

crop, it was of course much better to plough it up, and put in something else. This season, in regard to the wheat crop, affords an illustration of a truth, which will become every year more apparent, viz: that the system of fallowing and sowing grain crops incessantly upon old heavy lands will not answer. Thorough drainage must be adopted, with a better rotation of cropping, embracing two or three years in grass, so as to give the land the porous, fibrous texture, somewhat similar to new land. Wheat on new lands this season, or on dry loamy soils, has not suffered as it has on the frequently cropped, heavy lands.

Before the commencement of June the general spring sowing will have been almost fully completed. An occasional crop of oats may perhaps, however, be sown after the 1st of the month, on good, moist land, with some prospect of a crop. The grain would probably be light, but there would be a good growth of straw. Where from any cause there is not a sufficiency of meadow upon a farm, nothing can afford a much better substitute than a good growth of oats, cut in the unripe state, a little after flowering, and cured in the same manner as hay. Potatoes may be planted during the first week in June in good land, and produce a good yield, although perhaps they may not ripen so well, and may be more subject to the rot, than if planted earlier. The small, early ripening kinds of Indian Corn may also be planted from the 1st to the 10th of the month, and if put in upon fresh, well manured land, and carefully hoed and attended to afterwards, may in an ordinarily favorable season be depended upon for ripening in good time. Indian Corn is also an excellent crop to sow thickly for foddering purposes, either for soiling cattle, or to cure for winter use. Hungarian grass may be sown at any time during this month, and if well put in and no damaging frost occurs, will produce a large amount of good fodder. About 16 lbs. of seed is required to the acre. For sowing

Swede Turnips, from the 1st to the 15th of this month is the proper time. They should be sown in drills, about 27 inches apart, upon well prepared land, the manure ploughed in broadcast, or deposited in the drill; seed, one or two pounds per acre, and if drilled in with fine bone dust, or superphosphate of lime, they will be forwarded in growth, and will get more rapidly into the rough leaf and out of danger from the fly. The common Purple Top Swede is probably fully equal in every respect to any of the newer varieties, and those who can obtain sound and reliable seed of this sort need scarcely look any further. The Kohl Rabi is beginning to be looked upon as a very valuable field crop in England, and likely eventually to rival or supersede the turnip, especially since the latter has become so liable to a species of rot. The plants are raised in a seed bed and transplanted, like cabbages, two feet by one and a half apart, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated precisely in the same way as turnips. The Kohl Rabi is considered a hardier bulb than the turnip, fully equal in its feeding qualities, quite as productive, and may be grown successfully on land that is not good enough for Swedes.

Mangel wurzels, carrots, &c., should be hoed and thinned out; red root or pigeon weed, yellow mustard, cockle and other troublesome weeds carefully pulled out of the wheat and other grain fields; potatoes, Indian corn, &c., gone through with the light plough or cultivator and the hand hoe; the fallows attended to, and the manure drawn out to them; and all the other work of the season properly attended to, so that nothing shall be behind hand at the end of the month when the time for hay-making approaches.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

This fatally contagious disease among horned Cattle has at length made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, and has been very destructive in one or two