

1st. Would the Galloway Cattle produce a suitable cross with the native stock of Lower Canada?

2nd. What is the average yield of milk from each cow per day?

3rd. And how much butter per week?

4th. And what could spring calves, from one to two months old be bought for?

By answering the above in your next impression, you will confer a favour upon

Yours &c.,

MATTHEW DAVIDSON.

County of Quebec, C.E. Feb. 21, 1863.

We believe the Galloway Cattle would prove to be well suited to the climate of Lower Canada. We shall be obliged to some of the special advocates and breeders of this kind of stock if they will reply to our correspondent's queries in detail.—Eds.]

BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

A late number of the Official Gazette contains the following notice:—

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Quebec, 19th February. 1863.

The following Gentlemen have been elected Members of the Boards of Agriculture in Upper and Lower Canada, for the present year:

UPPER CANADA.

The Hon. D. Christie,
Wm. Ferguson, Esquire,
Asa A. Burnham Esquire,
Dr. Richmond.

LOWER CANADA.

The Hon. L. V. Sicotte,
Major Campbell, C. B.,
The Hon. U. Tessier,
The Hon. J. E. Turcotte.

F. EVANTUREL,
Minister of Agriculture.

BUTTER MAKING.

We beg leave to direct attention to a valuable article on "The Canadian Butter Trade" in the dairy department of this number, received from a correspondent in Scotland.

It is a generally admitted fact that a large proportion of the butter brought to market in the cities and towns of Canada is not of so good quality as it should be. An improvement in this respect is highly desirable.

HINTS ON PLANTING CORN.

EDITORS OF AGRICULTURIST.—There is an old adage or saying, that the man who could make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, would be considered a benefactor to his country. But how much more would the rule apply if two ears of corn could be made to grow where only one grew before.

My attention has been drawn to this fact, from observing that corn is almost invariably planted too thick to allow of the stalks and leaves developing themselves, and maturing at least two ears on each stalk. The most careless observer must know that every plant, from the most minute weed to the oak the monarch of the forest, occupies a certain space, and will cover a certain area if allowed to develop itself. So it is with corn, it must have room to grow.

Corn planted in hills 30 inches apart, with four stalks to a hill generally speaking will have one ear on each of three of the stalks, and the fourth stalk blank. Again, plant corn in hills 3 x 3 feet apart with five stalks in a hill, and it will be found that improvement will have taken place, for although every fifth stalk will be blank, by way of balance every fifth stalk in the hill will have two ears. Yet again, plant corn in hills 4 x 4 feet apart with five stalks to a hill, everything else being equal, it will be found that every stalk will have two large well developed ears, and sometimes even a third ear on the same stalk, while the blank stalks will be few and far between.

The above is no theory, but the result of close observation for a period of over forty years in this Canada.

A. W.

Maitland, County of Grenville, 1863.

QUALITIES OF GRASSES.

The subjoined remarks, from the *Boston Cultivator*, refer to a subject that is daily becoming of more importance in the older sections of this Province, and is intimately connected with every sound system of improved husbandry, particularly of sheep and cattle:—

Late writers on grasses have generally been governed to a considerable extent, in their estimate of the nutritive value of species, by the result laid down in Sinclair's "*Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis*," a work published many years ago. Various species of grasses were subjected to analysis by Sir Humphrey Davy, and the results obtained were taken as the basis of their nutritive value. As the science of chemistry has advanced, however, it has appeared that the formula adopted by Davy in the analyses alluded to, was imperfect in reference to the end proposed. He relied on the soluble elements obtained from grasses by the action of boiling water, as indi-