

encouragement to a more general system of rotation crops, and a better stile of husbandry suited for bringing every sort of crop that can be tilled in our fertile soil to the greatest perfection; this ought to be considered the first point in our social system, the waste of human labor must be arrested to make a farm profitable, which can only be done by cultivating a less quantity of ground, where help cannot be had, and doing the work in a more perfect manner, abundant quantities of roots and other food for stock should be raised before we can begin to excel in rearing and supporting the best breeds of horned cattle, sheep, and swine, still it is gratifying to witness the great improvements that are at present going forward in this branch of our rural economy.

Every farmer must rightly consider his strength and means to cultivate his farm, as well as the quality of soil, the crop for which it is best suited, and the stock it will maintain, but above all other grain crops, wheat and Indian corn should have the preference, and most of our land, if managed with judgment, can be tilled to fall or spring wheat, to good advantage.

It would be superfluous to mention all the varieties of wheat, that would answer well the climate of Canada, so universally known to be a wheat growing country. There is one variety extensively cultivated in Scotland, named Fern spring wheat, which is highly spoken of both as regards its quality, produce, and early maturity; it would be very desirable to obtain some of this wheat, for next spring sowing. There is another kind of wheat named Fife wheat, lately from Scotland, also a spring wheat, which has been sown this year in many parts of the Province, it has produced well, grain large and plump, and not injured by rust or worm. Fall wheat of course, is the principal crop in western Canada, and every intelligent farmer will look for the best and cleanest seed; probably clean seed, and clean land is all that is required to accomplish this necessary object; to insure clean land to any great extent for fall wheat, summer fallows cannot be dispensed with, for no foul land can be thoroughly cleaned without it, the tillage of hoe crops in this country being too limited for any great breadth of preparation.

In preparing land for wheat, much advantage will be found in using the subsoil Plough, the subsoilers can be used during the summer fallowing to more advantage than at any other season; it must be left to the judgement of the farmer at which of the ploughings the subsoil plough is to be used. I have used it this season, in following

the last furrow of the common plough before sowing the seed.

To insure clean crops care should be taken to select the seed clean and good, and of the best variety.

Washing the seed in strong pickle will be found very beneficial in swimming out the light seed, changing seed wheat from one township to another will also be found of much consequence both in improving the sample, and increasing the crop.

The Hon. Charles L. Irby, and James Nangles, two Commanders in the Royal Navy, mention in their Book of Travels, that, they saw in Egypt, a species of wheat named Heshbon wheat, with ears of an unusual size, one of them exceeding in dimensions, two of the ordinary sort, and on one stalk, it is a bearded wheat, with 84 grains in the ear, and more than double the weight of the common English wheat, it being as 103 to 42, length of straw 5 feet 1 inch, it has succeeded well in England, it will be worthy the attention of the curious enquirer to ascertain some further particulars relating to this remarkably fine sort of wheat. This wheat with other remarkably fine sorts might be procured and introduced to Canada, by the Professor of Agriculture, and a fair trial given it in the College Grounds at Toronto, from which result a superior article might become general in the fertile wheat growing regions of this Province.

No grain is as much the glory of the United States of America, as Indian Corn, and why it is not held in similar estimation in Canada, is, because its cultivation and management has hitherto been less perfectly understood by the Canadian farmer; this inferiority in its cultivation will not long exist, a large tillage of this nutritious grain is every year increasing, and it is now well known that both our soil and climate are well adapted to its culture; its value as an article of commerce is very great, to the Americans, and will no doubt become so here, when its cultivation shall more generally become one of the staple crops of the country.

The more its cultivation is extended, the better its culture will be understood, and with a complete knowledge of corn planting, a little care and management in our bright summer will bring the crop to perfection.

Its beauty as a plant is one great inducement for extending its cultivation in Canada. If the fields of corn tasselling out in the bright sunshine of August, and growing greener and stronger with the strength of the heat, were not almost a common place affair to the inhabitants