

"stumping," after the first grubbing (with the mattock), when the ashes are most abundant, by sowing the proper pasture-grasses, in the following proportions :

Orchard-grass . . . . .	6 lbs.
Meadow-fescue . . . . .	6 "
Rough-stalked meadow . . . . .	8 "
Timothy . . . . .	6 "
White clover . . . . .	3 "
Red clover (small) . . . . .	3 "
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Total . . . . .	32 lbs.

With the exception of timothy and the small red clover, all the grasses in the list are very persistent. The two former give a great deal of fodder during the first two or three years, and then the others, that have taken a little more time to install themselves, are ready to furnish an abundant yield, when the timothy and the clover are pretty nearly worn out. Some recommend that the pasture should not be fed off the first season, so that the herbage may get well established. The best way of burying the grass-seed is to drive a bullock drawing a bush-harrow between the stumps.

As to rocky or other unploughable soils intended for permanent pasture some advise the application to them of a compost prepared a year in advance in this fashion : plough a strip of grass-sod, and carry the turf off into the corner of the field ; on a layer of this place a layer of quick-lime, then another layer of turf, followed by a layer of dung, and another of lime, with, last of all, a layer of turf to top up with ; the heap should be five or six feet high. The compost should be cut down and turned two or three times in the fall, well mixed in the turning, and allowed to pass the winter in that state. When spring arrives, it is to be spread on the land intended for the pasture. The land is to be grubbed, or dug with a fork, breaking all the clods thoroughly and mixing in the compost. Then the grass-seeds are sown and dragged in with the bush-harrow. The compost should be made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of earth, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of dung, with 600 lbs. of lime for an arpent of land. Such a compost should be given to meadows and pastures at least every four years, and it is by this alone that their permanence can be secured.

Now, you will doubtless be surprised to hear of the composting of dung and lime together, for it is contrary to all theoretical ideas of the management of composts into which dung is combined. Still, the recipe must be taken as it is given, for Barral, Boitel, Gayot, Gobin, and other agronomes of France, recognize the good effects of composts thus compounded. When this is spread on well established meadows or pastures, it is done at the end of August in the year after it is made.