

then sold at  
former importa-

# Stock.

lowing to the  
managing his  
heifer calves  
are sold at a  
years I have  
Warwickshire,  
years I have  
pedigree and  
lves which are  
ave new milk  
ds skim milk,  
are taught to  
b. per day is  
from 12 to 15  
partly substi-  
rt of the time.  
summer and  
decorticated  
ts the follow-  
the dairy at 24  
w a fine lot of  
calf for next

a number of  
and I pur-  
barren cows  
and milked up  
to April, when  
most of them  
are dried and  
made fat on  
grass, and 4lb.  
or 5 lb. of cake  
per day, given  
them on the  
pastures.

There is no  
doubt but that  
thousands of  
cows make a  
poor annual  
average, sim-  
ply by neglect  
of judicious  
feeding when  
fresh. They  
begin with a  
good yield,  
which the far-  
mer or dairy-  
man thinks  
'good enough'  
while it lasts,  
and when it  
fails the cow  
s either still  
more neglect-  
ed or is fed  
high at a loss.

the potato  
hes 2,500,000  
In Aroostook  
shells will be  
ities are also  
n Aroostook,  
hel, while at  
e State, the

ion of many  
year, would  
reader, has  
uning by un-  
und, not far  
have been  
to project  
er that it is  
suffer from  
carried long

y contradicts  
ty of wheat  
in quarters.  
at the inju-  
no had other  
ed to injure  
Those of  
at need not  
is favorable  
out show  
a wheat in  
ck, where in  
nn.

## The Sowing of Wheat.

In the sowing of wheat the first thing to be considered is the preparation. A field well plowed in the fall, rough and deep so as to receive the full benefit of the frost, and the furrows cut down so as to allow all water to drain off, instead of remaining stagnant, needs no plowing now for the wheat crop. If after its exposure during the winter months it remains stiff and will not moulder sufficiently to form a good seed bed (as may sometimes be the case with very stiff, dry soils), even then it is not well to plow again. The cultivator will do the work effectually and still leave a firm bottom; for while wheat germinates most freely on a rich, well pulverized surface soil, it loves a stiff bottom to establish its roots in, and a looseness of soil must be guarded against. Whatever circumstances influence the growth of this cereal it should be remembered that it rarely flourishes where the bottom is loose and crumbly. This is second only to the fertility of the soil, and on its

the quality of the grain, besides, in many seasons, increasing its productiveness, has been proved by the experience of many agriculturists. But some are apt to attribute to it more benefits to the crop than experience warrants. It is a common practice to sow salt over too rich land in wheat in spring time, in order to stiffen the straw to prevent its early lodging. This process is effected if at all towards the harvest time, and salt does little to remedy this liability to be laid early in the season.

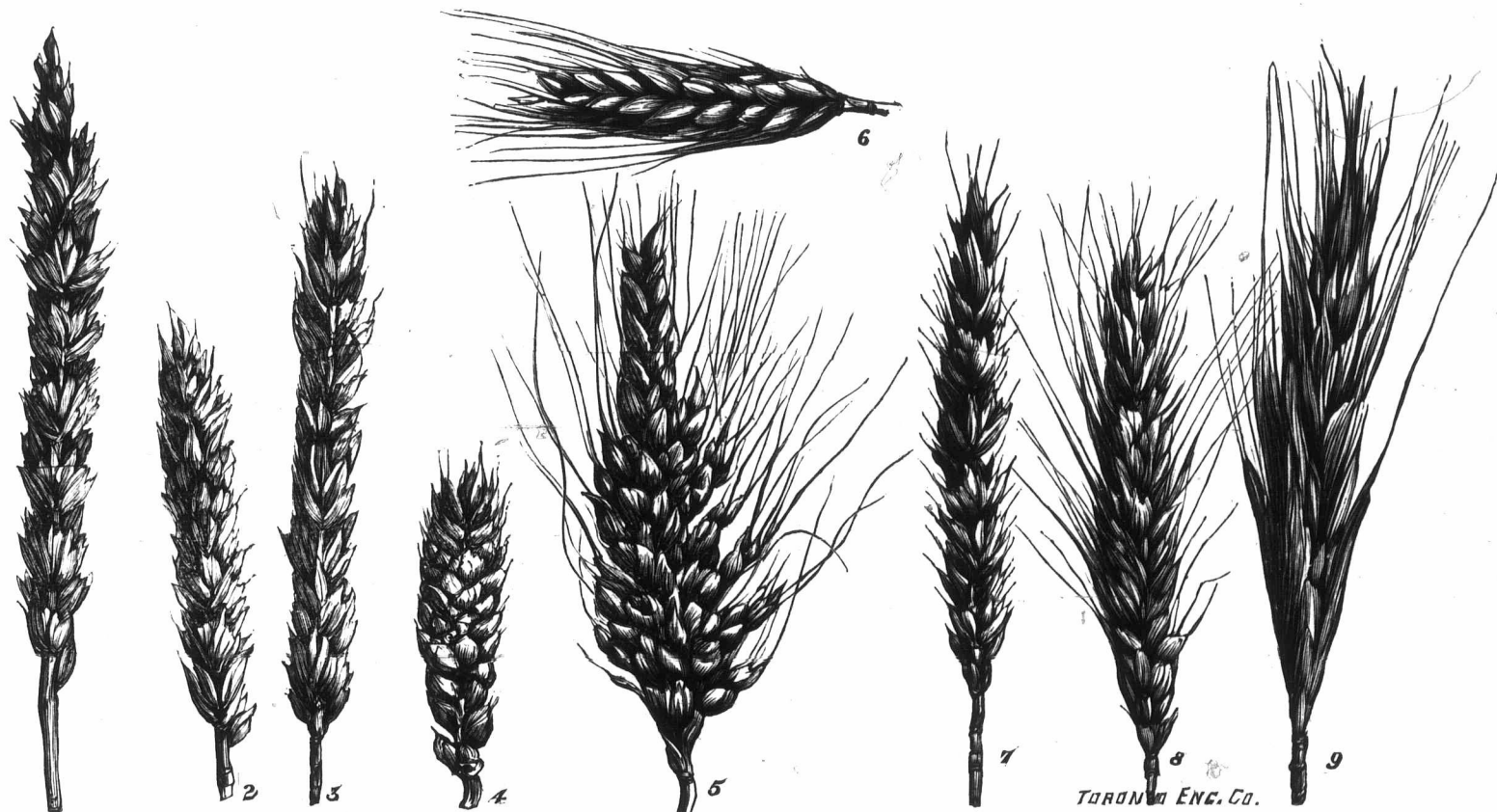
In connection with the preparation of the land for wheat we give the following extract from Mr. Meechi, who, though he is betimes rather fanciful, has done good service to agriculture:—

LOOSE OR SOLID LAND FOR WHEAT.

Mr. Meechi, writing at some length on this subject, says:—Whenever we have rolled and solidified the wheat land, either before or after drilling, the crop has yielded well, especially on the light land before salting, at the rate of six to ten bushels per acre. Salt solidifies the land. The late Mr.

crops of wheat have been grown after red clover once mowed, then manured with twelve loads per acre of best shed manure, and when the clover again grew high folded it closely with sheep eating cake and corn. Then lightly plowed and drilled with one bushel of white wheat per acre; yield in 1868, sixty-four bushels per acre, then drilled with one bushel of Rivetts, manured with two hundredweight of Peruvian guano mixed with one hundredweight of common salt—this, in 1869, produced sixty bushels per acre. It will be seen that the ground had been consolidated by sheep treading, and was but little disturbed. Stiff-standing corn crops, whether of oats, barley, or wheat, are, so far as my experience goes, best obtained by shallow plowing, provided the land has been very deeply cultivated and highly manured for the previous root crops.

Many have written for heads of wheat and descriptions. We procured these heads, put them on a card board, and had them photographed in a re-



HEADS OF SPRING WHEAT.  
No. 1, Farrow or Red Chaff; No. 2, Canada Club; No. 3, Fife, Scotch or Glasgow; No. 4, Baltic Club; No. 5, El Dorado or Egyptian; No. 6, Chillian or Wild Goose Wheat; No. 7, Odessa; No. 8, Red Fern; No. 9, Nevada Wheat or Nevada Rye.

fertilizing depends the tellering of the plant, which increases the number of ears from each root, and the size of the roots.

The selection of seed is a most important point. We do not refer here to the choosing between different varieties, but to the selection of the best to be procured of the variety that is thought most suitable. In seed grain as well as in animals like begets like. A standard authority on English agriculture says:—All selected and carefully grown wheats may be called pedigree wheats, and as such no doubt are as likely to transmit their valuable characteristics to the plants as are animals which have inherited their characteristics through a series of preceding generations. Of the fact that when qualities are inherited from parents they are likely to be handed down to children, there can be no doubt.

## APPLICATION OF LIME TO THE WHEAT CROP.

That an application sown broadcast over the wheat field in spring has almost always been found very beneficial in destroying insects and improving

Piper, of Colne, used to grow his thickest wheat year after year on the same land top-dressed without plowing, merely hoeing up the stubbles and weeds. He grew great crops. It was on good land adjoining the river. To please myself and a friend he dug a small portion to see the effects; and certainly that wheat and straw were inferior to the unplowed. The late Mr. Woodward used to tread his wheat. I have seen gangs of people doing this. When he converted some poor grass into arable land, by draining and deep digging, he sowed three bushels of wheat per acre broadcast, and consolidated the ground by treading it with twenty-four farm horses. In 1873 we deeply horse plowed and manured some land after tares for wheat. We and our visitors all admired the apparently heavy and bulky crop, and rather despised its neighbor, which was taken after cabbage folded by sheep, and merely skim plowed; but the result proved we were all wrong in our estimate, for the despised cabbage-land crop yielded best. We can never have our land too deeply disturbed for root and green crops, or too highly manured. My finest

duced size to suit this paper. The descriptions of different varieties have been given in previous issues. This cut may be required for future reference; to many it will be very useful. Some of the beards of three of the varieties are shortened.

## Sunflowers.

We would call the attention of farmers at this time to the value of sunflowers as a crop and enumerate some of their values and uses.

In the first place, the flowers abound in honey and furnish food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter, and will yield oil at the rate of one gallon per bushel, which is little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also valuable for feed for horses and poultry. It has been used for bread by the American Indians, and also in Portugal. The leaves are excellent for fodder for cattle. The stalks while growing may be utilized as bean poles, where these are scarce and difficult to be obtained, and when dry may be used as roofing or set up against a fence to form a windbreak. They contain a large amount of potash and are excellent for fire kindlings. The seeds have also been recommended for fuel.