

be made to clear from three to five rows at once—the products from the land under such treatment might be more than doubled. As many will be disposed to doubt this statement, we would advise all whose average yield of spring wheat does not exceed 20 bushels per acre, owing to the comparative leanness of the soil, to either rib or drill one acre the present season, and to test the plan of cleaning and working the ground with a horse hoe. It will cost from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre to hand hoe wheat—and the two hoeings will not cost at the outside more than one pound. In nineteen cases out of twenty, it will add from 12 to 15 bushels to the produce of an acre. If the quantity above be considered too much for an experiment, a much smaller piece will answer the desired end.

The best preparation of land for spring wheat is either an Indian corn, potato, or swedish turnip fallow which had received a very liberal manuring for these crops. The yield of wheat greatly depends upon the amount and quality of manure applied to the soil for the root, corn or green crops, and the attention observed in keeping these crops well worked with the plough and horse and hand hoes. As soon as the root crops are removed, the land should be ploughed in ridges, to be in readiness as previously observed for early spring sowing. It has become too prevalent a practice to sow spring wheat on land, that is scarcely capable of producing oats, but no sensible farmer will sacrifice his crops by such slovenly cultivation. It is possible to prepare the land for this crop in such a perfect manner, that it would be safe to calculate upon a yield of forty bushels or upwards per acre, and it would be well for those farmers whose crops do not equal more than half that quantity to make a few experiments, with a view of ascertaining the actual cost of an improved system of cultivation. As an encouragement to those who may take the trouble to give the foregoing suggestions a trial, we shall report the result of a similar experiment that lately came under our notice. A wealthy Markham farmer, planted five acres of root crops in 1845, with a view of sowing spring wheat on the land the following season. The soil was ploughed ten inches deep for the root crop, and was otherwise managed for spring wheat, as described in the foregoing remarks. The variety of wheat sown was the Siberian, which yielded the almost unprecedented quantity of 72 bushels of the best quality of wheat per acre. Although it would be absurd to expect as large a yield as the foregoing, even under the most favourable circumstances, still we repeat that at a very trifling expence with careful cultivation, the average products of the Canadian spring wheat crop might be made to equal from 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

One great point to be observed, is the choice and preparation of seed. Much pains should be taken to obtain the very best samples of grain for sowing, and in its selection its purity from other grains and seeds, as well as to the appearance of the grain and its flouring quality should prominently be kept in view. It is false economy to sow an inferior article of grain, when, by a very trifling extra outlay a good quality could be procured.

A great diversity of opinion exists among farmers, respecting the merits of different varieties of spring wheat. The Siberian has fully equalled the high character that has been given it by the Agricultural Press, in all cases where the ground has been well prepared for the seed in autumn, and the earliest opportunity for sowing in the spring has been embraced. It is useless to sow this variety unless it can be done very early in the season, as it requires a longer period to come to maturity than some of the other kinds, and is quite as subject to rust as any other variety. Under proper management it is pretty safe to calculate upon a larger produce than can be had from any other description of spring wheat, yet introduced into this country. There are more than twenty varieties of spring wheat in Canada, all of which have their admirers, and some are better adapted to one description of soil than others—we leave our readers who are competent judges of such matters, to decide