present appearances, his finest fruit will be gathered from the hills.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, whose lot adjoins that of Mr. Skelley, we found busy spreading bone manure, which he informed us he used at the rate of nearly nine tons to the acre. His plants have suffered severely from the attacks of a large white grub, which feeds upon the roots of and kills the plants. He has a out four acres of fruit, which will yield equal to any we saw.

Mr Martin has about 11½ acres of strawberries He does not manure so heavily as Mr Robertson or Mr Skelley, but he has a field which promises to equal the average of either This field is very picturesquely situated, being surrounded on three sides with bush. Mr. Martin has taken advantage of the favorable location to plant it with peach trees

Mrs Robertson—Five acres, all in bearing—will yield a full average.

Mr. Brymer—One acre. Yield equal to past years

Mr Balmer—One and a half acres. Crop, full average

Mr H Baker—Five acres. One patch of about 2½ is remarkably fine, clean and well cultivated Yield, probably a full crop.

Mr. W J Galbraith—About 2½ acres Crop, full average.

Mr. Ezra Kenny—Nearly three acres Crop, average.

Capt. Falen About 5 acres. Crop, over the average.

Mr. Reynolds—About 3½ acres. Crop, equal to last year

After summing up the results of inquiries, we have no hesitation in saying that the total yield will more than equal that of any former year, and the fruit will be of very superior quality The most important duty now is to make preparations to pick the fruit at the right time. The wages given to pickers is one cent per quart, and good hands can make large wages at this rate. We understand that entire crops have been already bought up at eight and ten cents per quart, delivered at Oakville station.

Fruit-Growing in Sheds.

A year or two ago I gave an account of a glazed shed built by Mr Foster, of Beeston, and planted with apricots. It is five years since it was planted, and it has every year had a fine crop of fruit. This season it is worth going a long way to see In my experience I have seen nothing in fruit culture so remarkable as the uniform success of this fruit shed. Who would have thought that a shed open to the north-east would have produced crops five years in succession, as this has done, in spite of unfavorable seasons? Last year, when no one here had apricots, Mr. Foster gathered 25 dozen beautiful fruit from two trees which had been loaded every year since they were planted. One plum—a Rivers Prohtie—produced when it was cleared 35 pounds, and it was estimated that 10 pounds had been previously gathered. A Pitmaston orange nectarine bore 12 dozen beautiful fruits, and now every tree in the shed is as full of fruit as it is possible for it to be When it is added that these trees have never been watered since they were first planted, that they have never been syringed at all, and that the only trouble taken with them has been to train them to the wires, thin and gather the fruit, I think few will deny that the success of this plan of growing fruit is very remarkable Whoever before heard of a plan of growing fruit under glass when a week or a month's absence of the gardener made no difference, when a frost of 14 deg. when the trees were in flower—as we had when apricots were in bloom—did not require to be guarded against, and did no harm? No wonder people are building similar sheds all over the country; for one thing is quite certain, that no plan of growing unforced fruit has ever been tried to be at all compared with this either for certainty or economy Nobody, after seeing this shed, would for a moment think of building shed for pots and soil and covering it with slates or tiles instead of glass.—*The Garden.*

BLEEDING OF THE VINE.—A neighbor belonging to one of the learned professions, on seeing us pruning a vine a little later than usual, remonstrated with an air of superior knowledge, "Why, don't you know that you are killing that vine?—it will assuredly bleed to death!" We had occasionally done the same thing for thirty years without detriment. We have lately seen a statement of an experiment that do not now remember the authority, where the owner of a vineyard of fifty vines, pruned one vine a day for fifty successive days in spring without discovering any difference in the subsequent growth of each.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Dairy.

Dairymen's Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Address of Mr D W Dake

The National Butter Makers' Convention was called to order at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock a.m., of Wednesday the 17th ult In the absence of President Dake addressed the convention on the subject of butter-making, cows breeding as a scientific as well as a practical study.

"The subject of butter making" said Mr Dake, "considered in detail would be far from complete if we were to pass by unnoticed the subject of stock and stock raising Upon this point I will venture the assertion that by proper care and judicious management, even our native cattle may be improved as to be brought to a state bordering on perfection 'Tis in this way the Ayrshires, the Devons, the Durhams, the Galloways, the Jerseys, and the Short horns have been brought to the present state of excellence I would not detract from them in advising the breeder to improve the native stock, but would rather try to encourage the milking qualities of each type pure and distinct as far as possible, and through them raise to a high grade the native stock We need to learn of the wild animals in some respects The instinct of the male creation for mastery one over the other is wisely designed to perpetuate the healthy, the robust, the strong In the beginning they were created perfect, every one after its kind, and pronounced good but we find them at this day degenerate Some contend the many breeds of cattle have all sprung primarily from the lank wild bull and ungainly cow, which, by a persistent and judicious crossing and recrossing, with always a certain object in view, have developed Short-horns and Devons cattle well adapted for beef, Ayrshires, Jerseys, etc., those more especially adapted for the dairy. It matters not which of these theories is nearest correct; we have to deal with things as we find them, and turn them to the best account Our country is stocked with a grade of cattle which can be improved.

The Practical Question

is how to improve them I will cite you to a better essay on this subject than I am capable of giving. It will be found in that Book of books where the story of Laban, his daughter Rachel and servant Jacob, is so beautifully told It will interest you all to read it. It savors of romance, of love, and of earnest serious life and is as practical to-day as it was then The dairyman who carefully studies the policy of Jacob, may learn of him how to become rich in flock and herds If it is desired to have cattle ring straked and speckled, sheep brown, and goats spotted, some Jacob must see that when they go to drink they do not conceive from the weak, the black, or any other than the ring-straked bull, the brown ram, or the spotted buck. This law of nature is as true to day as it was then, and if the mass of farmers would very materially improve their stock, more care must be taken by them This is a subject to be kept constantly before your minds Raise no calf from a poor cow, or which was sired by any but the best stock Sound generative organs, vigorous constitution, faultless form, perfect health, early development and marked qualities either for milk or beef, are indispensable in the animal to the successful breeder The more marked these characteristics in the parents and their ancestry, the more certain they are to perpetuate like qualities in the offspring. The practice of

Breeding in and in

tends to a distinct and permanent type of breed, but it should not be carried to the extent where disease or constitutional weakness is liable to be engendered. In such case it is better to introduce blood from another family of the same type It is a well established fact that, by following the principles of even common sense to say nothing of scientific knowledge and experiments, a common breed may be greatly improved by judicious management, and contra, the best breeds by mismanagement will deteriorate in a very short space of time, and defects be produced which may take years to eradicate The stalk of the wild apple may be made to bear the russet, the greening or the golden pippin. The Ayrshire breed for the dairy cow shows no doubt a better record than any other breed, and as a distinct type dates back nearly a century. Its name is taken from Ayrshire, Scotland, in which it originated According to Professor Low, they were brought to their present state of excellence by judicious crossing or union of their native stock with the blood of the Taswate, Short-horn, Dunlop and Alderney. The principal objection to them is their size, which the same author classes as the fifth or sixth of British breeds. I do not make mention of this particular breed with the idea of recommending it in preference to all others, but rather to call your attention to the circumstance of its origin, believing that America can and will educate her people in the science of stock raising so that hers shall become the breed of breeds. It will be done when every farmer takes the matter home to himself and weeds out the poor and cultivates the good. Don't wait for a $14,000 animal to breed from, but do the best you can, and better results will surely follow.

A Good Cow

Costs but little, if any, more to feed and keep than a poor one The difference in the value of their product should be credited to her as so much interest on her estimated valuation To illustrate: If a cow simply yields enough to pay her way and nothing more, she is worth only what she would bring from the butcher If another yields a net profit of $20 a year more than her keeping, she is as good as $200 at interest; if $40 more than her keeping, she is worth as much as $400 at interest. Still, farmers are sometimes so negligent of their own interest as to sell their best cow for a mere trifle more than one that is nearly worthless. This is not as it should be; and so long as the practice is continued, the stock of the country will deteriorate. A good sentiment is expressed in the couplet:

Rear a poor cow ever,
Sell a good one never.

One cow of a herd may be dear at $20, another cheap at $200. Different cows in the same herd with same feed and treatment everyway, often vary 100 per cent. in their profits. Weed out the poor, perpetuate the good. I will cite you a few of the fundamental principles to be observed without which no one may expect to have more than a partial success in stock-breeding and dairying.

1. The male should be known to be of the type you would perpetuate, sound, healthy, and in every other way as nearly a perfect animal as is possible, even if his use has to be paid for while an interior one could be procured gratis.

2. The female is nearly of as much importance in this respect as the male, and therefore none but the best should be bred from, and their offspring should never be slaughtered before they have been proven to be of little or no value as future breeders.

3. The comfort of the female through pregnancy is of great importance. The science of physiology is as applicable to animals as to man. The offspring of a second pregnancy is often marked by the getting of the first, and during gestation marked impressions are made on the offspring by the associations to which the female is subjected. Quiet contentment, kind treatment, regular and ample feed, pure water, moderate exercise, shelter from winter's shivering blasts, spring's drenching rains, summer's scorching rays, and autumn's changing moods, are all important to nature satisfied.

4. Parturition is facilitated by this system of special care. Through the period of gestation many a valuable animal has been lost from causes of the nature of abuse in a thousand different ways, and if not lost the offspring is affected. Whether it shall be amiable or ugly, docile or nervous, vigorous or weak, depends very much upon the treatment which the female receives through that period.

5. Imported cattle, or cattle taken into an entirely different climate from that in which they were bred, seldom show the same degree of excellence as they possess at home unless given special care. Old cattle frequently die before getting acclimated. This is strikingly illustrated by shipping them South, especially in the spring of the year if the animal is fat. The arterial system first takes cognizance of the change, the pulsation increases to twice its normal rate, fever is engendered, and death ensues. Cattle to be taken from the far South to the North should be shipped in May or June, from the far North to the South, in September or October; for the reason that the change of temperature is not so radical as it would be to reverse this order. The animal gets acclimated more readily and thus risk is lessened. The younger the animal, if old enough to wean, the less danger from these causes, and that danger is soonest past To avoid this necessity of transportation and consequent risk, some enterprising farmer in every neighborhood could with profit and at reasonable rates raise bulls from pure stock of the different types or breeds for the accommodation of the wants of the farmers of his vicinity.

6 No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if that animal is the cow from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to