

and I repeat that it would be well if those in power would recognize them without delay.

As a dairying country some portions of both Western and Eastern Ontario are clearly well adapted. The chief want of the country in this connection is that of streams, and springs, and running brooks; the smaller streams, in fact, are either less numerous than they were before the forests were cut away, or they are dry at the time when they are most wanted. But the Belleville district, in Eastern Ontario, where there is indeed a great deal of excellent land, and the Ingersoll and Stratford districts, in the western portion of that Province, with many others here and there, are producing excellent cheese in the factories. It would appear, in fact, that wherever water for stock is available, dairy-farming in Ontario may be made a profitable business. The lack of water on some of the farms could without much difficulty, I should say, be made up by providing it in artificial meres and ponds, a practice which is common in many parts of England. The Canadian farmers, as a rule, are alert on questions which affect their interests, though less so than the Americans are, and that this water question, all-important as it is to dairy-farming and stock-raising, will in due time receive the attention it demands, is, I think, a point which may safely be predicted.

The Canadian dairy-farmer has several important advantages over his English contemporary, not the smallest of which is this: he can grow, at a very moderate cost, very large crops of forage for winter use; clovers and timothy flourish well on most soils in Ontario, and I should say that rye-grasses would also, though I did not find they were much employed, if at all, in the growth of forage; I think they might be used to advantage. It is also clear, from what I saw in many places, that he can raise abundant crops of swedes and mangels, and very good ones of carrots, parsnips, and the like. Here then, after the question of water, are the first requisites for successful dairy-farming. A rotation of crops is just the system to re-invigorate the older soils of Ontario, which have been over-cropped with wheat, and rotations work well in dairy-farming. It is true that good natural pastures are scarce in the Province, if indeed there are any at all which deserve the name from an Englishman's point of view (the best grassland I saw in Ontario was in the neighborhood of London, and on the way to Hamilton); but, as I have said, clovers, etc., grow well, and they will answer capitally for the pastures for a year or two, a regular succession of them being provided, and it is a simple matter to produce a large supply of green corn—for soiling in summer when pastures run out.

The rotations may be as follows: 1. Wheat or oats; 2. Roots and green crops for soiling; 3. Oats or barley, seeded down with artificial grasses; 4, 5, and if advisable, 6. Grass for forage and pastures. These rotations admit of endless variation, and in a country where no fossilized restrictions as to cropping exist, as they do in England, the farmer can always grow the crops that suit his purpose best. The practice at Bow Park is to sow western corn, which is a luxuriant cropper, thickly, in drills of eighteen or twenty inches wide; in this way the space between the drills is easily horse-hoed, until the corn is a foot or more high; the corn grows rapidly, and effectually smothers the weeds and wild grasses which grow vigorously in so forcing a climate. In Canada, as in England, the axiom is true that nothing cleans the soil of weeds so effectually as a heavy cultivated crop of some kind or other. If all the western corn is not wanted for soiling, the balance is cut and stocked while the leaf is still green, and the grain in the milk, and it is left out in the fields, and fetched in as it is wanted in winter; in this way it makes very good forage, and the stalks, leaves, and ears are all passed through the chaff-cutter, and all consumed by the stock. A similar system may be followed with almost any other kind of soiling crop—that is, making into forage for winter that portion of it which is not wanted for soiling.

As in the United States so in Canada, cheese-making has had more attention than butter-making, more skill and investigation have been applied to it, and