

but it is unsafe to calculate upon more than twenty-five bushels, and a less average than this should not satisfy a farmer who depends upon the wheat crop as a principal source of revenue. The cultivation of clover should receive much greater attention at the hands of the wheat-grower than has yet been given it. The wheat crop cannot be brought to its *maximum* productiveness without the aid of the clover plant. Most farms would be much benefitted by laying down one-fourth of it annually with red clover. On those soils on which the wheat crop is apt to become rusted, the plan of cultivating clover largely, using plaster pretty liberally on the first crop, cutting the first crop early for hay, the second for seed, and manuring the land after the removal of the seed crop, with short barn-yard manure, and again plastering the following spring, and pasturing the land during the second season, up to the middle of August, and then ploughing the sward to the depth of eight or ten inches, and rolling or pressing the newly inverted sward before sowing the seed-wheat, would be found to increase the average yield of wheat, lessen the costs of production, and greatly enhance the profits of cultivation.—Clover may be employed in the rotation of crops in a variety of ways, each of which upon certain soils might be considered the most valuable. Hundreds of farmers in Canada are satisfied to fold their arms in sluggishness, and drag out a mere existence upon a badly cultivated farm, and a large proportion of this class are so penny-wise and pound-foolish, as to deprive themselves of a single grain crop, by substituting clover. Those who grow no clover—and they are the poorest class of farmers that can be found—must have noticed the thrift of their neighbours who have the judgment to cultivate this crop extensively. It is somewhat curious that men who take to themselves a good deal of credit for being close observers of men and things, should be so short-sighted as not to see the propriety of modelling after the best examples with which they are acquainted, and to introduce into their farm-

management those improvements which have been the almost sole cause of the success of their more wealthy neighbors. If proof be required to satisfy the most incredulous, of the value of clover as a fertilizer, and as a suitable crop to prepare land for wheat, as much might be given as would fill at least an entire volume of the *Cultivator*. This crop has become so valuable in the estimation of the best Canadian farmers—and that portion of them especially who have made themselves independently rich from close attention to business and superior cultivation—that it may be deemed almost unnecessary to occupy much space with the further discussion of this part of the subject. It may not at all times be the best policy to adduce an extreme point to substantiate an argument, but in this instance we shall do so, in the hope that the case which we shall employ, to illustrate the truths of the doctrine we promulgated in the introductory remarks of this article, may be instrumental in effecting a great impetus for improvement in the agriculture of this country.

About twenty-four years since, a shrewd and industrious emigrant from the south of Scotland, settled in the neighbourhood of Cayuga Lake, N. Y. State, and for the first few years he worked for wages, among the farmers of that delightful section of country, the profits arising from which, soon enabled him to purchase a small farm, which had been by bad cultivation and injudicious cropping, almost totally robbed of its fertilizing properties. The previous owner took his available funds and removed to the "Far West," and our worthy and highly esteemed friend, Mr. John Johnstone, commenced a course of farming, the judicious application of which has enabled him to accumulate almost a princely fortune; and he may now be considered one of the richest and most sensible farmers in Central New York. Mr. Johnstone's almost unparalleled success must be mainly attributed to the liberal cultivation of the clover plant. One of his very first operations was, to put his small farm under a thorough state of clean