

the second ploughing should be performed the latter part of July, and if the soil is of proper depth to bear it, the best course to be pursued is, to plough with three horses abreast, to the depth of ten or twelve inches. This system cannot be practiced on all soils, but on strong clay loams it would greatly increase the average yield of wheat, and especially where this crop is very subject to rust, it would add greatly to the product.— If we were asked what system of managing summer fallows is best adapted to this country, we would unquestionably include these three particulars, viz: if the land be foul, and full of couch-grass, that the fallow should be ploughed in autumn, and, if possible, the system of rafter-farrowing should be done with an exceedingly deep furrow; and lastly, if barn-yard manure be applied, it should have been previously well mixed in the yard, or manure-heap, and have passed through its first stages of fermentation,—the last particular is more particularly applicable to soils subject to rust or noxious weeds. Those who cultivate lands that have very recently been cleared from the forests, if they practice the plan of sowing entirely clean grain of all kinds,—that is, in which there are no noxious seeds,—and if they are careful to eradicate the first appearance of the weeds, which are so very injurious to the crops when allowed to spread and multiply—we distinctly wish to be understood to say, that if due attention and care are observed by the bush farmer, when he commences to chop and clear his farm, he may, with a very little trouble, prevent all or every description of noxious weeds getting possession of his land. This is not so easily managed on land that has been long under a state of cultivation, and we know scores of careful cultivators who find it a very difficult task to rid their farms of injurious weeds. This is the proper season to attend to this important matter, and no farmer should hesitate to extirpate weeds from his crops, even although a few valuable plants should be destroyed in the attempt. An undisturbed weed may be the parent of

a thousand plants next year. It is somewhat difficult to give directions that would apply in a majority of cases; but if a public journalst acted on the rule of giving only such advice as all or a large proportion of his readers could practice with profit, but very few suggestions would be advanced, and consequently, improvements would be slow; we therefore must not be accused of meddling in business which, properly speaking, belongs to others,—our object is to give advice,—and those of our readers to whom it is applicable, if they study their own interests, will put it in practice.

To return to the subject of weeds, no effort should be spared to keep them down at this season of the year; and this branch of business should be particularly attended to among the drilled crops. In cultivating all kinds of drilled crops, the horse-hoe is found a most useful, nay, an almost indispensable implement; and by frequently employing it in connection with either the shovel or double-mould plough, the foulest land may be made tolerably clean.

Farmers have now also a little leisure to do odd jobs about the farm, such as repairing fences, outbuildings, &c., and among the other odds and ends that they will find convenient to execute, is that of carefully calculating the costs of allowing the various kinds of weeds to grow upon the farm,—of course, rent of land, ploughing, harrowing, and partial loss of grain crop, must all be brought into the account, and the balance sheet must be carefully prepared. If this calculation be honestly made, no sensible and judicious farmer will long continue to sow and cultivate noxious and worthless weeds among his grain, but will prefer to sow clean seed, though it cost him extra expense, and will also employ the best means of keeping the soil under a clean and thorough state of culture. It is in advance of the age in Canada, to recommend drill-husbandry and horse-hoeing grain crops generally;—but on old cleared land this system may be practiced with very great success, and on a majority of soils, it would alone add 30 per