## THE FARMFR'S ADVOCATE:

AGRICULTURAL EXBHBTITONS.
SIR, - feel a very great interest in the
welfare of the ADvocATE, and would like to send you a few lines from the eastern out
skirts of our province; but I feel something
like like the old Scotch woman that went along
with the regiment to fight with the regiment to fight, broomstick in
hand - "not that I can do only guide, but to let ye ken what side I'm on.
I want in the first place to corroborate the
statement of J. W. Smith, regarding the
crops around Otto. statement of J. W. Smith, regarding the
crops around Ottawa. It is a very fair and
correct account. Crops are by no means failure, altho
tremely
dry. tremely dry.
Ia so want
ship Societies, and II am an g pleased with th side you take in the matter. We have kep
up a Society in this township for sever years with spirit than success s, although we get but little aid from Government, and
can safely say that our annual Exhibition
would be no
 much good, if not more, than the equally a
cities. There is one thing that I would ike to get some information on -whether it would be best to give up judging field crops
altogether, and have samples brought to the Exhibition instead? Some think it would, as there is so much expense and dissatisfaction in sending judges around. Perhaps you
or some of your readers could give some information on this point.
We expect to have a great time down here
next fall at the Provincial Exhibition. next fall at the Provincial Exhibition. know how we will find you out in the crow Could you not wear some kind of a badge, let us know through the Advocate.
R. A. Roe, Clarence, [In regard to the examination of growing
crops, we hope some of our rem take up the subject and send in an article against the practice. We wish to have such
subjects discussed. The plan is not in this vicinity. Our opinion is that it is a good plan, but judges should be selected who would look on their task as an honor, and menses of a vehicle to take them to the ifferent places, and their dinners. We hope at Ottawa next year. If all is well we intend being there. Perhaps we may wear a fool's cap or some other conspicuous mark, of our sat of a different pattern than half other. Perhaps you may see us too soon too often and too long. -ED].
INQUIRy.

SIR,-1 have a valuable horse which has burst. If you or some of your correspond-
tents would please give some remedy throw the columns of your paper, I would be very much obliged. I suppose the sooner it
remedied the better. description what the lump may be or fuller probably it is a rupture; in that case it skilled person should be employed, other
wise you may lose the animal wise you may lose the animal.
Veterinary Surgeon, London].
SIR, -Please inform me through your pa-
per if a thorough-bred Berkshire pig is
entirely black. D. B., Richmond Hill.

The old Berkshire hog was a mixed-colore
Wimal. We have never yet seen an in ported Berkshire without white hairs. -En an

 he first about four inches from th the ground, tee first about four inches from the ground,
second six inches, third ten inches, fourth fifteen
inches, the fifth to be a 2 by 4 scantling piked
on top of the posts. A set of spring wire
 be $p$
wire
mere.
quire
wind

 much lessen ce than any on roper; second place
muapir, We will no
sum the cost material required; say 25 rod
will take 66 posts, at 9 cents


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$\$ 3.00$ in
making
thme up
of wire mane up, a
tho wire fen
Fern Hill. $\qquad$
What Shall be Our Grain Crop in Even now, in the early winter look forward to the spring labor, and the is pretty sure to be forehanded we fore him, is pretty sure to be forehanded with his
labor. The provident his mind, every field in his has mapped in
the quality of its soil, natural the quality of its soil, natural and improved,
and has designed the crop for every and has designed the crop for every part o
his farm. He knows that there is a nee sty for a variation of crops, and that the sill after a time becomes wheat-sick, or po-
tato-sick or even clover-sick; we use the term sickness of the soil, as one not unfrequently used, and as expressing very plainly what
those conversant with the soil times too well. He learns that his turnips do not yield as heavy a crop as they did some years ago; and as a remedy for light cultivates mangolds or beets instead props, and his grain crops also he finds it profitable betimes to make a change.
There is, besides, someth
knowledge of agriculture, necessary in ord that the cultivation of the soils may be be fairly
remunerative. remunerative. A judicious political economy of the Legislature is necessary to the pros-
verity of the nation, and in like manner must we farmers pursue a'wise financial policy.
Our fields may produce abundant in fields may produce abundant crops, but
if we cannot dispose of our surplus produce
at a fair paying price, what will the fertility at a fair paying price, what will the produce
fertility
our soil profit us? Of this the farmers of our soil profit us? Of this the farmers
in the Western States have had ample pron when corn only brought them in a return of went cents per bushel.
With us Canal ways been the staple product, wheat has alpretty fair produce, at least a better average hod our neighbors, and we have had a spare. Our wheat brought the English could sovereigns, or their equivalent, to our cash-
box. So far, well; but let us consider if grow, or if other grain may not be substito ted, in part, for wheat, to our greater profit. First, let us enquire the yield of wheat and
of barley. We take the report of the G of barley. We take the report of the G.T.
R. R., for the average yield throughout
the country. We should have had reports from the Department of Agriculture
but great bodies move slow average yield has been, as show- of ban ley the
as in last issue, from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, -say average of about $32 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels; of wheat the he yield of bushels of 10 in favor of barley, Were the same price paid for both, barley
would, from the returns given, be the would, from the returns given, be the most
profitable; but barley also commands the
highest price. In this mark highest price. In this market the highest
price for wheat is $\$ 1.60$ per 100 lbs., and for barley $\$ 2.15$. But as the yield 100 los., and for of barley has been given in bushels, and the
bushel bushel of wheat is the heavier, let us enquire wheatis reported as sold from 93 cents toronto, per bushel, barley from \$1.12 to l.13. In Chic go the Prairie Farmer says that wheat sold
tor cash from $77 \frac{1}{2}$ to 86 a cents per bushel, and
barley from 90 cents to $\$ 1.20$
then is the average yield of barley much also higher; and there is a good demand fo in ley not only in the home market, bu
in the United States as well, where Cana dian barley is much sought after for malt-
ing. ing.
We d
and not and not wheat, but we advise you to onside wheat and more barley - todepend less on on
variety variety of grain. Were the high price of bar
ley merely adventitious, it would be unwise
to change our crest to change our crops in consequence, but
the demand for barley has been increas.
ing ing for some time; there has been an increase
ing consumption of malting barley in Eng and, with an increasing advance in its price compared with wheat. This is fully shown by
the reports from the English markets. Malt-
ing barley formally was sold in ing barley formally was sold in England for few last two years it has been within
rice.

## December on the Farm.

In this month we have the shortest days
the year, and then the indications of coming year in the lengthening days. In
our Canadian climate there is not the same
 labor that we experience at other times, and
the shorter days are well designed for the relaxation in our labors. At other seasons
he necessity of making the most of every hour is such that making the most have been every ing every nerve for months need for a little
time the unstringing of the bow. But December, though a time of less
one of idleness for the farmer.
Care of Stock. - No little of our labor paration for the winter care of stock, and in
proportion as we have been diligent in that reparation, will our labors now be the vire good feeding and careful attention. Keep up their condition at all attention. needed food and warmth. This, on r advice season throughout the winter and the stock condition than easier fed and kept in good Elected. The stables that have been ne properly ventilated. An animal, though ties, cannot thrive without the the necessary
warmth; and with that needed comp hent a less quantity of food is necessary. Food is needed not only to support the body, wasting of its substance, and to add to it eight; it also is the source supplying the
eat necessary for the continuance of anim life. Cattle not having sufficient
need the more a greater quantity o supply this want, and quantity of food foul is thereby wasted. In providing for their proper ventilation; without it the must be injurious to the
doing of their occupants.
The cutting and hauling of wood, with the and repairing of harness are the work o
December on the Farm. season of real enjoyment. The social plea-
sores of the long winter evenings are redished by all.
This is the
counts. Let not the make up year come the till yo have known how far the farm has for the the
last one been profitable, and examine the last one been profitable, and examine the
expense of each crop and its value. Every
farmer should be able to say what profits are to be realized from a field of wheat, or oats
or barley; and how much a bushel of ot or or or turnips may cost a bushel of potaexpenses are deducted.
The Garden. -Of
say it sleeps, , but we the garden we may mo r may
pleasant awakening. Securely a bright and peasant a wakening. Securely covered with await the enlivening breath of spring. For the more that the winter is abroad. Light, moderate heat and watering are the requiregarden. The window for the flowers should, when possible, have a southern or an eastern
aspect. Let them have all the light that is as necessary as heat. Let the heat be moderate, less during the night than the
day, Let the plants have fresh air when-

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& \text { nut be brought by the ins in the thidual rift } \\
& \text { it, who is often ob }
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 shoulder have a bountiful, supply, of ate
themsel strippings obtained winter restricted to
from the Summer The and careruluses are kept in comfortable The fattening cattle, sheep and hog
carefully cared for but the cow which
pected to furnish an import an petted to furnish an important nourish and the basis of many delicacies so
is too often left to shift as best she
is no wonder that she doles out small an
mil.
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demand demand is a machine that too often perfectness of construction proportion to towed on its working parts. If warmly you
nd fed liberally with plenty of rich food clouding, if possible, succulant vegetable have
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stop
abound
largely
lat buranance of water taken by drink the but also to the quantity, quantity of of
animal to assimulate the products of
more fully than it otherwise could. By this we do not mean that the
plied with diversified food and plenty anil giving ten to fifteen quarts pe
milk, will give milk as rich, quart for
the animal fed on rich dry sufficiency of waterich to en y fooled it, to to b
through the animal. In this last case
mall quantity obtained will neh; but an animal properly kept, and
flow of milk, will be found to furnish
gents of milk very much in poorly cared for, however richly fed.
The lack of milk in

## crying evil the farmers abundance.

 he farmers learn how easy it is toabundance. and that that daily care b
is not onerous, thereafter but little will be experienced by the touter diftifucul if circumstances were such that the farm needed can be realized, Generally if no better pare and feeding to
couple of the later household along till the new cows begin to com events. those farmer part of who wave ter. At at already
provided for an abundance of mill this winter
could immediately do so. Plenty of mill the cost, and still have wary s ample pay all Michigan Farmer.
a prosperous texan.
In Southwestern Texas, there is a cattle
raise who has lived there twenty years. On going there he piveced up a a dozen years. cows, and
branded them. He had no land, but was the
bit branded them. He had no land, but was the
possessor of a wife, two or three children, and
a few dogs and two or three horses. He kept
$\qquad$ cows and lived
gamers, sustatainin
g ne sal wned 30.00 he
nd ranging ave
y of nine children child is ag is a girl,
a steer,
dog at he log at he
nail ka
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