

plied in the soil, or by the briny exhalations from the ocean.

**CHEVIOT BREED OF SHEEP.**—We very much regret that the wood-cut of two sheep which appeared in the March number of this Journal, was described in the few lines under the illustration, as the "Cheviot Breed of Sheep," when in fact they were intended to represent South Down Sheep. We gave the copy from the *London Farmers' Magazine*, to the engraver, with the description as South Down Sheep; but by some mistake, the description which appeared in the Journal of March, alluded to above, was copied from an American Agricultural periodical. We shall endeavour to make up for this mistake, by giving in the June number of the Journal an illustration of the Cheviot Breed of Sheep, copied from a beautiful engraving in the *London Farmers' Magazine*. Subscribers to the Journal will consider the illustration in the March number as of "South Down Sheep," and not of the Cheviot Breed.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

Since our Agricultural Report for March was prepared for the English Journal, we have to state, that by the 1st of April nearly all the snow had disappeared from the fields on the Island of Montreal, and south of the River St. Lawrence. The snow thawed rapidly this Spring, as there was not any previous thaw during Winter. We were glad to perceive there was scarcely any frost in the ground, and this is a great advantage, as the land will, in consequence, soon become dry and fit for working. When the frost is deeply in the soil at this season of the year, it requires a long time to thaw, and will keep the soil wet and cold so long as any frost remains in it. So far, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the season, and if the weather becomes fine now, we may be able to have considerable sowing done

before the 1st of May. In sowing wheat, peas, or oats, if the harrow do not cover the seed perfectly, the furrows should be shovelled, and all the loose soil that could be got in them, thrown over the ridges. There is a great loss of seed, and shortness of crop, in consequence of the seed not being properly or sufficiently covered.

If farmers should be unwilling to risk sowing wheat before the 20th of May, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes might be sown at once where the land is fit to work. All these crops will have a better chance of success by early sowing. We have seen a report of an experiment with potatoes in England, some were planted whole in drills three feet apart, and each whole potato was planted three feet apart in the drill, some of the seed were cut in the usual manner, and planted in drills thirty inches apart and each seed six inches apart in the drills. The result was, that the crop from the whole potatoes was about double the quantity of that from the cut seed. A similar experiment should be made in Canada. We should much prefer special manures, or compost for potatoes, to manuring in the drill with farm yard dung. It will require great exertion on the part of the farmers to get all their spring work completed by the end of May, and it should be done if possible. Any land ploughed last Fall, should be sown as soon as it is in a fit state to harrow, unless where it may be necessary to defer the sowing of wheat to the latter end of May.

We have seen a very interesting article on "Different Varieties of Wheat" in a late number of the "*North British Agriculturist*." A gentleman states that he imported two quarters of different varieties of wheat from England, and sowed them in Scotland, in the same field and at the same time, and that the crop from the sample considered the inferior of the two, yielded double the produce of the other when thrashed, although it did not show any marked superiority during the growth.