

Indian Corn.

When on the farm no grain crop ever gave us so much pleasure as the corn. We used to like to prepare the ground—manure and hoe it, and then the rapid and luxuriant growth, the handsome leaves and the fine silk were all pleasing; also the cutting of the stalks, husking the corn and taking home the fine loads of golden pumpkins—the fine cribs full of corn being always a source of pleasure. And in the winter, how nice it was to feed the hens and hogs and give the young and old cattle a few cobs daily.—This course of treatment renders the stock fond of the owner; it used to pay us and would pay you.

No grain is so easily threshed or shelled. Then we used to have fresh corn-meal and a large pot of mush for breakfast. We know of nothing so good, wholesome and cheap for breakfast as mush and milk. If we were to farm again we should have a good field of corn. It never failed us; although we had it cut badly by the frost one spring, still we had a good crop. After the corn crop, the land was as clean and as fit for any kind of crop as if it had been summer fallowed. We grew several kinds in different fields and at different times; we preferred the large eight-rowed yellow at that time. We tried some of the Dent varieties—the Red or King Corn and the Dutton or White Flint, but the Yellow Canadian pleased us the best, taking all things into consideration. We have had more green feed from sowing the Dent or American corn broadcast than from our common yellow, but we now have our doubts if our own corn is not as good as the American, when quality of feed is considered. We considered our corn crop the finest crop to look on, the most profitable and the most reliable since we left the farm to attend to this journal and fly all over the country, and sometimes to be shut up in our office. We have not now the same opportunity to give personal attention to each kind of grain or stock as then, therefore we must depend on others to report details about such.

Every part of our Dominion is not as advantageously situated for raising corn as the Western Peninsula; even here many do not take such a favorable view of corn as we do. For instance, many leading dairymen prefer to raise peas and oats or other grain for winter feed, although most of them like to have some corn for soiling or feeding the cows in dry times in summer, as corn will grow and keep green and fresh in the hot summer, when too hot for crops to grow.

As a general rule, the corn procured in your locality is the best to plant, although sometimes a change of seed or a new variety is more profitable.

We now give you two illustrations of corn introduced by James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead,

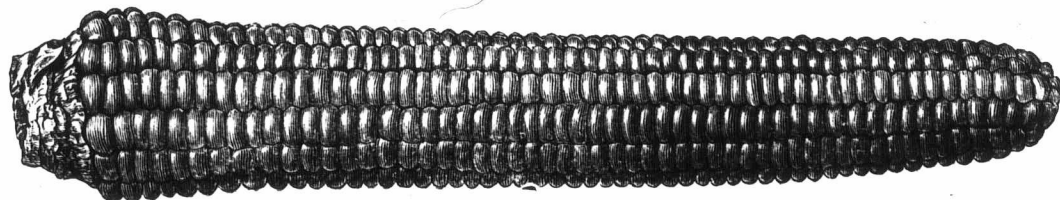
Mass., who has kindly lent us the accompanying cuts. We have not tried the variety called "Longfellow's." Mr. G., in his catalogue, says the ears are of remarkable length, some of them fifteen inches, and that often two or more good specimens grow on one stalk; the cob is quite small. It is the largest kernalled variety of yellow field corn we have ever found, and is safe to plant in this latitude.

The Compton's early field corn, Mr. G. states,



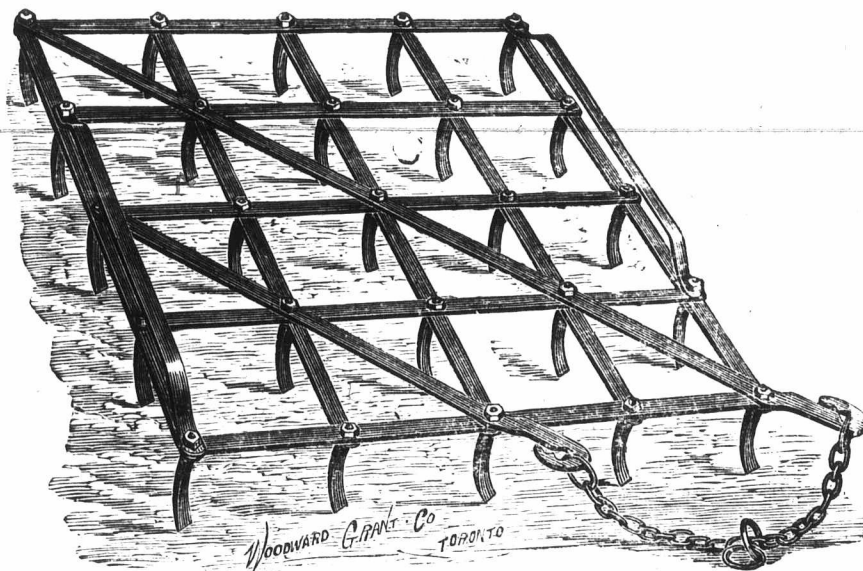
LONGFELLOW'S.

is decidedly the earliest large-eared variety of field corn in cultivation, and he has raised 200 bushels of ears to the acre. We had some of this corn tried in Canada, and every person that we have seen or heard of who had tried it, speak in the highest terms about it. We had a small piece planted on a poor piece of ground close to the city, and we were quite astonished to see the fine ears it produced. We consider ourselves safe in recommending a trial of this variety for general



COMPTON'S.

purposes. Some farmers prefer the large Western corn for soiling—it will produce a heavier body of stalks; but some of our dairymen prefer quality in their feed, and have the sweet corn; the bulk of fodder is less, but the nutritious quality is increased, because it contains so much more saccharine matter than the coarser variety.

**COPP'S CULTIVATOR HARROW.**

The accompanying cut represents a cultivator exhibited by Messrs. Copp & Co., of Hamilton, Ont. It appeared to us such a useful implement that we requested them to have the above cut made to represent it, as in this way we can show more fully its advantages. The teeth are diagonally flattened, and made on the crooked form of the English "Hop Shim," as it is called there—that being

considered the best cultivator for hop gardens and root culture. As soon as we saw this cultivator we felt satisfied that it was an excellent implement, and, in our opinion, superior for many purposes to the cultivators or gang ploughs so much in use. The form of the teeth and mode of sharpening will take the cultivator to a good depth and will leave the ground pulverized better than the common cultivator; the subsoil will be broken and uneven, very different to land where

the subsoil is smoothed over and packed by the plough or common cultivator. It will require two good

horses in some grounds to use this implement right. On hard clay lands and in the hands of good farmers we feel sure that this implement would be of immense value. The difference in the crop on one or two acres would sometimes pay the price of this implement, which, we believe, is only about \$10. We form this judgment from the appearance of the implement. We presume that Messrs. Copp & Co. would only use the best material, as they are a large and responsible firm.

Eastern Dairymen's Ass'n.

The Association met at the City Hall, Ottawa, Feb. 26th. The chair was taken by Mr. K. Graham, of Belle-

ville, who made a few introductory remarks. There was quite a large attendance.

Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, gave an address on "Cheese as Food."

Prof. Wetherall, of Boston, gave an address on the subject of "Specialities in Farming," from which we extract the following:—

"The Canadian farmer claims he has an advantage over the farmer in the States, in having a shorter route to the English markets. Thus the Dominion farmers were sharp competitors of the farmers of the States in the markets of Great Britain. The products of both countries that find their market in Great Britain were the same. As regards beef-making, both in the States and in Canada, too little attention was paid to breeds and breeding of cattle. For grazing and feeding for beef, for the home market and the foreign demand, more attention must be had with reference to using good bulls for

producing grade animals for the shambles. It was manifest, therefore, both in Canada and the United States, that in sections where beef-making is a speciality, as is true of the Western farmers in the States and those in Canada, who raise cattle for beef, and where cheese-making was the speciality, as in Ontario,—good, better, best, must be the standard of all who are prosecuting this special branch of industry."