

clover seed be an object, as it doubtless should be on all good clover soils, in which case, the clover should be about seventy-five per cent. of the entire crop; and, on the other hand, if the land should be low, and be better adapted for timothy than clover, the former should be as much in the ascendancy as the latter in the former case.

In sowing clover upon winter wheat it cannot be done at a more profitable time than during the first ten days of April. By sowing the seed thus early, it will be washed into the ground by the early spring rains, and will germinate before the seeds of weeds send forth their myriads of plants to occupy the ground, that might be more profitably employed in bringing forward to perfection useful plants. Besides, by sowing early, the clover plants will get a strong hold of the ground before the approach of hot weather, which usually occurs in the months of July and August, during which period, especially in seasons of extreme drought, more clover plants are destroyed than is done by the severest frosts of winter. Timothy may be sown at the same time with the clover, or it may be delayed later, or may even be sown in the previous autumn, in which case it would, under favorable circumstances, make head with the wheat, even to its prejudice, and therefore it would be well not to subject the wheat crop to such risks, as no advantage to the grass crop would result from it. Soils in which the wheat crop very seldom attains a great growth of straw, should be seeded down with the clover and timothy with the barley or some other crop. Exceptions may be made to this rule, but, in the main, it will be found that the clover plants will absorb much of the food that should be employed in bringing to perfection the wheat plant, and a direct loss from this cause, on lean soils, will frequently happen, of from five to eight bushels per acre. If the soil be excessively rich, just the opposite result will occur, as the clover plants will extract from the soil and atmosphere a great quantity of fertilizing properties, that would otherwise impart to the wheat plants a too luxuriant growth, causing the crop, in many instances, to be blighted with rust and other diseases. Here are two opposite influences produced from sowing clover with wheat, and it is for the farmer to determine the practice best adapted for the particular soil he cultivates.

Without clover it is vain to carry out the business of farming, for a lengthened period, upon a profitable scale; and, therefore, whether the land be seeded down with the winter or spring crops, or both, one of the main points to be observed is, to be certain to have, at least, one-fourth of the farm occupied with that crop, and to seed down only such fields as are in a high state of cultivation. The best crops to seed down with the cultivated grasses, are barley and spring wheat; spring wheat ranks next to barley, and rye, probably, next to spring wheat. Of all the crops that are cultivated, which are at all adapted for the seeding down of grass seeds, oats are the least suited for that purpose; still it is a common practice to sow grass seed with the crop.

A liberal amount of seed should be sown, and a less quantity than eight pounds of clover seed, and six pounds of timothy seed, per acre, will not secure a full crop of both. One half of the meadow and pasture lands of the country are only in a partially productive state, from the small quantity of seeds that are sown. It is a bad practice to depend upon the natural grasses filling up the blank places caused by sowing too little seed. It is also a practice that all careful husbandmen should avoid, in allowing cattle, horses, and other stock to roam at pleasure over the grass fields in the spring and autumn months. A loss of twenty per cent. to the hay crop is generally sustained by this practice; and it would be a much more commendable course to keep every description of stock off the grass lands when they are easily ponched by the treading of horned cattle and other stock, and during which period they might be fed with such provender as could be saved through this and other careful means, that might be uniformly observed, without difficulty, on a well-regulated farm. This is a matter of too much importance to be neglected; and when no care is taken to preserve meadow lands, especially young clover, from the depredations of stock, during the months of April and November, it should not be a matter of wonder that the hay crop the following seasons is below an average, or scarcely pays for the trouble of harvesting and curing. With a little care, in the management of grass lands, two tons per acre may be safely reckoned upon, and a much less yield of hay would not satisfy a provident and skilful farmer.

The business of growing timothy seed, as an article of export to the United States, is a matter of increasing importance. It is

worth, in New York, two dollars per bushel, but our farmers rarely get more than half that sum for it. Fifteen bushels per acre is a fair average yield, and as high as twenty bushels per acre of timothy seed has been produced in the Niagara District, where great quantities of it are grown expressly for the markets of the United States. Timothy, when sown alone, is rather a severe crop on land, but when accompanied, in nearly equal proportions, with clover, it improves rather than injures it.—*Farmer and Mec.*

News.

CANADA.

After the stirring events which, since the sitting of Parliament, and more especially within the past fortnight, have entirely occupied the public mind to the exclusion of everything else, it is really a pleasure to turn from politics to matters of a more pleasing description, and which more nearly concern our social existence. With this view, we yesterday took a stroll to the wharf, the first for the first time this summer, for the purpose of seeing the new arrivals from sea, and forming some opinion, as far as could be judged from appearances, of the probabilities of trade, present and future, during the ensuing summer months. The wharf has, indeed, a lively appearance, and a stir, which, in more favored climates, would pass unnoticed, has a spirit-stirring effect on the resident of the Canadian cities bordering on the St. Lawrence, who have, for some five or six months, been ice-bound, and debarr'd from all water communication. The very rush of the waters of our noble river presents an appearance of life and joyousness that would not be felt with half the pleasure if it were not that for a great portion of the year a dreary and changeless ice plain meets the eye, until it grows weary with gazing on it. There are now four square rigged vessels at our wharves, from Glasgow and Liverpool, besides a great number of sloops and barges from the Upper Province, and several wood-boats from below Sorel. These, with the splendid steamboats of which Montreal may fairly boast, and the bustle created by the discharge of cargoes, and the ingress and egress of passengers have a pleasing effect, both to the eye and ear, after the dull monotony of winter; even the smell of the tar, all unsaveoury as it may be to delicate nostrils, adds to the novelty of the sensation. In the canal four or five of the splendid forwarding boats are lying, preparing for their upward return trip, and on the wharf great quantities of flour, the produce of their lading, give us some hope, and with some good reason, that business has commenced under good auspices. The weather yesterday was delightful, and the change from the chilly days of the past few weeks, tempted many a pedestrian abroad, and added to the liveliness of the scene. May we hope it will continue so without demer or drawback until stern winter again puts on his icy chains, and we again retire per force into the dull inactivity of the Canadian winter.—*Transcript.*

MONTREAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly Meeting of this Society took place last evening at its rooms, Mechanics' Institute. After receipt of the monthly instalments, the Directors disposed of two shares (£100 each) at a bonus of 25 per cent.—*Id.*

Sir George Simpson left Lachine on Monday for the Interior, in the Hudson's Bay Company's canoes, on his annual visit to the Hudson Bay Territories. Sir George will be accompanied by Eden Colville, Esq., late member for Beauharnois, on his way to Vancouver's Island, where, we believe, he will winter.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—A Coroner's Jury was summoned in Hamilton, a few days since, to enquire into the death of John Allen, a blacksmith, of confirmed dissipated habits. It was given in evidence that deceased on the night previous, at short intervals between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, had three apoplectic fits, the last of which terminated his existence. Verdict of the Jury—"Died of apoplexy, brought on by intemperance."—*Provincialist.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., whose exertions to promote the observance of the Sabbath are well known, died at Edinburgh on the 12th ultimo.

Sir John Home died at Gibraltar, March 26.

On Wednesday, April 13, H. R. H. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the new Docks at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in the presence of an immense assemblage.