

down ewes were fed on rape for three weeks before the ram was put to them.

Does any one seek to persuade cows to produce twins? Did any one ever hear of a cow producing triplets? It is a common, almost a universal observation, as to twins, than of a bull and a cow calf produced at the same birth, the female is almost invariably barren. With us, in the S. E. of England she is turned a "Free-martin," and we should be very much obliged to Mr. Geo Murray of the Montreal Star, or indeed to any one else, if he would send us the derivation of the term.

"Headlands."—If some of the farmers of this neighbourhood would take a look at the headlands of the fields on Mr. Reford's farm, they would form, perhaps, some idea of how headlands ought to be treated. Those round the great field of silage-corn, close to the station, are sown with rape; it is now some 15 inches high, and will soon be ready for the sheep, if there are any on the farm. (1) As Mr. Risdale, the agriculturist at the Ottawa Experiment farm said at the meeting at Ste-Anne's, the value of this crop is beginning to be appreciated in Ontario, and numerous experiments are being tried at Ottawa on the different ways of growing it: in rows singled out like turnips; in rows left untouched by the hand-hoe; in both cases well horse-hoed; and broadcast. It is now a good deal more than 30 years ago that we first tried to persuade farmers in this province to grow rape. Why we failed to succeed in our endeavour we cannot tell; for a crop that produces as largely as such a trifling cost for seed (8 lbs. at 12 1-2 cents), and requires no hand-labour, like swedes and mangels require, is, it has always seemed to us, one that is especially suited to the circumstances of the French-Canadians, who seem to have an ineradicable determination not to grow roots on account of the "nigging" work of singling. Good, right-down hard work with axe or maul, is all right; but fiddling away at a row of swedes or sugar-beets with a hoe they cannot stand.

(1) There are about a dozen Shropshire ewes, but we did not see them. Ed.

"White-mustard."—As farmers are now inclined to grow green crops for the purpose of being ploughed in, may be allowed to express our surprise at never having seen a crop of white-mustard growing. It is a quick growing plant, and a lean flock of sheep would not quite despise it, if turned on before it grows sticky. Simple enough the cultivation: scarify the stubble and get the couch, &c., off; a shallow furrow of say 4 or 5 inches; a good harrowing, followed by the roller; seeded, broadcast, at the rate of 14 or 18 pounds to the acre; and a couple of tines of the light harrows or of a bush-harrow, if you have nor that invaluable implement, the "chain-harrow," finishes the job.

Care must be taken to sow the "white" kind, as the "black"-mustard, from which the well-known condiment is derived, is mighty apt to become a permanent guest. We remember well that, in 1851, a farmer, about to leave his farm, and desirous of spiting his landlord, sowed the whole of his fallow-shift with black-mustard: we doubt if that part of the farm was ever purged of its invader.

We cannot agree with the well known agricultural writer, Mr. Gilbert Murray, in his opinion of mustard as a food for ewes in preparation for the ram. We infinitely prefer rape, a plant that, even without other food, will "fatten" sheep, while mustard will only just "keep them growing."

"Feeding new grasses."—Mr. Boden tells us that he finds the best treatment for new grass is to feed it the first year, instead of following the usual practice of mowing the first season and pasturing it afterwards. But we need hardly say that, on this farm, a mixture of grass-seed is sown, not, as usual, only clover and timothy.

"Flies."—The cattle on the farm on which we are living, which is surrounded on all sides by bush, are driven almost crazy by flies. A good preparation against the flies is: whale oil and soft-soap, with a moderate quantity of carbolic-acid