drawn from the fundamental principles:
First, however well a soul may he prepared, it cannot long roursh crops of the same kind in sucer ssion.
Secomd, every crop impoverishes a soil more or less, according as more or less is restoned to the soll by the plant cultivated.
Thirl, perpendicular rooting plants, and such as root horizontally ought to succeed each other.
Fourth, plants of the same lind should not returs ton frequently in a rotation.
Fifth,-'lwo plats favorable to the growth of weeci: ought not to succeed each other.

Sixth.-Such plants as eminently exhanst the soil, as the grains and onl plants, should only be sown when the land is in grod condition, and
Seveuth,-In propotion as a soil is fuord to be exhausted by successive crops, those which are least exhausting ought to be cultivated. Again, it minht be properily added in this place, rotations of crops are found to be beneficial in ? destroying imects. Olsvier, member of the In-1 stitute of France, has described all the insects, chicfly tipule and musca, which live upon the collar or crown of ceneal grasses, and he has shown that they multiply themselves without end, whea the same suil presents the same crop for several years in succession, or even crops of analogous species. But when a crop intervenes on which these insects cannot live, as beans or turnips, after wheat or oats, then the whole race of these inseets persh from the field for want of proper nourishment for them larve.Without trespassing longer on your time, ?ermit ! me Sir, to say that the system of rotation is adaped to every ssil, though no particular rotation can be given for any one soil which will answer in all cases, as something depends on climate. and something also on the himd of produce for which there is the greatest market demand. But wherever the system of rotation is fallowed, and the several processes of labor which belong to it properly executed, land will rarely get into a foul and exeausted state; or, at least, if foul and exhansted under a jndicious rotation, matters would be much worse were any other system followed. Having thus brelly and imperfectly endeavored to lay before you a few reasons that woulh seem to favor a rotation of erops, I will now in conclusion adduce a few examples of rotations suited to different soils, as given by Brown in his treatuse on Rutal Affains.
The basis of every rotation, he says, "we hold $t 0$ be either a bare summer fallow, or a fallow on which drilled turnips are cultivated, and its conclusion to be with the crops taken in the year preceding a return to fallow or drilled turnips, when of course a new rotation commences. First, ma, ion for loams and clays: 1st. Fallow with dmg . 2nd. Wheat. 2rd. Beans drilled, but perhaps peas wonld answer if beans are not cultivated. 4th. Barley. 5th. Cloverand grass.Gth. Oats or wheat. 7hh. Beans. 8th. Wheat. This rotation, he says, is excellently calculated to insure an abundant crop, through the whole of it, provided dung is admitisisered on the clover stubble. Rntaion for clays or loams of an inferior description: 1st. Fallow with dung. 2nd.

Wheat. 3rd. Clover and grass. 4th. Oats.5th. Beans. 6th. Whiat. According to this rotation the rules of good tasbandry are sludiously practived, while it is obviuusly calculated to keep the land in groolorder, and in such a condition as to ensure crops of the greatest value. If manure is bestowed, either on the clover stubble, or before the beans are sown, the rotation is one of the best that can be devised for the soils mentioned.

Rotation for thin clays: Oa thin clays, gentle husbandry is indispensably necessary, otherwise the soils may be exhausted, and the produce unequal to the expense of cu:tivation. Sils of this description whll not improve much while under grass; but unless an adcitional stock of manure can be procured, there is a necessity of refreshing them in that way, even though the proluce should, in the meantime, be comparatively of small value. The following rotation is recommended: 1-1. Fallow with dung. 2nd. Wheat. 3rd. Grass pastured. 4th. Grass. 5th. Grase. 6ih. Oats. Rotation for light soils !These are easily managed, though to procure a full remm of the protit which they are capable of yielding, requires quenerally as much attention as is necescary in the manageme-t of those of a stronger de-cription. Upon light soils a bare summer fallow is seldom called for, as cleanliness may be preserved ly sowing turnips, and other drilled or leguminous crops. Grass also is of eminent advantage unon such soils, often yielding a greater profit than what is afforded by culmiferous crops: 1st. Turnips. 2nd. Spring wheat or barley. 3rd. Clover and grass. 4th. Oats or wheat. Perhaps the rotation would be greatly improved were it extended to 8 years, whilst the ground by such an extension would be kept fresh and in good condition. As for instance, were seeds for pasture sown the second year, the ground kept three years under glass, broken up for oats the sixth year, sown with peas in the seventh, and sown with wheat in the cighth, the rotation would then be compleee, and prevent the too frequent recurrence of the same kind of crup. Rotation for sandy soils: These when properly manured are well adapted for turnipg, though it rarely happens that wheat can be cultivated on them with advantage, unless they are dressed with aliuvial compost, marl, clay, or some such sulstance as will give a body or strength to them, which they do not naturally possess. Barley, oas, and rye, the latter especially, are, however, sure crops on sandy soils, and in favorable seasons will return greater profit than can be obtained from wheat: 1st. Turmips. 2nd. Barley. 3rd. Grass. 4th. Ryc and oats.

## TOWNSEIP OF PERCY FARMERS' CLUB.

## (From the Cobuurg Star.)

The first meeting of the Farmers' Club, of the Township of Percy, was held on the 1st February at Percy Village. The President, Mr. Clark, addressed the meeting on the system of Agriculture at present pursued in the Township, as follows.

