

the season and climate in which they are sown. Thus, no two seeds taken from the same seed vessel will germinate precisely at the same time, but on the contrary, one will often do so promptly, while its companion seed will remain dormant in the soil for one or more years.

For instance, fresh tobacco seedlings have been known to continue to appear annually for ten years on the same plot, though no seed was sown after the first year. The same phenomenon often occurs for two or three years, with the hawthorn, the peony, and other plants. Why one seed is more easily excited than another is as yet unexplained.

The quantity of field seeds usually sown broadcast per acre, in this country, is as follows:

Wheat,	1½ to	2 bushels.
Barley,	1½ "	2½ "
Oats,	2 "	4 "
Rye,	1 "	2 "
Buckwheat,	¾ "	1½ "
Millet,	1 "	1½ "
Indian corn,	1 "	2 "
Rice,	2 "	2½ "
Beans,	2 "	3 "
Peas,	2½ "	3½ "
Hemp,	1 "	1½ "
Flax,	½ "	2 "
Timothy,	12 "	24 quarts.
Mustard,	8 "	20 "
Herd's grass, (red top,) 12 "	"	16 "
Flat turnip,	2 "	3 pounds.
Red clover,	10 "	16 "
White clover,	3 "	4 "
Kentucky blue grass, 10 "	"	15 "
Ray grass,	10 "	16 "
Orchard gr's, cock'sfoot, 20 "	"	30 "

The following table shows the quantity of seeds usually sown to an acre in rows and drills:—

Cotton seed,	2 to	5 bushels.
Broom corn,	1 "	1½ "
Beans,	1½ "	2 "
Peas,	1½ "	2 "
Peanuts,	1 "	2 "
Potatoes,	3 "	25 "
Weld,	2 "	4 quarts.
Woad,	4 "	6 pounds.
Lucerne,	8 "	10 "
Onions,	4 "	5 "
Carrots,	2 "	2½ "
Parsnips,	4 "	5 "
Beets,	4 "	6 "

—American Agriculturist.

GRIDDLE CAKES OF UNBOLTED WHEAT.—

A quart of unbolted wheat and a teaspoonful of salt; wet it up with water, or sweet milk, in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of saleratus; add three spoonfuls of molasses. Some raise this with yeast, and leave out the saleratus.

Sour milk and saleratus are not as good for unbolted as for fine flour.

These are better and more healthful cakes than buckwheat.—[Prairie Farmer.

Manufacture of Cheese.

The following article is from the pen of Mr. A. L. Fish, one of the most experienced cheese dairymen of Herkimer county. It will be interesting to that portion of our hundred thousand readers who are engaged in the dairy business—a large number of whom take but one agricultural journal. We copy from the May number of the Cultivator:—

Having been so frequently addressed by different persons in this and other States upon the subject of dairying, that to reply to each individually would be quite inconvenient and burdensome, I propose answering some of the most important questions generally asked by new beginners, through the columns of your widely-circulated paper—hoping they will reach every person who deems book-farming of sufficient importance to take an agricultural paper. At the low rate that such papers are now afforded, those who do not take one have a poor excuse for begging information of their neighbours, to keep pace with the present tide of improvement.

"What kind of cows are most profitable in a dairy?"

It depends much upon location. If a dairyman is remote from a good grain market, where the coarser grains would bear a better profit fed to milch cows than to market otherwise, his selection should be of deep milkers, that will bear grain feed without accumulating too much flesh. If near a good beef market, where beef is worth nearly as much per hundred as cheese, look well to the size and thrift of a cow, so that if she is not a deep milker she will turn well for beef. As a general rule, those are most profitable that are deep milkers, and will hold out a good flow of milk through the season, keep in good condition, and are quiet and gentle. He who cannot furnish plenty of good feed should beware of such cows as have been highly fed, or his profits will be small.

"What is the best age of a cow?"

From five to ten years old. I have no objection to a cow ten years old for a season. She will consume more food than a younger one, but her milk is richer till she begins to decline in condition, and lose strength and vigor.

"What is the most congenial food for cows immediately before and after calving?"

Plenty of good tender hay or grass, and a small quantity, daily, of such other food as is