

but is more specially adapted to sheep. Sow broadcast about six pounds of seed to the acre on land prepared as for turnips, with a few cwts of bone-dust, or a mixture of 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 300 lbs. of mineral superphosphate, and cover the seed with a chain or bush-harrow, followed by the roller. Feed off with sheep.

Lucerne-seed is difficult to get good and new. If it can be trusted, 20 lbs. are enough for an acre, but we should be inclined to allow 25 lbs. As to the too frequent repetition of clover on the same land, we learn, from the "Philadelphia Ledger," "that at nearly all the institutes of Eastern Pennsylvania there has come the complaint from individuals that clover will not grow for them, and of clover-sick soils. As we have stated times out of number, we know thousands upon thousands of acres of the best land in East-England on which red-clover will not come at all if sown more frequently than once in eight years; and the land in question is farmed by some of the best farmers in the universe: the Webbs, Jonases, Claydens, and others, whose reputation is world wide.

Seeds may be sown either with the grain or after it is up, according to the season. Why seeds do best with barley nobody knows, but they do. Fourteen pounds of red clover above, or seven pounds, if timothy is added, makes a good seeding. Try a couple of bushels of orchard-grass with eight pounds of red-clover, and a lb. of white.

Pastures.—Feed your pastures regularly, that is, do not let them grass get ragged and run up to seed in patches. If you have 12 acres in a piece, try and divide it into three parts, and change the cattle every ten days. Knock the droppings about twice a week with a rough stick, like a hockey-stick, not only to kill the eggs of the horn-fly, but to spread the dung and prevent the coarse rubbish that always grows when the clots are undisturbed. Don't turn out too early: nipping the first shoot of grass in its infancy indisputably diminishes by one-third the total yield of the whole season.

So careful are the great English graziers in the management of their fattening pastures, then when the last fat beasts have been drawn off for market, they turn in a lot of rough, half-fed stots to what they call "clean-up," i. e., to graze off all the rough patches that the more dainty bullocks have neglected. All pastures should be fed down close once in the season: say, in September.

Meadows should be bush- or chain-harrowed and rolled, with a heavy roller, as soon as dry enough. It is not waste of time

Cows should be kept in a night until the season is well advanced. Avoid sudden changes from dry to watery food. In very few seasons is the grass fit for cattle till the 20th May, in these parts. In very rainy seasons, when the grass scours cows, give some dry, astringent food once a day. Pease meal is good for them when thus affected. Neither feeding-cattle nor milch cows pay well in wet summers.

Sheep want a good deal of care just now. The washing and shearing of the ewes should not be postponed too

long, as the fly strikes sheep more freely when their hind-quarters are encumbered by tags of wool foul with dung. Cut and dock the lambs at a fortnight old

Swine:—The young pigs of April will be crying out for skim milk or whey after weaning. Here again a little pease-meal with bran or middlings will be useful if you want to turn out nice, neat hogs in October.

The Central Syndicate.—This association is doing a good work for farmers in general, if we, one of the Directors, may be allowed to say so. Up to March the 23rd, it has taken orders for 51,319 pounds of seed-grain, &c. Many useful implements such as chaff-cutters, improved harrows, grubbers, and others of the kind have been supplied to customers.

Potash.—Where farmyard manure is not wanting, we have always found the application of potash in any form inefficient. Ordinary dung, as it reaches the land, contains about 14 lbs. of potash to the ton. Kainit, the cheapest available form of potash-manure, contains in a ton about 260 lbs. As it takes a long time to act, any potash manure used should be applied in the fall. Wood-ashes, besides potash, contain a fair percentage of phosphoric acid, which accounts for their effect on the turnip. Why, on earth, are the large exports of ashes to the U.S. allowed by our farmers? The ammoniacal liquor of our gas-works, too, is sent to New York, there to be reduced to the form of sulphate of ammonia!

Potato-planting.—Mr. Terry, the great authority, in the States, on potato-growing, seems to have given up the use of the machine and reverted to the old-fashioned plan of dropping the sets by hand. At least, so he says in his new brochure on the subject. He seems to find that the machine packs the ground too much, and that upwards of 6 per cent of sets are missed. Now, we must be allowed to say that if the machine is used when the land is in proper order, the "packing" cannot be injurious, and as for miss-plants, a very close attention to the working of the machine (the *Aspinwall*) at the Dawes farm at Lachine enables us to say that it must be due—if it occur—to carelessness on the part of the man.

Spurry.—This plant, the *spergula arvensis* of botanists, was brought prominently before the English public, some four or five years ago, by, if we remember the agent of Lord Walsingham, a large Norfolk breeder of Southdowns. Since then, we have heard nothing about it until last month, when we met with the following paragraph in the "Farm and Home": "Spurry for sandy lands has been advocated by the Mich. exp. sta., Agricultural College, Mich. From the favorable report of the station I sent last spring for a bushel of seed and raised two crops from the same piece of ground. I let the first crop seed and harrowed the stubble for a heavy second crop, it requiring only six weeks to mature and four weeks to turn on to for pasture. The matured straw I threshed this winter and fed out to the cows. They would leave the best of hay for the spurry straw, with an increase of milk and butter. Horses will not eat it, but cattle, sheep and poultry eat it greed-

ily, and for fertilising purposes it is better than the clovers.—William K. Stafford, Manistee Co., Mich.

As for the statement that "for fertilising purposes it is better than the clovers," that is, well, what the Turks call *bosch*, but such land as the inferior parts of Sorol, and that wretchedly poor strip along the St. Lawrence from Sorol towards Lanoraie, ought to rejoice in such a *trouvaille*, if it is anything like what Mr. Stafford reports it to be.

Average Crops in some of the States of the Union were as follows:

Potatoes in 15 States from	
Maine to California.....	85 bushels;
Wheat	11 do
Corn from Mass. to S Carolina.....	25 do

The English papers, not knowing that the old Winchester bushel is still in use in the States, are surprised to find that the weight of the struck bushel of wheat there is, this year, only 57½ lbs.

Beef-cattle for the English market.—Heretofore we have been able to reap a fair return upon thin and half fat cattle, but so long as the present restriction remains in force it will be simply ruinous to ship any cattle except those in prime condition. The well known feeder and exporter, Mr. Thos. McMillan, at a farmers' institute, gave the following description of what a model export steer should be:

"Apart from the Polled Angus, of which there are very few in this country, the Durham grade generally commands a first place in the butcher's eye. It is a well-known fact that the Durhams have been more largely used for the improvement of other cattle than any other breed, and I think that, so far as experience has gone, it has borne out the wisdom of such a course of breeding, as the Durhams seem better adapted for this purpose than any other breed, owing no doubt to their better ability to transmit their own qualities to their offspring. In breeding and raising beef animals for the British market, they should be of good quality, with soft skins, and as evenly fleshed as possible. The main points are a good straight broad back, well-sprung and deep in the rib, well filled behind the shoulders, good hams and brisket, short legs, a fine, clean-cut neck and head, with nice and well-set horns. In fact, our advices from the British market are constantly calling for a primo article. During the time this trade has been in existence, our beef cattle have gained a most desirable reputation in the British market, and it is the plain duty of every Canadian farmer to endeavor by a system of selection and judicious feeding, not only to hold that reputation, but to continue to improve it."—*Advocate*.

Lathyrus silvestris, Wagneri.—We learn from England that this new fodder plant, a flat pea, is taking well there. Mr. Clotten has laid down some thirty acres of it in different countries, all of which did well last season, in spite of the drought. A large landowner, name not mentioned, is laying down 200 acres this spring

Beef in England.—The general feeling in England as to the most saleable style of bullock is that a good two-year old beast, of a breed that combines size and quality, will fetch the top of the market. Young bullocks of

fashionable breeds are said to be slight in flesh—i. e. lean-meat—and old high bred animals are wasteful and never pay the butcher.

Live to dead weight.—The probable proportion of live weight to dead weight, depends greatly on three points: age, sex, and breed. As some of our readers may remember, one beast at the show of Smithfield Club, last December gave 77% of carcass to live weight; but generally speaking, 60% is a fair yield. Fat bulls, again, generally weigh less than they ought to, if judged by measurement. Pigs, of course, from the soundness of their food—mostly grain—dress from 78% to 86% of their live weight, and very heavy pigs even more. Fat lambs, in the wool, that will dress 40 lbs., would probably show from 51% to 55% net to gross, and a good ripe sheep of say 80 lbs. net, would give 57% to 60% of its live weight. An old rule about sheep, in the South of England, used to be that a good sheep ought to give "a Smithfield stone for a horseman's stone;" i. e., that 14 lbs of live weight should give 8 lbs of carcass, or in other words that a fat sheep weighing 100 lbs. alive, should give 57 lbs. of carcass.

Points for rejection of horses.—The English government has the following set of rules for those who select horses for cavalry service; the are called "Points for Rejection," but will answer equally well as points for selection:

Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight; it will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as it walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak; or a horse with long, or short, or upright pasterns; long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussions, are apt to cause ossific deposits; or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out, the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind, and one with very straight or very bent hook, the former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a horse that is "split up"—that is, shows much daylight between the thighs; propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horse without due muscular development between the thighs.

Reject a horse with flat or over large feet, or with very small feet; medium sized are best; also, a horse with one foot smaller than another.

The best hunter we ever had, turned his toes in, and in consequence, was always wanting to tumble on his nose on the road, though with hounds he was as safe as a earhorse, and never gave me a single fall, though I rode him in a very rough country. Ed.

Milking-Shortorns.—A man writes to the Country Gentleman: "Can you inform me where I can buy milking shortorns? I want them from mil-