

of the central and eastern sections that we must mainly look to them for the bulk of the material. As Kingston is situated, we may fairly expect a considerable amount from Lower Canada, and some from the State of New York, particularly when it is remembered that in Live Stock and Agricultural Productions, the competition is not confined to this Province. In Horticulture it will be perceived that the arrangement of the premiums has been somewhat altered, and it is believed improved; and it is hoped that the amount of prizes in this very interesting department, will bring out extensive competition. In a word, we trust that nothing will be wanting, either among the directors or the public, to make our next Provincial gathering what most of its predecessors have proved, worthy of so great an occasion, stimulating industry, and confirming progress, as the normal condition of Canada.

### CULTIVATION OF ROOTS AND INDIAN CORN.

EDITORS OF THE AGRICULTURIST.—Seeing an article in your valuable paper urging Farmers to write for their paper, and being a Farmer, of course it applied to me as well as others. Now I think if you had a page, or even a column, for inquiries and answers, it would be of great benefit to your readers. It would give them a chance both to ask and answer questions. The article you gave on root cultivation is certainly an excellent thing, it gives people a chance to know what kind of land roots grow best on. I consider that article worth the subscription of the *Agriculturist*. Now I have found, as I see in that article, that roots grow best after sod. I generally turn sod down one Spring, sow it with peas, and next Spring cross-plow, cultivate, and harrow it well, (not using any manure,) then drill 24 inches, and sow 20th June, then roll with a two-horse roller; and I generally get first prizes for Turnips, Mangel wurzel, Beets and Carrots, at the Fall Fairs.

Now, if you allow to make an inquiry through your Paper, I will do it. How is the best way to manure corn and what kind of manure is best; if lime, ashes and plaster mixed equal would not be good as a top dressing?

J. R. S.

Brampton.

[The Indian Corn Crop is a voracious feeder. Almost every kind of manure, farm-yard or artificial, may be used with advantage. Dung,

from the farm-yard, stable, or hog pen, may be spread liberally broadcast, and ploughed in.— If the land has been previously ploughed, it may be covered in with a light furrow, and harrowed to mix well with the soil before marking out the rows. An application of limespread broadcast upon the surface is beneficial. Ashes also are an excellent manure for Indian Corn, and may be used in the proportion of about half a pint dropped upon each hill. Plaster also, in smaller quantities, has a good effect. Our correspondent may safely try the mixture he proposes. It is frequently used in the United States. We shall be glad to hear the result of his experiments.—Eds.]

### CULTIVATION OF CORN.

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST.—Sir: Feeling an interest in the Agricultural pursuits of the Province, and thinking perhaps I was one of those you call upon so earnestly to contribute to the *Agriculturist*, I can perhaps give some hints in regard to the cultivation of corn that will be of interest to farmers generally.

There is no crop, in my estimation, pays so well as Indian Corn. As a substitute for summer fallow it follows closely to the turnip, and deserves in most parts of America to take the place of the turnip in England. Ground fitted properly for corn is almost sure to bring good wheat the following spring. The stalks as fodder I have tested for a few years, and find them preferred by cattle to hay, and no coarse feed will produce such a flow of rich milk. I have noticed in my own observations that stalks properly saved would, when fed to milch cows, immediately increase the flow of milk, when hay had previously supplied their place. The grain cannot be surpassed for fattening purposes, either in beef or pork, for quality or firmness of flesh. Pork fattened on peas will be oily, while corn-fed will be firm, and bring a better price in market. The quantity produced far exceeds that of most grains; I have grown on an average sixty-five bushels per acre, or I believe three times the quantity usually grown of peas. Why farmers have such a dread in Canada against raising corn is more than I can tell; the seed per acre is far less expensive than that of any other grain, while it does not have to be planted until all other grains are in.

My plow for fitting the ground is as follows: I select a piece that will do for nothing else if I have it. In the fall I manure with good manure as I have, plow in deep, and