

look very warm and comfortable. They are all of the North Devon breed, as Mr. Hathaway considers they fat better than any other breeds, and he can generally get them a year older. The pigs and sheep are fed in sheds raised some height above the ground, roofed with asphalted felt, and floored with boards 3 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart, through the apertures of which the manure drops into the space below, where it is mixed with peat earth, ashes, &c. &c., laid aside at times into a shed where it remains till dry enough to be drilled by a regular manure drill. The oxen some thirty in number, were I believe the second relay that winter. I am almost afraid to mention the number of sheep, but I believe one thousand had been in the sheds last winter of the Down varieties of sheep; the pigs I forgot to enquire the number of, but I believe some hundreds of them are fattened every year. No stock is bred on the premises save the pigs, which were a variety of Berkshire of Sir John's own manufacture as one may say, but they are also, I was told, to be purchased for the future. I ought to have mentioned that water is supplied by pipes to every part of the steading, all soft water as being best suited to stock. Nothing but one horse carts are used on the farms, and they bring home in harvest a load of a ton. The rickyard is of a size proportioned to the fertility of the fields, which may be guessed from the fact of the average yield of wheat having been raised from 20 to 48 bushels to the acre, and the ricks will soon be built upon trucks running on a railway, so that each rick may be wheeled readily up to the thrashing machine when required.

I much fear I am getting to prolix, but one's pen is apt to run away with one upon such subjects, and on the subject of agriculture one has always something to say of good things one has seen; but I ought to mention the farm is worked on a four course shift.

I remain Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A HAMILTON FARMER.

Woodstock, C. W., May 10th, 1853.

Mr. Farmer will please accept our best thanks for his very interesting communication, and we shall be happy to hear from him again before long, on subjects of this nature. In farming as in morals, the standard of excellence cannot well be placed too high.—Ed.

CLOVER SEED.

For the Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR,—Although Wheat has always been, and will long continue the staple production of our country, yet I think it very desirable that we should grow, at least as much of every article (for which our soil and climate is suitable) as is sufficient for our own consumption.

Among many other articles to which our farmers might profitably turn their attention,—the production of Clover Seed should not be overlooked. It has been well said of Clover that "it is valuable to the farmer for three important purposes—to feed his stock, fertilize his land, and to

fill his purse. His cattle thrive upon it when green, as a pasture in the summer, and in the stall when fed with the hay in winter; his wheat and corn thrive upon it when buried and decomposing in the soil, and his purse increases with the increase of his cattle and crops. It is the very basis of good farming on land susceptible of alternate husbandry."

Amongst the other advantages attending the growth of Clover Seed, it may be stated, that it does not interfere with, but rather encourages the growth of our great staple, Wheat; it comes in too for its mowing, before the hiving of other haying comes on, and for its second cutting after harvest is got fairly over. It can be grown too, fully as profitable in the remote settlements of the country as near the towns, as a very large amount of it in value can be carried at one load. I have drawn away fifty pounds worth at one load, when Clover Seed was at four dollars and a half a bushel! The clearing which requires most labour, can be done during winter when there is most time to spare from the other labours of the farm—our soil and climate seems well adapted to its growth, and there is no peculiar difficulties attending its cultivation—we ought surely to produce as much as to secure for home consumption if we did not raise for exportation.

Though I have no doubt that the subject is familiar to many of your readers, yet a few hints on the cultivation of Clover for seed, may not be out of place, more especially as I have not observed any article in your Journal lately on the subject.

The soil on which Clover flourishes most luxuriantly, is the rather dry loams, with a strong clay subsoil; but it will grow on almost any soil, if not too wet. It grows well on very light soils, but when grown on this class of soils it does not produce so much seed as on heavy land. There are several varieties of Clover grown in the country; the kind I have always raised, is the common small kind. I have been told that there is a variety of clover indigenous to the *plains land*, which does not throw out with the frost in winter as the common kind sometimes does. I have seen but very little of the plains. I have had no opportunity of observing this variety of Clover, perhaps some of your readers that live on the plains, and have observed and used this Clover, will be able to inform us through your columns, what variety it is, and for what purposes it is superior to our common kind.

In seeding down for Clover Seed, the land ought to be in good heart and clear,—land that has had a root crop with manure the previous season, will answer best. Barley is generally thought to be the best kind of grain to seed down with, but after seeding down with Wheat, Barley and Oats, having seen so little difference, I could hardly say which was best. Of the quantity of seed sown to the acre, something depends on the soil and the season. I have had good crops of seed from four pounds to the acre, and I have seen ten and twelve pounds of seed none too thick. The usual quantity of Timothy seed should always be sown, as it helps the first crop for hay, and does no harm to the second crop for seed. "As like produces like" in the vegetable,