

number (say one for each township) to form a managing committee for that county, and should hold meetings as often as requisite in the most convenient place in the county.

3. That the managing committee in each county should elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and should take steps to establish a central office in some place most convenient to the whole county, and employ some one (distinct from the secretary of the managing committee) as central secretary, and should hold meetings as often as requisite, in the most convenient place in the county.

4. That the president of all the managing committees in the Dominion should form a farmers' convention for the whole Dominion, and should elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and should hold a meeting once in each year, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of promoting the farmers' interests, in the most convenient place for the whole Dominion.

5. That the object of the organization should be to secure united action among the farmers for any purpose calculated to promote their interests.

6. That the object of the organization should be promoted in the clubs with regard to improving the breeding of stock. In cattle, by the members of each club dividing themselves into groups of ten men in each group, consisting of those living nearest together, and each group purchasing a thoroughbred bull by subscription among themselves, one of the group being chosen to keep the bull, having the service for his own stock free, and that the other men pay for service, to remunerate him for keeping it; and each of the other men having the right of service for five head at one dollar each. Each member on paying his share of the price of the bull belonging to his own group being given five service tickets, like this, signed by the president of the club, and renewed each year:

Farmers' Association of _____ County _____
Club No. _____, School section No. _____, Township of _____.
This card entitles the holder, on payment of one dollar, to the service of bull No. _____, kept by Mr. _____, lot _____, con. _____, township of _____, for one cow.

Signed. _____ President Club No. _____

Thus, if there were fifty men in a club, there should be five bulls, which could of course be of five different breeds, if the members wished; and if any of the members wished to use a bull belonging to some other group than his own, either in his own or in some other club, all he would have to do would be to exchange service tickets with some one of the group whose bull he wished to use. Thus practically every man would have the choice of every bull within reach, only being limited by the distance he chose to take his stock. The same system could be adopted in sheep and pigs, but it might perhaps be necessary for each group to purchase two or more rams if many sheep were kept by the members; the same system of service tickets could be adopted, and the fee regulated to whatever the members chose.

In horses, by the members in each club purchasing a stud horse by subscription among themselves, one of the club being chosen to keep the horse, having the horse for his own stock free, and what the other members pay for service to remunerate him for keeping it; and each of the other members having the right of service for two head at five dollars each, and of course having service-tickets accordingly. In this case, also, exchanges of service tickets could be made between members of one club and another, if desired.

With regard to diffusing useful information, by the members in each club subscribing for good agricultural journals, and so getting the benefit of the reduction always made by them for a number of subscribers together.

By the members in each club purchasing by subscription among themselves a good library of standard works on agriculture and other subjects, which could be kept at the school-house, and taken out by the members in turn. By occasional meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects. By the members in each club putting up in the most convenient place in the section a notice board, consisting of a couple of cedar posts about eight feet high and six feet apart, with a few boards nailed across so as to make a notice board of about four feet by five feet, for the secretary to post any notices sent to him with regard to lessening the expenses of their business.

By the members in each club purchasing by subscription among themselves, a threshing machine and

engine, and employing competent men at daily wages to drive them, by which means each member would only have to pay the daily wages of the men employed for the time it took to thrash his grain, instead of so much per bushel as at present, which amounts to more than twice as much; or if they continued to pay by the bushel, whatever surplus remained at the end of the year, after paying expenses, could be divided in proportion to the interest each man had in the machine and engine, and would very soon repay them both first cost and interest. In this it would be fair that each member should subscribe to purchase the machine and engine in proportion to the number of acres he holds. The members could draw lots for three men to use the machine each year, or they could arrange that in some other way among themselves. The men employed should receive their orders as to where to go each day from the president of the club, and should generally be under his direction. The members should pay whatever their threshing account amounts to, to the treasurer of the club, who should pay the daily wages of the men employed, and any other expenses connected with the maintenance of the machine and engine out of such funds.

By the members in each club setting up by subscription among themselves in the most convenient place in the section, a hay-scale, inclosed in a locked shed, to which each member should have a key, so that he could at any time weigh anything he wished to. It should, if possible, be placed near the house of one of the members, who should be entitled to charge a small fee, if required to give a certificate of the weight of any article, but each member should be entitled to weigh anything he wished at any time for himself without paying any fee.

(To be Continued.)

Hay Loaders.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—As an agricultural journal is the proper source for farmers to get information pertaining to all that should benefit them in any way relative to seeds, stock or agricultural implements, we kindly desire the privilege of expressing through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL our experience with one of the hay loaders with rake attachment, manufactured by Messrs. Wilson & Co., of Hamilton. We believe it to be our duty to speak candidly of this loader in recommending it to the farmers of Canada, as we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most valuable implements any farmer can come in possession of, both as regards the saving of much hard labor and valuable time during the harvesting season. We purchased one of Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s loaders last season and used it in hay, barley and oats, and found it to work satisfactorily in every particular. We are sure that any farmer, after using one, would keenly feel the loss of it if he were required to part with it. When these machines are well constructed they will last, with reasonable care, longer than most any other implement used upon the farm. While it is not our intention to advertise Mr. Wilson's business, we believe, after giving the loader so thorough a test, and its working so much better than we anticipated, we would not be doing our duty by the farmer if we did not favorably speak of it through a popular agricultural journal, when so many worthless agricultural implements of various kinds are being crowded upon the farmer from every side. If farmers feel and know that nothing but thoroughly tested articles are only advertised and spoken of through our agricultural journals, they will more fully appreciate the journals that advocate their interests.

J. W. ANDERSON.
E. A. BRICKMAN.

Rossmore, Ont., March 16, 1887.

Our farmers must take this letter for what it is worth. We have had no experience with hay-loaders ourselves, but now that the subject has been brought up in our columns we will mention two objections that we have urged against their use. (1) The end of the winrow near the fence cannot be taken up; (2) in raking barley with the horse-rake, is there not a good deal of the snapping of the head in the operation? Will either of those gentlemen give his experience briefly in the next issue of the JOURNAL in reference to those points? Also, what is meant by the rake attachment?

Destroying Wild Oats.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—I saw in the April number that "Inquirer" asks for "the best means of exterminating wild oats." As I have had some experience "on that line," and have been successful, I would advise preparing the soil and seed with timothy or clover, or both, and cut the first crop before the oats are ripe enough to grow. And if they appear the second time (but are not likely to), serve same way. Then be sure and sow clean seed and you will not be troubled with wild oats.

WM. R. ALLISON.

Dunbar.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—"Inquirer" wishes to know the best means of exterminating wild oats, and having had some experience in the matter, will give him what I consider the best methods of eradicating them. The seed of wild oats is possessed of wonderful vitality. It will lie an unknown time in the soil, and when brought into favorable condition will germinate and grow. This fact points to the only practical method for their destruction—get them to grow. If a wild oat sprout and grows an inch or two, and is then ploughed under, that is the last of it. Thorough summer fallowing is the only means of conquering it.

The best time to commence would be as soon as the harvest is off in the fall, going over the stubble with a gang-plough; or if the soil is light a heavy harrow would do, to lightly cover those on the surface. And when they are well sprouted plough them under lightly, which will be all that can be done in the fall. Next summer plough the ground as early and as often as possible, but that will have to be regulated by the growth. It can be ploughed oftener in a wet growing season.

That is the only practical method of extermination, and to succeed it will have to be done thoroughly. To clean the soil and keep it clean, sow plenty of clover, practice thorough cultivation, and short rotations.

GEO. BINNIE.

County Grey, Ont.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reply to a question by a subscriber regarding methods to use for destroying wild oats, the following have been pursued with success:

1. Sow barley. This ripens before the oats, and being cut early, will prevent the oats seeding. Follow by a green crop well hoed.
2. Sow barley and seed down with clover; this prevents the oats ripening for two years, and may be followed with fall wheat or turnips.
3. Gang-plough in the fall; in a short time plough well, and in the spring harrow or cultivate so as to encourage the oats to sprout; then cultivate and sow with barley.

PROF. J. HOVES PANTON.

Guelph, April 19, 1887.

The Dairy.

In a paper read at the dairy convention of the county of Huntingdon, in February last, we took the ground that if lands were properly tilled, meat and dairy products might be sold from them for an indefinite length of time, and their fertility rather increased than diminished, and this without the aid of artificial manures, although we believed that these had their time and place. Our friend, Mr. E. Barnard, Director of Agriculture for the province of Quebec, took exception to our position, and argued that while this might hold good of some lands, it would not in regard to all. We supported our position in reference to the fact that nature unaided increased her stores of fertility, and that there was but one testimony in reference to farms that were stocked to their full capacity—that is, that in every instance their fertility steadily improved. We find this position well supported by a leader in the *Country Gentleman*, of April 7th. The writer refers to China, isolated from other countries since pre-modern times, and still able