

rich land and on very poor land than he would on land in medium condition; on rich land wheat stood out more, and was apt to grow soft in the straw and lie down if thick; and on poor land there was not nourishment for so many plants. On medium soils, club wheat early sown would sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; of Fife wheat, would sow from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 bushels an acre. On our front land he preferred late sowing—not sooner than the 10th of May. Three years ago he sowed some wheat on the first of April, and thrashed from that five bushels an acre; the same year sowed the rest of his wheat (on no better land) on the 18th of May, and thrashed from that 24 to 30 bushels an acre. His early sown wheat was almost all taken by the weevil.

Mr. President (Peter Sidney) congratulated the members on the interesting discussion that had been elicited. His own opinion on the subject was—that the quantity of seed required depended altogether on the state of the soil and the season. Some years rather thick sowing did best; other years thin sowing. The farmer had just to use his judgment as to the proper quantity of seed for his land. His practice had been to sow two bushels of seed to the acre on all his land. Until within the last few years he could not believe that the better the land the less seed was required, as old farmers, his neighbors had told him; but he had now found it was so. He had found, too, that it did not do well to sow poor land too thick.

THE DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGH.

An important trial of the double-furrow ploughs came off at County Kildare ploughing matches, on Monday, 20th January, near Athy.

In the makers' class, Gray of Uddingston, Howard Mitchell, and Fowler, with their crack ploughmen, competed. To Gray was awarded the first and to Howard the second prize. The work done was excellent. In the farmers' class a lad under twenty years of age, with one of Gray's ploughs, won not only the first prize of his class, but another for the best ploughing under twenty years of age, and also the prize for the second best ploughed lot in the field including single furrows. The work accomplished by this lad was wonderful, considering that he had only practiced a few days with the double-furrow plough, and yet beat the crack ploughmen of the above celebrated makers.

At Londonderry, on Tuesday, the 31st, Gray's ploughs had a great success, being first, second third and fourth.

In Scotland, Gray's ploughs had been equally successful at the following matches: At Dalkeith, on the 17th January—first, second and third. at Biggar, on the 17th, first; at Tilliecultray, on the 18th, first; at Currie, on the 19th, first, and at West Lothian, on the 20th, first (stubble); second, and fourth (lea).—*Farmer (Scottish)*.

Mr. M. H. Cochrane has sold the short-horn bull calf Duke of Hillhurst, through the agency of John Thornton, London, to Col Kingscott. This calf was dropped May 19th, 1870, got by the 14th Duke of Thorndale, 8031, out of imported Duchess 97th.

Many milch cows and horses are being imported at the present time to the United States from Canada.

During the year 1869, there were sold in Atlanta,

Georgia, 26,659 mules, and 12,249 during 1870; making nearly 40,000 mules in a little over two years.

From experiments made in the Iowa agricultural college during the past year, it appears that the Peachblow, Peerless, and Chili No. 2, potatoes, are less subject to attacks of the Colorado potato beetle than other varieties.

About 29,000 ova was placed in the hatching troughs of Messrs. Brown & Co's Trout Breeding establishment in Galt during the past season, from which over 25 000 spawn have been hatched. The young fry are thriving excellently and are rapidly increasing in size.

American drovers, says the *Morrisburg Courier*, are just now making friendly raids upon our borders. For the past week they have been scouring the country hereabouts in search of horses and cattle. The consequence is that many of our farmers have exchanged some of their stock for greenbacks. The prices paid for horses range from \$80 to \$120, and for milch cows from \$25 to \$30, and even higher.

The farmers of Hillsborough County, N. H., held their last meeting for the season on the 22nd inst. at Milford, and discussed the important question, "How can we make our farms so attractive as to retain our young men and women at home?" It was generally and sensibly agreed upon that the farm residence should be made pleasanter; and much was said of the probable good influence of local libraries, the cultivation of music, with a fair allowance of time for recreation and for escape from daily drudgery. The question is one that deserves attention at the hands of Canadian farmers also. When the young men grow a few years older they will find what they have lost for the sake of standing behind a counter and wearing "store clothes;" but in the meantime they should be attracted to stay at home.

CHANGE IN CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its remarks upon the returns of 1870 says: "The growth of the manhood is gradually but certainly increasing both in England and Ireland, as Kohl-rabi is also coming more into use; while the cabbage is still but an exceptional crop on the farm, making but little way saving in certain districts, or more properly perhaps with a few individual growers. Beet root, of which Professor Voelcker has of late become so great an advocate, gains but slowly on the agricultural mind, and the whole country last year gave up but four thousand acres or so to its cultivation. If, however, they can manufacture from it as good brandy as that sent out as a sample from Buscot, it would surely pay to do more in this direction. So far, real British brandy has had but a bad name, but if we can succeed in making sugar we might hope to do something also with spirit. The report states that "the exact acreage under sugar beet is not known," although an approximate estimate must be very easily arrived at.

"Curiously enough another fancy crop, that of flax, is going out of cultivation in Ireland, the returns showing a falling away of 34,000 acres between 1869 and 1870. Nevertheless from time to time we see the most encouraging accounts in the Irish papers, and Irish landlords, if we remember aright, have been very recently speaking to the profit with