

tion, and the ground must be in the highest state of productiveness. Peas should be sown early, so that the ground may be covered before the hot weather in summer sets in; and, besides, a much greater quantity of seed should be used than what is generally done by the Farmers of Canada. It will be found that three bushels per acre of seed, and early sowing, will in most cases secure a full and abundant growth of haulm, unless the land be in very poor cultivation. If the latter be the case, as soon as the plants get two or three inches above the surface of the ground, a top dressing of gypsum, at the rate of one bushel per acre, (or, four bushels of unleached house ashes will answer the same purpose,) applied broadcast, will assist the growth of straw very powerfully, and will, in most cases, be the means of adding at least twenty per cent. to the yield of marketable Peas. In cultivating the Pea crop, it is important that the growth of haulm (i.e. *straw*) should be so abundant as to smother all weeds and wild grasses.—This is more particularly the case where it is intended to be a preparative crop for fall Wheat, which should invariably be the case in those districts where the latter crop can be grown with certainty and profit. It is rather difficult to cover seed Peas with the common harrows; and a nine-tooth Cultivator will be found an efficient implement for that purpose. But a still better plan is to nicely rib the land with a ribbing plough, each rib or furrow being from ten to twelve inches asunder; and, by sowing the seed broadcast, and harrowing the land twice, lengthwise of the furrow, the seed will be thoroughly covered, and the plants will come up in rows as regularly as if a drilling machine had been employed. If weeds or grass should spring up between the rows, in the early part of the month of June, the crop may be horse-hoed once or twice—by means of which the mechanical texture of the soil will be materially improved for the crop of Wheat intended to succeed it; and, besides, it will be the means of increasing the yield at least twenty per cent.

Pea straw, if the crop is harvested a few days before it is ripe, is quite equal to hay for sheep and colts. There is no cheaper means of fattening sheep in autumn and winter, than to feed

them on unthrashed peas, which have been cut a few days before the crop was ripe, and carefully cured—preserving, if possible, the bright green colour natural to the pea haulm cut and cured at a period when about two thirds of the peas have changed their colour to a light-yellow. The quantity of mutton which can be made from the produce of a ten-acre-field of peas, cut, cured, and fed in the manner described, would astonish the person who has not given the matter a careful consideration. The day is not far distant when the Farmers of this country will ridicule the idea of naked summer fallows for Fall Wheat! when, by sowing peas, and some other crops which we shall hereafter mention, they can make the products of their crops pay the expense of managing, and also those of the wheat crop. Peas of a good quality, and of choice varieties, will always bring a highly remunerating price, for export; and when once the character of Canadian peas becomes raised to its proper standard, it will be a difficult matter to supply the demand. The Pea crop draws its food largely from the atmosphere; and, besides, it leaves the ground in better condition than it was at the time when the seed was sown; and, for these, as well as the other reasons pointed out, it should occupy a much more important rank than it does among the crops grown by Canadian Farmers.

#### SPRING WHEAT.

The past year, having been an unfavourable one for Spring Wheat, it is not to be expected that as much ground will be occupied this season with this crop as has been the case in former years. For five or six years in succession, Spring Wheat has yielded more bushels per acre, on tolerably rich and well-cultivated land, than did Winter Wheat; and, as might have been expected, it soon became very popular—so much so, indeed, that sufficient of it was raised to supply the home consumption; and, besides, large quantities were shipped to Britain, which soon had a prejudicial influence on Canadian flour. The system of mixing Spring with Winter Wheat was resorted to by our Millers, in order to improve the character of Spring Wheat flour; but what was saved in this way was more than lost from the bad character that was given some of the choicest Canadian