

of cropping and manuring. Cattle fed upon lucern thrive better than on any other green food. Horses, in particular, can work hard upon it without any grain, provided it be slow work.—Cows give an increased quantity of milk when fed upon it. In the commencement of the season it is apt to purge cattle, but this, with a little attention, may be made conducive to health. If given in too great quantities, or moist with dew, they run the risk of being hoven. These inconveniences may be avoided by giving it sparingly at first, and always keeping it twenty-four hours after it is cut, during which time it undergoes an incipient fermentation, and the juice is partially evaporated—it is rather more nutritive in this state. An acre of good lucern will keep five or six horses from May to October, when cut just as the flower opens. If it should get too forward and then prove to be more than the horses can consume, it can be made into hay; but this is not the most profitable way of using it, and the plant, being very succulent, takes a long time in drying. The rain also is very injurious to it in a half dry state; for the stem is readily soaked with moisture, which is slow in evaporating; the produce, when well made, is very considerable, being often double the weight of a good crop of clover hay.

Many cultivators adopt the practice of drilling lucern in wide rows, and hoeing the intervals after each cutting. This is not a system calculated for obtaining the largest growth on a given space, but well suited to a part of the country where manual labour is dear and scarce, and a most admirable mode for effectually cleansing the land from weeds, which must be subdued to secure the free growth and maintenance of the plant.

Dryden Farm, Victoria, C. W.

To Agricultural Societies, Clubs, &c.

As it is highly probable that the TERMS upon which we afford our Journal is not yet fully understood, we therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity to apprise our patrons more clearly of its wholesale price.

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Bertie Agricultural Society.

We have been favoured with a history of the rise and progress of this Society, by its talented Secretary, Mr. Richard Graham. It is truly cheering to a real Canadian mind to see such patriotic institutions efficiently supported in the several townships of this rising province. If a few such men as Mr. Graham could be had in each township who would devote a small share of their time and talent in managing and carrying out the objects of agricultural societies, there can be no doubt but that ultimate success would crown their efforts. While every proper exertion is made to diffuse knowledge and skill among the members of those praiseworthy institutions, measures should be taken to collect and report the various improvements made in agriculture and the mechanical arts in each locality, by the secretaries or others qualified for the task, which should be published abroad for the general good. This mode of transacting business would have a tendency to make those associations popular among all classes of our citizens, and would add largely to the productive wealth of the country. We trust that our esteemed friend, the secretary of the Bertie agricultural society, will favour us with a series of short practical articles upon the improvements of agriculture effected in his neighborhood; and whilst desiring this favour from him, we would also beg to solicit officers of all other agricultural societies in the province to furnish us with similar documents, by which means they would greatly enhance the value of our work.