

as well as in the animal world, it is of importance to say more, but the very best seed of last year's growth, on land intended for a crop of seed. Of the best method of covering in grass seeds, there is much difference of opinion. Some say *before rain*, others roll them in;—having tried both methods, I prefer harrowing them in, as I have always found mine to do best when put in with a single turn of the harrows.

Where intended for seed, care should be taken to cut the young plants as little as possible in the fall, and never to allow a beast on them in spring, as I think is very injurious to cut down young Clover bare in the fall. On light soil, it is, I believe, a common practice to cut the clover intended for seed, up till about the first of June, and then allow it to grow for seed; thus cutting only once, this plan is said to answer very well on this kind of land, but as I am always rather more anxious for hay than pasture, I have never tried it.

The first crop of Clover should be cut as soon as it gets fairly into blossom; in ordinary seasons, from the twentieth of June, till the first of July, is the best time for cutting, though in favorable seasons, the seed will ripen even when cut as late as the middle of July; but when Clover is cut early the first time, it gives to the second crop a better chance to ripen well. I have always found the earliest cut give the best seed—as there is then generally more moisture in the ground than later in the season, and the seed gets a chance to ripen early in the fall before there is any frost to hurt it, and when the weather is generally better for securing the crop.

The most critical time for Clover Seed, is just after the first mowing; should the weather prove very dry, the Clover starts very irregularly and the crop of seed will be light. I have seen a difference of more than a bushel an acre in the same field from two day's difference in mowing, a shower having fallen in the meantime.

The first crop of hay from Clover intended for seed, is said not to be so good for horses—but for sheep, calves, and feeding cattle, it is invaluable—they prefer it to all other kinds of hay—when it has been properly cured—they eat it with avidity and thrive well upon it.

The quantity of seed varies with the soil and the season, my own crops have run from half a bushel to five bushels an acre. I have known seven bushels an acre, which I consider a very great crop; from three to four bushels an acre may be looked upon as a fair average crop.

A TENANT FARMER,

May 28, 1853.

We are obliged to our practical correspondent for his valuable communication, and should be glad to hear from him again, on his mode of cutting and securing his crop, and the preparation and marketing of the seed.—*Editor.*

A professorship of farming is about to be established at the literary institution at Fairfax, Vermont, with an endowment of \$20,000.

LAWNS or GRASS PLATS should be mown as often as once a fortnight, if it is desired to secure a fine, smooth turf.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

G. BUCKLAND, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—Will you please publish the following, which you will find in *The Boston Cultivator*, of April 30, 1853. Such proofs are worth all the *dic'a* in the world.

Truxton Wood, Esq. of Wenthrop, Maine, wishes to know where he can obtain a good bull of the Hereford breed. Mr. W. writes in reference to the progeny of a Hereford bull bred by Mr. Sotham, and brought into Maine several years since, as follows:—"Oxen bred from that bull have brought *more money* into this town than an equal number of any other breed that has ever been introduced here. They are truly valuable cattle—feeding and thriving on anything that comes to hand—besides being very easy to match, and hardy, good workers. I think they are everything we could wish in oxen, being good to stand the hot weather as well as cold." I send you this notice, as I think the climates of Canada and Maine very similar, and to show what the "Parson's *Rhinoceros tribe*" are doing, and will show you a *similar* instance in *milking for butter*, before next Christmas.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

WM. H. SOTHAM.

Piffard, Liv. Co., N. Y., May 12, 1853.

## BARNETT'S PATENT FLOUR MILL.

We have been favored with the following communication from Mr. Kirkwood, who is now on a tour of observation in the United Kingdom, collecting information on the subject of the growth and manufacture of Flax, by authority of the Bureau of Agriculture. From Mr. Kirkwood's active and observant habits, we anticipate not merely an interesting, but a practically useful report, on his return:

Bedford Flax Factory,

Thornton, Kincaidly, 29th April, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose a short printed account of Barnett's Patent Flour Mill, to which, if you deem it suitable, you may give publicity. It is new here, and considered good.

I am your ob'dt serv't,

A. KIRKWOOD.

GEO. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

Editor *Canadian Agriculturist*, Toronto.

## BARNETT'S PATENT FLOUR MILL.

Exceeds all other Mills in its simple construction, its combined action of grinding and dressing, and its easy adaptation to all ordinary mills in common use. This mill dresses a great portion of the flour during the progress of grinding, the miller having at command the means of taking out the quantity according to the quality of flour he requires. It is by this simple combined operation of grinding and dressing, that the patent mill is enabled to grind such extraordinary quantities of flour, in a fit state for use, as soon as it leaves the mill.

The generally admitted hindrance in ordinary mills to the proper development of the flour, is the liability of the meal becoming heated during the process of grinding, and the consequent deterioration of its quality. At the same time a waste of power is in-