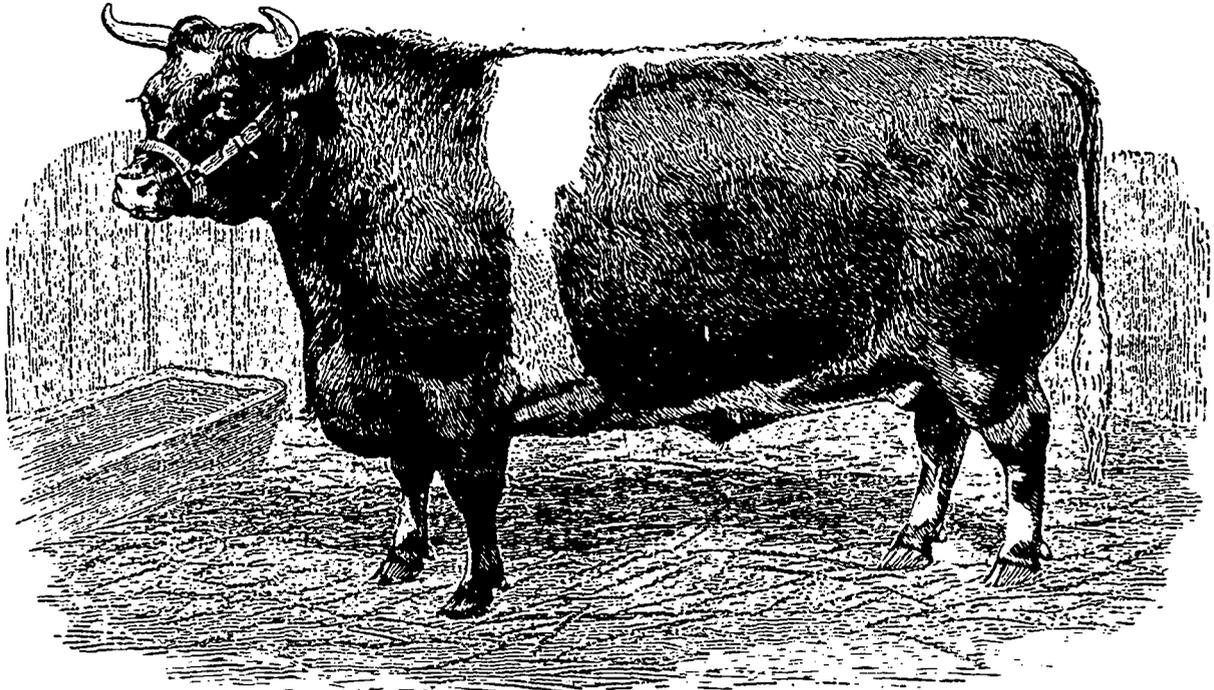


the beast hardness itself, it must be borne in mind that they take a long time to arrive at anything like decent weight, they are impatient of confinement, and their horns are inconveniently large. As far as my experience goes, the Kyloes are not superior to the Gallaways, or to the Welsh cattle, in hardness, and meat in Europe is too high in price at present to admit of beasts being reared which do not arrive at maturity before 4 years old.

Mange in dogs.—My bull-and-fox-terrier suffers a good deal in summer from mange. I have found the subjoined recipe of great service to him.

First wash the dog in warm soap and water, and before he gets dry apply the following dressing thoroughly to the affected part. Take of er osote, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; solution of potash, 1 oz.;



SHORTHORN OX.—The Property of Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor. Winner of the Elkington Challenge Cup at Birmingham Fat Stock Show, 1889, and of the Champion £100 plate as best beast in the Show of the Smithfield Club, 1889.

olive oil, 7 oz.; mix these well together. This dressing must be repeated at intervals of four or five days, and it is also an excellent plan to wash the dog's entire body once or twice in the ammoniacal gas water which can easily be obtained from any gas works, and it may be used just as it is without diluting, with perfect safety, care being taken of course that it does not get into the patient's eyes. The only objection to it is the odour, but this soon passes off.

Wheat-farming in Kansas.—I used often to wonder at the small average crops of wheat in the United States, but if much of it is carried on as Mr. Duff, of Pawnee County, in the state of Kansas, describes, in the *American Agriculturist* of last month, my wonder at the small yields as seen in the statistical reports gives way to my desire to know how the farmers of the above-named state make a living!

The Kansas farmer, it seems, ploughs his wheat-land once in five or six years. After the crop is severed, he puts in wheat again. The soil there is always loose and mellow—this is the first time I ever heard that looseness of soil was desi-

nable for wheat—that all he has to do is to go out and drill in his wheat. This is done, year after year, without breaking up the ground. The rule is to put in seed at the rate of 2 pecks to the acre. This seems to be abundant, and produces a heavy stand of wheat! The last crop was excellent, and is selling for fifty-six cents a bushel!!!

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

The following is a description of the manures ready to be sent out from the Capelton Manure works, with price annexed. I am happy to see Mr. Nichols has taken my advice and brought out a high-class superphosphate containing from 17% to 20% of available phosphoric acid. With superphosphate of that quality and at the price mentioned, no one need send to England for that fertiliser. The month is too

far advanced for me to say much about these manures, but I will speak of them more at large in the March number. It will be observed that no mention is made in these statements of insoluble phosphoric acid, which omission is a pleasing variation from the usual custom.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

Capelton, P. Que., 25th January, 1890.

A. R. JENNER FUST, ESQ.,
Box 109, Upper Lachine, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—We thank you for yours of the 24th inst. Enclosed you will find pamphlet with prices marked on. We hope to do a large tonnage this year, as at the prices we are selling at, only a large turn over can make it a profitable business. As you are probably aware Canadian phosphate has risen from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a ton in price owing to the very firm European demand, we are keeping the prices however the same as before and actually manufacturing on even a smaller margin. Some of the grades there may appear to be