

scarcely worth taking into account. When the seeds are allowed to ripen, the ground becomes seeded with hemp, and it will require two or three succeeding crops to thoroughly eradicate it, and, besides, the ground is in a very unfit state for fall wheat. When the seeds are not allowed to ripen, there is no danger of the land being seeded with the crop, and as soon as it is removed off the ground, a single ploughing will prepare it properly for fall wheat.

Hemp may be profitably grown upon high, rich ground, but it will require at least thirty two-horse waggon loads of barn-yard manure to ensure a full and heavy crop. It is much less difficult to cultivate hemp than flax—the ground should be tolerably clean, and abundantly stored with decomposed vegetable substances. If land of ordinary quality, such as is usually termed good wheat land, be manured at the rate here described, and be also ploughed in a proper manner, in autumn and spring, an average yield of fibre equalling 800 lbs. may be confidently expected. Two bushels of seed per acre will not be found too much, and, indeed, a greater quantity will in most cases improve the staple without seriously affecting the average product. The stems should not be much larger than an ordinary pipe-stem, and the height should not exceed six feet.

It is not possible to summer fallow ground with a view of cleaning it more effectually than can be done by sowing it with hemp in the manner here laid down. When it is intended to sow wheat after hemp, no seed should be allowed to form, and the crop in this case may be harvested about the 20th of August. The land will rarely require being ploughed more than once for wheat, and the only danger that may be apprehended on many soils, in this northern climate, is, that it will be in too fine a tilth for autumn wheat. The hemp crop will absorb the rank properties of the manures—those that are favourable for a strong and abundant yield of straw, and having passed through its various stages of fermentation, will be in a proper state to secure a healthy growth to the wheat plants.

A labouring man who thoroughly understands the management of hemp will readily realize, on an average, one dollar per day in preparing

the fibres for market, including harvesting, rotting, and dressing—provided that he be paid at the rate of two dollars and a half per one hundred lbs. for the fibre, after it is put into bales, in a fit state for exportation. A medium quality of hemp is worth six dollars per 100 lbs., for home consumption, and five dollars per 100 lbs., for exportation to the mother country. Supposing the yield to be 800 lbs., at five dollars per 100 lbs., a net profit on the foregoing calculation will have been realized sufficient to pay the entire expense of managing required for both the hemp and wheat crop.

The subject at the proper season will be resumed, in the hope that it may be productive of good to our farmers and country.

Rotation of Crops.

A scientific rotation of crops is essential to a good and profitable system of husbandry. The successful cultivation of the soil depends very materially upon the manner in which the farmer performs this difficult part of his business. A wrong arrangement of crops will assuredly produce unfavourable results, and hence there is a positive necessity for a more thorough knowledge of this complex and somewhat intricate subject being obtained by our practical farmers. Although the principles which form the basis of a proper rotation of crops lie at the very foundation of good farming, yet very few have made themselves acquainted with those principles, nor do we find a willingness on the part of any to enlighten public opinion regarding the influence they have upon the crops of grain, grasses, and vegetables grown in this new country. About a century has elapsed since a rational rotation of crops attracted to any considerable degree the attention of the best cultivators of the soil in Great Britain. In testing the value of this mode of improvement on the various and almost endless variety of soils, in connection with the numerous field and garden crops cultivated in Britain, it was found that the vegetable, like the animal kingdom, required certain descriptions of food to bring their species forward to perfect maturity, and that each plant possessed peculiar ingredients essential for its full development,