

likely to ripen properly, the land might be sown with oats, buck-wheat, Indian corn, or rye, and cut down green; (the oats when in ear), and dried and saved like hay. This would be much better than waiting for a late crop to ripen, and perhaps the whole be rendered useless by rust, except for manure. We propose this plan only for farmers who have not sufficient meadow, or other means of keeping properly a due proportion of cattle to the quantity of arable land. We wish we could convince farmers that it would be their interest to do this, and that the land might immediately be ploughed up after the green crop was taken off, and undergo a sort of half summer fallowing, as a preparation for a future crop; it would be much better to do this, than have it as at present, growing scarcely anything but weeds. A produce, we believe, equal to two or three hundred bundles of hay, might in this way, be raised per acre, at the cost of ploughing and harrowing once, and two or three bushels of oats or rye, or one of Indian corn as seed. Even one acre of roots, such as mangel-wurtzel, swedish turnips, carrots, or par-nips, would also be a great means of supporting the farmers' cattle given with the straw in winter, and this might be easily managed, and the weeding and hoeing be done by the farmer's family. We give the following extract from the "Farmers Herald," on the subject of growing oats for fodder for animals, in order to encourage farmers here to make the experiment:—"I cut a certain acreage of oats before any part of the straw ceased to be green and succulent; it was made into hay, not as hay is frequently made, by exposing it to bleaching, and the destructive action of sun and rain, but by putting it up into small stooks, as is done when the grain is ripe; it thus dried without exposure. This oat-hay was (of course not thrashed) given in the winter to sheep, cattle, and horses, and put in their racks, side by side with the best clover hay; the animals invariably preferred it to the clover hay, leaving that un-

touched; they thrive well upon the oat hay, and its high nutritive qualities are confirmed by chemical analysis. I carefully weighed from the same field a like acreage of ripened oats, and its straw, and the money produce of both kinds is as follows, per Scotch acre:—

An acre of ripened oats gave 36 bushels, at 2s. per bushel,.....	£3 12 0
150 stone of straw, at 24 lb. to the stone, at 3d. per stone,.....	1 17 6
	£5 9 6
Deduct cost of thrashing,.....	0 7 0

Net value of the acre of ripened oats,.....£5 2 6
The acre of unripe oats gave 205 stone of hay, at 24 lb. to the stone, value as compared with hay 10d. per stone, say 205 stone,.....£8 10 10
Leaving an increased value of £3 5s. 4d. over the ripened oats, and in addition, saving all the risk of a bad harvest."

We can very well credit the above statement, and it certainly affords great encouragement to try this plan in Canada, where farmers, in many instances, have not sufficient meadow lands. We fear the weather will have greatly retarded the sowing and planting this spring; indeed we do not recollect during our re-idence in the country more unfavourable Spring weather. We feel this more particularly from the generally defective state of our drainage. Ill drained soil is cold, and becomes dried and baked with the heat and drought of summer, and impervious to air or moisture, unless in long continued rains. Every practical farmer knows the difference of crops grown upon the baked soil we have described, and those that would be produced upon well drained, well pulverised soils, open to air, dews, and moderate showers.

The foregoing part of our Report was written previous to the 20th of May, and we expected