

because it is perennial. Sown with common red clover, or the small red, it becomes fit for mowing or grazing at the same time as they do, and springs again rapidly as soon as cut. It lasts much longer than common red clover, which never lasts more than two years, and all animals like it excessively in a pasture.

To show the nutritive value of orchard grass, I give here a short comparative table of its analysis, both green and as hay, with that of clover as a comparison. It shows the quantity of water, salts, protein, cellulose, and of other non-nitrogenous matters, and of fat, contained in 100 lbs. :

	Orchard-Grass		Red-Clover	
	Green.	Green.	Dry.	Dry.
Water.....	73.0	70.8	9.8	15.3
Salts.....	2.0	2.1	6.0	6.2
Protein.....	2.6	4.4	8.1	12.3
Cellulose.....	8.2	8.1	32.4	24.8
Other non-ni. matters.....	13.3	13.5	41.0	38.1
Fat.....	0.9	1.1	2.6	3.3

The seed of Orchard-grass sticks long to the stem after it is ripe, and there need be no hurry to harvest it. It is something like a small abortive oat, is long in shape, blunt at one end, and with an elongated point at the other;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines long and one-half a line in diameter. Very light; not above 14 lbs. to a bushel. It is sold in the glume or husk, and is whitish or grayish in colour. Out of a hundred seeds, in a good sample, fifty ought to grow.

Orchard-grass is sown, like all other seeds here, with a grain crop; if with clover seed, the two *must* be put in separately, thus: Suppose your land is in good heart and properly fitted, sow the grain first and harrow it in well, and then follow with 8 lbs. of orchard-grass to the arpent; give one turn of the harrow, and then sow the clover mixture of 10 lbs. of common red, or small clover, 4 lbs. of alsike, and 1 lb. of white clover, rolling the field afterwards. You will not see much orchard-grass the first year, as it only runs to seed the second season, when you will see a quantity of tufts all over the piece, as it tillers a great deal and grows in tufts. If you want it for hay, mow as soon as the spikelets appear, never later, as it would be too hard for hay. It is not advisable to sow it in meadows, but if it is desired to be sown alone for hay, it will require a seeding of from 25 lbs. to 28 lbs. an arpent (30 lbs. to 33 lbs. an acre). Hay from this plant loses 59% in drying.

In order to show the vast saving made by the use of a grass of this kind to prolong the duration of pastures, let us see for a moment, how much the renewal of a clover pasture of five acres every two years would cost. For a good pasture, 10 lbs. of small red, 4 lbs. of alsike, and 1 lb. of white clover are needed.