| agritalia |  |  |  |
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| almost hopeless to expeet to have clear and |  |  |  |
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| good sample. We have heard many complaints lately of a new variety of wheat sold this spring at Montreal at a high price for |  |  |  |
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| seed, that has proved to bave been very much mixed with other varieties. This we consider very inexcuanble in those who sold The wheat, as it must be very annoying tothone who bought i , in expectation of har- |  |  |  |
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| thone who bought $i$, in expectation of harvesting a new and clean variety of wheat to cow next epring, to find it now mixed with two or three other varieties, as we |  |  |  |
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| with two or three other varieties, as we have seen it. We have seen some grain imported from Britain this spring for seed, |  |  |  |
| and although it cost a high price when land down here, yet it was worth all it cost, as perhaps there was not a single grain of mixture of any other variety in either oats, bar |  |  |  |
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| in the bill of sale. These circumstances in whichent in show the different manner in Britain and in Canada. In the former country, the most careful attention is give |  |  |  |
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| to the seed sown, while on the contrary, <br> in Canada, we can scarcely ever see a field of grain that has not more or less of mixed varieties growing together, and samples of wheat have frequently both white and red mixed. If farmers were to bind in small sheafs as much as would produce a few bushele of seed, it might readily be picked before thrashing, and then we would ricommend that the grain should be separated from the straw by striking the sheaf upon a barrel or round log of wood. Arg. Journal. |  |  |  |
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| or the Dairy.-In our last number, we mentioned an experiment made by the Messrs. McDonald, of Gananoque, of feeding cattle of the |  |  |  |
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| Canadian and improved breede, the results being in all respects favorable to the latter. The subject has again been brought under our atiention, |  |  |  |
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| by the opportunity which we had a few dayssince of going over the farms and seeing the spleadid herds of those two eminent breeders, so well known both here and in the States, and we |  |  | Goderich, 2nd July, 1899. verneat |
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| what in of anch high importance in inese mattefs. the atrictest attention has been paid to preserving the parity of the breed While lonking at the aloek and heavy crops of these genilemen, on a spot which but a few years ago was an unbroken forest, we were strongly reminded of certain |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | FOR THE SETTLEMENT |
| localities in the old country endeared to our remembrance, and could not help thinking, to what an incalculable extent the agricultural wealth of Canada might be increased by efficient cultivation, a judicious aystem of rotation, and |  |  | OF THE CROWN LANDS |
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| improved breeds of stock. <br> In ealling the attention of our readers to the |  |  |  |
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| practicable that our farmere can generally and a once obtain the best and parest breeds. Even i that object were obtained, the difficulties of taining parity of blood and first rate animala ar |  |  |  |
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| so great, requiring the conetant exercise of correct observation and judgment, as well |  |  |  |
| as much expense, that the herds of no inconeiderable number would soon deteiorate. This, |  |  |  |
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| general ef. fort being made to improve our breeds of catile for every step taken in that direction would inerease the farmer's profite, and render less diffi- |  |  |  |
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| cult the way to a atill higher progreas. <br> There can be no doubt that if the farming public weres eufficienfly awake to the valid import- |  |  |  |
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| ace of this subject, and prepared to spend a few dollars, which in a few months would be con- |  |  |  |
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| verted into as many pounde, a number of iotelligent and enterprising breeders, would epring up in different parts of the country, that would soon |  |  |  |
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| be adequate to the wante of the public. But while men are so penarious and athort sighted as |  |  |  |
| todeprive themgelves of the eadvantages of a good Bell, of well known pedigree, for the sake of a dollar, we confess our inability to see how the live stock of the country is to be materially im. proved. |  |  |  |
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| We are not willing to take upon ourselves the reaponsibility of urging the special claime of any |  |  |  |
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| reaponsibility of urging the specil particular breed. Situation, soil, climate, \&c. must form essential elements in all such consid- |  |  |  |
| eratiops, and the final decision must be determined by practical experience. The short horns posgros a great number of valuable qualities, end, |  |  |  |
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| taking them opon the whole, may be said, perhaps, to excel any other breed lor general purpo- |  |  |  |
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| wes. They are good feeders, come early to matarity, and are for size unrivalled, an objec: of great moment where batcher's meat fetches a re- |  |  |  |
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| great moment where batcher's meat fetches a re- munerating price. Much may be eaid in favor of the Ayreshire, Hereford and Devon breeds :- |  |  |  |
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| they, have the credit of being better auited than the pure Short-born. At all events, let the farmer get a cross from his best native cows and a |  |  |  |
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| mer get a cross from his best native cows and a good buil of any of the improved breeds, and we |  |  |  |
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| thing he had before, with the important advantage of arriving at maturity in half the time. In makiog the latter observation, we of course assume that the young otock are kept and treated in a proper manner, particulariy during winter, |  |  |  |
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| The subject of the dairy is one that must contisue to posesess an increasing interest to the Ca - |  |  |  |
| tikue to poseess an increasing interest to the Ca-nadian farmer. Much of our soil is well suited for dairy purposes, and this business might no doubt be made profitable in many localities, condacted with eare and judgment, ©opon proper priseiples. It is of imporiance to bear in mind especially for a distant market, should be a firrot consideration. The Americans have made of late years great improvemento is the cheese they export to England, which of course obtains a higher price; and it would appear that they are o!' busiaces, from the fact that they have recestly |  |  |  |
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