

we could do so previous to the 15th of April, and take our chance for the fly. The most dangerous time for sowing is from the 15th or 20th of April to the 20th of May. We know that good crops of wheat may be grown here, sown about the 20th of May, and they are not liable to be injured by the fly. The sowing should not be put off for a moment after this time, as the weather generally becomes warm and dry, and greatly checks the progress of the young wheat plant when sown very late. In every case, the seed should be washed in a strong pickle, and the light grains taken out previous to sowing. If mixed with any seeds of weeds, mustard or wild pea, they might be separated with a wire sieve; and certainly there is abundance of these seeds in most of the lands without sowing any with our grain. We need not remind farmers how much consequence it is to have the soil in good order for every description of crop. To have it well drained, and sufficiently pulverised, to admit of the roots of the seed extending freely to obtain the necessary nutriment. The poor, thin crops we so frequently see here, result from sowing on land that is not sufficiently drained or dry when sowing, more than from mere exhaustion of the soil. It is also a necessary consequence of badly drained soil that it cannot be properly ploughed or harrowed. All parts of the cultivation of the soil are so connected with each other, that if any part of the process is imperfectly executed it affects the whole, and prevents the proper execution of the other parts. Insufficiently drained land cannot be properly ploughed, and ill ploughed land never can be well harrowed, until again ploughed. Thus it is in every branch of husbandry, one error or imperfection produces many others; and unless there is a regular system adopted and carried out, no profitable or valuable returns can be obtained from agriculture. This, that, or the other farmer, may by chance in a favourable season or other accidental circumstances occasionally obtain a good crop, but

to succeed in raising regularly good crops, or other things, a proper system must be adopted and as regularly carried out. When this is done, good crops will generally result from good cultivation, unless in very adverse seasons, and we may be thankful we have not many of these in Canada. In sowing peas we believe it would be found to succeed well, to form small furrows with the plough previous to sowing, the seed will fall into these furrows in harrowing, and the crop will generally be stronger and better. Indeed there is little doubt that sowing all descriptions of grain in drills of proper depth would be advantageous, as the seed would be evenly covered—of a uniform depth—the straw would be stronger—and the ear and grain larger and fuller. Carrots, Parsnips and Mangel-Wurtzel, should also be sown as soon as possible, steeping the seeds in liquid manure previously.

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We give in this number the Report of a Committee of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the subject of an Agricultural College, Model Farm, &c., which we recommend to the attention of our readers. It appears from this document, they are determined in that great State, to provide the same advantage for agriculturists, that other classes have had long ago. It is a most extraordinary fact that considering the agricultural class constitutes so large a majority, both in the United States and in Canada, this essential requisite for the due instruction of young agriculturists, should have been so long neglected. If agriculturists had been properly alive to their own interest, they had it in their power at any time, in either country, to have insisted upon such establishments. The want of them has unjustly deprived the majority of the people of the best means of instruction, that the minority has always had; hence, the chief business of the country, and that upon which the prosperity of the country mainly depends, has had