

When eating the leaves of a grass animals must of necessity bite off the top of the undevelopped stem, too, so that the appearance of a flower stalk in a well-grazed pasture is an obvious proof that that particular plant has been passed over by stock, and it is surely evident that all species which are rejected by animals are undesirable, notwithstanding their possibly high nutritive value as ascertained by chemical analysis. For permanent pastures short-lived plants should be excluded to prevent deterioration, and possibly failure after the third or fourth year. There is no period of deterioration in pastures laid down only with the best and most enduring species, such as cocksfoot, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, tall fescue, timothy, the meadow grasses, white clover and a little yarrow; and, generally speaking, these thrive where any pasture plants flourish.

QUANTITY OF PASTURE SEEDS PER ACRE

The Woburn experiments have demonstrated that the use of 10,000,000 living pasture seeds per acre produces a heavy yield; and this may be made the basis of calculations for estimating seed mixtures for pastures and hay. The average number of grains in 1 lb. of pure seed of each of the principal grasses and clovers has lately been given in the list following; but this value is relative only, since some species vary greatly:—Meadow foxtail-grass, 907,000; sweet vernal grass, 924,000; tall oat grass, 159,000; yellow oat grass, 2,045,000; crested dogstail grass, 1,127,000; rough cocksfoot grass, 5795,00; tall fescue grass, 318,200; meadow fescue grass, 318,200; sheep's fescue grass, 680,000; hard fescue grass, 680,000; perennial rye grass, 336,800; Italian rye grass, 285,000; timothy, 1,170,500; smooth stalked meadow grass, 2,400,000; rough stalked meadow grass, 3,250,000; lucerne, 209,500; trefoil, 328,000; sainfoin, 22,500. red clover, 279,000; white clover, 740,000; and alsike clover, 707,000. From these data the number of germinating grains in 1 lb. of any seed is readily ascertained if its percentage of germination be known.

A FARMER'S TRIP TO PARIS.

For a long time past I have kept my eye on French productions, especially in the agricultural line. I know how they go this side, but I was desirous of obtaining more knowledge as to how they were produced at the other end. So last

week seeing that the French Agricultural Show was on I determined to pay a visit to Paris, and pick up a few wrinkles if possible.

Apple culture in Normandy.

Dieppe reached, the train soon speeded us on through fair Normandy. Here apple culture can be seen at its best. Each tree in each orchard is carefully pruned; not a single branch crosses, neither is a tree overcrowded. An immense amount of care and attention must be bestowed on these trees. In the water meadows I noted that the water was just being turned on, but not a sign of sheep or cattle was to be seen in the fields. Past Rouen we came to

The Peasant Proprietorships.

The hedgerows were remarkable by their absence. The vast level was cut up into the queerest shaped allotments it is possible to imagine. Some were planted to rye, others to vetches, others had seemingly seeded themselves down to a bastard ley, whilst others appeared quite derelict; then came a few wider patches of grass land that were evidently well cared for, and on them might be seen numbers of sheep. The shades of night had fallen when Paris was reached.

The Paris Show.

On the next morning I moved along in the direction of the show.

After having inspected the French breeds of cattle I glanced at the Shorthorns. Well may the French breeders be proud of them; they have produced a nice, level, beef type. In the young bull class there were fifteen entries, some of the prize-winners in which would have done well in England. In the class for bulls above one and under two years old there were twenty-two entries, whilst in the old bull class there were fourteen. French breeders evidently do not practise the very reprehensible system of feeding up the females for show purposes. Thus only eight entries were made in the yearling heifer class, whilst nine were made in the class for heifers between two and three years old, and four were made in the cow class. This shows that the Frenchmen keep their true breeding animals at home. But the females were not of the true type that now go to make up the modern milking Shorthorn. In the few classes set apart for the Jersey breed there were only twenty-eight entries, and several of these were of very second-rate quality. The Dutch breed is