quantity used, and the quantity of salt, the degree of pressure on the curd, the time for it to be in press, the turning of cheese, surrounding with cloth, &c., &c., are all details of great importance. To incorporate into the cheese all the casein (curd) and butter which the milk contained, and preserve both sweet and delicious with aroma peculiar to each, are the objects to be obtained. Keeping milk too long, bad skins, using too much rennet, too much scalding, impure salt, excessive pressing, neglect in turning and oiling, and an offensive atmosphere in the dairy room, are among the most common causes which injure cheese.

Butter is damaged by permitting cream or milk to stand too long before churning; by the defective working out of the buttermilk; bad salt; and too long exposure to the atmosphere before it is packed down in crocks or tubs. Keep the air from your butter as much as practicable.

Plant carrots and corn in drills for your cows; and see that they are milked regularly and clean. A little labour will often produce a good crop of pumkins. The main point is to raise a full supply of good food, and take care to husband all their manure as well as other products.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SOWING GRASS SEED.

The hay crop in Maine being the most valuable and important of all our crops, whatever immediately relates to its production must be of interest to every farmer.—And to proper seeding down to grass depends much of the success and profit of the crop. When the soil is brought into good condition for grass, it is very important that a good '*catch*' be obtained of some grasses which are in themselves valuable for hay and adapted to the soil and situation, and one too, that will hold out until the land requires to be again manured. A failure in this matter makes an important difference in the profits of the farm.

With many farmers, herd's grass and clover are the only grasses sown, and these are generally sown together. It is very probable that in many places other varieties would answer a better purpose. On some farms it would perhaps be well to give all the best varieties which are adapted to our situation and climate a trial. Those which are best suited with the soil of each field will be likely to gain possession of it. And when there is a large variety of seed in the soil and on the farm, we think more fodder will be produced than with a less number of kinds. When the soil becomes so reduced that it will not sustain those of more luxuriant growth, it may sustain others which are better able to thrive on a poorer soil; and under such circumstances it is better to have the latter than not to have them. Let us not only have herd's grass and clover, but also red top, orchard grass, white clover, Rhode Island grass, blue joint, fowl meadow, and even other varieties, as they may be found to be of value.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the proper time for sowing grass seed. We have succeeded very well with herd's grass when sown in August or September, while the clover sown with it did not survive the winter or spring. If clover and herd's grass are to be sown together, we should prefer to sow them in the spring.

When grass seed is sowed with wheat, rye or barley, we have generally succeeded in getting a good 'catch,' while we have never been so successful with oats. We have supposed that the oats might shade and choke the young grass more than other grain. Even where the oats are taken off quite early and the grass had come up well, it has not seemed to do so well afterwards as we had reason to expect. A farmer in Dresden remarked to us that he had uniformly succeeded better with his grass when sown with oats, than with any other crop. He attributed the general complaint against oats in this respect, to their being generally mowed so close. In this way much of the young grass is cut down, and what is left is very much exposed. He was not anxious to save all the straw, and purposely left stubble enough to protect the grass, while he was careful to let the scythe pass over it in mowing.

At the present time, the price of grass seed is unusually high, and farmers who have to buy their seed will be likely to err in sowing too little. We think that many have failed to obtain good crops of grass by not sowing seed enough. When we seed down to grass we usually expect to gather at least two or three crops from that seed, and if the withholding of a few pounds or a few quarts of seed will materially diminish the annual product for several years, as we think it may, it is certainly not good economy to withhold it.

We are of the opinion that fourteen pounds of clover and a peck of herd's grass seed to the acre is better than any less quantity. By sowing seed enough, the weeds and foul stuff may be kept down the more effectually.—The hay too is finer and better, and the grass will not so soon run out. For hay a greater quantity of seed is required per acre than would be required if the plants were cultivated for their seed. Sir John Sinclair says, "it is a great error in laying down land to grass, to sow an insufficient quantity of seeds. In general twelve or fourteen pounds of clover is the usual average allowance. But that quantity, it is contended, ought greatly to be increased, and in many cases doubled." Says Payson Williams, Esq., "the quantity of grass seed used by me is never less than twelve pounds of clover and one peck of herd's grass to the acre."

In 1843 Isaac Bowles, Esq., of Winthrop, raised on one acre and a quarter of land two crops of hay, which amounted in the aggregate to six tons eighteen cwt. seven pounds. In the spring of 1842 he sowed on this ground with his wheat THIRTY *pounds of red and white clover, and one peck of herd's grass seed.—Maine Farmer.*

FRESH V. DECAYED MANURE.—M. Koerte, professor at the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Mœglin, in Prussia, made some years ago a series of experiments to ascertain whether it is more economical to use fresh or decayed manure, regard being had to the relative proportion of each. I subjoin the principal results of his experiments. 1. Manure exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, in heaps or layers, continually loses its fertilizing principles, and its bulk diminishes in a corresponding proportion. A hundred loads of fresh dung are reduced at the end of 81 days to 73.3 of its first bulk, or loss of 26.7; 254 days to 63.4 of its first bulk, or loss of 35.7; 384 days to 62.5 of its first bulk, or loss of 37.5; 493 days to 47.2 of its first bulk, or loss of 52.8. 2. The loss was much more considerable in a certain time, at the commencement of its decay, than at after periods of this change, as Gazzeri had previously ascertained. 3. Less loss is sustained when manure is spread in layers on the land, and well pressed, than when in small heaps; so that it is advantageous to spread it in layers on the land, and roll it, when it cannot be immediately ploughed into the soil. 4. Although it is impossible to state exactly the loss of bulk of manure when allowed to lie for a long time in the heap, we shall not be far wrong in stating that in common circumstances it is at least one fourth of the whole; so that 100 cartloads are reduced to 75. M. Koerte concludes from his investigations, both on a small and large scale, that it is more advantageous to carry the manure at once, in its fresh state, to the land (and this more particularly the case with sheep dung,) than to wait until it has decayed; and this rule should be invariably followed, taking at the same time into consideration the nature of the land. —*Pharmaceutical Times.*