

WHEAT FARMING IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

We are indebted to a late number of the *Ohio Cultivator* for the following very able Report of the Committee on Farms of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. The system of farming recommended is not exactly the one we would advise for the adoption of the Canadian wheat-growers; but nevertheless it is preferable to the modes that are generally practiced in this country, and we therefore give the report insertion, in the hope that those who do not pursue a better order of rotation, and who are not prepared to go the length in carrying out the improved system of farming that we have published for their consideration on former occasions, may at least adopt the method of cultivation here submitted. There are many in this province who believe that no other crop will remunerate the grower, to the same extent, as wheat; to such the suggestions of the viewing committee must prove particularly interesting and valuable, and we doubt not, but that a portion of our readers will readily perceive that the leading features of cultivation embodied in the report, might be very profitably grafted upon the *no system* of rotation which is too generally practiced in some sections of this province.

The style in which this report is drawn up is wisely calculated to be a means of disseminating a fund of valuable information to the agricultural classes, and we trust that the Canadian agricultural societies will adopt this efficient method of bringing about an agricultural reform:—

This Committee may be expected to lay down some general rules, as a criterion of what they conceive to be a true system of farming for a majority of the land in this county, and that manner of fencing, draining, manuring and rotation of crops, and general management, upon which they predicated their premiums; and although

some of those points are still unsettled, and some important questions still remain debateable by our best and most experienced farmers, yet to exhibit the grounds upon which they arrived at their conclusions, they "will also give their opinions."

This Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the wheat crop (combined with wool growing,) is the only crop, in this county, that farmers can depend upon for producing at all times ready money, at a fair remuneration for their labour—especially if they are located at any great distance from market. Corn, hay, oats, potatoes, pork, &c., cannot be depended upon as ready cash articles, to any great amount; with the exception therefore of those farmers whose lands are not adapted to the grain crops, and are more natural to grass, grazing and fattening cattle may succeed well, and in some hands we know it does; but yet, they can hardly compete with the more hilly, cheap, and broken lands of the southern and eastern parts of this State, the outlay for which is not over one quarter of the amount that our lands were purchased at. Therefore it recurs with great force to the minds of this committee, that the wheat crop is the only one adapted to a profitable and successful course for the farmers of this western country to pursue, as a main dependence to make money, pay for their farms, and get out of debt.

The committee will therefore proceed briefly to state, what they consider a good, judicious, and successful system for conducting a farm, and what state of preparation and rotation of crops it is necessary to pursue, to come up to that point of excellence which should be the perfection of the art; and those whose exertions come nearest to that course will, consequently, be the successful competitors for their favors.

Let a farm consisting of any number of acres, not too large—say, for example, one hundred acres of arable land, independent of wood lands, orchard, and garden—be in the first place well fenced, if with rails, well staked and ridged, or what is better, with corner stakes and yokes, the yokes placed at two or three rails from the tops, in which case the stakes need not be set in the earth; or what is better still, where there is a sufficiency of stone, let the fences be made with them, and it can hardly be conceived, by those unacquainted with the process, how small and inferior an article will make a good and lasting fence, merely by the plentiful use of cedar, pine, or chestnut sticks laid in crossways with the stone, always reserving a sufficient quantity of stone to cope the wall, and form a cap to cover and retain the whole line. Divide the whole into such sized fields as shall comport with the size of the farm, and in such a manner as will allow it always to be nearly equally divided into a three course rotation. The fences to be clear from weeds, brambles, and shrubs, and of a sufficient height to protect against all depredation: for there is no better opiate to induce good nature, and calm and uninterrupted sleep at night, than good strong and high fences. If there are any