

fifteen bushels; if
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is dry again. In
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t the harrow will
Before I begin to
arrow to level the
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This ensures a
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n crop. Where
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s in 1848, and
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laugerville lots,
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Dutch County.
thirty years by
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viz., silicious,
mer of 1849.
atoes, turnips,

mangold wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, cabbage and turnips. The quantity used, four bushels per acre. It was sown on every second ridge of wheat and barley, before sowing the seed, and then harrowed in with the latter; for green crops—sown before drilling. The clover on the salted ridges blossomed through the grain, while the clover on the ridges not salted, was under one foot in height. The grain was all on the stout side, and the green crop was also benefited. Our manure, from the way it is exposed to snow, rain, and frost, loses a great quantity of its salt by our humid springs.

Animal or vegetable manure is the end of all good farming; but not being the least important, it must follow in the track of the two former, or its good effect will be wholly or partly lost. The animal manure which I use is mixed, and of two kinds. The one kind is decomposed, and the other is what is termed long manure, or only partly decomposed. Of the former I use twenty cords per acre, spread on the surface of aluminous and alluvial, after the lime, as before described, harrowing twice each way, and mixing it to the depth of five inches with the soil. The land is now ready for drilling. While the plants are young, they are nourished by the manure, and while maturing, they are fed by the dissolved vegetable matter furnished by the lime.

The long manure I apply broadcast (twenty-five cords per acre,) to silicious or bog soil before the last ploughing, turn it under at least eight inches, harrow twice, and add lime as before described, giving the land two harrowings afterwards. The land is now ready for drilling. As this soil is first ready in spring, I put my early potatoes into it, the lime then gives them an early start, and the manure continues to furnish food the rest of the season. (I drill on the flat on my light soils.) Let me here remark that manure should be placed deeper in light silicious or sandy soils, than on clay, as it is well known that animal and vegetable substances are great absorbers of moisture, and the nearer the surface they are placed in light soils, the quicker they disappear. Clay will absorb the gases of manure, while sand will dissolve and allow them to escape.

I have explained to you what I consider good farming, and during the past season I have raised, on land prepared in the way described, the following crops. It was said by good judges, taking the quantity and quality of the different kinds into consideration, and the time planted, that they equalled any they ever saw. It is also to be remembered that this farm, three years ago, was in a state of nature, and was considered worthless for agricultural purposes, while farms in the same district had been cultivated for the last fifty years:—

1st, *Wheat*, Two bushels per acre, cleanly washed in pickle, and prepared as before described. The seed, as in Mr. Watts' case, was of a poor quality, which shortened the yield, although the weight