

upland hay: 36,000 tons of which is put up in stacks and left exposed to the Autumn and Winter storms. If one-sixth of this quantity, which is the general calculation among farmers, is lost as an article of fodder, then 6,000 tons, worth *nine thousands pounds* is annually lost to these two counties. Expend this sum in the erection of barns and allow them to last twenty-five years, which they would do without much repairs, a saving of £200,000 would arise, after paying the expense of erecting the barns.

Barns properly built, and placed sufficiently high from the ground, will last twenty five years; and by re-shingling and re-ceiling, will last forty years.

Admitting our calculations to be correct as to the amount, one-sixth, lost by being stacked out, and if we are not correct, we will be glad to hear from some of our intelligent farmers on the subject,—then Nova Scotia and New Brunswick loses in twenty-five years, £1,472,000; which is a very important loss to the country. If only *one-twelfth* of the hay “stacked out,” is lost to the country, these provinces would save £736,000 in twenty-five years, by the erection of barns.

This matter is considered of such importance in the United States and other countries, that not only is there a great increase of barn room, but caps have been manufactured, which are found to be of great service in the preservation of hay and grain; and why, in this country where hay is one of the staple articles of agricultural com-

merce, should we continue to suffer this loss. It is an old adage, that “money saved is money gained.” This large saving in the quantity and quality of hay, would, in a short time result in larger and better stocks of cattle, and tend to a larger and more profitable system of agriculture throughout the country.

In cutting grass, says the *Prairie Farmer*:—Season, soil, and kind of grass are to be regarded. It is no particular gain—directly to cut timothy close, and it certainly results in loss, on most soils where it is grown.—Grasses that grow on wet soils, are rarely ever injured. Clover on upland, notwithstanding its long roots, may be injured by too close cutting, if the season is dry.

*Time to cut grass.*—It is established that grasses attain their full development after the time of flowering, and then contain the highest percentage of soluble materials, such as starch, sugar, and gum: and that these, with the nitrogenous compounds, then, also, most abundant, are of greatest value as furnishing nutriment of animals. While woody fibre, and mineral matter, though important as giving bulk to the food, are insoluble and least nutritious. In the transition, from the flowering to the ripening of the seed, the starch, sugar, &c., are gradually transformed into woody fibre, in which state they possess no nutritive qualities, and are of course, of little value. These points conceded, it is easy for the agriculturist to fix upon the condition in which grasses should be cut.

*Curing Hay.*—Of the best mode, time required, &c. there are as many opinions as people. We should like to receive and publish an abstract of 400 answers to the questions. There is a class who store hay too green. Some cut before the dew is off—others deem it an injury to do so. Some put