

IV.

22. Care which should be taken in selecting seed, and the benefits to be derived from an occasional change.

The seeds that we intend to sow, should be very ripe and gathered from the most vigorous stems. If they are brilliant and swollen, it indicates that they are healthy and full grown. They ordinarily preserve their power of vegetation only for a certain number of years.

Experience seems to prove that it is advantageous to change seed, and that a plant which is always reproduced in the same soil, becomes degenerated.

23. Names of the plants most generally cultivated in Canada ; —advantages of mowing before grasses have attained their full maturity.

The principal farm seeds are : 1° *cereals*, or farinaceous plants : wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, and buckwheat ; 2° *leguminous vegetables* : potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, (roots) ; cabbages, pease and beans ; 3° *textile plants* : flax, hemp ; 4° *forage plants* : millet, trefoil, sainfoin, &c.

In gardens, the radish, onion, leek, garlic, scallion, melon, pumpkin, tobacco, besides several of the preceeding seeds.

It is profitable to gather grain before it is completely ripe, because by this means we avoid shelling it and exposing it too much to immoderate weather, and though seemingly light for the moment, it soon regains the advantage, when it has hardened slowly in the barn.

24. Land most suited for the cultivation of wheat ; time of sowing.

Wheat requires a soil more clayey than sandy, having a certain consistence, and abundant in humus. Autumn wheat is sown in the month of August, and that of spring in the beginning of May. It is advantageous to *lime* wheat that we wish to sow, that is, to pass it through lime water.