

of great advantages; it would not only lessen the chance of injury from drouth, but would increase the amount and quality of produce upon the land, to an extent that can scarcely be credited by those who have never practiced it. Every farmer should experiment upon deep ploughing, and in this way the merits of the system will be better understood. In proportion as the soil is deepened may fresh barn-yard manure be applied, without entailing the evil of premature growth of the plant.

Plaster may be sown upon the young clover during the latter part of this month. From one to two bushels per acre upon sandy, and four bushels upon strong clay land, is the quantity that is generally used by those who have had the most experience with this manure. By the application of the above quantity, the clover crop may be doubled. It is also a valuable manure for turnips, potatoes, Indian corn, and all other broad-leaved plants.

Ashes for a top dressing is found highly beneficial on strong, cold, and wet soils, or low spongy meadow or pasture ground, and all other land that is rank with vegetation; on strong loams it is an admirable manure. From ten to fifteen of unleached, and from fifty to sixty bushels of leached ashes, will be found sufficient to dress an acre. No manure is more efficient upon deep vegetable soils than ashes, and every farmer should make it a point to collect them, to top-dress the wheat, potatoe, and grass lands.

All the short manure upon the farm should be collected together in a compost heap for a top-dressing for the meadow. This matter is too much neglected by the Canadian farmers. Meadow grounds should not only be top-dressed with vegetable matter from the compost heap and

gypsum, but strict regard should be paid in keeping every description of animals off the fields during the spring and summer months. Meadows are often destroyed in this way, without any sensible advantage to the stock.

Look strictly to the ewes; they should be provided with warm, dry, sheltering places, and an abundance of hay and succulent food. A farmer who has a flock of forty ewes, should sow in drills, not less than one acre of parsnips, which should remain in the ground during winter, to be fed through this month to the sheep. From 600 to 800 bushels of parsnips may be grown upon an acre of land, as readily as half that number of bushels of potatoes. This crop requires a good deep hazel loam, and upon such soils no crop will pay better. Indeed it is somewhat singular that this root has not been more universally cultivated in Canada, as it not only withstands the frost, but its quality is thereby greatly improved; and it contains a large portion of saccharine matter, which makes it palatable to animals, and greatly conduces its fattening properties. They should be sown in rows fifteen inches apart, and the plants should stand about the same distance asunder in the rows. Those who intend cultivating the parsnip should lose no time in preparing the ground, which should be done something after the style of garden ground.

The Jerusalem artichoke certainly deserves more attention from farmers than it now gets in Canada. The artichoke will yield with similar culture 50 per cent. more than the potatoe, and upon poor land they will yield double the quantity per acre that can be raised with the potatoe, and the expense of culture is no more. Hogs will get fat upon this root, without any trouble in harvesting; and