

such a manner, that one furrow is not allowed to rest or lap upon another, or in other words, the process is very similar to that of forming drills for turnips, with the difference, that the former is only one-third as wide as the latter. As soon as the seed furrow or ribs are completed, the next process is to sow the seed broad-cast at the rate of about six pecks per acre. One good harrowing is sufficient to cover the seed, which should be done lengthwise of the furrows, as carefully and as straight as the land was previously ploughed. The harrows will draw the seed to the bottom of the drills, and the plants will come up as regularly as if the seed had been deposited with a drilling machine, and be much more beneficial to the crop than if the latter machine had been employed in the process. The advantages that this plan have over all others, are the complete security that is given the plants from injury from frosts, and the greater depth and regularity that the seed is deposited in the soil, than can be secured with the ordinary modes of ploughing the seed furrow. A careful ploughman may plough the seed-furrow in the manner described, very creditably, with a common wooden Scotch or English plough; and such farmers as have not tested this mode of seeding the land, would find it to their advantage to do so. Scores of the very best Canadian farmers practised the plan of ribbing in their autumn wheat last season, and the result has been, that in every instance where justice was done, the experiment, the average yield has been from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre more than where the seed was sown broadcast in the ordinary manner.

It frequently happens, owing to the scarcity of good labourers and the shortness of the season, that wheat-growers find great difficulty in getting their land in a proper state of cultivation for fall wheat; and in all cases where results of this kind occur, and the land appears foul and full of wild grasses and weeds, it would be much more profitable in the end, to give it one or two extra ploughings, and a dressing of manure, if the condition of the soil requires it, in the

autumn, with a view of sowing spring wheat the following spring. The condition of the soil, after the harvesting of the crop, should be a matter of careful consideration with a judicious husbandman; and there is no question but that very much of the land that is annually sown with winter wheat, would produce a much larger yield, and the soil be much improved in condition, if more pains had been taken in its cultivation, and had been sown with a good variety of spring, instead of winter wheat, upon badly cultivated land. Every farmer must decide for himself, whether naked or bastard fallows are the best and the most profitable; but in our judgment, before any one should fully decide in favor of either of the modes, it would be well to give the pea, flax, and clover-ley crops a fair trial, as a substitute for the naked fallow. Many are of opinion that they can grow more wheat,—and for one-half the cost that it can be grown after a naked fallow,—by substituting a bastard fallow.

Whether naked or bastard fallows be made, or the former or latter is most to be admired, is, after all, not the question. The main point is to have the land well cultivated, which can be done best by deep and clean ploughings, and by frequently employing the grubbers and harrows for the purpose of destroying every species of root and other noxious weeds. When this is done, the next point is to form the land into narrow and neatly formed ridges, so that the plants may not be destroyed by being inundated with water during fall and spring.

It is also essential that a good variety of seed be selected, and that it be free from every impurity. Almost every variety of wheat has its admirers, and doubtless all are not equally valuable if sown upon the same quality of soil. We have tried the Improved White Flint Wheat for four years in succession, along with other varieties considered very superior, and it has invariably proved to be more productive and less subject to rust, the attacks of the Hessian and wheat fly, and smut, than the other varieties sown.