

advantage of a high latitude, and though somewhat remote from water, derives great benefit from the softening influence of the "Northern Ocean Lakes" upon the climate—Huron and Michigan, each averaging a depth of about 1,100 feet. A portion of summer's heat is stored up in the lakes and is given out during winter, and the elevation of Paris gives Mr. Arnold great advantages in his agricultural and horticultural experiments and pursuits, as all plants from seeds, grown in that region, will naturally have a tendency to hardiness, and of course will be the more valuable for general cultivation. I was a good deal surprised to learn that the Council of the Provincial Association treated so lightly the claims of Mr. Arnold. Simply resolving to appoint a Committee to supervise the operations of growth and mode of improvement, and that a special premium of a few dollars be offered in the prize list for any new varieties of wheat produced by experiments similar to those of Mr. Arnold's. It is to be regretted that the eminent public services of that gentleman are not appreciated. A donation of \$50,000, would not be at all too liberal for the 14 years of labor, as an experimenter in agriculture for his country's good. This hybrid wheat must prove to be a very great acquisition to the country. And I believe in due time liberal offers will be made from the United States for its purchase.

JOHN KING.

Dubuque, June 7, 1869.

INDIAN CORN FOR SUMMER FEEDING.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says:—Indian corn makes a valuable fodder, both as a means of carrying a herd of milch cows through our severe droughts of summer, and as an article for milking cows kept in the stall. No dairy farmer will neglect to sow an extent in proportion to the number of cows he keeps. The most common practice is to sow in drills from two and a half to three feet apart, on land well tilled and thoroughly manured, making the drills from six to ten inches wide with the plow, manuring in the furrow, dropping the corn about two inches apart, and covering with the hoe. In this mode of culture, the cultivator may be used between the rows when the corn is from six to twelve inches high, and unless the ground is very weedy no other after culture is generally needed. The first sowing usually takes place about the 20th of May, and this is succeeded by other sowings at intervals of a week or ten days, till July, in order to have a succession of green fodder. But, if it is designed to cut it up to cure in warm weather in August or early in September. Sown in this way, about three or four bushels of corn are required for an acre, since, sown thickly, the fodder is better, the stalks paler, and the waste less. The chief difficulty in curing corn cultivated for this purpose, and after the methods spoken of, arises from the fact that it comes at a season when the weather is often colder, the days short-

er, and the dews heavier, than when the curing of hay takes place. Nor is the curing of corn cut up green so easy and simple as that of drying the stalks of indian corn cut above the ear, as in our common practice of topping. The plant is then riper, less juicy, and cures more readily.

The method sometimes adopted is to cut and tie into small bundles, after it is somewhat wilted, and stook upon the ground, where it is allowed to stand, subject to all the changes of the weather, with only the protection of the stook itself. The stocks consist of bunches of stalks first bound in small bundles, and are made sufficiently large to prevent the wind from blowing them over. The arms are thrown around the tops to bring them together as closely as possible, when the tops are broken over or twisted together, or otherwise fastened, in order to make the stook "shed the rain" as well as possible. In this condition the, and out till sufficiently dried to put into the barn. Corn fodder is very excellent for young dairy stock.

THIN vs. THICK SEEDING.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—The question of economizing our food and expenditure, and increasing the produce of our harvests by a diminution of the usual quantity of seed sown is so important nationally that I beg to send you the following facts:—Fifty-five acres of my wheat sown with one bushel per imperial acre are amply luxuriant, and some portion has required flagging. The half bushel per acre is also ample in plant, and even the peck an acre promises to yield abundantly. Two bushels of oats per acre and six pecks of barley are almost too thick, some of the latter requiring flagging. One bushel per acre each of oats and barley appears to be all sufficient. Those who desire to see this and compare it with their much thicker-sown crops will be welcome to come here and draw their own conclusions.

High farming and deep cultivation absolutely demand a great reduction from the old quantities of seed sown.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. J. MECHI,

Tiptree Hall, near Kelvedon,
Essex, June 5.

FARM GLEANINGS.

A sample of fall wheat grown upon the farm of Mr. C. W. Smith, in Woodhouse, measures six feet two inches in length, and there are some stalks in the field still larger. It is the Treadwell variety.

A hoeing match was to be held under the auspices of the South Ontario Agricultural Society, on Saturday afternoon July 10, on the farm of Mr. S. Thompson, lot 28, 6th concession, Whitby. Five prizes were offered to men and five to boys. At date of going to press, no account of the issue has come to our hand.