

What kind of seed and how much per acre shall I stock down with to make the best sheep pasture? I am sowing oats and want to turn sheep into field after harvest.

To get the best hay for milch-cows, shall I sow red clover, alfalfa, or sorghum? "Land is in good state, and high and dry." How much seed per acre? If sorghum, how shall I harvest it?

Thanking you in advance,

I am Sir, yours truly,

E. P. REMICK.

Barnston, Que.

Reply.—The best pasture-seeds for an imperial acre of the general run of land in the province are the following:

Sheep pasture.

Orchard-grass	14 lbs.
Meadow-fescue	6 "
Perennial red-clover	6 "
Alsike clover	2 "
White-clover	2 "
	30 lbs.

Observe, please, that the only way to keep pastures permanently productive is to feed them down regularly; not to let one plant throw up its seed-culms. This does not mean that the cattle or sheep should be allowed to gnaw the very roots of the grasses, but that they should be shifted from field to field as occasion serves, keeping the pastures fairly level all over.

For hay we recommend, on general terms, as we do not know the soil at Barnston:

To the imperial acre.

Alsike-clover	3 lbs.
Common red-clover (<i>t. pratense</i>) ..	7 "
Timothy	6 "
Orchard-grass	14 "
	30 lbs.

Alfalfa—preferably lucerne—is the most difficult of all the clovers to make into hay. Its proper place on the farm is as a fodder-crop to be cut green. Sow from 15 to 18 pounds to the imperial acre with the barley or other grain-crop in the spring.

Wherever orchard-grass is sown, the crop must be fed-off or mown, as the case may be, before it gets woody.

As to the "perennial red-clover," (*t. pratense*

perenne), if the Montreal seedsmen do not keep it, we advise Mr. Rennick to import a few pounds from England. The Suttons, of Reading, Berkshire, or Carter & Co., Holborn, London, can be depended upon to supply the genuine quality.

We are sadly afraid that this extraordinary month's weather will play the very mischief with the clover-plant.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

An address delivered at the meeting of the Dairymen's Association of the Province of Quebec at St-Jérôme.

(By M. G. A. Gigault).

(Concluded).

Erratum.—By a singular oversight, we erroneously translated, in our last No., a passage in the negative, that should have been in the affirmative: see p. 357, col. 2, line 3. Instead of "Some societies there are that do not trouble themselves about exhibitions," read: "Some societies there are that only interest themselves in the holding of exhibitions." ED.

To insure success to a farmer, it is clear that his farm must be well cultivated, and the competitions favouring such a result, must evidently be the best means of securing the interests of agriculture.

Experiments.—There is another means of improving our system of farming, namely, experiments in the growth of crops. This is what was instituted by the first agricultural society established in the province; for it stated in its earliest report, published in 1789, that its intention was, above all things, to promulgate in its annual publications the results of experiments made by its members, or by others, with a view to the improvement of farming in this country.

In the same report, you will find information on the cultivation of wheat, buckwheat, on the use of plaster as a manure, and on divers other subjects.

In Ontario, many experiments are being carried on by the farmers; experiments productive of the best results, if we are to trust the reports published by the department of agriculture of that province.

In Britain, and especially in Scotland, many societies are having experiments made by farmers