



"Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own."

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

AUTUMN ploughing may now be commenced with spirit, and continued until the ground becomes severely frozen with the winter's frost. Clay soils are benefited to a much greater degree by exposure to the action of the frosts than those of a sandy quality. This is the proper period for experimenting in deep ploughing, and none should be satisfied with the long established habit of merely skimming the surface some three or four inches deep, when there is a probability that by ploughing three or four inches deeper, their crops might be greatly increased. A few trials by each farmer even upon a small scale, would more effectually change public opinion on this point than any thing either of an argumental or experimental nature that we may have to advance; therefore we hope that the friends of Canadian agricultural improvement will lose no time in making a gradation of experiments in deep-ploughing upon a scale that will upon the next sown crop finally settle this long discussed topic. When land is intended to be

brought into a fine and very superior state of cultivation, it may be ploughed very early in the autumn, and subsequently harrowed two or three times, and just before the closing in of winter, it may be cross-ploughed, by raftering or ribbing, as it is usually termed; the rafters or ribs should be about two feet from centre to centre. This mode of winter-ploughing exposes a large surface to the action of the winter's frost, whereby the most stubborn soils may be converted into a light friable mould. The system of raftering may with advantage be practiced, if the land be pretty free from couch-grass, with only one furrow.

This is a favorable month for draining low lands, and in all cases where the cultivator's means will admit of the outlay, this branch of labor should be attended to, even at the sacrifice of many little jobs that are desirable should be performed this month. When under-drains are made, they should be constructed at least thirty inches in depth; and if the timber or material employed