

furnishes so healthy a food for live stock that, in truth, it may be said it has no superior. The tonic and health-giving properties which it possesses render it very valuable as a food for any kind of live stock on the farm, and it grows to great perfection in many parts of our province. Then let it be grown. Oil meal can also be grown by us, but not so cheaply as by our North-west farmers. They can, it may be, grow flax so cheaply that in that land of low winter temperatures they do not need so much the help of turnips, for the oil cake can be used as a substitute. As the season has now arrived for sowing turnips, may a large acreage be sown. June seems to be the favorite month for sowing the turnip crop in all parts of the province, and after the middle of the month rather than before, though to this there may be some exceptions. Of course, in some parts of the country turnips will not ordinarily produce well, and in these the attempt should not be made to grow them.

Rape Broadcast or in Drills.

This question is one of no little importance, hence it is worthy of more than a passing notice. Some persons claim that it is better to sow the rape broadcast. Others are very decided in the view that it should be drilled and cultivated. And just here it may be proper to state that these opinions which differ so widely, and which would seem so directly antagonistic, may both be based on experience. The difference in opinion has arisen from a difference in conditions. Both opinions are right under certain conditions, and both are wrong under certain other conditions.

When soils are exactly suited to growing rape, when they are fairly clean, and when the season is moist, clearly the best plan would be to sow broadcast, for when all these conditions were present we could be sure of an excellent yield at a minimum expenditure of labor. Of course we could not be quite sure that the weather would be favorable, but we could be certain as to the richness of the land, and as to its cleanliness. If the soil were stirred now and then on the surface after the spring opened until the time had come to sow the rape, the weeds would sprout to such an extent that the soil ought to be, at least, measurably clean. The labor of cultivating the rape would thereby be obviated. To be sure, this would be partially offset by the harrowings given to the ground from the opening of spring until the time came to sow the rape. But cleaning the ground with the harrow is a much less expensive process than cleaning it with the one-horse cultivator. But if the soil is only medium

good, and, if it is weedy, undoubtedly the rape should be sowed in drills and cultivated. Unless the same is done it will not grow well. The plants will be delicate, the weeds will smother them, and the whole crop will be a vexation rather than a joy. And this condition of affairs will be aggravated if the season should prove dry.

In Ontario and eastward it would be well, in a majority of instances, to sow in drills, and cultivate. The exceptions would include new lands and mucky soils, newly brought under cultivation. In Manitoba either plan will do, but if the lands are being summerfallowed there, as they often are to clean them, the rape could be sown broadcast with advantage, as the soil could be partially cleaned before the sowing of the rape.

Some experiments have been made as to whether growing rape broadcast or in drills will give the best yields. These will only determine this question for limited areas. In the dry regions where rainfall is greatly deficient, the drill system with cultivation will be far ahead of the other. On the other hand, where there is usually plenty of rain, the broadcast method may be the best. The advantages and disadvantages of the two methods have been pointed out in part at least, as also the conditions which affect both systems, and it must be left for each individual to decide which method will be the best for him to adopt.

The Millet Crop.

The millet crop is worthy of attention in this country, but it is not so important relatively in Canada as in some other countries where grasses do not grow as well as they do with us. And it is not so important in Ontario and the provinces of the Dominion to the east as in the west, where clover cannot be successfully grown. But yet it is worthy of attention, more especially in seasons when "a catch" of grass has failed the year previously, or where a meadow, from some cause or causes, has failed in the winter.

Millet, with us, therefore, is to be looked upon not exactly as a catch crop, but more as a supplementary or resource crop. We can sow it on land where meadow has given way as already intimated. We can sow it on a field or a part of a field where grain has been eaten out with wire worms or with grubs, where it may have been drowned with wet, or where it may have failed to germinate properly from too dry conditions. A crop can thus be reaped on those lands the same season, as there is time enough to grow the same after it has become manifest that the crop which previously occupied the land has failed.