

What does Mr McEachran, of Montreal say on the subject ?

Canada Grades.—Horse breeders in Canada are so eager to sell their horses in the United States that they bring them over here and peddle them out all over the states and territories; and they are so eager to comply with the general demand for stud-book registration that they have made four stud books in Canada for Clydesdale and Shire horses.

While there are honest breeders and importers in Canada, most of them seem to think that any grade horse is good enough to sell in the States, if they can record it, and they make their stud-books accordingly; and, showing their stud-book certificate, they sell their grade for a price a little less than a full-blood, and the luckless purchaser finds too late that he has only a Canada grade, that can not be recorded in any stud-book in this country. Many of them are Clydes and Shires cross-bred that the Canada stud books readily record, but can not be recorded here.

It is much cheaper in the end to buy of reliable importers and breeders and pay a legitimate price for a good horse properly recorded and warranted.

Hungarian-grass or millet.—I never can understand why so little of this most valuable *stop-gap* is grown. It is the most obliging of all the grasses, as it can be sown at any time from the 20th May to the 1st August with every prospect of a good crop being had, provided it is properly treated. The land should be made as fine as for roots, and the richer the better. Mr. Gerald Howatt, writing to the Country Gentleman, says the piece intended for Hungarian grass should be "ploughed deep—twelve inches—and if lumpy, from being worked when wet, a clod crusher should be used." I fail to see any good in ploughing deep for a shallow-rooted plant, and I hope none of my readers are "so left to themselves" as to plough for any crop when the land is wet. Besides, deep-ploughing for any crop except a manured root-crop is bad farming, unless there is question of a market-garden. If heavy land after ploughing is suspected of being cloddy, the roller or clod crusher should be used before harrowing or grubbing. This is a practical fact which I learned during my apprenticeship, and I have proved its value more than once since.

Mr. Howatt talks of five tons to the acre of hay as a moderate crop from this grass! Well, I should be quite satisfied with two tons, and I have grown it on good land too, and after a well-manured piece of potatoes. One to three bushels an acre he recommends as a seeding: I have found one quite enough. I see the Montreal seedsmen quote it at 10 cents a pound—now a bushel weighs 48 pounds, so Mr. Howatt's largest allowance would cost \$14.40 an acre, which would make it a rather an expensive crop!

"Bear in mind," says the writer, "you must not let it ripen its seed; cut, at latest, when the seed is milky." I should say: cut it when the blossom is just formed; after that, the stem is almost valueless, except for litter.

Sown on the 6th of June, I see by my diary for 1884. I cut a full crop of Hungarian grass for hay on the 8th of August, and very handy it was in the winter after that scorching summer. It seems to be patient of heat. I cannot recommend it, as I am surprised to see Mr. Howatt does, for a soiling crop, as, like rye, it runs through its stages so rapidly that almost as soon as it is fit to cut it is too ripe for the stock. There is so much *silica* in the straw that it cuts like a knife.

Though, as I said, very patient of heat, it is very impatient of frost. A fine piece of it, which I had sown for September feed in the above year, was destroyed in the morning of the 6th September. But, in spite of this tenderness, it is really an excellent plant, and very useful, from the rapidity

of its growth, to supply the place of any failure in the young seeds.

Do not bury the seed too deep: half an inch is quite enough—even less will do—and a chain-harrow is the best coverer for it: if you have not one, a bush harrow will answer the purpose. Always roll after seeding.

Tobacco-stems—This fertiliser, says the Connecticut State Agricultural experiment station, contains 2% of nitrogen and 8% of potash, and is worth \$14 00 a ton. Now taking these two valuable constituents at market-price and supposing—a very strong supposition that they are of equal value in the stems as in sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash, I think the calculation of the chemist of the station is erroneous. For with nitrogen at 16 cts. a pound, which is just its price at Mr. Vesey's works at Hoehelaga, and potash at 3½ cents, the tobacco stems would be worth just \$12 00 a ton, and I should be very sorry to buy them even at that price! I see no way of working them up, except by cutting them with a chaff cutter and rotting them in a dung-heap. Still I do not think it wise to pave the roads with them as too many of our farmers do.

Temperature.—A severe day was Saturday, February 23rd! A bitter N. W. wind with drift, and the sun shining spitefully all the time. I had the curiosity to find out the temperature of the different districts of the Dominion on the day in question which I append for the information of my readers:

Minnedosa—Manitoba.....	—52° F.
Quebec and Ottawa.....	—24° F.
Montreal; in Notre-Dame Street.....	—12° F.
do at Ste. Cunégonde.....	—16° F.

I should decidedly prefer living in Notre-Dame Street to living at Minnedosa! But I dare say it was not at all cold there, and they will probably sow their wheat next week!

Weaning lambs.—If all the lambs in Germany are weaned in accordance with the instructions I met with, in "The Sheep-breeder and Wool-grower" the other day, the flock-masters of that country must keep a wonderful number of shepherds! The editor of the above paper professes to have tried the plan, a little diluted, and did not succeed very well, at which I am not surprised.

At ten days old, the lambs are separated from their dams twice a day; and this separation "has a great effect on the growth of the lamb." So I should be inclined to think! Much good this hunting about the pens must do the couples. I fancy that a lot of ewes and lambs cannot be kept too quiet.

At four weeks old, the lambs are only allowed to be with the ewes one hour in the morning, another at noon, and during the night; at eight weeks, the ewe is kept away all night, and only allowed to nurse her young one hour in the evening and in the morning, at ten weeks, only one nursing a day is allowed, and at twelve weeks, the final separation ensues, and the editor gravely adds: "The English system is much the same." Well, really, the English system is nothing like this; it is simplicity itself. the ewes and lambs are put into a field—*sainfoin* for choice—; after two or three days, the ewes are removed to another part of the farm, out of hearing of the lambs, and the young ones wean themselves without any difficulty. I say *sainfoin* for choice, because weaning lambs rarely scour on that plant. The lambs after the two or three days sojourn in the weaning-field get accustomed to the place, and are much less likely to blare about