

drying the in-gatherings of a wet August and September—have been little more than indicated, and chiefly in our columns. But the spreading use of steam plows, the application of ingenious modes of economizing labor, the increased cleansing of land, the removal of weeds, even to the loss of the picturesque beauty of the scarlet chequering of our cornfield by the poppy; the economy of time, and less than of cost, in plowing, in sowing, in reaping, in stacking, and in threshing; the extension of new and lucrative crops, as that of beet which in France produced a return of £9,000,000 sterling in the year 1869; the economy of seed, and the selection of the better qualities of grain for reproduction—all these improvements are silently making way. A sum fully equal to the national expenditure might, within a few years, be freely added to the annual income of those who live on and by land, by the free employment of available means.—*Builder.*

A LARGE DAIRY.

It is said that the second largest dairy in America (the first being that of Chas. Webb Howard, of California,) is located about four miles from St. Louis. There are 800 cows in the stable. They are attended by Swiss milkers. The chief food used is ground corn, mixed with malt and oil-meal, cooked by steam. The average amount of material consumed per day, is about 4.0 bushels of malt, 6,000 pounds cut hay, fifty bushels of corn meal, fifteen sacks of bran and oil-meal; cut hay and bran mixed together are also furnished. The summer pasturage of this mammoth dairy embraces an area of over 1,000 acres of fine rolling land, with numerous springs of cold water. The average daily yield of milk at the present time is 800 gallons, with eighty gallons of cream.—*Ex.*

FARMING IN NORWAY.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in an article on farming in Norway, says:—"The amount of work necessary to raise and secure their scanty crops is vastly greater than anything we are acquainted with. The fields are small and irregular in shape, so that labour is wasted in tilling them. There is so little warmth in the sunshine that they cannot make hay on the ground, and the green grass has to be hung up on racks to dry before it can be put away, and the grain is all tied up in bundles when first cut, and then strong stakes are set in the ground, and the bundles in pairs are hung on either side of these poles, pair after pair being put on until the pile is as high as a man can reach. In these grotesque looking stacks the grain is allowed to stand until it is dry, when the men and women carry it on their backs to the barns."

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—"It seems," says the *Prairie Farmer*, "that this disease is far from being extinct in the Eastern States. In fact, there appears to be as much cause for alarm now as at any previous time. The Cattle Commissioners of the State of Rhode Is and have adopted resolutions prohibiting the bringing of cattle into that State from the cattle yards at Albany, N.Y., on account of the liability of their being contaminated with the disease. It is expected that Massachusetts and Connecticut will adopt a similar measure. At

present Albany seems to be the great distributing point of the malady. The Canadians do not yet admit that they have it in their herds, but there is no doubt that it prevails in parts of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island."

CATTLE DYING IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Sacramento Union* says: The numerous droughts affect the stock cattle more injuriously than any other interest. The loss of a crop of wheat in one year does not affect that of the next, but the cow not only gives no increase in the year of drought, but often dies, and cannot be replaced until after a lapse of three years. It was reported in 1856 that 70,000 cows had died in Los Angeles County alone that year; and in 1863 and 1864 the loss in that State was estimated from 200,000 to 300,000. In Santa Barbara Co. the number assessed in 1863 was 97,000, and in 1865, 12,000, indicating a loss of 85,000. In many ranches of the southern coast 75 per cent died. The surveyor-general reported 436,000 in 1866, after having found 648,000 in the beginning of 1863.

MACCARONI WHEAT.—The *Central Californian*, of March 8th, says.—"S. Baker, who lives about four miles above Hollister, brought to our office, the other day, a sample of wheat he called macaroni wheat. The grains were about three times the size of those of the common wheat. In France this kind of wheat is ground into flour; here in California, and other parts of the United States, it is used for macaroni soup. Mr. B. informs us that he has about thirty acres of this grain sown on his place, and that its yield is much greater than that of common wheat. A Mr. Nash, a year or two ago sowed fifty pounds of this grain somewhere in Santa Clara Valley, and it yielded him fifty sacks. If the thirty acres which Mr. Baker has in does well, it is his intention to sow more next year. There is a mill in San Francisco preparing it for use."

Our Country.

LECTURE BY VEN. ARCHDEACON McLEAN.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Notwithstanding the rain and general unpleasantness of the weather, a large audience assembled in the Mechanics' Hall, in this city to hear the lecture of the Ven. Archdeacon McLean.

The chair was taken by His Worship the Mayor, and on the platform were the following gentlemen, viz., Adam Brown, Esq., Col. McGivern, James Turner, Esq., and John Stuart, Esq.

The chairman in a short address, in which he pointed out the interest Manitoba had for us in consequence of recent events there, introduced the lecturer to the audience.

The Rev. gentleman on rising was received with cordial applause by the audience. He began by expressing his pleasure at seeing so many present on a night so unpropitious, but it showed him there was no possibility of drowning Manitoba out (applause). He was glad to say that he had been in the most cordial manner received in Canada, whenever the object of his mission became known. Ottawa had handsomely contributed \$1,000, and he had not a doubt that Hamilton and other cities would do equally well. When he arrived in this city