

say. The meadows generally look well, unless where they have had too much moisture. Great heat and moisture will produce grass in almost any situation, but cold and wet will not do so except where the land is in good condition. In many places we have seen crops look very well, where they have been sown early, and the land sufficiently dry. The result of the harvest will depend upon the weather we may have for the next three months, but undoubtedly a considerable portion of the crops will not have been sown and planted under the most favorable circumstances, either as regards the period of sowing or the state of the soil. It appears, however, that it is not in Lower Canada alone that the spring has been unusually cold and wet. In the neighboring States, in England, and in other countries, they also complain. The next three months may be very favorable for us, and this will do much for the crops, and may give us a productive harvest after all. We have seen turnips, mangel-wurzel, and carrots, that were early sown look very well. The color of the young grain crops, particularly peas, are in many places, yellow, and not healthy looking, occasioned by excess of moisture and cold. Very favorable weather with an occasional shower of rain, might yet restore them, but we cannot hide from ourselves, that the most favorable state of the weather for the next three months, can alone secure us a good harvest. The greatest attention should be given to have the weeds carefully kept down in the crops. Summer fallows, where there is any, should have the necessary ploughings and harrowings before the hurry of harvest commences, and preparations should be made for fall wheat, which should be sown the latter end of August or the first week of September. We would recommend to have the land so pulverized as to admit of sowing in drills. This can be done by making small drills with the plough, taking off the mould board, and harrowing in the seed. We have seen fall wheat this spring, that was

sown with an English Drill, succeed admirably up to this time. It is a great advantage to have implements that will be always in order to be worked and will execute the work properly, but we have seen many here, that are only fit to ornament the store of the manufacturer or the merchant, but are not fit for work in the field.

The time for mowing meadows will commence about the middle of July, or perhaps sooner. It will be a great advantage to farmers if the weather should be settled fair when that work is in progress. Timothy requires to be cut at once when in bloom, or it will lose some of its value as hay. It should be secured with as little exposure to sun, dew, or rain, as possible, so that it shall retain its sap and color. It may in a good season be sufficiently dried without losing either. There is not any better hay grown than timothy, when harvested in time, and in good condition. Strangers may have a prejudice against its use, but there is not any better hay nevertheless. We have it more pure and unmixed in Lower Canada, than we have seen it in any other part of North America. Clover grows here in great perfection, and if done justice to, and sown in time, is a much more certain crop than in Britain. It requires great care in harvesting, particularly if the weather is not very favorable. It should be cut before the blossom begins to wither, and it should be cured and housed without allowing it to lose its leaves, as the leaves form the best part of it. It should be turned in the swarth, and when partly dry, put into well made cocks of a small size. Then leaving it for a day or two in cocks they might be re-made, shaking them up well, and putting two cocks into one. It may require spreading out and turning subsequently, before it is fit to house; but it should, if possible, be preserved from rain in any stage of its harvesting, as it is almost impossible to make cocks of clover that will keep it safe in heavy rain. When the farmer requires clover for his own use,