

addition to harrowing with the drill-harrows till the land was like meal. I fancy the heavy rains of May and early June jammed the land down too hard for the roots to travel and the tubers to swell.

Mr. Andrew Dawes told me last week that he had, he thought, grown the same sort too long, and felt inclined to relinquish the Beauty of Hebron and return to the Early-rose. I don't want a better potato than the latter when it is grown on real potato-land. The root-crop on this farm is prodigious! The only fault I can find with it is that the rows are unnecessarily wide apart; but the crop is healthy, the roots large and sound; and the tops look as if they meant growing up to the last minute of their life in the ground. As for the swede-tops they exceed all belief! How I should have rejoiced over them in England 40 years ago! Why? because if a covey of partridges once got into them they would lie till the pointers trod upon them! But, I fear, such luxuriant tops denote inferior quality of bulb, and whether the enormous growth of leaves be due to too much rain and a too copious dressing of dung, or, as Mr. Tuck seems to think, to inferior seed, I cannot say; for myself, I would rather use half a dressing of dung and a couple of cwt. of superphosphate than the monstrous coat of dung these swedes received. The remaining dung would be welcome to the pastures on the north side of the farm, across the C. P. R., which are poor enough, the farm having only been three years in the Messrs. Dawes' hands. (1)

Cows in England.—Good, roomy cows in England are worth from \$100 to \$130 apiece. These are what we call "Grade shorthorns." There are plenty of them in the Townships and in Ontario. Would it not be as well to try and send some of them to Britain? I think they would pay as good a profit as any of the lean beasts (graziers) I saw being shipped in July last. They should not be far advanced towards calving, and about 4 years would be the proper age. Good large bags, rich, yellowish skins, and good handlers, are the chief points to be looked after. They should leave by the earliest steamers of the season.

Price of rams.—What do you think a ram fetched last month in Sydney, Australia? Seven hundred guineas = \$3,500!!! Merino, of course.

Canadian potatoes will be wanted in the States, as they have there the worst crop ever known. The best of it is that, as the Monetary Times, of Toronto, truly remarks: "The customer there will have to pay the whole duty." Who was it that some years ago, in this very Journal, contended that the freight and duty came out of the grower's pocket?

Waste of time—The time lost in putting up bars where a gate should be hung, is considerable, but what is that compared with the time lost in going round a hole that a couple of loads of stones would fill up? This is brought to my mind by watching a neighbour carting his potatoes from the field to the barn. The road runs through a swampy place, and is quite sound with the exception of a spot about ten feet long; close by the hole in question, is a pile of stones, gathered from the land, two loads of which would fill up the faulty place perfectly; and yet the carts, going and coming are forced to make a circuit of nearly 50 yards to avoid the difficulty. Allowing 30 loads of potatoes to be drawn each day, the extra distance travelled will amount to 3,000 yards, or

(1) Mr. A. Dawes tells me the loss of potatoes is about $\frac{1}{3}$. Many of the swedes weighed from 14 lbs. to 16 lbs.; the mangels—yellow globe—15 lbs. and 17 lbs.

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nearly a mile and three-quarters! I need hardly say that my neighbour—a tenant-farmer—is not a Scotchman.

Sugar-beets.—I had a look last week at two lots of sugar-beets, grown in this district for the Farnham factory. The ground was so hard that I could find out nothing about the size of the roots, as they certainly fulfilled one important point desirable in the culture of the crop: they were complete, sunk in the land. The leaves were abundant, but the growth seemed arrested for the season, and this on the 24th September: rather early, is it not? Both the pieces were sown on drills, two feet apart, and singled to about 8 inches in the rows. I hope to hear what weight per acre the crop yield, but, as a rule, I find it very difficult to arrive at any certain information on such subjects.

Silage-cutter.—Well, at last we have here a perfect piece of machinery. Anything more satisfactory than the new silage-cutter imported by the Messrs. Dawes from the States I never saw. The maize is very stout, ears nearly hard, and the stalks average about 9 feet high, and yet the cutter swallows them up at the rate of a ton in five minutes. The cutting is most regular and clean; two men, working their hardest, cannot supply the maize fast enough, and the engine—14 horse-power—could drive four of the cutters at once with ease. I never saw a finer piece of work than the engine: it works with a mere trifling consumption of coal, and is as steady as a fixture. The 14 acres of maize will be all in the silos by about October 10th, and if the frost keeps off, as there is every prospect of its doing, this will be by far the most successful silage-harvest the Messrs. Dawes have had yet. (1)

Galloways.—On page 169 will be seen a fine representation of Galloway cattle. Galloway, as most of my readers know, is a district on the S. W. coast of Scotland, (Wigtown and Kirkcudbright) celebrated for its hardy breed of ponies: all horses about 14 hands that are too light in build to be called cobs, are called galloways in the South of England. The name signifies "land of the stranger," and is related to Galway, Walloon, Wallachia, Pays de Galles (Wales), Walter, the walnut, i. e. foreign nut &c. The cattle, as hardy almost as the kyloes, make, when fatted on the rich English pastures, about as good beef as need be; in fact, it would be difficult to distinguish between the Galloway, the Kyloe, and the Polled-Angus, as far as quality of meat goes, though the shaggy coats of the first will always distinguish them in a mixed herd from the smooth-coated Angus.

Some forty years ago, there was a great tendency in the district whence these cattle come to embark in the dairy-business, for which the constantly weeping climate and the mild winters—though there is plenty of cutting wind—afford great facilities, and the native stock were in danger of being entirely superseded by the Ayrshires. But they were hard to beat, and thanks to the Duke of Buccleugh, the Carruthers, the Grahams, and others, the breed survived, and the bulls besides continuing the propagation of their own kind, are much sought after for crossing with Shorthorn and Ayrshire cows all along the border. A glance at the engraving will show that the Galloways carry most of their beef on the best points: very little neck-beef but splendid rounds, loins, and ribs. Mr. Giblett, the well known butcher of Bond Street, London, used to have a splendid show of Christmas beef every year, composed entirely of Kyloes and Galloways.

A very interesting experiment on the application of artificial manures to the tomato was, tried at the New-Jersey ex-

(2) The job was finished on the 14th; leaves from A. R. J. F.