

row slices should present to the eye a similar form of crest and equal surface, because when one furrow slice exhibits a narrower surface than it should have, it has been covered with a broader slice than it should be; and when it displays a broader surface than it should have, it is so exposed by a narrower slice than should be upon it. The furrow slices should have their back and face parallel. The ground, on being ploughed, should feel equally firm under the foot at all places, for slices in a more upright position than they should be not only feel hard and unsteady, but will allow the seed to fall down between them and be buried. Furrow slices in too flat a state, always yield to the pressure of the foot, and they cover each other too much, affording insufficient mould for the seed. They should lie over at the same angle, 45 degrees, thus presenting crests in the best possible position for the action of the harrow. Crowns of ridges formed by the meeting of opposite furrow slices should neither be elevated nor depressed in regard to the rest of the ridge. The last furrow slice should be uniform with those of the rest of the ridge. When the last furrows are ill made, the open furrow cannot be proportionately cleaned out, because if the space between the last furrows is too wide, the open furrow must be made too deep to fill up all the space; and if too narrow, there is not sufficient mould to make the open furrow of the proper size. If the last furrow slices are laid too flat, the open furrow will throw too much mould upon the edges, and thus make them too high."

The crops in the County have this season been generally above an average. Hay was everywhere, especially on uplands, an excellent crop. Wheat was good, weighing, in all cases heard from, over 60 lbs. per bushel, and subjected to neither rust nor weevil. Oats were well filled and early ripened; and improved varieties being now in common use, the average weight raised in the County is probably considerably over 40 lbs. per bushel. At the Shows, samples were exhibited weighing 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 lbs. per bushel—a weight almost unprecedented.

Potatoes, although early struck with the rust in the tops, ripened well; and when dug, the roots were found to be very little affected; and in this County the crop is much better and more abundant than it has been within the last seven years. Turnips and carrots, owing to the cold, wet season, will not generally yield over half a crop.

It is worthy of notice, however, that in one or two instances, where the land was drained, subsoiled, and manured with equal proportions of well-rotted manure, guano, and bone-dust—say twenty single loads of manure, two cwt. of guano, and fifteen bushels of bone-dust—and the weeding and stirring up of the soil properly attended to, the produce of turnips and carrots was as good as in the most propitious of seasons. The principal cause of the failure of these crops is the improper application of the manure. Stable manure should never be used in the green state for turnips and carrots, but should be removed to the field early in spring, and turned at least twice before being put into the drill. Carrots especially will be a much surer crop, if grown on land which had been heavily manured the previous year for potatoes or turnips.

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