

ries by the annoying intervention of a crowd of small factories ; if, he declared, a man's milk was refused by a conscientious maker, there was sure to be, and not very far off, some rival concern, by no means over particular, but only vehemently anxious for trade, that would, at any risk of reputation, snatch greedily at the milk refused by its more fastidious rival.

Moreover, all the danger of injury to the quality of the cheese was not over when the time of despatching it from the factory arrived. Filthy waggons were often employed in sending the goods to the station, and unventilated cars, even in hot weather, were often employed to convey the cheese to the port of shipment. Boxes, smeared with dung and filth, many a time he had seen employed, and these boxes, be it remembered, had to present themselves before the English buyers ! Now, no one can deny that good boxes can easily be obtained, and the keeping of them clean and tidy until they and their contents reached the vessel in which they were to be exported cannot be difficult. Similarly, as ventilated or refrigerator cars are to be had for the asking, no one but a very negligent shipper would omit giving the railroad authorities notice that one or more would be wanted.

In our younger days, any Glo'stershire dairy farmer would have howled out loud at a suggestion that his wife and daughters might reap any benefit from the advice or instruction of professional cheese-makers ; but those days are over, as the following extract from the " Gloucester Chronicle " plainly shows :

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL DAIRY SCHOOL.

Butter-making taught daily, fee 5s. for every 10 lessons. Cheese-making, Tuesdays and Thursdays, fee 5s. for every 10 lessons.

Grants towards expenses of Farmers' sons and daughters attending are made by the Committee.

A skilled Cheese-maker and Butter-maker sent to Farm Houses on application, no fee charged, only out-of-pocket expenses.

Application to be made to  
H. A. HOWMAN,  
County Council Dairy School, Gloucester.

" Root-crops."—Mangels are, or ought to be, through the ground by this time, and will soon need hoeing. Don't be afraid of cutting away the earth from the plants ; mangels are not sugar-beets ; but drive the horse-hoe deeply into the ground and, three or four days afterwards, leave the plants as naked as possible. " What are you doing, Sir " ; said a man to us as we were singling our mangels at Sorel, in 1884 ; " This hot sun will kill every plant." But it did not kill one plant, and the next morning they were all up and flourishing.

By the bye, we see people, who ought to know better, advising Ontario farmers to sow 16 lbs. of sugar-beet seed to the acre. Now, every one who is in the habit of growing mangels is aware that every seed of that plant contains at least 2 and frequently 3 germs. Also, 5 pounds of good mangel-seed will produce a full plant when the drills are 24 inches apart and the plants are set out at 12 inches in the rows. So, the following ratio should give the proper weight of seed for the best crop, supposing the latter to occupy 20 x 7 inches :

140 : 280 : 5 : 10 1-7.

So that common sense would indicate that, when sugar-beets are to be set out at 7 inches apart, and 20 inches is taken to be the proper distance between the rows, ten pounds of seed to the imperial acre should be ample.

We hear that large sums are being subscribed to build beet-sugar factories in Ontario. We do not for a moment that good profits can be made by the growing of beets for these establishments, but there is a wonderful difference between the enormous yields mentioned by some of our con-