But a greater yield can be got from some other crops than from millet. About five tons of green food per acre may be set down as an approximate average for millet, and with the common varieties probably four tons would be nearer the mark. That would mean from one to one and a quarter tons of dry food, but if properly cured it would be food of an excellent quality. From seven to nine or ten tons of green food can be got from an acre of peas and oats grown together, but, of course, the peas and oats used for seed are more costly. From ten to twenty tons of green corn can be grown per acre, but here, again, the corn entails more cost to grow it. The strong point about the millet consists in its supplementary character. It can be edged in here and there where nothing else can be successfully grown with so little labor.

The common varieties usually sown are known simply as common millet and Hungarian grass, but some new varieties, more recently introduced, would seem to produce larger crops, and so much larger as to make them worthy of attention. The Golden Wonder, for instance, and Salzer's Dakota are proving themselves worthy of very general introduction. They are prolific in seed, more especially the former. But some of the later introductions, as California and Japanese millet, would seem to be very prolific in seed.

Millet is sown at the rate of one-half bushel to one bushel of seed per acre. On well-prepared soil the first-named amount would seem to be enough. The seed should be covered with the harrow, and rolled at once after the harrowing is completed, to keep in the moisture. In millet-growing countries, the seed is frequently put in with what is termed the "press drill," and when thus planted it comes up evenly and grows prettily. When millet is well cured, it furnishes delightful hay. When ill cured, it is oftentimes a heartache, owing to its lack of palatability and to the ills which it produces in live stock fed upon it.

Distances for Thinning Turnips.

This much-disputed question has not yet been settled, and probably it never will be to the satisfaction of everyone. Much depends on the soil, the season, and the distance between the rows. Something also depends on the variety. It is evident that when the soil is very rich, the plants should be thinned to greater distances than where it is not so fertile, since it will grow larger tubers. The same is true with a large-growing variety of turnips, and when the seasons are favorable the distance between the plants should be greater than when it is less favorable. The less the distance between the rows also, up to a certain point, the wider apart should be the plants in the row.

And quantity alone is not the only consideration. The dry matter is also an important factor, and the same is true of the average size of the tubers. The greatest bulk or weight per acre does not mean the greatest amount of dry matter per acre, nor the greatest feeding value, nor are turnips under a certain size desirable, since they involve more labor in handling them.

It is evident, therefore, that the problem is a very complex one. But it may be simplified somewhat by remembering that turnips are pretty generally grown at a distance from twenty-six to thirty inches between the rows. The question of distance then becomes mainly one that relates to the space that should be left between the plants in the line of the row. But the influencing factors of soil, season, and the kind of the tuber remain.

In experiments that have been made it has been found that turnips thinned to eight inches in the line of the row and sown with twenty-seven inches between the rows have given larger yields per acre than those thinned to wider distances. The latter were much larger, but they did not produce so much bulk, nor so much weight per acre. But what is even more surprising, the turnips (which were of one of the Swede varieties) gave considerably more dry matter per acre. In fact, the per cent. of dry matter decreased with the increased size of the turnips in every instance. And the weight of the roots thinned to eight inches was about two pounds, which gave them sufficient size for easy handling.

These results are not in the line of the popular idea, but they are significant. Usually it is advocated that turnips should be thinned to twelve inches in the line of the row, and many growers thin them to even a greater distance. Unquestionably, they get larger turnips, but it is almost certain that by thinning them so severely they lose in quantity and also in feeding value. This question is worthy of consideration, for if we lessen our yields by over-severe thinning we alone are responsible.

Farming and Working at Farming.

There is a vast difference between farming in the true sense of the term and working at farming in a sort of half-hearted, aimless way. The man who takes hold of his work in a systematic, painstaking, and energetic manner is sure to make a success of it, whereas the one who simply works at it as a sort of necessity will always be behind in his work, and will accomplish but little.