

far advanced that there is no time to be lost in sowing such cultivated grasses and other crops for soiling as is adapted to the climate of Canada.

*Clover* will grow upon almost any quality of soil, but on marly land it appears to be most at home. It may be sown with spring wheat, barley, flax, and buckwheat, or even oats, or winter wheat, provided that the ground occupied with the other crops is not adapted for seeding down; barley, flax, and spring wheat, are the most suitable crops for sowing down with grass seeds. The usual quantity of seed sown upon an acre, is six pounds of clover mixed with four pounds of timothy, but in most cases it would pay to increase this amount.—In England, from twelve to sixteen pounds of clover is not found too much, but this of course would be too great a quantity for the new lands of this country. Some soils require double the amount of seed that is required by others, and the best method to ascertain the exact quantity that would secure the greatest return of hay, would be to make a few experiments, which will answer the same end, if tried upon a small, as upon a large scale. Clover seed should always follow the last harrowing, and be rolled in immediately; and it would greatly benefit the young plants to have sown upon the crops about one bushel of gypsum per acre.

*Rye Grass* may be mixed with clover, at the rate of one peck of the former with fourteen pounds of the latter; but if sown alone, one bushel per acre will be the requisite quantity to ensure a thick growth of hay.

*Sainfoin* and *Lucerne* may be cultivated upon light sandy soils. Repeated experiments have been made with these

grasses, and it is now quite certain that they may be profitably cultivated upon any warm description of soils. It would scarcely be necessary to extend any remarks upon the proper mode of managing those grasses, as but few, if any of our readers, will be prepared to try any experiments in their cultivation the present season. It would, however, be well for those who are able, and whose soil is adapted for these grasses, to make an experiment upon a small scale. If only a small seed bed be sown in the garden, their value as hay and soiling crops, as well as their adaptation to our climate, may be fully ascertained.

There are other grasses that deserve some little attention at the hands of Canadian cultivators, especially orchard grass and white clover. An experiment in sowing Indian corn broad east, for winter food for stock, might be made;—the ground for this crop should be clean, and rich with barn-yard manure.

*Calves* now require much attention.—After the first fortnight, skimmed milk, hay tea, and flax-seed jelly is found the most profitable food that can be given to calves. Various other compounds have been recommended, but none, with the exception of oatmeal mixed with pot liquor, are worthy of trial. In addition to the first mentioned compound, which should be regularly given to them morning, noon, and night, they should be provided with a little well cured hay, and with a good bed of clean straw. There are other operations that will require the attention of the farmer in the course of this month; but he who is wise enough to practice even one half of what has been here recommended, will be abundantly intelligent and discerning to practice such other improvements as will secure a profitable system of husbandry.