

Planting Dwarf Pears.—The advantages of planting dwarf pears on standards are not generally known. Many people in this the broad light of the nineteenth century do not know that the same fruit may be grown dwarf or standard as may be desired, and that all the difference is that the dwarf is grafted on the quince root, while the standard is on the pear root. The standard is generally considered the most durable tree, and the dwarf is admitted to bear much earlier, often showing fair specimens at two years from planting. Now it is not generally known that a dwarf tree if planted in a dry soil so it can be put in the ground deep enough to cover the junction with the quince will bear early as a dwarf, and in time will take root from the pear stock above the quince root, and grow to be a standard tree. Two as fine standard trees as we have seen are from dwarfs thus planted, one of which is a Flemish Beauty, the other is called Beurre d'Oswege; the latter we consider a local name, not the true name of the pear. These trees are on the farm of Mr. John Allison, three miles east of Exeter, in Huron county. —[RAMBLER.]

Holsteins Again.—My attention has been called to an explanation of B. B. Lord & Son, concerning the sale of Molly Stork, in your June number. Will you kindly afford me space for a reply? B. B. Lord & Son, of Sinclairville, New York, advertised for 30th March, 1886, a sale by auction of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Grand's Auction Rooms, Toronto. This is the announcement:—"Announcement—Public Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.—Owing to the great and increasing demand for Holstein-Friesian cattle by the enterprising farmers of the Dominion, and the difficulty attending the quarantining of them in small lots, we decided to send a shipment of first-class animals to Point Edward, and at the expiration of the ninety days quarantine, to sell them at public auction at Grand's Repository, Toronto, Ont. In this way our neighbors across the line can supply themselves with acclimated, quarantined, imported stock, which is wintered and ready for the season of 1886." You will notice in this announcement that they had decided to send a shipment of "first-class animals" to be sold at Grand's. That our neighbors (we Canadians) could supply themselves with animals "ready for the season of 1886." They published a catalogue; in it they say, "we are practical farmers, and our experience has proved that we can make more money handling Holstein-Friesian stock than any other kind of farming we have ever tried." I don't doubt it; there is much chance in ordinary farming for the perpetration of frauds such as can be had in palming off defective stock, as in the case of the sale of Molly Stork to me. In this catalogue Molly Stork was referred to as follows:—"No. 29, Molly Stork, ear tag 561, No. 1821, N. F. H. B.; calved May 16, 1884; bred by W. Conijn, North Holland; imported June 1st, 1885, by B. B. Lord & Son. Color, black; blaze throat, brisket, strip up right shoulder over on left, spot on left, band around hips, belly, legs, except forearms, three-fourths tall, white, black spot on each hip. Sire, Artis 127 N. H. B., who is probably one of the most successful show bulls in Holland, having already won four first prizes and two prizes of honor at the greatest cattle shows in the Netherlands, and we understand his owner has refused 4,000 guilders for him (\$1,600). He is still owned in Holland. Dam, Koningen, 724 N. H. H. B., milk record 73½ lbs. per day." Now, sir, you will notice that not one word is said about Molly Stork having been served. B. B. Lord & Son say that she had been served several times. Why were they not honest enough to say so in the catalogue? It may be said that was an oversight, but let us see what they said about every other heifer offered at the sale, with the single exception of No. 10, which at the time of sale was not old enough, and Molly Stork No. 29. Commencing with No. 7 (the first six on the catalogue were bulls), she is marked served July 10th, 1885, to Banington, and so from 7 to 28 with the exception of No. 10 above mentioned and Molly Stork No. 29, making the entire catalogue. The date of service and the bull by which served is given. Why, if she had been repeatedly served, they had therefore reason to believe her to be a non-breeder, why did they not say so in catalogue, and why did they bring her to Canada to palm her off on Canadians? Would an honest man or firm, if he or they believed her to be a non-breeder, bring her from Sinclairville, New York, to Point Edward, and keep her there three months in quarantine and then bring her to Toronto to sell to some Canadian breeder as a "first-class animal, ready for the season of 1886?" Not a bit of it. A fraud such as perpetrated by Lord may be of two kinds, one in keeping back a known defect from an intending purchaser, and another making a wilful and deliberate false statement about the animal. I charge Lord with both. He says that this heifer had been served several times; then I say he dealt fraudulently with the public and me in not saying so in his catalogue. I say that he made no such statement at the sale, but on the contrary spoke of her as one of the very choicest animals in the whole catalogue, and when knocked down to me congratulated me on becoming the owner of so choicely bred and so good an animal. Lord says Molly Stork had been served several times before the sale. She was then 22 months old. Now, breeders of cattle know if such were true she would have come in service since, but I have owned her since 30th March, 1886, a period of about 16 months, and she has never shown the first symptom of coming in use. This is either phenomenal or Lord tells what is not true when he says she had been served several times before I got her, and breeders will, I think, conclude that he states what he well knows to be false. When Lord & Sons got my money they obtained it under false pretences. Had they got any

man's money under the same circumstances in the United States they would have had to refund or go to prison. Had not the chance to sell in Canada been open, Molly Stork would have had to be sold over there to go to the butcher. Now let us see what honest people do under similar circumstances. The Ontario Government Experimental Farm had a sale in autumn of 1885. A Holstein heifer was advertised for sale. When she was put up Prof. Brown stated that since the catalogue of sale had been published they had come to the conclusion that the heifer was a non-breeder, and they did not want under the circumstances to sell her; she was withdrawn, and she went to the butcher. Look on this picture and on that. Look upon the course pursued by cheats on the one hand and honest men on the other. I call the attention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of North America to this case of fraud on the part of one of its members. —[JOHN LEYS, Toronto, July 28, 1887.]

Spavin.—I have a young mare three years old that showed signs of lameness. I did not know what was the matter with her for some time, but now notice a spavin growing. Please tell me what to do with her? —[G. W. B., Petiodiac, N. B.]

[Rest the animal; apply a blister composed of 1 part of biniodide of mercury and 8 parts of lard. If the hair is long clip it off before applying the blister. Keep the horse from biting the blistered portion until it has been well raised (from 1 to 3 days), then wash off and smear with lard. If no beneficial results follow repeat the blister after the irritation caused by the first has passed away. If still no cure follows, let a veterinary surgeon cauterize (fire) the affected part. A high heeled shoe is sometimes beneficial.]

Morning Star Potatoes.—Will you or some subscriber to the ADVOCATE please give me information respecting the quality of the "Morning Star" potato, and the esteem in which it is held in the Upper Provinces? —NEW BRUNSWICK.

[We have tested the Morning Star potato with over 30 other varieties, and although the White Star is our favorite, we think very few other varieties equal the one you mention. Other potato growers also speak in glowing terms about the Morning Star.]

Breeding Sex at Will.—I have seen in one or two numbers of the ADVOCATE the question asked how to produce sexes? Now, with regard to cattle and horses, I am perfectly satisfied that I can produce just what I want every time. I will tell you how I found out. Four years ago this spring I bought a full blood Shorthorn bull and brought him into my neighborhood. I had seven cows of the small kind, no breed in particular. I had three good milkers and four poor ones. I wanted heifer calves from the good cows, and male from the poor ones, that is, the poor milkers. Having the bull myself I put all my cows when they first came in season, and the result was all bull calves. Now, one of my neighbors had six large cows that he allowed to run on the road in the day time; he wanted bull calves to turn into steers. It was generally late at night when his cows came home, and when he would find one of them in season he would shut her up over night and bring her to the bull in the morning. We had most always to hold the cow to be served. The result was all heifer calves. The next year all the cows that I wanted heifer calves from, when I found them in season I shut them up for twelve hours, or until they were just going out of season, and the result was I got just what I wanted. I had a good breeding mare, but we got horse colts; I wanted a span of mare colts. I tried the mare and found she was in season, but I didn't put her to the horse till after 24 hours, and the result was a mare colt. Now, for the last two years I can get just what I want, unless my cows get out, or some bull gets into the field to them. Now look at this fact, all thoroughbred stock breeders always keep their own bull, and cows are generally put as quick as they are seen to be in season, and the result that they have more bulls than heifers. Now, Mr. Editor, I could bring more proof if it was necessary, but I am convinced that my plan will succeed. —J. L., Kingston, Mich.

Hay Caps and Clover.—I have been experimenting this season for the first time with the use of hay caps in making hay and clover, and with most satisfactory results. They are made of pulp, light, easily put on, perfectly waterproof, and apparently quite durable, of a saucer shape, and large enough to cover a cock of 50 to 100 lbs. of hay. By their use I have been able not only to save my hay in beautiful order, in spite of frequent showers, but also in many cases to carry it from the cock even after a heavy rain without further handling; and I have also found that by cutting on Saturdays, cocking and capping in the evening, that I have the usual number of loads to bring in on Monday, instead of as heretofore trying to get everything in the barn on Saturdays, and either wasting time on Monday or cutting more than I could properly attend to. With grain I have not yet tried them, but in clover growing I believe their use is destined to serve a most important end, as they overcome the objection that many people make to clover growing, on the score of needing so much handling in curing it. My method this year has been on a bright day to cut with the machine, beginning at one o'clock; then

next morning, when the dew is off, turn, and at one o'clock begin to cock up; cap at six and leave for three, or if busy at other work, six days, and then carry directly from the cock. On clover I am more and more convinced we must largely depend not only for keeping up the fertility, but also the productivity of our land, and any invention which will encourage the growing of clover hay for dairy purposes, with the intention of plowing under the second crop, should be looked upon as a national benefit. That clover plowed down benefits the land in other ways besides the amount of fertility it may impart, is now well understood. In the vicinity of New York, where land is worth \$500 an acre, and where the market gardeners apply annually 100 tons of manure to the acre, it is now the almost universal custom to keep 25 percent of the land in clover or other grasses, to plow under every third or fourth year—not for the sake of fertility, but to get the soil in that friable, easily worked condition that can be obtained by no other method. —W. A. H., Sherbrooke, Q.

Notes from the North.—The township of Culross, on the 10th of last month, as seen by our correspondent, was sadly in need of rain, and the harvest which was at that time about half housed will be considerably below the average; in fact, many of the farmers declared that wheat would not yield above ten bushels per acre, but later I found it would run from twelve to fifteen, which is indeed small for the quality of soil which, to the passer by at all events, seems excellent for wheat. Oats are good in straw but not in grain, and although the yield will be fairly good as measured from the machine, yet when placed on the scales will be very light. Passing the dilapidated looking village of Teeswater, I found Mr. Peter Arkell, one of the most extensive farmers in Bruce county, rushing the crops into the barn and tramping them with a horse into the smallest possible space, and yet a likelihood of dearth of room even in his capacious barns. Here I saw the largest herd of Shorthorns I had ever had the privilege of seeing, numbering sixty head of pedigreed stock. They are kept much as the average farmer keeps his common cattle; never fed for show purposes, but kept in fair condition only; in fact, hardly that. Not so the sheep. Mr. A. seems to take more pride in wool than hair, and well he might as he has been almost invariably successful with his fine Oxford Downs. The flock numbers about eighty head. The next object of interest was the cheese factory of Mr. Denning, near Lucknow, which is a model of neatness, and is provided with all the latest appliances, such as steam agitators for stirring the milk in the vats and steam power curd mill. The road from Lucknow to Wingham is not at all inviting to a lover of agricultural pursuits; in fact, if there is a more undulating road than that part between Lucknow and Whitechurch this side the Rocky Mountains, I would like to be warned of its location. There is a creamery at Whitechurch, which is doing a good business and a prospect of its increasing. The next point of interest was the farm and stock of Mr. W. J. Higgins, Secretary of the Granton Farmers' Club, with a pleasant location, fertile soil, good house and barns, and a very fine herd of cattle, mostly pedigreed Shorthorns. Mr. B. is certainly comfortably situated, and very properly enjoys it. Most of the readers of the ADVOCATE will remember the paper on feeding calves sent to the Dominion Farmers' Council by the Granton Farmers' Club, written by a sixteen-year-old boy. This is the only son of Mr. Higgins, and while he knows how to raise calves, it is not all he knows, having won many laurels at our best exhibitions with his painting and drawings, some of which are of exceptional merit, particularly the drawing (copy) in Sepia "The death of the Stag," and the painting (water colors) "The Parturition." Close by Mr. Higgins is the farm of the Grant Bros., containing three hundred and fifty acres, all so far as we saw in a good state of cultivation. The Messrs. Grant deal largely in cattle and some little in horses, not as shippers, but as feeders and grazers. They are comparatively young men, both bachelors (if indeed their youth does not preclude the term), their home being presided over by their mother and sister. We enjoyed their hospitality, and shall not soon forget the pleasant moments spent with them. Wheat in this township (Stanley) is the best we have seen, yielding from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. —[RAMBLER.]

The Industrial Exhibition.—The Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association is not a joint stock concern, as many suppose. Its Board is made up of representatives from a number of agricultural, horticultural, poultry and dairymen's associations, and from the Toronto Board of Trade and the City Council, all of whom, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer, give their time to the work gratis. All the profits derived from the Exhibitions are directed by the charter of the Association, to be expended in improving the buildings and grounds, which belong to the city. Excepting the Dominion grant of the present year, and two small grants in previous years from the Western Dairy-men's Association, the Association has never received a dollar of the public money. The entries this year ensure a full exhibit of the best products of the farm, the workshop and every industry of the country. The value of the prizes offered is greater than ever before. New and novel attractions, balloon ascensions, military and naval engagements, feats of horsemanship, brilliant street and city illuminations, band exhibitions, and parades of uniformed societies and other specialties, will be presented each day. The fair opens on Sept. 5th, and closes on the 17th. —[H. J. HILL, Sec., Toronto, Ont.]