

LARGE YIELD.—At the New York Fair, the members had an animated discussion on practical points. As a proof of the great fertilizing power of clover, a member stated that he gathered a bushel of clover roots from six feet square of ground. From this a calculation was made by the president as to the quantity an acre would yield at this rate, and the result was one thousand, two hundred and ten bushels. These roots contained a great amount of fertilizing power in addition to that derived from the math which sprung from them. A Brighton farmer thought well of rolling wheat in the spring. It disturbs the wire-worm and diminishes its ravages. If the ground is wet, rolling is not advisable. Had a yield this season of 37 bushels to the acre. A farmer here remarked that he commenced using clover several years since. Raises it for hay and manure too. Makes a liberal use of plaster upon it, and, by the aid of the two, succeeds in raising good crops. His soil is a kind of clay loam. Had grown upon it 40 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of oats to the acre. On being questioned as to his practice in plowing, the response was that the usual depth was eight inches; occasionally somewhat deeper than this. know of no cheaper renovator of land than clover. —RURAL AMERICAN.

NEW CATTLE DISEASE.—A disease among the cattle in the Western States, has been doing considerable damage. The symptoms are, that the animal loses control of the neck or head, a blindness comes over them and they never live over twenty minutes after being taken. It was at first supposed to be caused by cattle eating sand with grass, but many farmers have concluded that it is caused by cattle eating smut ears, as it has been noticed that whenever cattle have been turned into corn fields after husking, over half have suddenly died. There is a great abundance of smut this year. We need apprehend no danger.

FEED FOR HORSES.—Old horsemen estimate carrots fed to horses in connection with oats, to be of equal value to the oats, bushel for bushel. The best proportion for their use when fed to working horses is one bushel of carrots to two bushels of mixture produce better results than three bushels of oats fed alone.

An experienced horseman says: I have raised a great many colts, and have made breeding trotting horses a study, and in all my experience I have found nothing equal to barley meal to make a mare give milk. I have found it no disadvantage to a mare's getting with foal, and not any while she was so. Oats are a better food for colts, from weaning time until they go to work.

Rye is a dangerous grain to feed alone, it is more liable to founder than other grain; but to mix with shorts, or to grind with oats, and feed with cut hay or straw, it makes an excellent feed. Instead of its being a preventive to pregnancy in mares, it is an advantage. I own and keep for service, one of the finest and most promising young trotting stallions in the State; and if any one has a mare they wish to put at a certain time, I always recommend feeding the mare boiled rye, blood warm, to get her in season, and it never fails to do its work in from three to five days, and I never knew a mare to refuse the horse after such treatment. Three quarts, three times a day, is good feeding. This discovery may be of great value to breeders, and save an enormous sight of trouble.—Ohio Farmer.

CATTLE IN EUROPE.—The total number of cattle in the various European States amounts to no less than 94,700,000 head. The following are the numbers in each country:—France, 12,000,000 head; England, 10,000,000 head; Belgium and Holland, 2,000,000 head; Prussia and the German States, 13,000,000 head; Denmark, 1,200,000 head; Austria, 12,000,000 head; Russia, 23,000,000 head; Italy, 3,500,000 head; Switzerland, 1,000,000 head; Turkey in Europe, 9,000,000 head; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000 head; Greece, 1,000,000 head; Norway and Sweden, 2,500,000 head. Taking these at £8 per head, the total value of the cattle (bovine) in Europe would be £757,600,000 sterling.

DISEASES OF FARM STOCK.—The annual loss to the United States of farm animals, by disease, is placed at not less than fifty millions of dollars. Horses, mules, sheep and swine have all suffered from the local prevalence of malignant forms of disease, against which little veterinary skill is opposed and little more than empiricism and superstitious folly is practiced. In swine alone, the losses are shown to be at least ten or fifteen millions of dollars annually, by the disease commonly known as hog cholera, for which no remedy has been found and prevention proved difficult and uncertain.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year, gives the following as his treatment. He says; "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow, three times a day, water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this dairy practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effect of it; and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more." The amount of this drink necessary, is an ordinary water pailful each time, morning, noon and night. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure."

HOP GROWING.—It is estimated from reliable data, that something over 15,000 acres of hops were poled in Wisconsin alone in the spring of 1868, and that 25,000 acres more were planted. Again it is estimated that 15,000 acres, producing 1,500 pounds per acre, will supply all the hops needed in the United States for one year. If these calculations are correct, it is easy to see where the hop business has been driven, and what prospects of profit are before the hop grower. New York, Michigan and Ohio also produce largely, and when a wide margin is allowed for failure caused by lice, &c., over production must still ensue. No wonder the hop growers of the west are turning hop poles into firewood and fence rails. Farmers should learn from this the danger of rushing headlong into the growing of special products.

RED RIVER.—Charles Muir Government Pay Master, in the Northwest writes: "This is the richest country in the world. You cannot conceive the wonderful fertility of the soil here. Everywhere, the exposures on the river banks exhibit a solid depth of ten, fifteen, and even thirty feet of soil—a fine clay loam—over which are superimposed in this immediate district, one or two feet of loamy clay; and elsewhere, the same or a greater depth of pure vegetable loam, the fertility of which is practically inexhaustible. The only drawback westward is the absence of wood, but, as soon as railroads are introduced, the vast forests of enormous timber which cumber the north Saskatchewan and eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the great beds of coal and the timber of the eastern country, will be made tributary to the prairie farmers. I can say no more about the soil—that is a fixed fact."

PROTECT YOUR TREES.—Every winter considerable damage is done to orchards by rabbits stripping the bark from young trees. It is an easy matter to guard against them. They don't like flesh or blood. They have an aversion to animal matter. If the bark of the tree is smeared with it, they will not molest it. Consequently, about the middle of November, if farmers will take a piece of liver, or flesh of any kind, or blood, and rub the bodies of the trees for a foot and a half high, and then repeat the operation about the middle of January, not a tree will be touched. This is the cheapest and best preventative. It does not injure the tree. The remedy is effectual, as rabbits are strict vegetarians.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Advocate.

THAT CRAZY FOOL.

In your October number of THE ADVOCATE, I noticed a communication under the above caption, deserving of being again noticed.

The fact is substantially, as observed by your correspondent. John Cross, the machinist, or pattern-maker in Mr. Doby's foundry, had the foolhardiness to plant out, with the idea of selling, the product of six acres of strawberries. Why, it was suggested, the fool will never get such a lot picked, and if picked, where could he sell them. But to John Cross be the credit of having cultivated, not only the biggest lot of strawberries in Ontario, but the TASTE of the citizens of Toronto, inasmuch that he has now opened up a market for an almost unlimited quantity of the delicious and delicate fruit, and within the reach of the million.

Would not some one do a similar service for London, Guelph, and our western towns. Mr. Cross told me himself during last summer, that it did him good to see the hard-fisted, honest workman passing homewards at meal times, and in the evenings call at the retail dealer's and take along with him his quantum of the delicious fruit to enjoy in the bosom of his family, instead of, as often happened before, going to the saloon on his way home, and indulging in a selfish and more questionable pleasure.

All honor, therefore, and profit too, to