

he may house it in a much greener state, provided he has some good straw to mix in layers with it. The straw imbibes the sap of the clover, and the cattle will eat both clover and straw in winter. The straw, however, should be good, and not musty. When the weather is good, we always have put up the timothy, cut in the forenoon, in small cocks in the evening of the same day, to save it, when partly dry, from the heavy dews. When the timothy is unmixed, we never break out the swarths. Other grasses made into hay, require more sun and time to save it, and need not be cut so early as clover and timothy. Although a very large quantity of clover seed has been sold in Montreal this spring, it was by no means equal to the quantity required by the farmers. We have seen in the month of June, animals pasturing, or we should rather say, existing on lands where there was scarcely a particle of grass growing. These lands were of excellent quality, and might have been covered with clover and other grass plants, if about half a dollar's worth of seed had been sown to the arpent last year, with the grain crops which were grown upon them. In one instance, we saw a very heavy crop of clover on one side of a fence, and on the other side was pasture, where there was scarcely a plant of grass to be seen. We considered the field that had no grass, was fully as good a quality of soil, if not better, than that covered with a heavy crop of clover, and we were told that the land had not been manured for some time past, upon which the clover was growing. We never have seen a more marked contrast of the effects of good management, and of bad management. Sowing clover or other grass seeds upon land intended to be pastured, even for one year, would be a great benefit to the farmer; it would give him good pasture for his animals, and it would be improving the land for the next crop. It would, also, greatly check the growth of weeds. If farmers complain of want of

means, they could raise clover and grass seeds of their own. At all events, there is no excuse for leaving the lands every alternate year, as at present, throughout a large portion of the country without grass, and consequently, not in a condition to support the poor animals that have to exist upon them. It is out of the question that animals under such circumstances can be profitable to their owners. Of course, we do not wish to be understood as saying that this is the general state of Lower Canada. On the contrary, we are happy to say, there are very many exceptions, and that many farmers of both British and Canadian origin, have excellent pastures, and manage their land upon a very good system. This Journal, however, is published for the improvement of agriculture where it is most required, and not for farmers who have already adopted an improved system. We never presume to offer any advice on practical husbandry, to any parties who are satisfied with their own system and its results. It is only for those who are not so fortunately circumstanced, that this Journal is published, and that we are employed as Editor to it, by the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. We therefore hope that no farmer who is satisfied that he pursues a good system of agriculture, will ever think that any of our remarks or suggestions are intended for him. In the month of July would be a good time to sow for crop to plough in as green manure in October. Buck-wheat, rye, rape seed, turnip seed, or even indian-corn, might be sown broad-cast, to answer for this purpose. The orchards are very much complained of this year, from vermin and other causes, and it is probable the produce of apples will be very short. The pastures are good, and the butter market well supplied, and prices low. We hope farmers will put up their butter for selling for exportation, either to the United States or to Britain. The former country will probably be the best market, as well for butter as for many other of our products.