

Wales, to increase the size and the weight of the fleece even at the expense of a degree of fineness of the wool—the Report stating that by doing so the wool growers would be much better paid, and find a readier market for the wool. We were surprised at this, because we understood that it was from extreme fineness and a peculiar felting quality, that Australia wool brought so high prices in England. It would appear from this that a large heavy fleece will pay much better than a small fine one, even when sheep are kept chiefly for their wool, as in New South Wales, where very little use is made of the carcase except to melt it down for grease. We have no doubt that a large heavy fleece of reasonable fineness would be much more profitable for us to grow than a light fine fleece. In growing large fleeces we should have competent wool sorters, who would separate the coarser parts of the fleece from the finer, and pack them separately for sale. By careful selecting in breeding, the coarser portions of the wool might be got rid of, and we could have sheep that would not grow much of the coarser quality of wool though a large fleere.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MARCH.

The month of March has been very moderate, and fine for the season. The snow has nearly disappeared from the fields, and should the weather continue moderate for a few days more, very little snow will remain. The season, however, is not so forward as many we have seen in Canada. We have sown wheat on the 1st, the 4th and the 7th of April, and we have had all our grain sown on one occasion on the 11th of that month. There is no probability of this being so early a season as any of these. Should the season, however, admit of sowing wheat before the 15th of April, we should recommend doing so. Wheat sown before the 15th or even the 20th may escape the fly. The most dangerous time of sowing is between the 15th or 20th of April and the 20th of May. As to all other agricul-

tural seeds, the sooner they are put into the soil after it is fit to work, the better—with the exception of Indian-corn, which it is not safe to plant before the 15th of May. Potatoes we would urge farmers to plant as early as possible, and not to apply farm-yard manure, if any other can be procured: ashes, lime, salt, charcoal, soot or compost manure will be the safest to employ with potatoes—and charcoal, we believe, will have a most beneficial effect, even a small quantity, put in the drill or hills. We have no doubt that we may raise potatoes by careful cultivation and early planting, and if we are not too covetous to raise large crops. To speculate on raising large and extensive crops of potatoes under our present total ignorance of the cause of their failure, or any certain remedy against the disease to which they are liable, is a great risk and such as no farmer should incur. Carrots, parsnips, and mangel-wurtzel may all be sown as soon as the soil is in a fit state to work, and the sooner these seeds can be put in the better. In our last year's *Journal* we have given the best modes we know for preparing the soil and putting in these seeds.—Mangel-wurtzel seed should be steeped in soft water for a day before it is sown; this will make it more sure to vegetate. We would strongly urge upon farmers the advantage of sowing these seeds, the two first particularly, as large and valuable crops of them may be raised more cheaply than potatoes, and they answer an excellent purpose for feeding horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine. Where recent manure is applied to grain crops, it should, if possible, be ploughed in, in preference to harrowing it in with the seed upon the surface. For oats or pease, however, sown broadcast, manure is put on as top-dressing with good effect, but we believe that in every case it would be better, if possible, to have it ploughed in.—Meadows that require it, should be top-dressed as early in April as the farmer can have the work done, without cutting up the surface with cart wheels. Top-dressing meadows and even pastures with suitable manure will pay well.