

of course, will be a work of time. The season for activity is now upon us. Let us be prepared for it at all hazards.

Our working season is generally so short, that labourers at call when required, and money to pay them, are essentially necessary ;—for without these, we will not have a fair chance of success. Unless work be performed in due season, we are certain to incur a loss ; and the farmer is well off, who has the command of labour in his own family. There is too frequently a great waste of seed, from want of thorough draining and careless covering—in the first case perishing from drowning—in the second, being filched away by birds and vermin, or perishing from exposure. The sowing of wheat should not be delayed beyond the 20th of May, and, if avoidable, this period would be considered late—the young plants often suffering severely from the heat and droughts which occur about this time. But wheat coming into ear between the 25th of June and 15th of July, will probably be in a greater or less degree damaged by the fly. Indian Corn generally answers best when planted from the 20th to the 21st of May.

The sooner all the manure required is got into the soil, if sufficiently dry, the better. Flax is well adapted for a deep clay soil, if properly drained and fertile. The land ought to be perfectly pulverised, and thoroughly cleaned—the seed sown early in May—the earliest sown generally producing the best crop, and if the soil should be somewhat, but not injuriously moist, the seed will vegetate the more quickly.

Two bushels an acre of good clean seed ought to produce a crop neither too thick nor too thinly planted. Hemp does not thrive well on a stiff soil, and strong rich land produces a coarse quality—so that cultivators are regulated in their choice of soil by the description of Hemp they wish to raise. When planted for cordage, it should be grown in drills—producing a strong coarse fibre ;—when for weaving, broadcast, when the stems grow up fine and slender in proportion to their proximity. Three bushels of seed may be used when sown broadcast, and, in drills, a bushel and a half will be sufficient. Great vigilance is necessary to keep off the birds.

We must now strive to get our land in the best condition for planting, the moment the weather will permit. We must prepare manure abundantly for the corn and potato crops. Spring rolling of meadows is useful, rendering the surface smooth for mowing. Plaster may be beneficially sown early in spring. In turning over greensward neatly, we should cut the furrow slices at least one half wider than thick.

We would again urge on our readers the great benefit to be derived from Root crops. The amount of Cattle food thus obtained, and the great benefit arising from feeding them out with dry straw in winter, is incalculable. They will exceed in value, a good crop of hay from the same extent. We must continue to feed until the grass has a considerable start in the pastures. Cattle injure the young pastures much, if allowed to range over them, trampling and pulling up the young roots before the ground has had time to become settled and firm.—Cows with calf should have a bountiful allowance. Reclaim your lands by thorough draining—making them the most valuable, probably, of the whole farm. Take