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The Late George Buckland.

Probably no man in Canada was as widely known to the old pioneers of Canada as the late Professor Buckland; probably no one living in Canada in 1884 had done more good for the agriculturists. Possibly he was the last living founder of the Provincial Exhibition, and was one of the main movers in getting up the first agricultural exhibition ever held in Canada. He gave his time and his money to the cause, and always aided the Provincial Fair until it attained its zenith of prosperity, and continued to aid it as much as he could until circumstances prevented him. He was instrumental in advancing the interest by the establishment of the Township and County Societies, and by encouraging farmers to improve their stock and drain their land, and encourage improved systems of agriculture. He was also a very useful member of society, kind, honest and pious, and always wishing to do good to all and injure none.

He died very suddenly in Toronto in the latter part of February, at the age of 80 years. Although he had always been economical and industrious, his pecuniary circumstances were not as easy for him as they should have been, considering the real good he had done and the time he served the agricultural interests. All interested in Canadian agriculture should know something about the deceased. We believe that all the old settlers that knew him regarded him as a most meritorious person in every respect, and all should regret that public agricultural servants who really have done good service to agriculture should not be better remunerated.

The farmers of the State of Maine use 10,000 tons of concentrated fertilizers every year on their farms.

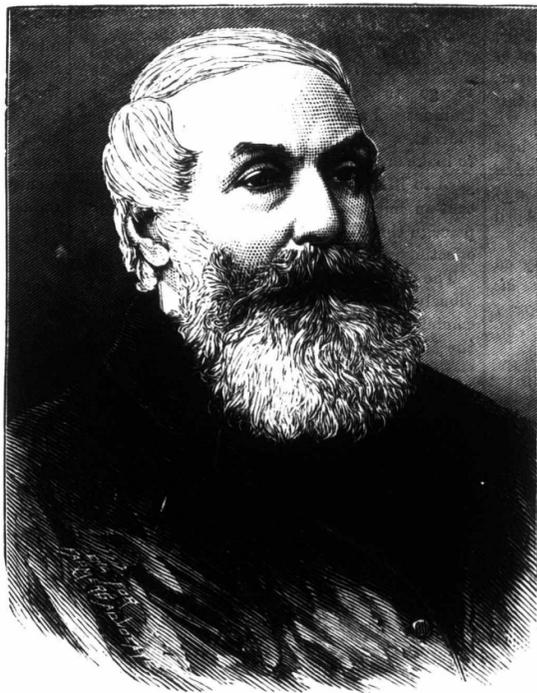
Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, after a number of careful experiments in regard to the best way of planting seed potatoes, says the best yields are obtained from whole potatoes of "good size."

Wait a Little Longer.

In our correspondence columns will be found a communication from a New Brunswick subscriber, giving his success in the feeding of ensilage. This question has been written to death in the American and British papers, and our silence on all such questions may be interpreted to mean, Wait a little longer. The experience of many practical farmers convinces

known that, like "slump" and other sour by-products, it will produce a watery milk of inferior quality, taking all the constituents into consideration, although of greater quantity; the cows lose in weight, and give out in a few years. Let us again suppose that the ensilage is preserved in the best possible manner, viz., placed loosely and slowly into the silo, and allowed to heat to 120° or 130° in order to kill the "bacteria." The food is then pronounced to be sweet, palatable and nutritious. This heat can only be developed at the expense of nutriment, producing the first stage of decay, which, although making the food more digestible, it becomes less wholesome, and tends to weaken the constitution of the animal. Even the most ardent admirers thereof do not advocate the feeding of ensilage as a complete ration, proving that "sweet" ensilage is not grass or green fodder, and the difference between it and "slump" is only in degree. It is over-stimulating, and the less stimulating the ration, the better for the animal and its products. If England has adopted ensilage as a necessity owing to adverse weather during the harvesting season, this is no proof of its utility in our more favorable climate. That there is more direct money in it we do not dispute, but we make these observations for the benefit of those who have adopted a higher standard. We do not want feeders to consider the ensilage question already solved; we want experimenters to continue the work just as enthusiastically as ever, and solve the problem if possible on a higher standard; and if this can be accomplished, nobody will be better pleased than ourselves.

In answer to many inquirers as to the establishing of creameries, we also say, Wait a little longer before you erect expensive buildings, and read the dairy columns of the ADVOCATE, which will keep you posted in the revolutions which are likely to take place in butter farming. A superior quality will drive butterine and other obnoxious stuff out of the market, and then butter making will be a most important industry. Meanwhile think, unite, and discuss,



THE LATE GEORGE BUCKLAND, PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

them that there is more profit in ensilage than in any other food; but if such farmers were to weigh all the conditions and results, they would often be led to a different conclusion. If ensilage can be preserved in its grassy state, nobody can speak too highly in its praise; but even under the new process of preservation, its success may still be doubted. The fact that it produces a larger yield of dairy products is not all the evidence required. Let us first suppose that the ensilage is quite sour; then it is well