

absolutely improvable in any country, and still more so in a country so dependent on the weather up to the very last days of ripening, as is our Great North-West.

"Seeding."—A few numbers ago, we gave the opinions of some of our best English and Scotch farmers as to the requisite quantities of oats for the proper seeding of well-farmed land. The number of bushels sown in the South of England, according to the leading authorities, varies from 3 1-2 to 4, and when sown rather late, as much as 5 bushels to the imperial acre. Here, as will be seen by the subjoined extract from an exchange, less than half the smallest of the above quantities is recommended. Like many others, who were farming in the earlier half of the last century, we ourselves have grown very large crops of grain with small quantities of seed: 60 bushels of wheat to the acre from one bushel sown, and 116 bushels of oats to the acre from a seeding of 1 1-2 bushel. But, again like many others, we found that, though in some very propitious seasons, the thin-sowing plan might answer, as a whole, particularly with fall-wheat, it was more profitable to sow a full allowance, especially on land rather poor than otherwise.

"If late varieties of oats, such as Banner and Egyptian, are to be sown, 1 1-2 measured bushels of the good, well-cleaned seed per acre is sufficient for fallow and 1 1-4 for stubble. If earlier varieties are desired, which are invariably smaller yielders, and non-stoolers, a half-bushel per acre more would be necessary. Many will doubtless object to these amounts as being too small. I have grown over 100 bushels of Banner oats per acre from 1 1-4 bus. sown, and am perfectly satisfied that liberal sowing often tends to the very opposite of liberal reaping, by discouraging stooling and the placing of more plants per acre than there is nourishment and moisture to carry to maturity."

A great deal will of course depend upon the manner in which the seed is deposited:

if sown broadcast, we should be inclined to allow from 1 to 2 pecks more to the acre than if a drill is used; for most of us have seen a good deal of oats lying unburied on the surface after a scrambling, harrowing on a badly ploughed piece of old turf. Curiously enough, it too often happens, that, whether from pressure of work, or from some other cause, the later the seeding the more carelessly the work is carried on, instead of the reverse being the practice; as it should be.

"The Dairy."—A pretty earnest, outspoken man is Mr. F. J. McGregor, of Alexandria. He does not mince matters by any means, but hits the foe straight in the "solar plexus," and cares not a button whether his hearers are pleased or displeased.

Every one knows; at least, every one who is interested in our dairy-trade knows; that there has been a considerable falling off in the quality of Canadian cheese during the last two years, in the last season, especially. We seem to have overlooked the fact, that though the English are comparatively careless about the price they have to pay for goods, they insist upon the goods being of the quality they require; namely, the finest that can be made.

Fault was found by Mr. McGregor with, in the first place, the "farmer," who fed his milch-cows on roots and silage, foods that cannot possibly produce butter or cheese of good flavour. (We must be allowed to say here, that very fine butter can be made from the milk of cows eating roots, as we have proved to the satisfaction of several very difficult judges, none of whom were particularly inclined to be friendly to us). Then, the lecturer fell foul of the careless management of the milk drawn, declaring that many lazy farmers left it uncovered and exposed to be tainted by the foul odours of the cow-shed, and neither cooled nor aerated it. Next, Mr. McGregor adverted to the injury done to the better class of creameries and cheese-