

proper time for sowing the Hungarian Grass Seed; I am told it may be sown in *May* for a crop in July, or in July for a crop at the end of August—and that two crops may be got from the same piece of ground, in the above respective months. The land in which I propose to try the experiment, was last year cropped for the *first* time, and with potatoes and turnips. How many pounds per acre of seed ought to be sown on this new and stumpy, though in other respects tolerably clean land, which, in composition, consists of the natural *top soil* of decayed vegetable matter, loam and clay.

I learn that the Hungarian Grass is not suitable as constant food in winter for horses—is this a fact?

R. GREENHAM.

REMARKS.—Hungarian grass seed may be sowed any time during the months of May and June, at the rate of 16lbs to the acre, and will come to maturity on a good, suitable soil in about three months. We think that two crops could not be profitably got in one year in this climate. If sown early it might be ready for making into hay about the end of July, and a crop for forage in a green state may perhaps be got afterwards; but we should very much doubt the expediency of the proceeding; at least as a general rule. The Hungarian grass, (which is a species of millet,) has not been as yet much tried in Canada, but in some parts of the United States it has been experimented on rather extensively, and in the majority of cases with satisfaction in the result. All animals are fond of it in a green state, and when fully grown it may be made into hay—yielding, according to several statements which we have seen, from 2 to 3 tons and upwards per acre. Our correspondent's soil, we should think, is well adapted to this crop, which can no doubt be cultivated with advantage where clover and timothy have failed; or as summer provender on farms partially cleared, when it might be sometimes advantageous to make it into hay. We have heard that horses having eaten largely of the hay in winter, have sometimes done badly, being afflicted with stiffness in the

joints; but we have not been able to trace such reports to any very authentic source. Probably if it is allowed to ripen its seed before mown, the large quantity of seed which it usually yields, may not, when taken in great quantities, agree with horses or cattle generally. Upon these and other points, however, we need information from well directed experiments. We have no hope, however, of ever seeing the Hungarian grass supersede, in any degree, our ordinary timothy and clover.—Ens.

PREPARED CATTLE FOODS.

Editors of the Agriculturist.

Cobourg, April 2, 1860.

Instead of drawing on my *own* resources for something hardly worth printing in your very excellent paper, I prefer using the Editor's friend, *Mr. Scissors*, and clip an article from the "*Field*," which will well repay a pointed study from every feeder of a *horse, cow, sheep, or pig*.

Farmers are shaved in many ways besides on pro. notes, and the following extract will show very clearly whether *Chemistry* is entitled to become part of a farmer's education, or be scouted, as fit only for those who can't hold the plough.

Yours truly,

P. R. WRIGHT.

HORSE AND CATTLE FOODS.—Those who have watched the progress of agriculture in these days, have no doubt observed that it is not in one branch alone, but that agriculture as a whole has made rapid and important strides. While the mechanical department has received full attention with marked improvement, the growing of seed has become a matter of varied research and experiment. While greater care has been taken of the different breeds of animals, the progress has undergone alterations and received additions; hence many new kinds of food have been introduced, resulting in a quicker and greater develop