

the close of the evening the whole quantity cut during the day should be put in cocks containing about one cwt. each, where it should remain for a number of days to cure. The loss by evaporation will, in this case, be considerable; but if care be taken to put the whole that was mown during the day into cocks, before it is exposed to the influence of dews and rains, the hay will retain its natural green color. Mowing should, in most cases, be performed in the forenoon, so that the whole force could be employed in the afternoon in raking, cocking, and in driving in any portion that may be sufficiently cured for that purpose. By the aid of a rake and horse, a man will find no difficulty in putting together in rows from two to three tons of heavy hay per hour. Three men will find constant work to cock and hand rake as fast as it is put together with the horse rake. Many are disposed to think it too much trouble to cock their hay, and prefer taking it from the rows to the barn; but, by this means, it becomes musty, and much deteriorated in value. It is a dangerous experiment to put hay in the barn or stack in a partially cured state; but when necessity requires such a course, layers of straw should be spread at frequent intervals throughout the mass; and if this cannot be conveniently done, salt, at the rate of about half a bushel per ton, should be scattered evenly over it as it is stowed away in layers of from two to three feet. Hay that is mown in the morning, and evenly scattered after the scythe, may be drawn into the barn the following day, provided that layers of other straw be scattered over the mower at intervals of from four to six feet each: the quantity of straw in proportion to the hay, should be about twenty per cent. When this plan is practiced, the hay will require to be put in cocks, as much as if it was intended to remain in them for a number of days; even fifteen or twenty hours sweating will secure it from becoming musty if scattered through the mass as above described.

There is no labour on the farm that is more severe than mowing, and it is a happy reflection to find that the science of agricultural mechanics has come to the aid of the farmer, by which he is able to employ his beasts of burden to perform the heavy and tedious labour of swinging the scythe. William Ketchum, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, has invented a mowing machine to be propelled with two horses, which will cut one acre of heavy grass per hour, in as perfect a manner as could be done by the most skillful mower. We lately had an opportunity of minutely examining Mr. Ketchum's machine, and we are prepared to say that it is as perfect for the purposes intended as could be designed.

CLOVER AND WHEAT CULTURE.

The Wheat growing farmer of Canada should bear in mind, that, in consequence of the liberal commercial policy of Great Britain, the advantages formerly enjoyed in the markets of the mother country, are no longer exclusively retained for their benefit, but that foreigners, colonists, and British farmers, so far as the item of breadstuffs are concerned, are now placed upon a level in the English markets. It must be quite clear to every man who has a knowledge of the vast agricultural resources of the north of Europe, and those also in the United States, that the prices of breadstuffs must range low in their average under the operations of unrestricted trade. The change in the Tariff Laws of Britain has, doubtless, had a serious influence in depressing the spirits of the wheat growers of this colony, and produced, at the same time, an opposite effect on the minds of the farmers of those countries that formerly were shut out on account of the high tariffs of the British markets. The Canadian farmers, to understand their true position, should be apprised of the fact, that the farmers of many of the grain growing countries of