timothy, mostly clover, and when harvested was thought to be in unusually fine condition. It was dropped in with a horse fork from considerable height and hence very solidly pressed. By stopping up the holes below and using plenty of water above they were able to remove the entire amount of hay without losing the barn, but the greater portion of it was so thoroughly charred that it would crumble in the hands when handled. For several days a peculiar odor had been noticed about the barn, and even at a distance of forty or fifty rods to the leeward. It was known that the hay was heating, but there was no indication or even suspicion of fire. "Hoard."

TIMOTHY-HAY.—This grass is much easier and less hazardous to make into hay than clover is; but, even timothy, if cut in proper season, takes longer to make than is usually seen in practice here. It will bear shaking out, which rains clover, and the ease with which it is dried is probably one of the reasons why clover is so carelessly treated. A tedder may very properly be used to break out timothy from the swath, whereas the sight of one in a clover-field is enough to send a man, who knows the value of the leaf of that plant, into fits. Rattle your timothy about as much as you please, but turn your clover over carefully, with the handles of fork or rake; in fact treat it as gently as if it were a lace-fichu. "Make" it before raking together and getting it into cock, so that it may be fit for stacking without further disturbance. It is to the perfection with which this process is carried on in England that is due the superiority of price that clover-hay always fetches in the London market; from $5.00 to $5.50 per 20 16 lbs., our London "load" of hay; more than the best meadow-hay.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.—Mutton from the Australasian colonies seems to be within the reach of the leanest purses in England just now. By our last advices from that country—May 6th—Australian mutton was selling for from 4 to 4¼ cents a pound, and New-Zealand mutton for 2 cents a pound more. No wonder the demand for cheese has slackened there, if meat can be bought for such a trifling sum! The great drawback to this reduced price is that the common run of English people has no idea of converting ordinary meat into palatable dishes. As a recent arrival in our kitchen remarked the other day: Oh, Sir, if our people at home only knew how to make such pease-soup as Madame has taught me how to make, what a blessing it would be to the poor!

VACCINATION.—The city of Gloucester, England, was severely tried this past winter by a violent epidemic (or endemic) of small-pox. The deaths from this fell disease, throughout England, during the 13 weeks ending March 31st, were 192, out of which Gloucester counts for 149, very nearly three-fourths of the whole.

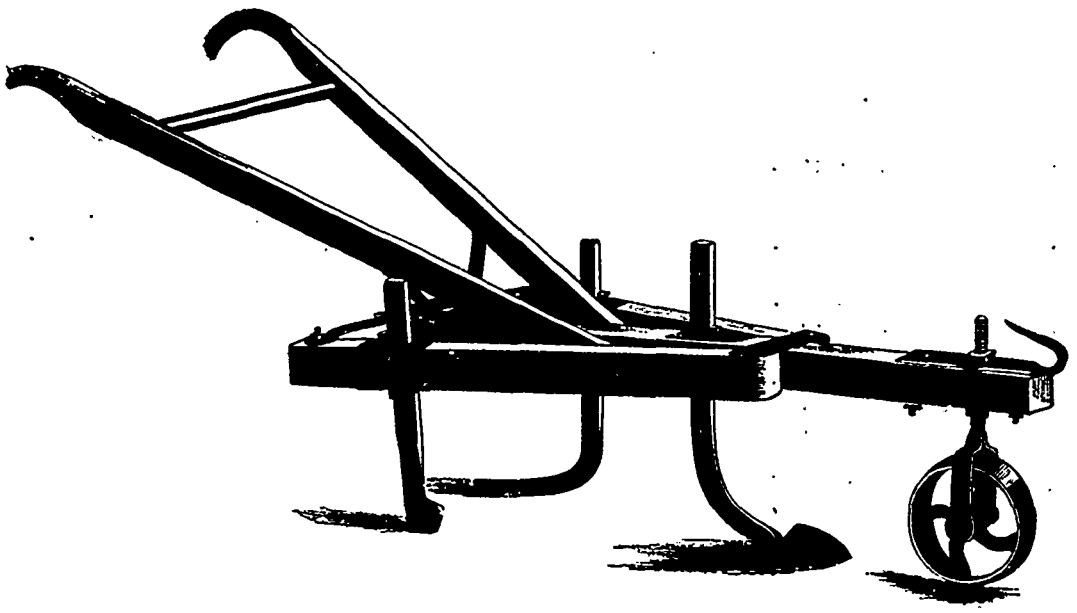
There are many anti-vaccinationists in the good city; a strange thing so near Berkeley, the residence of Jenner, the great discoverer of vaccination, in the parish-church of which town he lies buried. Perhaps, these opponents of his marvellous conception, may see fit to change their minds, now that their friends and relations have suffered so much from their obstinate refusal to believe in a remedy that for, now, just a century has proved itself to be an almost universal blessing.

By the bye, one very curious fact has come to light in this the centenary of Jenner's discovery. James Phipps, a boy 8 years old, was the first subject of the new treatment. He was vaccinated in the month of May, 1796, and although before he arrived at the age of 20 he was inoculated with small-pox matter twenty times, he proved to be completely fortified against that virulent disease.

TURNIP-FLY.—The "haltica nemorum," as this destructive pest is called by entomologists, is utterly opposed to the success of the turnip crop in many parts of this province; particularly on farms where turnips have been grown for many years. Near Montreal, at Chambly, in the neighbourhood of Joliette, we ourselves have often failed completely in our attempts at a crop, unless, accidentally, the sowing happened to be made at some peculiar epoch, when the fly was either asleep, or intoxicated, i. e., poisoned. The great point in guarding against its ravages seems to be to make it as uncomfortable as possible, and, especially, to make its food as foul as powders of the most nauseous description can bring about. Sulphur, wood-ashes, &c., may be tried, and sometimes succeed; but, unfortunately, the first shower washes them off the leaf; besides, they cost money. Very finely sifted road-dust, very dry, we have known answer as well as anything; it sticks well to the leaf of the tiny plant, and costs nothing but the trouble of collecting. In England, a light bush-harrow is sometimes used; it dislodges the fly, and when it prepares to resume its dinner, it finds the leaves of the young turnip rendered repulsive in the extreme by the dust stirred up by the bush-harrow.

In growing swedes, it would not be a bad plan to show broadcast, after the swede-seed has been drilled in, a pound or so of common turnip-seed. The fly, we think, prefers the latter to the swede, and while he is feasting on the one, the other stands a fair chance of escaping. Why should the Gudvremont's farms at Sorel be perfectly free from the pest? Turnips have been grown there annually for the last 12 years, and therefore the absence of their favourite food cannot be the cause of their abstention.

FLAT SOWING OF TURNIPS.—As we have often remarked in this periodical, the only reason for drilling up land for the root-crop, in this country, is to economise manure. Even in the Southern counties of England, though the summer drought there is a trifle compared with our intense heat during the months of July and August, almost all the root-crop is sown on the flat in rows from 18 to 20 inches apart. We entertain rather a prejudice in favour of drills for mangels, partly only on account of their habit of growth, and because, from the earliness of the time of sowing them, there is not a sufficient opportunity of cleaning the land perfectly before that operation. Besides, we have a hankering after big mangels, as we are sure that, in spite of the superior quality of moderate-sized roots, the heaviest weight of nutriment per acre, can only be produced by large mangels. If drills must be used, care should be taken to pull them down when singling the roots, so that the whole surface of the field may be level, and the rootlets have an un-interrupted scope of finely pulverised earth to revel in after the horse-hoe has done its work.



HORSEHOE.

And, speaking of "horse-hoes," there is an engraving of one, at page 89, vol. for 1894 of the Journal, that we used as long ago as 1848. In the cut, there is a light error in the form and position of the two side-hoes. They should slightly—very slightly—overlap each other at a very oblique angle, and there is not sufficient curve given to the lower part. If this curve—outside the plane of the shaft of the hoes—is attended to, every particle of the earth between the rows of plants will be cut, and every weed eradicated. Of course, a slight pitch must be given to the front hoe to keep it in the ground. This hoe, properly constructed, will work up to within a couple of inches of the plants, and render the hand-hoeing very light work. Stones of course it does not like, and where they occur in any quantity the best implement is the Scotch "drill-grubber," or the "Planet Jr."; but none of them pare down the sides of the drills like "our own," of which, if we live, a sample shall be seen at the "International Exhibition" of 1897.

BUTTERCUPS.—This weed, called in science "ranunculus bulbosus," is known in Essex, and other S. E. counties in England, by the name of king-cobs, cobs being, of course, equivalent to cups. The Gloucestershire farmer calls it "crazes." Can any one tell us, as a great favour, whence this appellation is derived?

EXTRACTS FROM "L'ALMANACH DES CERCLES"

We translate some of the excellent "Advice to farmers for June and July:" Do not forget to grow plenty of mangels for your stock.

Remember to harrow your grain thoroughly. Let the land be harrowed till it is like a garden.

In the light land, roll the grain after it is up. (We would add: and on heavy land, too; only, on the latter take extra care that the land is quite dry before rolling.)

Before turning cows out to grass, give them some succulent food, such as mangels, or other roots, for a few days. Do not turn them out till the grass is fit for them, i. e., not before the end of May or the beginning of June.

Spray, with a good instrument, your potatoes with the Bouillie-bordelaise: first time, at the end of June; second time, about the 15th July.

When your melons have developed the 4th leaf, pinch the end of the short. (We prefer doing this when two rough leaves have appeared. When this has been done, two side shoots will soon start, and these should be stopped when they have produced six or seven leaves each. Then, let the plant go as it pleases, till fruit is formed, when the fruiting shoots are to be stopped one eye above each melon, only one fruit being allowed to each shoot. Six or at most seven melons are as many as any one plant can bring to perfection in bulk and flavour. After this, all superfluous, non-productive shoots must be pinched off. As for cucumbers, when the plant has made three rough leaves, nip out the point, to promote a further growth of shoots from the base, and when these have made four or five leaves each, stop them to encourage a further growth of side-shoots. When the fruiting shoots appear, each should be pinched at two leaves above the fruit. In our best houses in England, the early cucumbers are never peeled. Here, hot suns and late sowings render peeling necessary, but it should be done as thinly as possible, the best flavour, as in the apple and all other fruits, lying just under the skin.)

With a view to give your cows the best food for milk-production, sow plenty of green-fodder plants, such as vetches and