

lands become in the popular phrase *exhausted*, a term highly significant and scientifically correct; and they cannot be brought back to their original productive condition, without restoring to them in some shape or other, those fertilizing ingredients, of which, by repeatedly cropping without manuring, they have been deprived. Again, one sometimes sees the attempt to raise wheat on soils naturally unsuited to its growth; and which can never be made to produce an average crop, without resorting to such expensive expedients as to make the business unprofitable. On such soils, in so extensive a country as this, wheat should not be attempted, they can always be put to a better use.

As the season for sowing wheat has again come round, it is now too late to remedy any negligence or defects that may exist in the preparation of the soil, which should have received such repeated ploughing, &c., as to render it clean and friable. The direct application of strong putrescent manures, such as farm yard dung, &c., to wheat, is often found in this country to stimulate too much the growth of straw without a corresponding filling of the ear; such manures are more economically applied to the previous crop, particularly to roots. Wheat also requires the soil to be dry and sound; upon low, wet lands its cultivation can never be made profitable. It is now too late to underdrain, but in some situations much can be done by properly ridging the land and making surface furrows, so as to carry off freely the heavy rains of Autumn and Spring.—A little extra attention and labor, will, in this way, frequently relieve considerable areas of stagnant, and consequently injurious water. If matters of this kind were more attended to at the time of sowing, we should hear far less about the ravages of rust, midge, &c.

As to the *time* of sowing no absolute specific rule can be laid down, since so many varying conditions are found in practice to obtain. The nature and fertility (natural and artificial) of soils, situation, level, climate, and the varieties of wheat sown, are each and all important considerations in determining this question. Very early sowing has often been attended by the ravages of the Hessian fly, and other evils resulting from a too luxuriant autumn growth; while late sowing, especially on poor soils and in exposed cold situations, prevent the young plant getting sufficient root hold of the ground before winter, and exposes it particularly to the attacks of the midge the following summer. Experience has shown generally that from the beginning to the middle of September, is the best and safest time for sowing the ordinary kinds of wheat in most sections of this Province.

The communication in our last number of Messrs. Whitney & Co., has no doubt, ere this received the attention of our readers. The early Kentucky seed wheat will be tried this season by several farmers in different parts of the Province; and there is good ground for hope, founded on analogy and, as yet, a limited experience, that these varieties by ripening early will escape the destructive attack of the fly.

Drilling when practicable, is strongly to be recommended. It has many advantages over broad-casting, requiring less seed, and depositing the same at a uniform depth; thus preventing, to some extent, the destructive effects of heaving out by frost. The quantity of seed per acre must depend mainly on the state of the soil and the time of sowing; one bushel, if drilled early in good land, will in most cases be sufficient, but when sown broad-cast and on poorer soils, and later in the season, double that quantity will be required.

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A Brick Machine introduced into Russia by Mr. Clayton, of London, Eng., is capable, it is said, of producing ten millions of bricks per annum. He has got some special privileges from the Russian government and is now establishing large works in that country.