

Clover plowed in has three effects. It gives vegetable mould. The roots bring to the soil plant-food out of the subsoil; and the acid produced when the decay is going on aids in dissolving the mineral parts of the soil.

There are 29 Agricultural Societies in the colony of Victoria, Australia. To these Societies there was granted, in all, last year, £6250 sterling. Annual exhibitions were held at which premiums, some of them as much as \$100, were awarded.

One day this spring, Willie Brewster, of Irasburgh, Vt., a lad sixteen years old, harrowed, with a span of horses, eleven acres of ground, and after putting up his team went one mile through mud and water on foot after the cows, drove them home and milked nine of them.

The *Willamette Farmer* is a new agricultural paper published weekly at Salem, Oregon. It opens with the statement that the great want of Oregon is a home market for her products. On March 1st, at Salem, wheat was worth 65 cents; oats 50 cents, potatoes from 37 to 50 cents.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Times* says that the following recipe will preserve all kinds of grain and garden seeds from the ravages of cut-worms, birds, etc.: One pound sulphate of iron, one pound aloes. Dissolve in water heated to 90 or 95°, and pour over one bushel of grain and in a similar proportion for a greater or lesser quantity.

A correspondent of the *Dixie Farmer* recently found on the premises of a large farmer near Columbus, Tenn., an object resembling one end of Lookout mountain in size, but which was really a manure heap which had been accumulating for many years, the owner "not having time" to apply the manure to his land. Many of our readers will wish they had it.

Mr. W. A. Gibbs, the winner of the prize essay on drying corn in wet weather, has lately, it is stated, introduced improvements in the construction of his air-stove, so that without a steam-engine the desiccating process can be easily carried on by the help of common horse works driving a fan. Grass can be converted into hay without sunshine by his desiccator, which dries grain in the sheaf, and desiccates beet and mangold.

Joseph Harris, in his Walks and Talks, in the *American Agriculturist*, gives an illustration of what he believes is a sample of what may be found on thousands of farms. When he bought his farm there were ten acres of wheat sown. Five acres were wet low ground, yielding five bushels to the acre, at a loss of say \$50. The other five were on dry, rolling ground yielding 25 bushels per acre, and giving a profit of \$150. Thus he would have made money by not working half this piece of land. It often happens that the poor land is closely connected with the better—perhaps in small spots over the field, so that it must be worked.

A Wethersfield, Conn., onion grower is reported as saying it formerly took 80 days' labor to plant, cultivate and harvest an acre of onions, but that by improved implements the work can be better done with 50 days' labor.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says in Delaware Co., in that State, the Farmers' Clubs usually meet at the house of the members in regular order, the member at whose house the meeting is held entertaining his fellow members.

The Live Stock

HILLHURST FARM, COMPTON, QUEBEC.

We have had the pleasure of making two visits, a winter and a summer one, to the above-named estate, which is becoming widely renowned for its magnificent herd of Short Horns, comprising some of the finest animals of that breed the world has produced. Our winter visit was made in the month of February of last year—our summer visit in "the leafy month of June" of the present year. We cannot do better than repeat here the account of our winter visit, which appeared in the *Canada Farmer* of April 1st, 1888, appending thereto some notes of our more recent summer visit:—

"By invitation of its proprietor, we lately made a flying visit to Hillhurst Farm, near Compton Village, the estate and country seat of M. H. Cochrane, Esq., a prosperous Montreal merchant. This gentleman having made money in the city, wisely determined to invest a portion of it in the country, and made choice of his native place, though at some distance from the scene of his business operations, as the spot where he would have a farm. Accordingly, he purchased, one after another, a number of small holdings, until he had secured 750 acres, nearly all of which is consolidated in a convenient block, with a public road on three sides, and a private road on the fourth side. To this estate the name of "Hillhurst Farm" has been given. It lies about a mile and a half from Compton, a pretty little village of some 500 inhabitants; and three miles from the railroad station called by the same name, which is 114 miles distant from Montreal on the line of the G.T.R. to Portland. The locality is evidently one of the most lovely and picturesque in the Eastern Townships. Even in winter it is impossible not to admire the widely extended landscape, diversified as it is with hill and dale, belted by wood-crowned and snow-clad heights, and dotted with snug-looking farm-houses. Imagination supplies the river that flows through the valley when the ice and snow have melted, while the railroad that skirts the stream is a visible reality, that with its thr-