

CULTIVATION OF GRASSES, AND REARING STOCK.

In this part of the country almost every farm will produce grass for grazing and hay, and many will produce little else; in this manner all the land can be managed to bring something to advantage, and if a farmer does not have grain to carry to market he will have that which is as profitable, cattle, horses, sheep, butter and cheese. Some land is more profitable in tillage than in grass, particularly dry and light soil; yet constant cropping with grain would exhaust them of fertility, unless frequently manured. In these Counties, (Leeds and Grenville,) and others similiar in soil, where so much of the land is unfit for raising grain in any considerable quantities, I would suggest the propriety of paying more attention to the raising of the different grasses and more stock.

This plan is followed to a considerable extent in some of the neighboring States, and is more profitable to them than raising grain. Farms are constantly improving which are kept in this manner with but little trouble, while the reverse is commonly the case with grain farms, as a succession of crops will in all cases impoverish them, unless frequently manured, and this cannot be done sufficiently if the hay and grain are taken off to market. They will have nothing left to replenish themselves, and will in a few years be almost barren in comparison to what they might have been were they rightly managed.

The proper cultivation of meadows contributes greatly to the prosperity of the farmer, he can thus increase his stock and enrich his farm. The increased wealth of many farmers in several of the European Countries is mainly attributable to this cause.

Meadows have been classed by some under three heads, viz.: Low or alluvial, as on the banks of rivers, creeks, and brooks; uplands naturally moist with clay or heavy loam, and bogs and swamps that have been reclaimed.

Grass seed should never be sown with grain, each should be sown seperately; the roots of the grain are obstructed by those of the grass, the soil will be more or less covered by the grass, and the roots of the grain are injured on account of being in a great measure excluded from the air and heat, dews and rains. After the grain is taken off, the ground should be ploughed, and in a few days grass seed sown on the furrow, harrowed and rolled. If the weather prove dry, the seed will remain safe in the ground ready to improve the benefit of the first showers, when the grass will soon make its appearance and a good progress will be made before winter sets in. If the winter should prove favorable nothing more is wanting, should the ground be

rich to secure a good crop, but to pass the roller over it in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Clover is extensively raised in some countries, and if raised in greater quantities among us would be profitable; no farm suitable for clover should be without it. Gravelly soil which will not retain the grass is suited for clover, it should be sown in the spring, harrowed and rolled; if sown in the fall it is liable to be killed by the frosts of winter. It should be sown thick, much is lost by sowing too scanty a supply of seed; when sown thin there will be a thin crop, the stalks will be large, and dry, and contain but little nourishment.

Rearing stock, as I have before intimated is an important consideration, especially where farms are better suited for grazing than raising grain. It has been ascertained that a cow well kept will produce in one year 400 lbs. Cheese, which will sell for not less than \$7 per cwt. and this will amount in the course of the year to \$28, besides making considerable pork. The expense of commencing a dairy is about £25, with from 30 to 40 cows. Some object to the raising of much stock on account of the fodder required during the winter; it is true it requires time and expense, but if rightly managed will be less than is generally supposed. Cows should be stalled in winter, which will lessen the expense of fodder one-third or more, and they will be sufficiently improved to pay the extra expense.

Sheep husbandry can be made profitable to the farmer. Thin, barren, and upland soils, which are so common in some parts of this country, can be cultivated to advantage in rearing sheep where no other animal could be maintained with equal profit, yet a quantity of meadow land is necessary. Suppose a farmer has 100 good sheep, those will shear about 300 lbs of wool, which will generally sell for not less than \$100, and will raise 50 lambs, worth \$50; making \$150 for wool and lambs; 25 acres of good turf land is sufficient for meadow and pasturage; 10 acres of meadow, at one ton per acre, and 15 of pasture.

Suppose 10 tons at \$7.....	\$70
Pasturage, say.....	150
Expenses of Shearing, &c.....	15
Total.....	\$100
Leaving a clear profit of \$50 or 50 per cent.	

ROOT CROPS.
These are an important article in husbandry, particularly turneps, beets, and carrots, which are all kinds of stock, and good food for increasing the quantity of the soil by manure, raising the quantity of it, and can be raised in large quantities.