

wheat near the lake (Ontario.) The midge ruins it there, but from twenty to forty miles back, they raise excellent white wheat. I heard of one fine field of five acres in the township of Scott, that gave 52 10-60 bushels per acre. The field was summer fallowed, and the neighbours said the owner kept ploughing it from spring until seeding time, manured it, and put a large quantity of ashes on it; but they acknowledged it paid him after all. That was a larger crop than I ever saw. I brought samples of the best white winter wheat found, but it is no better than some here, although it was said to produce more to the acre. I think if they would sow from 200 to 300 lbs. of salt to the acre on their spring wheat, it would improve the quality very much. The straw, although not rusted, is of a dull dark color; and when such is the case, the quality of the wheat is never first-rate. I advised a gentleman last year, who lives north of Rice Lake, to try salt. I saw his foreman this year; he told me they salted part of their spring wheat, and it was better by far than that not salted.

Yours, &c., JOHN JOHNSTON.

Near Geneva, N. Y., 1860.

### Sheep in Connection with Wheat Growing.

In a recent number of the *Journal of the New York Agricultural Society*, Gen. Rawson Harmon, of Wheatland, N.Y., gives the following account of his practice with sheep in connection with clover and wheat growing, so as to keep up the fertility of the soil. Much of the land in Canada, as well as in the States, has been deteriorated by too frequent cropping with wheat, and both time and experience will be required to restore it to its former state of fertility. Wheat, clover, and sheep are admirably adapted to go together, and sustain the productiveness of the soil. On light lands, suitable for wheat, such as the oak plains, in the County of Brant, sheep are found to be a necessary adjunct in arable culture, as the practice of Hon. David Christie, Mr. Moyle, and others, clearly shows.

The following practical remarks we commend to the attention of our wheat growing farmers, who have a soil and situation adapted to clover and sheep:—

“For many years we have kept two sheep to the acre of wheat land; say for one hundred and fifty acres, three hundred sheep may be kept, and the regular rotation of the wheat and clover kept up on the one hundred and fifty acres, forty of which should be in wheat each year, and ten

in corn and roots. Clover seed should be sown in March or April, six quarts to the acre, and as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, one bushel of plaster should be sown to the acre.—Barley or oats should follow corn and roots, and seeded as above; so we have fifty acres seeded with clover each year, ten acres in corn and roots, leaving ninety acres for pasturing and mowing. A team is to be kept for the work on the farm, and three or four cows, for the use of the family; and no other stock should be kept, except hogs, for the family use, and they should be limited, for mutton is cheaper and more wholesome meat than pork. The above, for the use of the family, is all the stock that should be kept on a wheat growing farm, except sheep; and with the above amount of land, three hundred sheep may be kept, and well cared for.—They should be kept at the barn till the first of May, when they should be turned on to the fields which the corn and root crops are to occupy, and where the wheat is to be sown, remaining till the clover in the pastures is half grown; then give the sheep a chance at that, which will keep them till the clover commences heading out where the wheat and barley has been harvested. One great cause of failure in sheep husbandry is in letting the sheep run on the pastures long after clover has done growing, and in the spring before it commences growing, when there is no tallow in the clover, and it is gnawed into the ground, and much of it destroyed.

For winter management most farmers fail, in giving the sheep too much run. Where they are stabled, or kept in close sheds and not suffered to run at large, from November till May, one-fourth of the food can be saved, the flock kept in better condition, giving one-fourth more wool, and making twice the amount of the most valuable manure made on the farm. From fifty to one hundred are to be kept in a flock. Sheep of about the same weight should be kept together; where lambs or yearlings are suffered to run with full grown sheep they will not do as well. Lambs should be taken from the ewes about the 20th of August, if dropped in the month of May, and a few yearlings put with them, and they will be more easily controlled, and by the 20th of September they should be fed moderately with oats or bran and a little salt every day, so that by the time they come to the barn they are tame and in good condition for wintering. The first clover in the barley field would be a favourable field for lambs. The corn, roots, and barley, should be wholly fed out on the farm; and, with the straw, cornstalks, and hay, all may be well supplied from November till May, except the team, which it may be well to keep in the stable when not at work. All the manure made each year should be applied to the corn and root field. Wethers, three post, and ewes that begin to lose their teeth, should be put in one yard, and grained through the