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a sufficient quantity of sound seed sown, say at least four pounds to the acre, the Turnip crop is as certain as any other.

The sowing of Turnip seed should be commenced early in June, and may be continued up to 20th July. If the fly takes the first sowing, a second will be likely to succeed.

[The Turnips, when well up, and getting strong, should be thinned out to a foot apart, and the hoe and cultivator passed through them, at least twice before they meet in the drills.]

### HORSE-BEANS AND PEAS.

If the land is too heavy for root crops, beans and green peas will suit for No. 1, taking care to sow them in drills, and to prepare the land as above described for root crops.

### PLOUGHING.

If it be thought absolutely necessary to summer-fallow, that is to plough without sowing, which only happens when the soil is so hard and heavy that it cannot be pulverized in any other way, you ought not to spread the manure on the land in the preceding fall, but plough the land and ridge and furrow it with as much care as for a crop. You need not touch it again before the month of June, when you must plough it again and harrow it so as to render it even, and destroy the roots of the weeds. You may then draw the furrows in a straight line, giving them a uniform breadth, and so as to facilitate drainage. About the middle of July you must plough it again, and sow it with plenty of buckwheat. At the end of September, plough it again, having previously spread it with dung. In this case the buckwheat is ploughed under with the manure, and serves greatly to increase the latter. The land thus prepared ought to be sown with wheat in the ensuing spring, and you may add a little timothy and clover. A bushel of timothy will suffice for four or five acres, and three or four pounds of clover to each acre.

By following the method above described, you will have, in the year 1851, quadrupled, or more than quadrupled the fertility of the soil.

I have now done all that I can for field A. I have weeded and manured it as well as I can; and after having taken the crop of roots and the crop of wheat or barley next year, I leave this field to rest until the other fields have been improved in the same way, and according to the method above described. When this shall have been effected, that is to say in the space of six years, or in the year 1856, the worst will be over, and the battle may be considered as gained. The fields will then