

suffer from the same cause, but we have not before heard of it being killed by direct action of the frost on light, dry soils.

The following remarks on the Rough Cock's-foot Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*), are from Parnell's Grasses of Britain:

The Cock's-Foot Grass, one of the commonest of all grasses, is found in orchards, woods, hedges, and waste places, and is said to have been originally introduced from Virginia by the Society of Arts. It grows most luxuriantly in damp and shady situations. As an agricultural grass, Mr. Sinclair states, that it is deserving of particular notice, that the herbage, when suffered to grow rank or old for want of sufficient stocking, contains nearly one-half less nourishment than that which is of recent growth. Hence this grass is of more value for pasture than for hay; yet, even for the latter purpose, it will be found superior to rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), and many other grasses. To reap the full benefit of its merits as a pasture grass, it should be kept closely cropped either by cattle or the scythe. Oxen, sheep, and horses eat this grass readily, but dislike it when allowed to grow too coarse. It succeeds best when the subsoil is porous and not stagnant, so that the fibrous root may penetrate to a considerable depth, which causes the plant to be productive in an extraordinary degree, and remains permanent. But when the surface soil is thin, incumbent on tenacious clay, or when the subsoil is retentive of superfluous moisture, this grass succeeds imperfectly, and the slender hold that the roots have in such soil renders the plant liable to be drawn out of the ground by the cattle when grazing. The pastures most celebrated for fattening stock in Devonshire, Lincolnshire, and in the vale of Aylesbury, are partly formed of this grass. It is less impoverishing to the soil than the rye-grass. A combination of three parts cock's-foot, and one part composed of hard fescue grass, meadow fescue, rough stalked meadow grass, cat's tail or timothy, and rye grass, will secure the most productive and nutritive pasture in alternation with grain crops.

Dactylis glomerata is common throughout Scotland, England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Northern Africa, Russia, and the United States. It is not found in Lapland, or further north than latitude 63. Its limit of altitude seems to be about 1000 feet above the sea.

Flowers from June till August.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

To the Editors of the *Agriculturist*.

MR. EDITOR,—As the dog nuisance has become intolerable in Otonabee, as well as other places, and as we have presented two petitions to our Council without effect: the first to fine bitches going at large at certain seasons; the other to tax all dogs \$1, and bitches \$2, our Reeve thinking it illegal to *fine or tax bitches distinct from dogs*, will you or some of our friends learned in the law, give us reliable advice upon the subject, or will any person devise a better remedy than the one we have suggested, to alleviate the evil.

Trusting that the subject is of sufficient importance to obtain a place in your columns, and a reply, I am Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

HENRY BAWBELL.

Otonabee, May, 1860.

[We are not aware of the existence of any law to prevent a greater tax being imposed upon bitches running at large than upon dogs. The losses and injury incurred through dogs in killing sheep and other ways is so great, that if people will not be restrained by their good sense, or regard for their neighbors, from keeping such numbers of useless and mischievous animals certainly the Municipalities ought to have the power, if they have not already, to compel individuals to give due consideration to the public safety in this respect.]

BONE DUST.

To the Editors of the *Agriculturist*.

TUCKLOW, May 9th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Would you be kind enough to inform me if there is a Bone Factory in Toronto, if so how much per bushel for fine dust: I want it for turnips.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM WOODS.

[Mr. Peter R. Lamb, of this city, has a mill for grinding bones for manure. The price of the coarse or inch bones has been 40 cents per bushel, of the half-inch bones, 50 cents, and of the finely ground or bone dust, 60 cents per bushel.]