

should be, and suitably provided with food, they cannot be expected to yield milk and butter, however perfect their form as dairy cows, but there is no doubt that cows of equal size, and fed in the same way will yield very different returns of milk and butter. It is the farmers interest to keep the good, and sell off the inferior, although at a sacrifice. If the stock is once well chosen, and care observed that the bull shall be of good form, there will not be much difficulty in keeping a good stock. In this country where the great proportion of the pastures are poor, and become very much dried up in the month of August, it would be necessary to have a supply of green food for milch cows to keep up their condition and milk when pastures fail. Where the farmer has not clover to cut, he should have some substitute. In England, rye is often sown to cut as green food for cattle, in the early season. It is a plant of rapid growth and if it were sown here the latter end of May or about the 1st of June, it would yield a considerable supply of green food in August. If the farmer cannot get rye conveniently, oats, or Indian-corn sown broadcast might be substituted. There could not be any difficulty for a farmer to adopt this plan. Two or three acres would keep a considerable stock in good condition during the month of August and part of September, until they would have the after grass. It is a great defect in farming here, that no provision is made for the support of the stock when the pasture begins to fail, and while this is the case, the best animals we could get, would decline in value and be unprofitable.

SALE OF HAY AND STRAW.

The sale of hay and straw may be perfectly consistent with good farming in certain situations, while in other situations it would be at variance with all the principles of good husbandry. Cities and towns have to be supplied with hay and straw,

and as both are bulky articles, they cannot be advantageously carried a great distance to market. Within the distance which it would be convenient to carry hay and straw to market, it should be convenient to bring manure from the cities and towns where the hay and straw was consumed, and thus the fertility of the land that produced the hay and straw, could be maintained. There are many situations where it would be impossible to sell hay or straw, unless when farmers sell to each other. In such situations the farmers should manufacture their hay into beef and mutton, and their straw into manure. The only means a farmer has of making a profitable use of hay, when at a great distance from market is, by fattening cattle, or by keeping milch cows, and making cheese and butter. On every farm a due proportion of hay should be raised, and this will give the farmer the means of keeping a stock of animals, which will give manure to keep the land in condition, and productiveness. "No cattle, no corn," will apply as correctly in Canada, as in any other country, for, without a due proportion of cattle, we cannot raise profitable crops of grain, or anything else. A uniform system of agriculture is not suitable for all parts of the country. It is not so necessary to make manure upon a farm near a city or town, as upon one at a distance from town, where a supply of manure could not be purchased. In the first case, all the produce of the farm might be sold, and manure purchased and carried to keep up this produce, but in the case of a farm a great distance from town, the supply of manure must be made upon the spot, and a proper proportion of animals must be kept to yield this supply. Thus it is in all good systems of husbandry—if manure cannot be had to bring upon the farm to replace the produce sold off, the necessary quantity must be made upon the farm, and this cannot be done without keeping cattle to make this supply, assisted by compost.