

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

MESSESS. EDITOR,S

I tried the experiment last year, with 100 acres, and found that my highest expectations were more than realized. Timothy does not do well on our prairies. The Hungarian does, and just fills the space. Our entire community are sowing it this spring. It is the best hay I ever saw. Twenty-five acres of mine was caught by the frost, which did not injure it at all for seed. We sow fifteen pounds to the acre. Last year I gave \$6 per bushel for my seed — this year it is worth from \$1.25 to \$3. Two crops can be cut from that which is sowed from the 15th of May to the 15th of June—as it will sprout.

On account of the drouth last year, the seed on a part of my field containing 25 acres, did not germinate till we had a good rain, August the 10th. I cut two tons to the acre, or nearly that, from this part of my field.—It can be sowed any time from the first of May till the first of July. Prepare the ground as you would for oats; harrow, and then sow the seed; then harrow the second time and roll it; and you will get on good land from three to five tons per acre. The leaves will remain green till the seed is fully ripe, and they never crumble when dry, like some grasses.—

A. M. LINCOLN. *Elboston Ill.*

Hay Making

We are anxious to call the attention of the farmers of Canada specially to the curing of this year's Hay Crop, which is likely to be a very good one.

From careful enquiries among the best farmers and dairymen, we learn what indeed is not difficult to perceive, that the value of the hay crop

of Canada is materially reduced by allowing it to become too ripe before cutting. In fact the seed is generally far enough advanced to fall out readily, and the consequence is a two-fold loss. The seed which is the most nutritious part of the crop litters the floor of the hay loft, instead of being eaten with the hay, and the stalks cannot be called hay at all. They are dry, yellow, brittle and neither more nor less than straw.

Good hay should retain not only all the seed but all the juices of the grass and pretty nearly the color; and when hay is cured this way, we are assured by practical men, that it will answer the same purpose in feeding horses, for instance, as ordinary hay with the addition of oats.

The reason given by farmers for letting hay stand till it is ripe is, that it is much sooner secured; indeed French Canadians let it stand very often till they can take it in the same day it is cut, but this saving of labour is at the expense of perhaps half the real value of their crop.

To enable a farmer to cut hay before it is too ripe, and to cure it sufficiently, he must be to some extent independent of the weather. He should, for instance, either have a very large open barn and arrange a series of lofts made with crossed poles so as to spread one day's cutting upon the first, and toss it to the second, when the second day's cutting comes in, and so on to the fourth, by which time it can be permanently stored away in the most perfect condition, or he must have hay caps to protect from sun, rain, and dew, all of which deteriorate the crop.

In connection with this very important subject, for the grass crop is probably the most valuable crop of Canada, we subjoin the following sensible remarks by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:—