

young plants, was well harrowed on the 27th of May, and we have never before seen land so infested with the grub. About four bushels of salt was then spread upon an arpent, and black-sea wheat harrowed in. If the salt does not destroy the grub, the second sowing will have no chance of success. This circumstance deserves some consideration. The manure put on in spring may have been the cause of producing the grub, and the ploughing of the land in the fall protected them in the soil. If a good dressing of salt had been applied before the land was ploughed last fall, we believe there would not have been any grubs. We shall report the result of this experiment. In England they sow turnips and rape broadcast to be fed off by stock in the autumn, and the land is then sown with wheat. They also sow turnips, in the latter end of May, amongst beans that have been drilled 27 inches apart. They have a large stock of cabbage plants on hands to fill up vacancies in turnips, in order that the land may not be waste, and to secure some kind of crop for stock. There is no country on earth where farming is more attended to, that the greatest possible produce may be raised from the land. There is nothing to prevent us doing all these things. We might sow turnips with beans, and fill up vacancies in the turnip drills with cabbages. In England they sow buckwheat to plough in as green manure, and what is to prevent us doing so? Rape and turnips are also sown sometimes, and ploughed in as manure. By sowing these seeds here after the middle of July, they might escape the fly, and they could be ploughed in about the 1st of October, and might be partly fed off before ploughing, if required, for the farmers stock. There are very many plans that might be adopted in Canada, that would be a great improvement in agriculture, and which would not require any great expenditure. We content ourselves with half crops when we might have full crops at little more expense. The appearance of the meadows

and pastures is as favorable as could be desired, although it has been rather cold for a very tusearient growth,—and too much wet in many places. If the weather is favorable for the future, we may yet have very good crops, where the seed has not been injured by wet. From all accounts we have seen, we are not in a worse position, at this moment, than our neighbors, West or South of us, in regard to the prospect of good crops. The markets are well supplied with butchers' meat, dairy produce, grain and garden produce, and the prices cannot be complained of, when we hear of the prices in the British Isles. Barley, oats and eggs, are in good demand for the neighboring states. If it were not for the demand for the latter country, these articles would not sell for much in our markets. The month of June is the time for farmers to check the growth of weeds, and not allow them to rob the cultivated and useful plants. We hope our next report will be a favorable one.

31ST MAY.

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We give in this number the ground plan of the American Barn, the elevation of which appeared in the May number, but as the plan may be better understood by having the elevation with the ground plan, we copy it again in this number.

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*To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.*

STR,—I need not tell you that this is an excessively rainy day, and likely to do great damage to the crops in this part of the country, as the fields are in many places covered with water, and will produce effects that will require the practical application of a story I am going to tell you.

It so happened, a good many years ago, that an English farmer came over the border to one of those hiring markets, that took place in Scotland in the spring of the year, where he hired a Scotch ploughman, who, of course, appeared at his new home in due time, and had committed to his care a pair of horses with all their accoutrements for farm labour. The master, having occasion to leave home