

risks a severe reprimand for interrupting the meditations of his sire.

Not unfrequently do we find the farmers' sons enjoying all the advantages of a collegiate education, while the facilities of a district school are considered quite adequate to the wants of his daughters. But a brighter day seems to be dawning on this hitherto neglected portion of our country's population. In the Burlington Academy, and other schools established by individual enterprise, the daughters of Canada may enjoy those facilities for obtaining a sound, practical education, which are afforded to her sons, at the public expense, in our Universities and Academies.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Burlington Ladies' Academy, }
Aug. 17, 1847. }

Clover--its Value to the Farmer--Mode of Cultivation, &c.

BY J. F. C.

Although the value of clover is in some measure appreciated, and its cultivation somewhat extensive, yet they are far less so than its importance demands. It is valuable to the farmer for three important purposes—to feed his stock, fertilize his land, and to fill his purse. His cattle thrive upon it when green, as a pasture in the summer, and in the stall, when fed with the hay in the winter; his wheat and corn thrives upon it when buried and decomposing in the soil, and his purse increases with the increase of his cattle and his crops. It is the very basis of good farming on lands susceptible of alternate husbandry. A good clover lay, as estimated by experienced agriculturists, is said to be worth as much as five tons of barn-yard manure to the acre. Why, then, it is not more generally cultivated especially on our sand and gravelly openings, (which of all lands are best adapted to, and most need its use,) is to me a wonder, unless it is because its value is not properly appreciated, or known,

Botanists enumerate a great variety of kinds, but those most common in use are usually denominated as three kinds—the large, middle and small, or early June red clover. Of these kinds, I prefer the middle kind, for the following reasons. That it affords a better quality of hay, the stems not being so large, with more leaves to the same bulk, yet with sufficient growth to afford a good burthen to the acre; being an earlier variety, it

admits of taking a crop of hay and a crop of seed the same season, which is not a small item in its favor—the crop of seed at present prices, varying in value from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

There are three errors in the management of clover, which I design briefly to notice.

1st. *In seeding, too little seed is used.* The object is, to procure cheap food for animals and plants. No crop surpasses it in the quantity which it affords of these, with the same exhaustion of the fertility of the soil. One farmer sows four or six pounds of seed to the acre, and gets in returns, a thin and coarse crop of grass while the vacancies are to be filled up with sorrel or other noxious weeds. Another sows ten or fifteen pounds, and obtains double the crop of the other, at a trifling additional expense of not to exceed a dollar per acre for seed, while his land is doubly benefited. From ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre should be sown, whether the object be for hay or pasture, or to be turned in for the benefit of the soil. The produce will in some measure be in ratio to the amount of seed sown, and the advantage of heavy stocking both in the hay and to the soil, will far exceed the cost of the extra seed, of which every farmer ought to raise a supply at least for his own use.

The best time to seed with crops of small grass is in the spring. The seed on light, dry, waste land should be sown before the second time be plowed, and cross harrowed after being sown with a light harrow, and then rolled down with a roller. This method, in some measure, obviates the danger of the young and tender plant being scorched to death by our hot summer suns, which is the chief difficulty of obtaining a good stand with clover, on light sandy soils. The price of some is, to sow with wheat in the fall; but this method, there is danger of us being winter-killed. Others sow it in the spring, on the wheat; but this method on the kind of soil above mentioned, is an uncertain way, or rather it is a dangerous way of losing the seed, as it will not obtain a depth of root sufficient to stand the hot suns and drought of June and July, in ordinary seasons. Another way which I have never tried, but which of late is highly recommended by some, is to sow with corn after the last time of dressing, the corn of level culture being adopted, (the right way,) and covering by the cultivator or a harrow. This method, I am inclined to think perhaps the surest mode of stocking, as the