

duce was thirty-six bushels; the year before, 37; and of the prior years, beginning with 1847, the average yield may be safely given at 34, as in his balance-sheet. Some years it has been over 40, and it is likely to be so this year. It is a low average of the amount of straw also produced from the same moiety of each acre, and not returned to it, to put it at one and a-half ton, and not a high one when he values the ton at 40s.; for, whether he buys or sells it, such is its value to him.

Here, then, is the very point, and the only point, that first led him to publish these results, and how they were brought about. How, with wheat at 40s., or even less, it is possible to grow it with profit, a nett profit of at least £4 the acre. It has been declared that it is impossible to tell the precise value of an acre of wheat to the grower; that it is so mixed up with the tillage and dressings of the other crops in the *rotation* as to defy any exact calculation in the matter. But here recollect, in this system, the wheat crop is taken out of the *rotation* altogether. It has nothing to do with it; it begins and ends with itself; so that, giving the outlay, the profit is clear. Suppose then, a farmer to have a 400-acre arable farm, and that he sets apart 100 acres of heavy wheat land for wheat on this plan; suppose him, moreover to do as he has done, and to *succeed*,—for Mr. Smith rejects the unpleasant flattery that he can accomplish what others cannot—he has, with low prices, from one-fourth of his land, a nett profit of £400, with the remaining 300 acres to be dealt with in the ordinary way, in whatever rotation he pleases, including wheat, as a separate farm. Suppose, in like manner, a farm of less dimensions.—say twenty acres,—which perhaps will better serve for an illustration, on which no one can live by the present plans and prices, to *farm* it in the ordinary way, though it is possible he might by this; to have five acres set apart for Lois-Weedon. I will vouch for him who carries out the plan strictly that his profits will far exceed others practiced in the old jog-trot, four-course system, always alike, and bound down by restrictive leases, as if it could never be reformed.

And now, lastly, seeing it cannot be done on a broad scale *thus* for want of capital and manual labor to perform the digging, I will briefly give my proposition how it might be carried out with the common plough, saying nothing of what will yet be accomplished by steam power and other implements. It is simply to introduce five rows of wheat instead of Mr. Smith's three, on the middle of our common seven feet four inches stretches, at twelve inches apart, instead of ten, and the rest to be followed as Mr. Smith has directed. First, as a beginning, to clean and subsoil our old furrows and adjacent parts for the first crop, which can be put in with the common drill occasionally, or better by the hand-dibble and self-dropper, by adjusting its parts, and stopping the outside spouts; fallow-

ing the counterpart or moiety of the land in winter and summer, &c., according to our worthy friend, the Rev. S. Smith's directions on his division, with the exception, however, of always a furrow open in the centre, where no corn could grow were it there. Thus our common ploughed lands would be converted at once into *Loi Weedon*, or similarly so, even at less expense there being thus no digging to take into debt account. In four years, when the land will be as clean as a whistle, the course could be changed if need be, and other land so cropped and cleared, till that is also *free from weeds, &c.*

Waldon, Essex, Sept., 1860.

An ordinary crop of wheat, ten inches apart in the rows.

A 10x10 grid of dots forming a square shape. The dots are arranged in 10 rows and 10 columns, with each row containing 10 dots and each column containing 10 dots. The dots are evenly spaced and form a solid square.

Figure 1 consists of three 3x3 grids of dots. The left grid has a single dot in the top-left position (row 1, column 1). The middle grid has three dots in the top row (row 1, columns 1, 2, and 3). The right grid has three dots in the top row (row 1, columns 1, 2, and 3) and three dots in the bottom row (row 3, columns 1, 2, and 3).

*A Lois-Weedon crop of wheat, in triple row
ten inches apart in the rows.*

Exportation of American and Canadian Cheese and Butter.

It appears from a statement in a recent number of the *Mark Lane Express*, that the export of Butter and Cheese from this Continent to England, has astonishingly increased during the past year. The exports of *Butter* from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1st, 1858, to September 1st, 1859, amounted to only 307 tons; while from September 1st, 1859, to September 1st, 1860, it reached the enormous quantity of 2,141 tons! During the former year the export of *Cheese* was 2,599 tons; but during the latter, 7,000 tons, or nearly three-fold!

BUTTER EXPORTS BY SEA FROM MONTREAL

To Oct., 1860.	To Oct., 1859.	To Oct.,
22,828 firkins.	7,871 firkins.	4,534 fir.

The exports from Montreal do not represent the aggregate Canadian exports, but only a small portion. They represent the increase of the year, however, as fully as the aggregate do when fully ascertained.