

therefore, be less for that year, and confined to the fibre of the stem, and its codilla, or tow. Assuming the normal value of this fibre for spinning purposes to be ten cents per pound, and five cents for the tow as a material for the manufacture of paper, the yield and profits for the first year may be as follows:—

To 200 lbs. of fibre,	at 10 cts. per lb.....	\$20 00
“ 30 “ tow,	at 05 “	1 50
“ 600 “ shoves,	at 00½ “	3 00
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		\$24 50

Second Year.

To 300 lbs. of fibre,	at 10 cts. per lb.....	\$30 00
“ 50 “ tow,	at 05 “	2 50
“ 700 “ shoves,	at 00½ “	3 50
“ 200 “ pod fibre,	at 10 “	20 00
“ 200 “ empty pods, at 01	“	2 00
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		\$58 00

Third and succeeding years, until the plants naturally decay, or cease to make a remunerative return.

First Cutting in June.

To 200 lbs. of fibre,	at 10 cts. per lb.....	\$20 00
“ 30 “ tow,	at 05 “	1 50
“ 600 “ shoves,	at 00½ “	3 00

Second Cutting in September.

To 200 lbs. of fibre,	at 10 cts. per lb.....	\$20 00
“ 30 “ tow,	at 05 “	1 50
“ 600 “ shoves,	at 00½ “	3 00
“ 200 “ pod fibre,	at 10 “	20 00
“ 200 “ empty pods, at 01	“	2 00
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		\$71 00

The farmer can deduct from these totals the cost of preparing the soil for the several crops, and the cost of preparing the crops for market; the remainders will give him the net profits per acre, and per year. The actual results in farm practice will be over, rather than under, the estimates given above, which will be found to be somewhat disproportionate to one another. The yield of fibre from the pods will be less than that from the stems; while, on the other hand, the empty pods will weigh more than the silky seed-down they contain.