

## QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE

Sir,—When Newmarket oats were first sown in the counties of Forfar, Perth, and Fife a few years ago, farmers were informally warned that an extra bushel at the least over and above what was required for such varieties as Potato, Blainslie, and Hamilton would be necessary, and that a couple of bushels additional might be the safer measure on some of the colder lands. I can testify that a good many who had been in the habit of using 4 to 4 1-2 bushels per acre of Potato oats found 5 bushels of Newmarket ridiculously thin. At next turn the majority took 6 to 6 1-2 bushels of the Newmarket, and certainly there were no complaints of the crop being too thick. At the present time I don't know a single individual away from the coast side who has used so low a seeding as 5 1-2 bushels of Newmarket for two years in succession. One or two of the newer varieties of oats somewhat similar to the Newmarket in their habit of growth need fully as much seed per acre. Early this autumn I went through a grand crop of oats on an historic holding, and the seeding had been at the rate of 7 1-2 bushels per acre. There was exceedingly little "stooling" or stocking in the stalks, and the straw—like that of the Newmarket on highly-farmed land—was rather "reedy" and strong to be of much use for fodder. Potato oats and others of the older varieties stock out wonderfully, a couple of good straws from one "pen" being quite common, but that is the weak feature with two or three of the newer varieties, hence the necessity for heavier seeding when using the latter. But to sum up, it is true, as Mr. Bell says, that different districts, and even different fields on one farm require special treatment in the matter of seed per acre. On the lowlands of the Forfarshire coast one can have quite as thick a seeding with 3 1-2 to 4 bushels of Potato oats as most of those further inland at an elevation of 500 feet or so have with 5 bushels. Professor Wrightson is, of course, aware that less wheat seed—by a bushel per acre—is fre

than for a later sowing after beans or potatoes.

quently needed for sowing after fallow,  
JAMES CAMERON.

"Ag. Gazette."

## EXMOOR PONIES

There are several examples of these jolly little fellows in Montreal, and famous first-mounts they make for children, though boys are not mounted so early in this country, on account perhaps of the long winter. We and our seven brothers were all on pony-back before we were five years old. Not too easy in the canter as ponies with a trifle more blood, the Exmoor is, as a contributor to the "English Agricultural Gazette" says, "handsome, safe, and sound. I do not think I am wrong in saying they are the most so of any breed of horses or ponies in the world, as they have been bred from the best and soundest for many generations, by the most noted landlords and the best farmers in the neighbourhood. You seldom see a pony with broken knees or bad feet, and if broken well they have first-class mouths. It is an old saying, "no feet, no horse," and it is an equally good one, "no mouth, no manners." It is a very pretty sight to see a lady driving a pair of handsome Exmoor ponies in a nice little carriage. Put a light weight on them, and where is the big horse that can stand them after the deer for a 10 mile gallop across the forest, and you do not want to insure your life before you mount. They are very dapper, almost knocking their nose with their knees, and a fly off their bellies with their hind feet. It is a treat to see these little beauties trot across a bog; it is just like a cat on hot bricks. The very best cobs and Polo ponies in the West are bred from the Exmoor pony. The best place to buy them is at Bampton Fair."

## CLODHOPPER.

Pretty true that about "no mouth, no manners"; but if you will sit and pull at your pony in the shafts, how can you expect him to have either mouth or manners when you are on his back. It is re-