

warm permeable nature, it is safe to calculate upon from ninety to one hundred bushels of marketable grain. Of course to get this quantity, the land will have to be well cultivated. The most productive crop of Indian corn or maize we have any knowledge of, yielded one hundred and twenty bushels per acre, and this great yield cost the proprietor a very trifling sum, compared with the amount of labour expended. It was planted upon a piece of inverted sod, that had been in pasturage for upwards of twenty years, and previous to ploughing, 30 two-horse waggon loads of horse manure were spread broadcast upon the surface. The sod was ploughed neatly about the middle of April, and directly afterwards rolled and allowed to remain in that condition until the first week in May, when it was thoroughly harrowed. The seed was planted on the 18th of May, at the rate of 4 grains in the hill, and a pumpkin seed in every third hill, the rows being three and a-half feet asunder both ways. This valuable crop has been very much neglected in Canada, but as the potato crop is now considered by many, a doubtful one for the present, at least, we are of opinion that the maize plant should be more extensively cultivated. The State of Ohio is estimated to have produced the past year, the enormous quantity of forty millions of bushels of Indian corn, and the province of Canada with nearly an equal population and territory, did not produce a hundredth part as much. Whilst the estimated product of corn was so great, it might be supposed that the farmers of that country could not grow large quantities both of corn and wheat, still we find that one million of acres of wheat was harvested, which is supposed to average twenty bushels per acre, and which doubtless is not an exaggerated estimate of the wheat crop of Ohio in the past season. We mention this fact to show that *both* Indian corn and wheat may be advantageously grown in succession, and we see no reason why Canada could not derive a large degree of profit by growing the maize plant, to supply the British market. It is daily becoming well understood that this is one of the most pro-

fitable and productive crops (if not actually *the most so*) of which we are possessed. It is a good preparative for wheat, and is excellent for food for man and other animals; it yields a very large return, and brings a good price in the market; and, even from its very stalks, can be produced excellent sugar—or they are good provender for cattle, if carefully cured.

As a proof that this valuable plant is susceptible of general and profitable cultivation in Canada, we would here mention that, on the property of Captain Creighton, Narrows, *North Shore* of Lake Simcoe, a very large and productive crop of American white flint corn was grown last summer—samples of which may be seen at our Agricultural Warehouse; and also that a friend of ours on the Island of Montreal, had a large crop of this grain, which yielded upwards of 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. If corn can be profitably cultivated in these northern latitudes, it certainly might be more extensively grown in the southern portions of the province.

*On Root Crops.*—We insert the following practical hints from our able contemporary the *American Farmer* :—

“As the Potato crop, so much relied upon in former years, has proved so precarious an one, as not to be relied upon, the husbandman should, in order to assure himself of success, resort to the growth of other Root-Crops—and as the time has arrived when *Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Parsnips and Carrots*, should be put in, we will call the attention of all to the subject; and as the two first are cultivated precisely alike—being members of the same family—we shall treat them under the same head.

*Mangel Wurzel—Sugar Beet.*—The soil best adapted to the growth of these roots, is a deep fertile loam, which should be assisted, by from 15 to 20 *double horse cart-loads of well rotted manure, or virgin mould from the woods*. Spread your manure evenly over your ground, then plough your ground as deep as your team will permit you to sink the share, taking care to leave no banks—then *harrow finely, and roll*. This done make your drills north and south *two feet apart*. When the plants come up and have attained a few inches in height, they may show two or three distinct