

for them now until the pastures are good. We would recommend farmers who have an opportunity to test fairly for twelve months, milch cows of the pure Canadian breed with any other breed of cows. There should be three of each at least, experimented upon—they should have the same pasture—the same quality and quantity of food in winter, and the same care in every way. In selecting for the experiment, a fair average of each breed should be chosen. The age should be the same, and the keep for the previous winter should have been as good for the one breed as for the other. It would not be a fair experiment if cows that were fed insufficiently the year previous, should compete with cows well kept. Experiments that are not made with the greatest care and attention, and with animals fairly selected, tend only to lead into error and give no correct idea of the comparative merits of different breeds of animals. Farmers should be very particular to have male calves and lambs not required for breeding, castrated when young, the first at a week old, and the latter at four or five weeks. Past neglect in castrating calves at the proper age has given a bad character to beef of Canadian oxen. We never can have good stock of either cattle or sheep while the males are not cut when young, and the females of cattle or sheep should not be allowed to breed at an early age if not of good size. It is impossible for us to have a good stock here in the way they are managed and fed. The dairy should have due attention and the butter if put up in casks should be carefully packed close together, and all in one cask should be of uniform colour, quality and saltiness.

It is a great pity to lessen the value of our cows' produce by mis-management of it. We see every day in the market, butter of the very best quality, and some of the worst quality. This is not to be attributed to any defect in the milk of the cows of one dairy more than another—but

it is dairy managers who are to blame for making bad butter from good milk—when it might have produced good butter. It is the same case in cheese. We have seen excellent cheese of Canadian make, and we have seen very inferior, and it is the cheese makers who produce these results, some understanding the business, and others not. The markets have been well supplied, and prices moderate. The demand is principally for Montreal. With the exception of wheat, there is not much produce sold in the Montreal market at present for exportation. What is the cause? or what should the farmers produce that would be in demand at remunerating prices, for exportation? This is an important question, and we beg it may be answered by parties who can reply to it. We hope we may have an interesting Report to make for the next month. It is not in our power to Report the state of crops, as we have none at present, but we submit suggestions that may be useful for the production of crops, and which may increase the profit of domestic animals. In sowing grass seeds, it might be useful to know that a gentleman has stated before an Agricultural Society in Scotland, the result of a trial he had made with clover seed, and had ascertained that one pound of red clover seed to the acre, would give 6½ grains to the superficial square foot, and the same quantity of white clover would give 16 grains to the square foot, and as timothy seed is much smaller than the white clover, we believe that 1 lb. weight of it would give double the number of grains to the square foot. If this calculation be correct, it would not require as much seed, as is generally sown, provided the seed be all good, and the land in proper order for it. But farmers often sow clover seed that is mixed with seeds that never come to maturity, and consequently, will not grow, it is also the case with timothy seed, a large portion of which, is unproductive.

• April 21, 1851.