

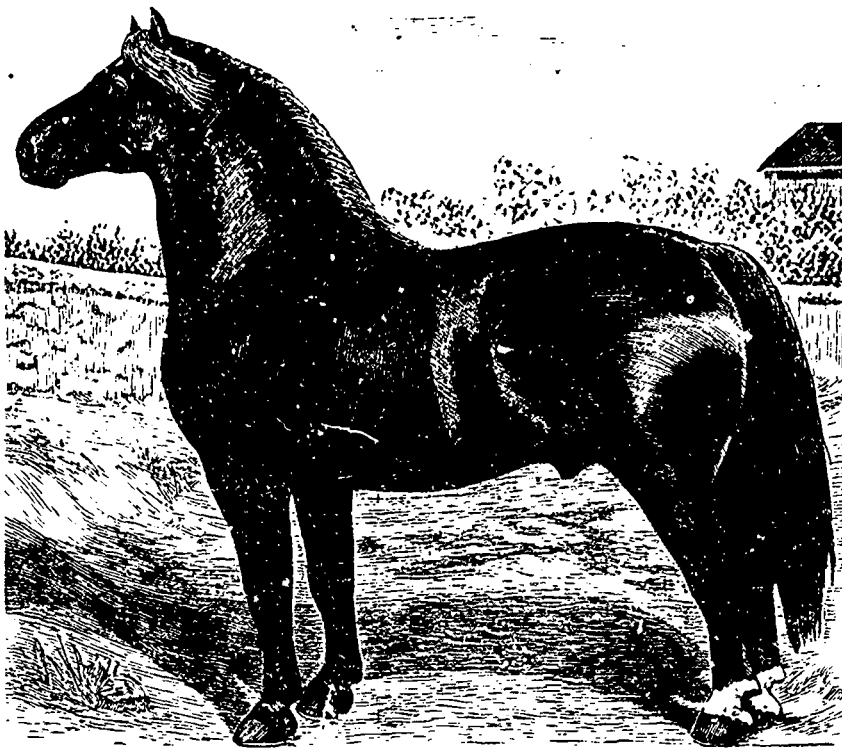
of putting things. It is impossible to misunderstand what he means. I perfectly agree with the following positions:

There never will be any successful industrial college maintained in close connection with a literary college. The example is all against it; the influence is all against it. The subtle atmosphere of the one will permeate and vitiate the other. It is impossible to reconcile the two. And with the feeling among the instructors, and the pretensions of the classes in the literary department, the industrial students will inevitably be driven off—if any should be temporarily gathered there.

Weight of barley.—A very common error prevails here, that barley for malting purposes is valuable in proportion to its weight. No English maltster or brewer ever dreams of weighing barley, for an expert can tell at a glance whether a sample will pay the buyer or not. If I recollect, the increase

such time as they were made to do it. It would be objectionable to sell barley at a greater weight than it was naturally. Sixteen-stone barley did not exist in some sections, and if it did it was of a coarse inferior description: whereas grain fit for malting would in all probability weigh two or three pounds less. Then would come the question whether they would not be done out of those two or three pounds—they grew the best malting barley in England. (16 st. = 56 lbs. bushel.)

The copper mixture.—Accounts vary as to the benefits to be derived from the application of the Bordeaux mixture to the potato-crop, but, on the whole, I think we may feel pretty confident that a remedy for the dire disease that has now for nearly 50 years affected one of our most important farm-products, has been discovered. The Cardington experiment seems to have been successful, the undressed plot having had



FIRST-PRIZE MATURE PERCHERON STALLION AT CHICAGO SHOW.

reckoned upon by the government here is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, that is, one hundred bushels of barley should give 108 bushels of malt. In England, it does more—I have heard of,—though not seen—an increase of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a Norfolk tenant-farmer, formerly M. P. for East Norfolk, speaks as follows on his subject:

In reference to the question of corn sales, Mr. C. S. Read, at the dinner of the North Walsham Association, said that as far as regarded wheat and oats, they were already sold by weight, and probably it was about the best way of disposing of that grain. With regard to barley, he held in his hand a Government return which showed, generally speaking, the wonderful inaccuracy of the information that was placed before Parliament. It stated that they sold their barley in measure weight, 16 stone. He had never sold a single bushel of barley by weight in his life, and he believed a good many other farmers would say the same thing. The majority of farmers said they did not wish to do so, and would not until

26 times as many diseased tubers as the one treated with the mixture.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON, in a letter to the *Times*, give an interesting account of their experiments in the prevention of potato disease. They divided a crop consisting of several varieties in three parts across the drills, one part being dressed with the Bordeaux mixture, the middle portion not dealt with at all, and the third treated under the JENSEN system of high mounding. Disease had appeared when the treatment began, and yet the effect of the mixture was so great that the tops were green and vigorous for more than a month after the tops of the two other portions of the crop had died off. The results were that the yields of sound tubers were in the proportions of 8 on the Bordeaux mixture plot, 4 on the Jensen plot, and 3 on the untreated portion of the field. The ingredients of the mixture were 3 lb. of sulphate of copper and 1 lb. of quicklime to 20 gallons of water, 140 to 150 gallons