

ing the months of June, July, and August, almost exclusively from these lands, and, consequently, the price of meat was proportionately higher in these months; this led to the adoption of the above mode of fattening cattle. It is now very generally practised by a great number of our best farmers, and with extraordinary benefit, not only derived from the fattening of the cattle, but in providing an immense store of valuable manure. This system is more beneficial to poor soils than others, because a crop of clover and other artificial grasses is thus made to produce as large a quantity of meat as the rich pasture lands, and also large supplies of manure to be applied in raising the corn crops. We say that it thus produces as large a quantity of meat as the richer soils—the assertion, we think, is correct. It is an indisputable fact, that if any herb or root is left to grow undisturbed, to throw out its leaves and stalks to catch every favourable influence, atmospheric or otherwise, it will yield a larger plant, and a greater amount of herbage; just so with the artificial grasses—they must be left till they are ready for the scythe; they are then cut and carried into the fold-yard. Besides, in this partly matured state they are better and more substantial food than the young natural grasses fresh from the field, at a few hours' growth. We desire to guard ourselves and readers here: the quality and nutritive value of the grasses depend mainly upon the fertility of the soil upon which they are grown. We therefore mean, that upon these poor soils the grasses requisite to fatten cattle must be of a highly nutritive quality, and as poor soils will not naturally produce such, they must be aided by artificial means, and which is now universally the case. The common mode of management is to stock the hovels, byres, or fold-yards, with cattle in high condition, mow and give to them daily such quantity of food as they require, and in addition to supply them with meal or cake. We think that meal (by which we mean bean or pea meal), in this mode of fattening, is preferable; it can be administered economically in the crib, and is an excellent corrective against strong succulent food. About six pounds of meal given in chaff is a good allowance, and should be given in two feeds, morning and evening.

We cannot stay now to argue the point as to the universal adoption of this measure; but we will, by the way, just say that our opinion is decidedly in favor of it. We believe the "best lands," if so applied, would produce an astonishing quantity of most valuable herbage, and could be made, *under artificial grass culture*, to fatten a much larger amount of cattle than in the present system of ordinary grazing on natural grass pasture. Perhaps at some future time we may give our views upon this point.

Having hastily noticed some of the modes of stocking lands for the fattening of cattle, we must now say a word or two relative to sum-

mer grazing *Store Stock*, and as our limit is nearly filled up, we must leave *Sheep Grazing* for another paper. By "store stock" we mean all those cattle, young and old, not intended for fattening at this season *i. e.*, cows, breeding and suckling cows and heifers, young steers and heifers, calves, and working oxen. Milch cows certainly must have good pastures, but put on good "bullock lands" they will incline to make themselves fat rather than yield much *creamy* milk. We prefer putting them thinly on the best sheep lands, taking care to keep a full pasture. Breeding and suckling cows and heifers should have the next advantage in the distribution of our pasturage. These we run thinly over our sheep-breeding pastures, and on these should be turned 'he working oxen, because coming hungry from their work, they lay greedily hold of such pasturage as the more lazy and fastidious animals may leave. The young steers and heifers we place next in the distribution of our pasturage, and run them on lands amongst young sheep, on the inferior pastures. We also make use of them, along with the sheep, "mobbing" up our "bullock pastures," prior to relaying them in a second time; indeed, this kind of stock we place just where we have room, and change them about to ease or stay our pastures as we deem requisite. The calves we take great care of—they are put upon the "sweetest" and most healthy pasture we have, and are carefully watched and changed according to circumstances; even a day lost, through inattention while a calf is scouring, may cost its life. Cows are very subject to purgative affections: when this is the case, a change of pasture and dry food should immediately be resorted to. We shut them up a day or two to hay, and give but little water. We had two cows the other day violently affected, so much so as to fall off full three-fourths in their milk. They were shut up in a warm hovel two days, to hay or clover hay, and then turned out recovered. In every great change of weather, in heavy thunder storms or continued rains, much care is required in overlooking the whole herd: "The eye of the master grazeth the ox:" it is indeed upon his business-like judgment that success must depend; and in variable seasons it must and will be in constant exercise. We say the great characteristic in the mind of a farmer and grazier ought to be judgment: it is brought into requisition under every change and circumstance of his business, but more particularly so in the disposition and management of his live stock.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON SEEDS.

In my former paper on this subject, printed in the *Herald* for April, I noticed that all sub-varieties of plants were very liable to "degenerate," as it is called, that is, to approach nearer and nearer to the hardier, coarser, and less productive varieties peculiar to, or suitable to the soil and climate; and I also stated