seeds are light, and it does not need a very high wind to make the sowing a very mgn will to make the sowing irregular. As the barrow delivers the seed nearer the ground, it will, as a rule, distribute the gasses more even-ly than the most practised sower by hand. But whichever method is adopted, there is a decided advantage in making two sowings. If the grasses and clovers are mixed together, half and clovers are mixed together, half the quantity should be sown by pass-ing up and down the land, and the other half by crossing the first sow-ing at right angles. When the grasses and clovers are separate, the grasses can be put in one way, and the clovers should cross them.

A bush harrow is the best imple-

A bush harrow is the best imple-ment for covering seeds. In its ab-sence a light iron harrow will an-swer, and the lighter it is the better, and yet on second thought, perhaps a chain harrow is best of all. What is wanted is, that as many seeds as possible shall be just cover-ed with soil, and no more. Grass seeds will germinate and become pressed on the surface of the earth, provided they are not consumed by pressed on the surface of the earth, provided they are not consumed by birds or scorched by a hot sun. But many will not germinate at all at a greater depth than half an inch. Hence the necessity of fine soil and shallow sowing. The roller and it makes a better and more certain finish to go over the ground twice in different directions.

ground twice, in different directions, with a roller of moderate weight than to accomplish the task at one stroke with a heavier implement. This holds

to accomplish the task at one stroke with a heavier implement. This holds good, too, when having a good sod, you wish to make a lawn. The im-portance of this part of the work will be made apparent if any spots are missed by the toller, for a plante so the source of the source then sowing the seed and alterwards crossing the land once or twice with the ordinary smooth roller. Sowing grass seeds by the seed drill is comparatively a recent prac-tice, and for light sandy soils, especi-ally in a dry spring, it has decided advantages. Under tworable condi-tions drilled seeds germate freely, and endure summer drought when surface sown seeds become malted. The covered drill affords protection from direct sumshine, the seeds have

on gram that has grown too high to render broadcasting a safe procedure, the drill may often be available. In any case the coulters should be adjusted carefully for shallow sow-ing, and must be set as closely as possible.

possible. Sowing at two operations should also be considered a necessity. The harrow will not be requisite after drilling, but the importance of rolling down firmly is of greater consequence than when seeds are got in by hand or the seed barrow.

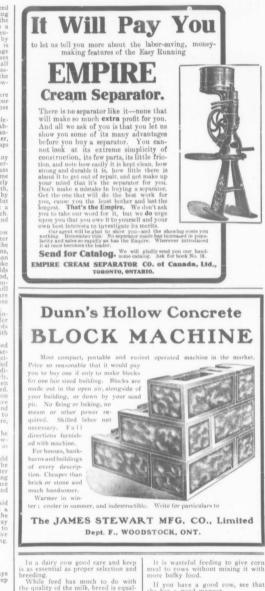
Hard and fast rules cannot be laid down for the time of sowing. In a great measure it depends on the weather, and perhaps the easiest way of arriving at a conclusion will be to consider seasonable, the relative consider separately the relative merits of spring and autumn sowing. W. H. GILDERT.

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Worth Remembering It is a well settled fact that it pays best to keep good stock and to keep

Cheap feed is the best feed so comfor the least money outlay. Cheap-ness in quality is often dear in results. THE FARMING WORLD

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ly important. While all the elements of growth are in skim milk, it has but little ten-

dency to fatten.

If you have a good cow, see that she has a good manger.

Cattle can thrive only by good feed-ing, and without thrift there can be