

J U N E.

We experienced very dry weather during the early part of the past month, though there have been thunder storms throughout the West. Fodder, during the spring, was very scarce and valuable. Stock in many places suffered severely for want of food. The streams and rivers fell so low that a very large quantity of lumber has stuck on the way down the Ottawa. At length on the 18th and 19th and on the morning of the 20th we were visited by a severe snow storm, attended by frost, most unusual at this season. On the morning of Sunday the 20th, the streets, at an early hour, were covered white with snow, and the trees clothed in their fresh green leaves, but cased in ice, rustling in the wind with a sound resembling the dry leaves of autumn. But as we had no bright sunshine the next day, the thawing was gradual, and the foliage does not appear to have suffered materially.

When we have lengthened periods of drought, vegetation is considerably checked, and the soil becomes hard and stiff, and meadow lands are unproductive. If land, through the want of thorough drainage, should have been unfit for seeding down in spring, it should be sown with buckwheat, or carefully summer fallowed; for, one good crop is much more profitable than two bad. Take care to keep down weeds.

We presume, of course, that our readers are gradually adopting a good system of rotation; so that the whole farm may be brought under a system of regular cropping. As from the shortness of our working and growing seasons, not a moment ought to be lost in this country, we cannot refrain from repeating here, that by efficient drainage, our seasons might be greatly extended. What an invaluable benefit to the farmer would thus be realized by the most sure and simple means. At present work requires to be done, in wet soils especially, in Canada, to the day—almost to the hour—if we may hope for success. The careless and dilatory are sure to suffer. Late sowing will certainly be followed by late and precarious harvesting.

We would earnestly caution our readers against the importation of foreign cattle. No cattle should be brought from any portion of the New-England States. We have supplied some information on this subject in the present number of the "Journal." The disease has been very severe, and has extended its ravages over very wide districts.

Turnip seed may still be sown, and the seed should be previously steeped in train oil and dried with sulphur. It is thought that such treatment is favourable to its vegetating speedily—promoting, at sametime, a certain vigour of growth, and repelling insect enemies. It has frequently been proved by the test of experiment—by sowing the steeped seed alongside the unsteeped—that the first was unscathed, while the other was thoroughly riddled or entirely consumed by insect ravages. This would seem to prove the efficacy of the remedy. At all events a rapid growth is the best preventive. For after the plants get into the "rough leaf", they are safe. Summer fallows should be ploughed, and the weeds thoroughly extirpated. About [the middle of July hay harvest will commence. Timothy is then in flower, and in the best state for cutting. Timothy should not lie above half a day in swath—what is cut in the forenoon should be put in cocks before night, and that cut in the afternoon, before the dew falls upon it a second time. The less Timothy is exposed to weather, the better; as a heavy dew will injure the colour nearly as much as a shower,—though it should