

auction, just as it stood, the buyer having to pull and cart the roots at his own expense. The price per acre was £33 0s. 0d., or, in round numbers, \$160.00 ! The kind grown was Sutton's Prizewinner, a yellow globe-mangel. Allowing the price to have been ten shillings a ton as they stood in the fields, the crop could have weighed 66 tons.

"Seed to the acre."—The Royal County, Berkshire, contains some of the best grain-farms in England ; not only that, but the whole county may proudly boast of having some of the most advanced farmers in the world within its limits ; therefore, any practice that is common throughout the county is, to say the least of it, worth attention. The regular correspondent of the "Agricultural Gazette" has the following in its issue of December 1st.:

"There seems to be a great difference in the quantity of seed used in different parts of the United-Kingdom. The usual quantity, in this district, is 2 bushels "drilled," and 2 1-2 sown broadcast. I con- week in October, is equal to 3 bushels in the first week in December."

This is the argument we have been trying to get answered for many years. Of course, the season of seeding is not the same here as in fall-wheat counties, but if any of our French-Canadian friends, who compete for the prizes offered for "the best cultivated farms," would only try the sowing of at least one-half more seed-grain than they usually sow, even at the opening of the season, and increase that quantity by a peck for every week after the 15th of May, they would find that it would pay them. Allowing the arpent to be one-sixth less than the imperial acre, and 3 1-2 bushels of oats to be a fair seed- ing for the latter on well-farmed, i. e., well-manured land, how can 2 bushels of oats be sufficient to seed an arpent of ordi- nary land ?

ENGLISH CROPS.

	1888	1898	
Horse bean.....	30 09	31 07	per acre
Pease	27 23	27 62	per acre

	Tons	Tons	
Potato's.....	5.62	6.26	par acre equal to 224 bushels of 60 bs.

"Rollers."—When living at Compton, some 28 years ago, we never ceased both- ering the farmers about rolling their crops. The late Mr. Kellam, the auctioneer, some years afterwards told me that whereas "there was only one roller in Compton- Centre in your time, there are twenty now!" Perhaps he exaggerated a little, but, at all events the number must have greatly increased. We wish the same thing could be said of the province in general ; there are but few rollers to be met with ; those few are, generally speaking, far too light ; and even if a farmer has a roller, he seldom uses it.

"Mangels."—Try and get your mangels in in good time this coming spring ; they are sown far too late, as a rule. Get the dung out of the yard into the field, and make the horses draw the sleighs on to the mixen to unload, instead of throwing the dung up loose. Remember that a hundred to a hundred and twenty pounds of nitrate of soda will make a marvellous addition to the dressing of dung for this crop. So far from the sea-breezes as Mont- real, we almost think we should try a dose of common salt, say 400 lbs. to the acre. You cannot hoe mangels too deeply, neither can you draw away the earth from them too much. The more naked the mangel and the swede are left, the bigger the root ; and it is the size and weight of the root-crop farmers must look at ; quality is a very fine thing, but bulk is what feeders of cattle and sheep must try for. And, here, we must laud Mr. Zavitz for his out-spokenness :

Mangels.—The Evans Improved Mam- moth Saw-Log gave the best returns. The question as to whether smaller mangels were not richer was asked, and Mr. Zavitz replied that such was undoubtedly the case, but the extra yield and the addition- al food value of the larger beets certainly placed them first in value.