Wheat.—Nearly all White Fyfe, but some Red, and is liked very well. A good quality of wheat grows here which, when ground with Manitoba, gives Renfrew flour the name it has.

Peas.—Nearly all the small white (or June pea), which grow large crops. The Mummy and Potter varieties have been grown for a few years, the former returning best yield.

Very little buckwheat or millet is grown here.

The corn we had last year was Thoroughbred White Flint. It ripened here last year, but did not grow as heavy as the Dent kinds.

A great many new kinds of potatoes have been tried here. Many of them grew large crops, but rotted badly. The last few years have been so wet that about the only potatoes that did not rot on low land were the Chillies, and a great many are growing them again in preferance to all others.

In turnips, we have sown for a number of years the Steele Co.'s Selected Purple-top Swede. I tried Jumbo or Monarch Swede, but liked the other kind better.

I like the Mammoth Long Red mangels.

The Improved Short White carrots grow the largest crop of any kind we have tried.

Corn, peas and oats sown together is put in by a number for soiling, but are seldom needed.

ALBERT W. ROSS.

Oats.—The Banner oat is the principal kind sown here, as it has proven the most satisfactory.

Barley.—No barley sown of any consequence.

Wheat.—The White Fyfe wheat (spring) is the farmers' choice, yielding good returns. The millers prefer it to all other kinds.

Buckwheat is not grown in any quantity. Millet not tested.

Corn.—Mammoth Sweet corn is well liked here for green feed and drying for winter use.

Potatoes rotted a great deal, but the Rose of Sharon kept best, yielding a bushel from three potatoes.

Turnips.—The Swedish turnip does the best, having a good shape, and is not so spongy as other kinds.

Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red mangels have done the best for a great many years, and seem to yield the heaviest crop.

Carrots.—We prefer the Improved Short White. We grew the Long White Belgian and the Short White together, and we found that in the pulling there was a good deal of waste in the Long variety in their breaking off, as the ground was low clay. Better satisfaction was given in pulling the Short kind, but we do not think they yielded any heavier crop.

Rape was introduced this year into our district for the first time. One field sown; it did well. More will be sown another year.

Green corn and green oats seems to be the best food for keeping up the flow of milk when pasture is short. Second-growth clover seems to answer the purpose very well for fall feeding.

Peas.—The Crown seems for heavy clay land to yield about as well as any of the common peas. We have sown an American pea, but it grew so short in the straw that it was not profitable, on account of labor in harvesting, most of them having to be pulled by hand. They required very rich land in order to grow at all.

PRESCOTT.

P. L. CAMPBELL.

Oats.—Probably the greater number of farmers in this locality still sow the common oats, and secure a fair return still. Banner oats does fairly well. The straw seems to be growing less stiff than the first few years. Cave oats rusted considerably. Egyptian gives a heavy bushel, but the yield is not very great.

Wheat.—Manitoba seems to have done better than White Russian last season. Herison's Bearded and Pringle's Champion filled better than some of the other varieties.

Peas scarcely worth threshing.

Barley.—Not much sown. Common and Japanese sowed principally.

Millet.—Am not aware of any millet grown 'round here.

Corn.—Common Eight and Twelve-rowed, also Compton's Early for ears, and Red Cob ensilage and Mammoth Southern Sweet for fodder, with the tendancy to smaller varieties.

Roots.—Potatoes—Blush well liked. Chili and Early Rose still favorites for main crop. Elephant still inclined to rot. Ordinary varieties of turnips and mangels. Carrots—Ox Heart and Short White.

Corn was the only crop that I tried in new varieties last year, and found the weights stand in the following order: Salzer's North Dakota, Colorado Yellow Dent, Compton's Early, Mammoth Cuban, Early White Flint, and Wisconsin Earliest White Dent. The order they stood for weight of ears, the same for the three first named varieties, followed by Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, Early White Flint and Mammoth Cuban.

Dwarf Essex rape grown to a small extent, but not very satisfactory last season. No horse-beans.

Green corn for soiling crop.

QUEBEC.

W. A. HALE.

Oats.—Upon the principle that "the best is good enough," the most progressive men in this section are satisfied with the American Banner, which in yield and general all-'round good qualities places it at the head of the list so far. Still there are too many who depend upon cheap seed without a local habitation or a name. Oats and peas mixed are sown as winter feed for dairy stock, and the practice has much to recommend it.

Barley.—Two-rowed Chevalier still retains its popularity; grown principally for ground feed for store pigs. Black barley has disappeared; Clarke's is no longer grown, and Goldthorp's is late, liable to lodge, and tends more to straw than grain.

Spring Wheat.—Lost Nation, or, as it is now usually spoken of, White Russian, is much more largely grown than all the other varieties combined. Red Fyfe and White Fyfe are still popular, and Hard Manitoba Fyfe is coming into use. Ladoga has practically disappeared. At present prices of flour, much even, good quality wheat is being fed to poultry—the best and most evenly balanced egg-producing food yet found.

Peas.—Prince Albert and Golden Vine about equal in popularity, and grown to the exclusion of all other field peas except Black-eyed Marrowfat, now used for field-grown green peas. For garden use American Wonder and Champion of England still stand unrivalled.

Buckwheat.—The Japanese has not been a success, and the Smooth-hulled Black is gaining in popularity, it being the standard variety in all the older varieties along the St. Lawrence river. It is the best for bees, fouls the land less for an after crop than does the Silver-skinned, and is now preferred by many for the quality of its flour.

Millet is very little grown. I have tried the Hungarian experimentally, and it yielded a heavy crop of fodder and seed and seems to be very desirable as an autumn soiling crop for milch cows.

Corn.—Not much grown as a field crop of late years. Compton's Early and Large Yellow Flint (the same as Early Canada Yellow) remain the favorites.

Potatoes.—I suppose a vote on the best all-'round potato would place either Early Rose or Beauty of Hebron at the head for the consumer; and probably Stray Beauty would win for the producer, as bringing most money.

Turnips.—Lang's Swede is the one most sown either for stock or for market.

Mangels.—For this section the following order would represent the choice: Yellow Globe, Golden Tankard, Yellow Ovid and Mammoth Red.

Carrots.—Improved White for many reasons is preferred to White Belgian; but for profit and ready sale, Danvers, with close culture, seems still to be the best.

Last season I tested, side by side, in potatoes, Early Rose, Hebron, Puritan, Crown Jewel and Stray Beauty, with the result that the latter brought in sound potatoes as much as all the others put together. In new grasses, out of 13 varieties tested for the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, I should place Austrian Brome well ahead of all others as a vigorous, early and late pasture grass. I have not tried it for hay.

Rape has been grown by breeders of thoroughbred sheep and fed off with great success. For common lambs at present prices I doubt if it would be profitable. Horse-beans are being largely used with corn for ensilage.

Compton's Early, in alternate rows, seem to be the most desired. Red Cob is said to make a watery and less sweet ensilage than either of the above two. Thoroughbred Flint is planted alone by many. Sunflowers have been tried, but opinions differ about them. Green corn fodder is frequently fed to milch cows in summer (vetches would do better); but probably turning cows onto second crop clover and even onto hay meadows is more resorted to than any other practice.

SHEFFORD, QUE.

P. P. FOWLER.

Oats did fine, but were troubled with the red leaf; those that did best were Banner and New Welcome.

Barley.—Mensury and common Six-rowed; Duckbill gave heaviest grain.

Spring wheat was a failure. Manitoba Fyfe, and White Fyfe, did best.

Buckwheat.—India first, Japanese fairly good.

Corn.—American Eight and Twelve-rowed gave large returns.

Potatoes all yield a big crop; yield and quality in order named: Stray Beauty, Early Puritan, Burpee's Extra Early, Summit, Empire State, Wilson's 1st Choice, White Star, Clark's No. 2, White Beauty, Fillbasket, Vaughan's Prize, Crown Jewell, Mill's Prize, Adams Seedling.

Turnips.—Steele's Improved Purple-top Swede.

Mangels.—Long Red

Carrots.—Ox-Heart always ahead in this section; yielded at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per acre.

Tried small sample Mummy peas; yield and quality extra fine.

Tried Extra Early Yellow Dent corn for cow feed; planted May 24th—gave good boiling ears first week in September; good cropper. Sanford equally as good quality; 10 days later; a little heavier cropper.

Orange table beets, quality extra fine, but roots liable to crack.

Rape and English horse-beans not been tried here.

Oats and vetches, then corn well eared, for soiling.

IBERVILLE QUE.

NAMA M'GINNIS.

Oats.—Best oats this year, American Banner.

Barley a poor crop. Spring wheat one-quarter crop. Buckwheat, Japanese, one-half crop. Peas a failure, on account of cold, wet spring. Millet—don't grow any. Corn—King Philip is good; as a fodder corn Giant Prolific Sweet. Potatoes—Dakota Red and White Star did the best 'round here. Turnips—Purple-top. Mangels—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots—Steele's Improved Short White.

Fodder corn, Sweet, for summer feed.

THE PAST SEASON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ.

The season of 1894, in British Columbia, was rather unfavorable. The spring was late, cold, and wet, followed—when it became warm—by the overflow of the Fraser River, and although the Experimental Farm was not overflowed, yet the soil was so filled with water from below, that most of the grain crops suffered, some to a considerable extent. Wheat ranged from 24 bushels per acre, where least injured, down to almost a failure on the lower land.

Oats from about 50 bushels per acre, to a very light yield. And owing to the unfavorable season, all sorts of fungi were very plentiful, and there was considerable rust on nearly all varieties of oats.

Barley was generally a poor crop, and some of Prof. Saunder's hybrids, that gave in 1893 phenomenal yields, gave very poor returns, owing to the test plots being very wet for some time during the freshet.

Peas appear to do exceedingly well in the lower Fraser River country, and the crops this year, although not as heavy as they have had in former years, were fair, ranging from over 40 bushels down to about 25 bushels per acre.

Potatoes were a light crop. Turnips were a very fair crop, but mangolds were injured by water, and were nearly a failure.

The fruit crop, especially the large fruits, was a partial success, apples and plums being a good crop, the latter fruit appearing to be especially adapted to this climate, the plums of British Columbia being for size, beauty, and flavor, unexcelled.

The impression appears to be pretty generally accepted in the East, that British Columbia apples are poor in quality, which is perhaps mainly to be attributed to the fact that two or three varieties which are highly esteemed in Ontario and Quebec do not appear to attain a very high degree of excellence here, and which were planted to a considerable extent some years since. But there are very many apples of very fine quality that do appear to be admirably suited to the climate, and it would be hard for any country to raise finer dessert apples than the B. C. Wealthy, Ribston Pippins, Blenheim, Orange, or Grimes' Golden, and doubtless when more of the collection on the Experimental Farm, now containing over five hundred varieties of fruit have been tested, others will be found that will replace any that may not do well.

Cherries were a light crop, owing to the unfavorable spring. Berries and small fruits, ditto, except blackberries, which were a fine crop, and of excellent flavor.

The season, up to the present, has been mild and favorable, and if the spring is at all favorable, there is no doubt that British Columbia will have a surplus next year sufficiently great to make herself felt as a competitor in the Northwestern markets, and when the people there get a little better acquainted with the British Columbia fruits, we shall cease to hear that there is any lack of quality, and instead, will come the message: "Send us more."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Oats.—Among white varieties, Egyptian is considered the best yielder; in black, the Black Tartarian and Norway gave best returns this year.

Barley.—Very little grown except for feed with oats. The kinds best suited are Carter's Prize Prolific, and Chevalier.

Spring Wheat.—Campbell's White Chaff, White Russian, and Colorado Spring, take the lead. Red and White Fyfe are taking a second place.

Buckwheat.—The old kinds, Beechnut and Silver-hull, still do best.

Millet.—Not grown to any extent.

Peas.—Golden Vine lead.

Corn.—Pearce's Prolific and Long Yellow, though not the heaviest yielders, mature best, and for that reason give best results.

Potatoes.—The Chenangoes are the best yielding kind, and are best keepers.

Turnips.—Haszard's Improved are, I think, the heaviest cropper, and give best returns.

Mangolds.—The Long Red are first.

Carrots.—Danvers for field crop are considered best value.

Rape is very little grown now. It is not considered a paying crop. Horse-beans are only being introduced; cannot report on them. Oats and vetches, or peas, grown mixed, are the best extra summer feed, and corn later on for dairy cows.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. H. BLACK.

Spring Wheat.—White Russian and Lost Nation have yielded best in 1894, in this locality.

Barley.—The Six-rowed varieties are best liked.

Oats.—White oats have done better than the black varieties. Canadian Triumph did well; but Hazlett's Seizure yielded more grain and heavier. Oats were not much more than half a crop here last season, but Hazlett's Seizure gave us about 35 bushels per acre of good grain.

Peas.—Are not raised much alone, but with oats or other grain. Prince Albert and Golden Vine did the best.

Corn.—Pearce's Prolific seems to suit our climate better than any other.

Turnips.—A variety called the Elephant Swede did remarkably well this year.

Carrots.—Early Horn for garden, and White Belgian for field.

Mangolds.—Mammoth Long Red.

The best combination for green fodder seems to be oats and peas until the latter part of August, when corn makes a better and considerably cheaper fodder. Most of our best farmers now raise some kind of green fodder to supplement the pasture in August and September. Soms speak highly of oats and vetches, and probably this mixture will be tried more another year.

WISCONSIN.

GEO. M'KERROW.

The White Schomen and Yellow German oats did best. Mensury barley, Silver Chaff buckwheat, and German millet. The Eight-rowed Yellow and White Flint corns did fairly well on clay lands, but the Yellow Smut-nose Flint seems to lead. The Green Mountain and Empire State potatoes. The Yellow Aberdeen turnip. The Large Red mangel, and Large Yellow carrot did the best here. Green Mountain potato was new and proved a very good cropper. I have grown rape several years with very satisfactory results. No horse-beans have been tried here. Corn and clover are the best soiling crops. Rye and oats come well for a time.

VETERINARY.

Milk Fever—A Reply to Dr. Mole.

Dr. Mole says my letter contained inaccurate deductions. I made no deductions and advanced no theories. I simply told how to treat a milk fever patient, and gave my experience of several severe cases, and the success attending my efforts I thought worth recording. If it is incorrect to warm up an animal chilled to death almost, then what is common sense? A great part of the Doctor's letter is practically a repetition of ours, but, outside of that, he wades in the dark as much as any man not a professional veterinary. We will take up his letter and see how good a case he makes out.

The idea of a cow losing blood at calving, and great nervous expenditure, is nonsense (I might call it by a plainer name) handed down to us since I was a boy, and I do not know how long before. Dr. Mole will find to his sorrow that it is muscular force if it is anything. I have seen calves coming for almost half a century. I am safe in saying that I have never seen a quart of blood from the worst cases of bleeding, excepting where this trouble becomes even more serious than milk fever, and I have seen hundreds of cows calve that, altogether, would not make a gill of loss in this way. Any man acquainted with cattle knows this, and if this were a preventive, severe labor and loss of blood would become a ready and standard remedy; I could accomplish both in five minutes if it were necessary. I presume Dr. Mole could also. Perhaps it will be news to him that we have seen symptoms of milk fever twenty-four hours before calving. I do not think a veterinary could see it. but a good herdsman could. And if a case of this kind were treated as he advises, the cow would be dead before his magnesia got half-way through her. This "nervous" talk about the cow is nonsense. Half the cows chew their cud up to the last act of parturition, and would probably keep on chewing if they had not the calf to look after. Nervousness at calving is due mostly to removing the cow from her stall, which should never be done if one can possibly wait on her. If she has not room, remove her mate, or allow her to fall back in her single stall on good bedding; her stall is her home—keep her there, if you wish her to do well; this is our experience

We repeat that chill is the steady and predominant feature after the first onslaught, and we are in good company in saying so. Valancey E. Fuller buried his Jerseys in the hot manure pile to warm them. Dr. Mole practically admits it, for he treats the cow to whiskey, which can have no other effect than to warm her up. In one case of ours we would require a pailful of rye to treat as he advises. I prefer stimulating from the outside with heat. Moreover, the bowels are almost neglected by him. To keep a suspect on hay and water, as he says, and without salts or molasses, until two hours after calving, will certainly end in disaster and a post mortem for the doctor to attend. He says he has had many; we have just had one; and that, unfortunately, was treated almost as he advises, but without the whiskey. This whiskey treatment is rather a funny one for him to give; it's an old English remedy; but he tells us the cow is practically drunk without the whiskey. It is possible the one devil may cast the other out; at any rate, it is worth putting along with the many other varied theories held by those qualified, as he puts it, but which are not very reliable things to depend on. The Doctor is simply trying to make a mountain out of a molehill.

DONALD ALEXANDER.

Dehorning Cows Before Calving.

Cows can be dehorned a short time before calving without any injury. I dehorned cows last spring that calved within twelve hours after, and no bad results. I would say, in such cases, put a quantity of straw below the cow, that in the event of her struggling too much, and perhaps getting down, she would not hurt herself. In all my experience with dehorning I have never met a case of injury to the animal where care was exercised in the holding while the operation was being performed. JAS. G. MUNRO, Oxford Co.

A California paper objects to horse-fed hogs. It ought not to be much worse than feeding carrion to hogs, as is sometimes done.