

to have withstood the drought better than might have been expected, and hay grew into more bulk at the last than seemed likely at one time, though most of it stood too long for good quality. Potatoes appear to be well up to average on the whole, and mangels the same, while reports on turnips are various, most of them being unfavourable. As yet we have not received nearly all our harvest returns; but nearly all the country has been more or less represented and the general tenor of the reports may probably be fairly estimated from those which have been printed. The weather has become less settled, and most parts of the country have been refreshed more or less by storms of rain during the last fortnight, and particularly since Friday week. But a steady rain of some hours' duration would have been immensely beneficial before harvesting became common in the southern half of England. Even now an occasional shower is highly desirable.—*Eng. Ag. Gazette.*

HOW TO MAKE PERMANENT PASTURE.

The *Rural New Yorker* presents the following opinions from experts as to the formation of permanent pasture in reply to the question:

"What is the best combination of seeds for a permanent pasture? Is it not best to sow the seed alone, rather than with some grain crop? Should we sow in fall or in spring?"

There is not, on the whole, very much artificial pasture in this state. Certainly if such a pasture is to be made I should prefer to sow the grass seed either alone or in a crop of standing corn. If the land to be made into pasture should be susceptible of cultivation, I should regard as the very best way to put it into corn for the silo, and then at the time of the last cultivation, to sow the grass seeds. The culture should, of course, be level. Seeding in corn for meadows, is the almost universal method in this part of the state, and it gives better results than any other that I have seen. The corn shades without crowding, and is removed in season to give the grass plenty of time to thicken and harden before winter. The seed is generally sown here about the last of July. It should be sown before the corn is so tall that the hand cannot be swung over it.

A little more seed than usual should be used. Sown on the freshly-cultivated soil, if there is the usual dog-day weather, with occasional showers,

the seed starts without covering. I have seen it up within 48 hours after sowing. If the pasture is not sufficiently cleared to allow plowing, then I should bring the soil into the best possible conditions of pulverization, and sow at the time above indicated, alone. For pasture I should use about the following mixture: Kentucky blue grass, 12 pounds; orchard grass, 8 pounds; tall oat grass, 5 pounds; meadow fescue, 6 pounds; red-top, 4 pounds. If sown alone, perhaps Italian rye grass (1), 4 pounds; white clover, 6 pounds. After a few years I should expect the sod to consist chiefly of the Kentucky blue grass, the meadow fescue and the white clover. I might vary the proportions of the different grasses to suit different moisture conditions, but the mixture as I have designated is selected with reference to what would be called good, fairly retentive grass land. For lighter and drier soils some of the smaller fescues, such as the red fescue, hard fescue and sheep's fescue, might be used, with less of orchard grass, and tall oat grass. For moist soils I should be inclined to add, perhaps, a little tall fescue and a little fowl meadow.

WM. P. BROOKS.

Household Matters.

(CONDUCTED BY MRS. JENNER FUST).

IN THE COUNTRY.

Wild fruit has been and is still to be bought in large quantities, so much so that everybody who care for the health of themselves or children can get plenty at a fair price.

When one sees such quantities one is apt to deplore the state of one's digestive organs, which if tried beyond a certain point are certain to rebel and cause trouble. Particularly is this the case with children who never know when to stop eating, and when they plead for just a few more it is just as well sometimes to let them learn by experience what over stuffing will cost them. Ripe fruit taken in moderation hurts nobody.

It is to be deplored that all fruit which come from a distance has to be gathered unripe to allow it to travel, and we have no reason to grumble, for those fruits which were once a luxury, are now to be bought at a price to suit the pockets of everyone.

(1) Will not stand this climate. Ed. J of Ag.