

which variety would be most suitable for their soils, but before they fully determine the question it would be well to test several kinds, so that the most productive for each description of soils may be fully ascertained by each cultivator.

The past autumn and winter have been very unfavourable for fall sown wheat, and in naturally wet and undrained land, a large proportion of the wheat plants will doubtless be destroyed by the frost, through the want of a sufficient quantity of snow to protect the plants. In all cases where winter wheat has received severe injury from the above or other causes, it is advisable as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry in the spring, to harrow well and sow the land with spring wheat. Some might think it advisable to plough the land before the seed be sown, but if this be done, it should be very lightly.—The best implement for this purpose is a strong cultivator or scarifier, which should be so regulated that it could not enter the ground deeper than three inches.

The foregoing hints are based upon practical experience, and we feel satisfied that it would be advisable for every farmer who sows spring wheat, to adopt either the system we have submitted for public trial, or such other enlightened method of cultivation, as will be the most likely to give a liberal return from the soil.

OATS AND THEIR DIFFERENT VARIETIES.—There are a great number of varieties of oats, which have been produced by cultivation, difference of the soil and climate and other causes. They are principally distinguished from each other by the names of black, grey, and white. The oat is a native of cold climates, and hence is found one of the most productive and valuable crops grown in the British American Province. It may be profitably grown farther north than wheat, and in some of the Eastern Provinces from 60° to 70° bushels of this crop may be safely relied upon with ordinary cultivation, whereas the same soil would bring wheat to perfection only in very favorable years, and then a greater quantity than 15 bushels per acre cannot be expected. As an article for feeding not its superior, but it is yearly

growing more into favourable as a leading article of diet for the human family, and for this purpose alone it will become the present season a very profitable article of Canadian export. Oatmeal is becoming a great favourite with most of the Canadian families, and its use will doubtless greatly increased since the failure of the potato. Land can scarcely be too rich for oats, and although the price is generally low in the Canadian markets, still they will pay about as well for good cultivation as any of the other crops grown in the country. We have on our own farm repeatedly harvested crops of oats that have yielded 80 bushels per acre, including in the average from 10 to 15 acres—these very productive crops were the result of good cultivation, and not the mere operation of chance or luck. After trying nearly a dozen varieties of oats, we have determined that the common grey variety are more productive, and yield a larger and more certain return than any we have acquaintance.

American Manufactured Duck.

We observe a short notice in the *Farmer and Mechanic*, of an article manufactured by Mr. J. Goulding, formerly of Louisville, from Kentucky hemp,—which the Editor remarks “will soon become not only a desirable, but a decidedly popular article in the commercial world. The most expensive article of the sort now made is the Holland Hempen Duck, which is not so handsome a fabric as that made of flax. Mr. Goulding's specimen is excellent in all respects, and in appearance resembles the flax duck.” Mr. Goulding himself says, “it is made of Kentucky dew-rotted hemp,” and on looms made by himself, altered from machines he had seen in England. He does not describe his mode of working farther than by saying, he “can weave as thick or as thin, as there is any call for.” Can some of our Canadian manufactures not endeavour to rival our go-ahead neighbours in this fabric? No soil is better adapted than our own, for the produce of flax and hemp—all that our farmers require is a good market in which to dispose of their crops. Let every endeavour be made to create one. The water power we possess is no where surpassed, and it is quite certain that a portion of the capital of the country can in no way be better employed than in manufacturing strong woollen, flax and hempen goods, suited to the wants of its inhabitants.