

turning the furrow in. The next round, turn the furrow in and from the previous ones, letting the plough run as near them as convenient, and keep doing so until it is all ridged to the centre from each side.

The next thing in order is, to pass over these ridges with a common rake, and rake off all weeds and large lumps, leveling down the tops of the ridges a little, so as to hold the seed better when sown. After this raking, we put all the wood ashes saved the past year, on the ridges, at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, scattering on the tops of the ridges with the hand or a wooden paddle. There is some work in this, but it pays well. It keeps off insects, and increases the crop, and produces a better quality. The seed is then sown, or drilled on the top of it all. The way we have accomplished this, is to take the nose of a garden watering-pot, (any other tin dish will do with a small hole punched in the bottom), and paste a paper over all the holes but one in the centre—put the seed in it at the other end, and stop it up with a stick long enough for a handle, so that when hold of it I can stand straight and the seed be close to the ridge. Shaking this over the ridge while walking in the space between, I can sow two acres in a day, when the ground is prepared. You will need to see that the hole is not so large as to let out too much seed and thereby waste. After sowing the seed, the ridges are passed over with a fine toothed light rake, and the seed thereby slightly raked in.

The next thing is, when the plants are up and have leaves two or three inches long, to go through with light, narrow hoes and loosen the ground, cut what weeds there are, and thin the plants to six or eight inches apart in the row. This is all that has to be done until gathering; and if they are managed in this way, with favourable soil and season, there will be two hundred or more bushels per acre.

We marketed 300 bushels last season, at 25 cents per bushel. The seed we use is of our own raising—an amalgamation between the large Dutch and Scotch Red Top turnip, which produces an excellent article for table use.

As it is now too late to prepare the ground through the summer as I have mentioned, I will add that a good crop can be had yet, by now breaking up grain or flax stubble and ridging and sowing as before mentioned, if the ground is rich enough. A given quantity of turnips may be raised by this mode of culture much easier than by sowing broad cast.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

We have received this Report, which makes a good volume, of nearly 300 pages. It is truly gratifying to see how rapidly agricultural improvement is progressing in Ohio. Nothing shows it better than the increased size of these reports, coming, as a great bulk of its contents do, from the several counties; and giving a good history of the leading crops in each, by actual residents. For accurate information as to the real condition of Agriculture through the State, we consider the volume entirely one of our own more bulky transactions. The State of

Ohio will owe an immense debt to a few men, who have stuck to the Board of Agriculture, until they have succeeded in arousing a feeling among the farmers that will make them second to those of no other State. We predict for their great fair at Cincinnati, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September next, an exhibition that New York might be proud of.

And why should not Ohio be foremost among the first? There is no State in the Union that possesses to so great an extent all the elements of boundless prosperity than she does; and we hope her citizens will not allow her resources to remain long undeveloped. The first great step towards it is to build up her agriculture. The real wealth of this world lies within a foot of the surface of the earth. If any man doubts, let him dig.—*Wool Grower.*

EARLY THRESHING.

Farmers who thresh their wheat and other grain early, can take advantage of the market at any time. They are always ready for a good price. Not so with the dillatory man, who thinks it's time enough, and is never ready. His success, if he have any, is of course accidental. Therefore, the shrewd farmer will thresh his grain at the earliest period, and he will be prepared to sell whenever the price is the best.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON—AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

This distinguished Agriculturist, who lately visited the United States and the Lower Provinces, has returned to England. Although present at our Provincial Show at Kingston, he saw very little of Upper Canada, and therefore his opinions are based upon what he saw in the Lower Provinces and in the State of New York. Professor Johnston at a meeting of the Farmer's Club, in Berwick, made the following among other remarks, on agriculture in America:—

"The Professor mentioned that the state of Agriculture in the northern parts of America, in our own Provinces, and in New England, is generally what the state of agriculture in Scotland probably was 80 or 90 years ago. In some parts of New Brunswick they are very nearly in the precise condition in which Scotland was 120 years ago. Go as far west as you like, and as far south as you like, the same general description applies to the whole. In regard to the cultivation of land in America, its condition arises from a variety of causes, and a very few considerations would enable them to understand how it had come about. In speaking of the exhausted soil, he did not refer to the virgin soil which had never received the plough or the spade, but to the soil under their cultivation and which they were now exhausting. The forest was in the first place cut down and burned, after which the ashes were scattered and a crop of wheat and oats was sown. When this crop was cut down,