then easily be made ready in the earliest spring for early planting or sowing of the drilled crop.

Perhaps under the peculiar circumstances in which we Canadian farmers are placed, the six course husbandry is the most advisable, though I think before many years elapse the more improved five course system will be generally adopted in the old cleared farms, where summer fallowing can be dispensed with.

The six coure husbandry may be thus designated:—1st, Drilled crop of all kinds; 2nd, Spring wheat, or Barley, or Oats; 3rd, Clover Meadow; 4th, Pasture; 5th, Peas; 6th, Winter wheat.

If there be not enough of manure to put one-sixth of the cleared farm under drilled crop, the part left might be sowed in Buck Wheat, and plowed down, so that the land might come in with the drilled crop. The Buck wheat, if there be any necessity to have recourse to it, should be sowed in June and plowed down late in July and the land carefully rolled when the wheat is up, to pack the Buck-wheat close, as the wheat is apt to winter out if the land be not rolled.

The wheat crop will very probably not be as good as after the drilled crop, but this is the best substitute that I know in such an emergency, and better than naked fallow, as it gives a good supply of vegetable matter to the soil instead of exhausting its properties under a summer's sun. In speaking of drilled crop I would observe that, from long experience I am convinced of the fact, that in our cold climate turnips, mangel wurzel, and such succulent food does not convey the same degree of benefit to cattle that the same money's worth of grain conveys. Grain is much more warming and bracing to the system, and cattle of all kinds thrive more upon one bushel of Indian Corn than they would upon three bushels of Turnips or Mangel. The hope of fattening cattle successfully in this climate upon Turnips (even the best Swedes) without giving a good deal of grain or Canaile is now nearly abandoned; and in fact the price of beef in general, is so low, that farmers have not much encouragement to grow either turnips or grain for this purpose; less than 25s. per 100 lbs. for beef, would not pay the farmer the expense. But whether for fattening purposes or for sale, is the drilled crop most worthy of our encouragement, if the land be well manured the Fall and Plaister judiciously applied, it is not so uncertain a crop as many people imagine. The seed should be all in the ground before the 28th of May, having been previously steeped for 24 hours, and rolled in plaister, which is certainly a very powerful stimulant and a great expeditor of its growth, and the sooner it is well out of the ground the sooner it escapes its numerous enemies, and if the manure be all drawn out and plowed down in October and November, it is quite possible to have it all planted thus early. The plan of planting Indian Corn in drills, instead of in hills, is now much adopted and with excellent effect, as very much labour is saved,—the plough and drill harrow being all that are required for cleaning; and the crop is equally good, and often better, if the seed be put in about six inches apart and the drills about 2 feet 8 inches asunder,—this requires a little more seed but that is of trifling moment. In the neighbourhood of Colborne and Grafton, this plan is persued with excellent effect, and the saving of labour by this method is a very important item. With regard to turnips the Swede is undoubtedly the best, it being a more certain crop—producing a greater weight to the acre, and standing the frost better than any other turnip. The seed should be sown in drills 2 feet 8 inches apart, about the 20th of May, and the land often moved and kept off the bulb, as they grow much faster when felt perfectly free from mould, and having but a slight hold of the ground. Their great enemy is the turnip flea, which eats them off when in the first leaf. The best remedy against the flea is to steep the seed in Tanner's or Rape oil for 24 hours, and dry it with sulphur. This, with a sprinkling of plaister soon after they appear, will expedite the growth so much that they soon get out of the reach of the flea. But I must confess that I prefer Mangel Wurzel to Turnips—they are a much more certain crop—have a greater weight to the acre, and are better for cattle, especially milch cows. The seed should be carefully steeped in soft water 24 hours, dried with plaister and dibbled in about one inch deep and 7 inches apart to allow for failures—if all grow every second plant can be hoed out.

Mangel wurzel was first introduced into England from Germany by a Dr. Lettsom, in or about the year 1797. The meaning of the word is Root of Scarcity, and strange to say, the French name for it is Racine d'Abundance, root of plenty. When the outside leaves begin to fail they may be taken off without injury to the plant and afford a large supply of excellent food for cows or hogs; they also bear transplanting admirably, and the roots if protected from the frost and wet will keep perfectly good till April or May. Many farmers in England sprinkle the young plants, when about 6 or 8 inches high, with liquid manure from their cisterns, which they draw out in water carts,—and the system of saving all the liquid manure in cisterns for the purpose is engaging the attention of the best agriculturists. They put spouts to all their farm buildings so as to carry off the rain, that the quality of the liquid manure may not be deteriorated. It has been clearly proved that this is an admirable plan, and ought to be followed in Ca-