

once. This method diminishes the weight of straw, brings the crop to an early perfection, and lessens the chance of rust and mildew. The drouth last autumn, having materially blighted the prospect of the winter wheat crop in many sections of the province, it would be advisable to sow spring wheat upon much of the land now occupied with this crop. In all cases where the plants are thin upon the ground and appear backward or stunted, the ground should be ploughed or scarified and re-sown with spring wheat. It is folly to wait for the winter plants to thicken, if the prospect is bad; plough and sow with spring wheat, as soon as the ground will admit.

Peas require to be sown upon good ground, and if they be a short, haulmed variety, three and a half bushels of seed per acre will not be found too much.— This may follow any of the white crops; and the land should be ploughed deep and well in the fall, and harrowed fine in the spring. The seed is difficult to cover— this may be remedied by ribbing or drilling in the seed; of the two methods probably the former is the best, both for covering the seed and for the crop. In point of importance the pea crop ranks next to wheat. Instead of making a naked summer fallow, peas may be sown upon the land. An early variety should be selected for this purpose—one that will come off the ground by the twentieth of July. As soon as the crop is harvested the land should be ploughed ten inches deep if possible, which may be done previous to wheat harvest, if the early variety be sown; and the only other preparations that the fallow will require, will be ploughing the seed furrow. The seed should invariably be sown in rows about ten inches asunder, or even fifteen inches is better than less than ten, which

distance will admit a free circulation of air between the rows. If peas are cut a short period before they are ripe, the straw with care may be cured in such a state, that it will prove highly nutritious food for sheep during winter months. An abundance of food for stock might thus be raised at a very trifling expense, upon land that would have produced nothing if summer fallowed, but a heavy expense to keep clean.

Barley land can scarcely be worked too much; it should be rich, ploughed in the fall, and twice in the spring, and made by ploughing, harrowing and rolling, as fine as a garden. Ground thus prepared will scarcely fail in producing a heavy crop of barley. Ten pecks of seed per acre is none too much, and the seed should be sown by the first of May.

The Oat crop at the best scarcely remunerates for the expense of cultivation, and no good farmer will grow them with the expectation of realising a large profit. No crop is harder upon land than this, and it almost invariably leaves the ground in an unsuitable condition for the crop that succeeds it. Land for oats should be ploughed in the autumn and cross-ploughed in the spring. When all things are considered, the black oats are the most profitable variety cultivated. Three bushels per acre is the usual quantity of seed sown, and the average produce may be computed at sixty bushels per acre. Oats should be sown by the twentieth of this month.

Sow clover with barley, spring wheat, flax, and oats, either of these crops is adapted, to be sown with seeds. Clover cannot be sown too early, and rarely succeeds well if sown after the tenth of May. The quantity of seed that is calculated to produce a thick growth of hay, is six pounds of clover and four pounds