

Weedon, and realize sixteen bushels, at the same time giving a death blow to the intruders, would he not profit by the two years' experiment?

There are two other classes, the small farmer and the gardener, who has land not in vegetables; he has the talent necessary to carry through the whole process, tools also, except a small drill and cultivator, to follow, with a certain profit, on his extra labor.

He who cultivates from 10 to 20 acres, could set apart two, four, or six acres, to be drilled in upon one-half, while the other half is in fallow.

Could not a plot of the Experimental Farm be devoted to the purpose of proving its feasibility in Canada West?

As neither note nor comment is appended to the extracts, I will venture a few facts on the subject in hand.

Tull has been justly styled the father of the drill system; his idea was to grow wheat year after year on the same land, without manure, that is, cropping one-fifth, four-fifths being fallow;—average crop, sixteen bushels.

The Frenchman does not realize so much as sixteen bushels, with advantages Tull did not possess.

About the end of the last century, a Rev. gentleman, a few miles from Low Weedon, cultivated a small field on the Tullian principle with six feet lands, three feet in crop, drilled nine inch intervals, and three feet fallow, ploughed three or four times with a small plough and one horse; his best crop reached eighteen bushels.

From then, until Mr. S. published his results, little has been done or written, as the majority of practical men think if half of ten acres are fallow, better crop five and work the other five, and by giving the same labor and manure to the half, in two years the whole ten will have produced more profit, than if drilled and fallowed on the Smithsonian principle. Canadian farmers are obliged to economize labor and time.

The great secret of profitable farming is plenty of manure, to be produced by a full stock of cattle and sheep, provision being made for abundance of food at all seasons.

Yours truly,

JAMES JONES.

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## Editorial, &c.

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### HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

The work to be done in November will consist to some extent in a continuation of that done for the past month. Fodder and roots, if still outstanding, must now be gathered and secured, the near approach of frost rendering the doing so absolutely necessary. In reference to

securing the latter, the reader will find on page 110 of the present volume of the *Agriculturist*, a communication from Mr. Gordon of Whitby, from which some useful hints may be gained.

Now is a favorable season, when the hurry of the summer's operations is over, for the farmer to look around him, and project improvements in his system of farming for the future. Let him observe where the results of his labours have disappointed his expectations, and endeavour to ascertain the cause, with the view to counteracting opposing tendencies in the composition of his soil or farm, stock, or other of the main elements with which he has to deal, and also with a view to remedying such defects as he may be convinced of in his mode of husbandry.— This may be partially applied during the remaining open season of the fall, and also during the winter, in several ways, to some of which we may briefly allude.

The season for conducting field operations may reasonably be expected to remain open in Upper Canada, as usual, till about the end of the present month, or even several weeks later, but it may happen on the other hand that hard frost shall set in, as is sometimes the case, as early as the 15th or 20th of the month. However that may be, the season, so long as it is favourable, should be taken advantage of to make as much and as good use of the plough as may be desirable. Deep and clean fall ploughing on stiff lands, by exposing the surface to the action of the frost, has a valuable influence in meliorating the natural stubbornness of the soil. The ploughing should be performed on those fields where it will be of most value to have it done over winter, with a due regard to a judicious rotation of crops. Surface draining also should be duly attended to, by forming sufficiently narrow ridges, and opening the dead furrows and cross drains, very much in the same manner as in putting in winter wheat. If any of the land lies partly or wholly under stagnant water during winter, half the benefit of the ploughing would be lost. After the commencement of hard frost prevents the further use of the plough, something more than surface drainage may still be projected and carried out, by cutting drains with