

The prevailing and best colors are red, red and white, brindled, and a yellowish cream color.—The bull is valued if he is of a pure unmingled red color.

Exaggerated accounts have been given of the milking of the Suffolk cow, and she is not inferior to any other breed in the quantity of milk that she yields. In the height of the season some of these cows will give as much as 8 gallons of milk in the day; and 6 gallons is not an unusual quantity. The produce of butter, however, is not in proportion to the quantity of milk.

The bulls are rarely suffered to live after they are three years old, however excellent they may be, for the farmer believes that if they are kept longer they do not get a stock equally good, and particularly that their calves are not so large after that period. Nothing can be more erroneous or mischievous. A bull is never in finer condition than from four to seven years old.

Having obtained by accident or by exertion, a good breed of milkers, the Suffolk people have preserved them almost by mere chance, and without any of the care and attention which their value demanded.

## Editorial, &c.

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### HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

During this month, the eradication of weeds and the hoeing and cultivation of drill crops will claim the particular attention of the farmer. Weeds grow rapidly in this country, especially at this season of the year, and if suffered to get in advance of the crops among which they appear, the latter will have but a poor chance. Such troublesome weeds as Canada thistles may be considerably checked, and some have affirmed, even entirely killed by mowing close to the ground at a particular season in July, when in full flower and vigour of growth. This operation should not be delayed so long that there may be any chance of any of the seed being matured and blowing to other fields. On naked summer fallows, during this month, a thorough ploughing, with the irons of the plough well sharpened, so as not to leave any of the ground unturned will go a great way towards destroying the Canada thistle.

Farmers who have fields or patches of ground where the crop sown has failed from any cause, may still sow some kinds of crops with advantage. On suitable land, buckwheat is a safe and profitable crop, and can always be disposed of readily at a good price in this market. The land

should be of a sandy or loamy nature and well ploughed before sowing. From the beginning to the middle of July is counted a good time to sow this crop. If sown too early the sun is apt to kill the blossoms, and if too late, the crop is liable to danger from frosts in Autumn—about three pecks of seed to the acre will be sufficient. The crop may be sown either to be ploughed in as green manure, preparatory to sowing fall wheat, and which will be an assistance to poor land, or it may be sown with a view of harvesting the grain. If sown to be ploughed down, a somewhat greater quantity of seed should be used.

White turnips may be sown as late as the middle or 20th of July. Although not equal in value to Swedes or mangel wurzel, or so easily kept in winter, they are still useful for sheep and cattle, or will sell readily in the market. The land should be fresh and rich and in mellow condition, and should have sufficient moisture to ensure rapid vegetation. Half a pound of seed to the acre will be sufficient if evenly distributed, and the crop will require little after, cultivation other than a timely thinning.

But the principal business of this month will be the securing of the hay and grain crops, and it is of the greatest importance that the farmer be fully prepared for this work when the season arrives at which it should be performed, and that no other indispensable work should be in the way to interfere with it.

Before this number of the *Agriculturist* reaches our subscribers, the hay harvest will probably have commenced over a considerable portion of Canada West, as clover cutting usually begins, west of Toronto, from the 20th to the 30th of June. The hay crop this year, from the considerable quantity of rain, which fell in the early part of the season, will probably be an abundant one, and most accounts agree in describing it as such. As to the season for cutting hay, although some contend that it should be well matured, or nearly ripe, before being cut, the best farmers generally agree in the opinion that it is better to cut it at an earlier stage: clover as the blossoms are fading, and timothy when in full flower. It is believed that what hay gains in weight, if left standing after that period, it will lose in quality.

As much care as possible should be taken to avoid exposing the hay to rain or heavy dews after being cut. Such exposure, although in bad weather it will sometimes unavoidably hap-