

EDITORIAL.

Our Frontispiece.

A portrait of "Copenhagen," the favorite charger of the Duke of Wellington, graces our front page in this issue. No Thoroughbred ever carried his rider to greater victories, Waterloo being among the number. He derived his name from the city in which he was foaled, his dam being taken there in the expedition of 1807 by General Grosvenor. He was by Meteor (by Eclipse) out of Lady Catherine, by John Bull; dam by the Rutland Arabian. The General, however, did not keep Copenhagen for any length of time, but sold him to the Marquis of Londonderry, then Adjutant-General of the Peninsular Army, who sent him with other horses to Spain early in the year 1813. While there, he was selected and bought with another horse by Colonel Charles Wood, for four hundred guineas, for His Grace the Duke of Wellington, with whom he soon became, as he continued, an especial favorite. In the battle of Waterloo, the Duke, it is said, was eighteen hours on his back; but Copenhagen gave little signs of being beaten, for on his rider patting him on the quarter as he dismounted after the battle, the game little horse struck out as playfully as if he had only had an hour's canter in the park. For endurance of fatigue, he was more than usually remarkable, and however hard the day, Copenhagen never refused his corn. For many years he was one of the most interesting of the "sights" at Strathfieldsaye, on which domain he was pensioned off, and where he at length died in illustrious old age. It was not the stranger alone who asked for the famous old horse, the Duke himself rarely omitting to visit him, and the ladies of the family making him, as he deserved to be, an especial pet; for in addition to his well-earned renown, Copenhagen had one of the surest and best characteristics of true courage: an extremely docile temper. In color he was a rich chestnut, but stood scarcely more than fifteen hands high; he possessed, however, very great muscular power, and as will be seen by the picture, which is reproduced from an old steel engraving, had nearly all the good, useful points to be looked for. His general appearance rather favored the Arab cross in his pedigree, which his lasting qualities tended yet more to confirm. From his size he was not much adapted for crossing country, though the Duke did occasionally follow the hounds, but in any field he could well sustain his reputation for gameness.

Let Us Jealously Guard Our Reputation.

New York dairymen are making a strenuous effort to rid the country of those troublesome products—filled-cheese and oleomargarine. A short time ago a meeting of the Utica (N. Y.) Dairy Board was called to take action concerning the manufacture of filled-cheese, which they blame as one great cause of the depression in cheese this season. After considerable discussion by prominent men, the following appeal to all interested in pure dairy products was decided upon:—

"DEAR SIR,—The object of this application is to solicit your subscription towards a common and permanent fund of \$50,000, to be used for the protection and sale of 'pure' cheese and butter throughout the United States, and no stones will be left unturned to enforce fair trading in these articles, while to the offenders will be meted the utmost rigor of law, and public condemnation through the press and all legitimate channels of publicity."

The appeal also contains an extensive preamble, showing the enormity of the annual loss because of these unclean things. The attack is to be a strong one. All boards of trade throughout the United States, and other organizations connected with the cheese business, are urged to take up the matter at once, and raise subscriptions for the good of the cause. They say "it is necessary for their own welfare and protection that goods sent abroad should be just what they are sold for, otherwise there is danger of losing the foreign trade altogether."

Surely Canadians have a right to feel proud of their own condition, as compared with their neighbors' over the line, who have run their heads into such a snarl as they now feel themselves caught in. It is a grand thing to have been able to stand up boldly and honestly deny the untruthful charge made against us some time ago in the British press, but which the authors have since had the manliness to retract, explaining that the word "Canadian" was inserted through error.

There is a lesson for us just here, which grain dealers would do well to observe, viz., not to mix smutty wheat, screamed or "doctored," with either

No. 1, 2 or 3 grades, but let each grade be sold upon its own merits, openly and above board. And what about our fruit packers! They, too, need to exercise more than ordinary care in what they send abroad. An apple packer who would put little apples in the centre of the barrel had better leave apple packing to an honest man, as his business cannot last, and all that he does damages Canadian reputation in our important and growing foreign fruit trade.

Harvesting Field Roots.

BY WM. RENNIE FARM SUPERINTENDENT,
O. A. C., GUELPH.

Potatoes.—The proper time to dig potatoes is after the skin is firm in the tubers. This season on the O. A. C. Farm we commenced digging the 5th of October and finished on the 9th. For the late varieties this is later than usual. The frost on the night of the 14th of September killed the vines of the late varieties, so that they were ripened two weeks earlier than last year. We dig our potatoes with the Dennis Digger, manufactured at London, Ont. It is a simple and cheap implement. The potatoes are put in pits and covered lightly every night with about two inches of straw and three of earth. They should remain in these pits for ten days or more, until the sweating process is past, when they can be stored away for the winter, either in a cellar or in permanent pits; the latter is preferable for seed potatoes. In pitting potatoes and mangels, make long pits on the surface of the ground, so that no water will remain in the bottom. First cover with about three inches of straw and six inches of earth, and about the beginning of December put on another three inches of straw and ten inches of earth, and about the end of December, in northern districts, cover with eight inches of horse manure. A three-inch drain-tile should be set on each pit, to every ten feet of length, for ventilation. These require to be closed with straw about the last week in December.

Mangels and Sugar Beets.—Mangels and sugar beets should be harvested in the southern portion of Ontario from the 15th to the 25th of October, and in northern Ontario about one week earlier. While pulling, the roots should either be put in a cellar or covered every night, as they are very easily injured by frost. It improves them for keeping by pitting in the field for ten days. On the College Farm, we haul to the cellar as pulled. The roots keep all right, but the ventilation requires special attention, by keeping all windows open during fine weather until the end of December. In putting roots into a cellar, use a long shoot made of strips of wood with openings of say 1½ inches to screen out the earth.

Carrots.—Carrots may remain in the ground one week longer than mangels and sugar beets. After pulling, they require the same treatment as mangels. We raise our carrots, sugar beets and turnips with a subsoil plow, thus saving the labor of pulling.

Turnips.—Turnips should be harvested about the last week in October for northern Ontario, and the first week in November in middle or southern Ontario. As six or eight degrees of frost will not injure turnips after being pulled and topped, I would advise letting them lie on the ground about twenty-four hours, especially if the weather is dry, before hauling to the cellar or pit. In the event of rain, allow them to dry, if possible, before hauling in. In pulling and topping roots, each person should take two drills, leaving the tops between the drills he is pulling, and throwing the roots to one side between his and the next two rows, thus putting four drills into one row of roots.

Several of the Australian agricultural societies in the sheep districts recently waited upon the Minister of Agriculture, suggesting that the Government should introduce a short Bill making sheep-dipping compulsory, so as to decrease the tick pest. The Minister promised to consult with the Chief Inspector of Stock on the matter, to see what power there was under the Diseases in Stock Act to carry out the wishes of the deputation. If the Act contained no authority to make dipping compulsory, he would send a circular to the agricultural and pastoral societies in the colony, asking their views on the question of introducing a Bill.—*Australasian*. Isn't it a remarkable fact that men have to be forced before they will do even the things which are for their own benefit. Every sheep breeder who allows ticks to feed upon his sheep is just as surely losing money by so doing as if his neighbor's calf sucked his cow half dry every day, for which nothing was given in return.

While it is wise never to allow a critter, during the autumn, upon newly seeded land, there may be some excuse to pasture a few young calves, foals or lambs upon it early in the fall for a short time, but in no case should the animal remain there after the middle of October. When the fine top growth is eaten off closely, late in the fall, there is nothing left to protect the roots during the severe cold of winter. If this top growth is not eaten off it is not lost, but as the spring growth progresses it decays and is added to the fertility of the land, which is quite as substantial as money added to a bank account.

Minnesota's School of Agriculture.

While in attendance at the Minnesota State Fair, early in September, it was our good fortune to visit the School of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park, situated between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This school, though affiliated with the State University, is situated some little distance from it, and is under separate management and equipped with a complete staff of professors and instructors. Last session there were some 350 students in attendance, and we were informed that the majority were from the farms of Minnesota. That the State authorities are in full sympathy with the work of the school is evidenced by the very handsome additions that are being made to the buildings and equipment. The Dairy building, where Prof. Haecker has done such good work for the dairy interests of his State, as well as instructing students, is being more than doubled in size, and fitted with every convenience and facility for imparting knowledge to the many students who take the special dairy course, as well as the regular attendants. A large building is being erected for a blacksmith shop, in which every kind of farm blacksmithing will be taught. A new sheep barn, to accommodate over 100 head, in which various feeding experiments will be conducted, is being built; at one end of this a circular silo is built of upright 2-inch planks, bound with iron bands—just like a water tank. We shall be interested to know how this stands the frost. There being no air space, we would be inclined to the opinion that frost would penetrate the walls and maybe damage some of the contents. It was being filled with nicely-matured corn at the time of our visit. We also saw Prof. Shaw's celebrated acre and the sixteen sheep that fed thereon [see FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Sept. 2nd issue]. In connection with this school, there is a building for slaughtering animals, where the students are taught how to dress, cut up, pack, cure, etc., the various sorts of meats. The school having outgrown its original "home," an immense building is being constructed, which will contain dining-room to seat 400 people, kitchens, dormitories, etc.

The farm, which only includes some 140 acres of cultivated land, is managed as an Experiment Station, and is laid out in small plots, devoted to forestry, horticulture, grains, grass, fodders, roots, etc., etc.

The entire Institution covers an area of 250 acres. The building improvements being made this year are costing some \$65,000. A noteworthy feature not referred to above is the "Summer School for Women," lasting from April 30th to June 7th, in which the subjects taught are cooking, dairying, and sewing, also chemistry, entomology, horticulture and hygiene. We understand that this school has met with a most favorable reception. The general term for the school of agriculture students runs from October to April, most of the boys returning to their own farm homes for the summer season. The School of Agriculture course extends over three years, and the great bulk of the students become progressive farmers—a fact which we are pleased to record. A small number of the graduates continue the study of professional agriculture, taking the college course on that subject in the university. From an attendance of 47 in 1889 at the School of Agriculture the number grew to 204 in 1894-5, or including dairy school, women's school, etc., 362—a most gratifying sign of the times for Minnesota. During the coming school year a total attendance of 500 is expected, and Prof. Shaw, judging from recent progress and the general tendency through the State, felt that the time was not far distant when 1,000 students of agriculture might be looked for.

Prof. H. W. Bremster is Principal of the School of Agriculture. The Experiment Station has not a Director so-called, but in connection with the University Board is an Agricultural Committee, of which Hon. Wm. M. Liggett is chairman, being also chairman of the Experiment Station corps. The Vice-Chairman and Agriculturist is Prof. Willet M. Hays, who has inaugurated a great deal of valuable experimental work in crop rotation, field management, improvement of pasturage, forage crops, seed grain, etc., on this and the branch farms being started elsewhere in the State.

A great deal of building being yet in progress and much general work not having more than passed the inaugural stage doubtless accounts for the absence of the highly-finished appearance and the presence of rather more weeds than we expected, but then we have become accustomed to the sight of some of the model experimental farms of Canada, and perhaps have been a little spoiled in that particular.

Heavy Horses.

It cannot but be safe to bid fairly high on good draught mares at auction sales this autumn. Horse buyers say that in Canada and throughout the United States, where good draught blocks could be easily picked up a few years ago, there is now very little to be found but tail-ends and common stuff. Common horses could not find a market, and good animals have always brought some sort of fair price, and have in too many cases been disposed of. Besides this, so many have stopped breeding that a positive shortage is just upon us. In view of these facts, good mares should not be sold when it can be avoided, and when it is possible to pick up a young draught mare or gelding, or a likely-looking brood mare, the opportunity should not be allowed to slip by unimproved.