

a profit, it would be necessary to set a portion of it apart, equip it with separate buildings, stock and implements, allow no other department to interfere with it, and have its accounts kept entirely separate from all others. But if this were done in accordance with the demands of some critics, and a profit shown from the land thus set apart, of what value would this be to the farmers of the Province? It would merely be demonstrating what is already being demonstrated on many well managed farms in this Province, that it is possible to make a profit from farming by pursuing a certain course. We find men making money out of dairying, out of fattening animals for market, out of breeding pure-bred stock of various kinds, and other lines of farming, as well as from all sorts of combinations of the lines mentioned. Now, who is to decide, or how is it to be decided what particular line or combination of lines of farming is to be adopted for this proposed model farm? Since it is a provincial institution, it is evident that any system which might be adopted must be applicable to the Province as a whole. There could be no excuse for following methods which, from their nature, would be incapable of general adoption. Is dairying to be followed? Then what about those whose taste, location, or investment of capital renders dairying out of the question? And would it be an unmixed good if all the farmers in the Province engaged in dairying? Are cattle to be purchased for feeding, and possibly grain purchased to feed them? Then who is to raise these cattle and grow the grain? Let everyone who has a plan to propose, apply it to the touchstone of general applicability, and see whether at best it would not only be a scheme to benefit a few at the expense of many."

We have some experience in the management of Model-Experiment-farms; and a heart-breaking experience it was; and we long ago came to the conclusion that it is utterly absurd to look for profit from the yield of a farm carried on for the purpose of education.

Prof. Zavitz, the Experimentalist, reports on the best possible selection of seeds for the general cultivation of the province, all of which, we presume, will be found suitable to the farms of Quebec, or at any rate for the Eastern part of that province. But we must be allowed to differ from him in one respect; his plan for growing rape is about the same as that practised in France for

growing *colza* as an oil-producing seed, whereas, what we want is not stout stems but a copious production of succulent leaves. Thin-sowing, at intervals of thirty inches, will give plenty of seed, but will necessitate hand-hoeing, a work by no means suited to the taste of our labourers in this part of the world; while thick-sowing—6 lbs. to the acre, 5 lbs. to the arpent—will choke every weed to death, and save labour where labour is very expensive and by no means skilful. Flat culture is, of course, the best, as on drills sheep very often get *cast*, and if fat, cannot easily get up again.

We quite agree with Mr. Zavitz as to the propriety of confining the consumption of this crop to sheep and cattle, though we should prefer restricting it to sheep alone, but why "is nothing gained by feeding grain to animals when on rape"? It is and always has been the practice of all the best farmers in the rape-growing districts of Southern England, to give grain to sheep fattening on that crop, and, personally, we have always found them do better with some dry food when feeding off such a very succulent plant. We had rather not risk our flock (if we had one), in a wet autumn, on rape without either grain or clover-hay chaff.

In Kent, Surrey and Sussex, farmers sow *rape*; in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and parts of Hertfordshire, *coleseed* is grown; but the two plants are, barring some roughness in the leaf of the latter, practically the same thing.

The common bean seems from Mr. Zavitz's account to yield pretty well in Ontario. We once grew at the rate of 72 bushels an acre on a small piece of land at Joliette; but then we always sowed the beans very thick in the rows. All pulse, pease and all, are sown too thin in this country—rows not hills should be the practice with beans. We do not think that the horse-bean is ever likely to become a favourite on this continent; it does not like the hot, dry summer. A pity, as we have known 80 bushels, of 69 lbs. a bushel, grown on an acre of land in England. Mr. James Drummond, of Petite Côte, Montreal, always used to grow a few, but I have not heard of their yield lately.

The report seems to be rather doubtful as to the successful growing of *lucerne*, or alfalfa, in the