 25 wether and ram lambs 144 pounds, one lamb dying from getting on its back. The profit of the experiment stands thus: Average price, October 10th, \$3.84; average price, March 22nd, \$7.71; average increase per lamb \$3.87.

The country around, and particularly that north of the village and station of Shakespeare, has long been noted for the number of its successful cattle feeders, and of late years, through the enterprise of several of those interested in good stock, they have organized a fat stock show, which comes off at the time of shipping the bulk of their stall fed export cattle. This has not only had the effect of bringing out a large number of cattle that are exhibited in the several classes, but has had a wonderful effect in bringing forward for export a lot of the very best cattle for this purpose, and among five or six cars shipped at that time not an inferior beast was to be seen, and numbers of highly finished cattle were forward. The emulation, brought forth by the feeders vying with each other as to which had fed the best cattle, has also had the effect of each feeder making a study of the feeding department. The care that had been taken in bringing all the cattle out with their coats burnished up in show shape proved this to be the case. Three competent judges had been appointed to make the decisions, and when the different classes were called they were filled up in the following order:—Aged bulls, 5; cows over four years, 5; heifers under four, 6; heifers under three, 2; steers over three, 16; steers under three, 7. Then there was a sweepstakes for the best fed beast for export, also the best group of four cattle, also the best seven head for export. Altogether the meeting was one of great interest to the onlooker, and if each locality could only send the quantity and the even excellent lot, just the sort for the shambles where good beef is appreciated, it would not only raise the standard of our export cattle but there would soon be an end of worn out farms and with them the end of much of the hard times that accompany them.

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