

The kind of crops to be raised are determined by the climate and soil in a great measure.—The rotation of crops is a point on which the profits of the farmer depend more than on any other.

The following plan has been recommended by a recent writer:—

“Divide the arable part of the farm, whether large or small, into six divisions and number them in order.

The rotation is for No. 1, fallow or root or drill crops, well manured and labored.

2nd. Wheat or Barley.

3rd. Hay.

4th. Pasture, first year.

5th. Pasture, second year.

6th. Oats or Peas.

The cultivation of No. 1 is considered the basis of the whole system. In the Fall all the manure from the farm is to be spread on this field and ploughed in; the furrows being made so as to let off the water as early as possible after the snow disappears. As soon as it can be labored in the Spring, the earth should be well pulverized by the plough, the cultivator and the harrow, and the crops sown in drills sufficiently wide to permit of horse-hoeing afterwards. The following is considered a good assortment of crops:—Potatoes, Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel, Indian Corn and Horse-Beans. These are to be kept perfectly clean and the earth well stirred between the drills as long as the growth of the crops will permit. This leaves it in good condition for Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the rotation, none of which require any manure or extra labor; all of which, when completed, leave the ground in better condition at the end of six years for the second application of the same cultivation than it was at the first. The second year, field No. 2 is to be treated the same as field No 1 was the first year, and so on till the end of six years, when they will have been cleared and fertilized, and the rotation begins at the same point from which it started, with greatly improved prospects of success. This plan has been found, by experiment, to be very profitable even for the first six years of the renovating process, while it leaves the whole farm clean and fertile at the end, ready to be carried forward to higher perfection.”

Another writer observes—

“Gravelly soils are generally considered best adapted to crops of Rye and Red Clover, alternately. Dark sand, and a sandy loam soil will produce Indian Corn and Potatoes for the first crop, the second Turnips, then Wheat or Rye if the Turnips can be removed in time; then a Clover; then another crop of Wheat or Rye; then the Indian Corn and Potatoes again. Or

Barley with Clover may come in after Turnips.”

The following six years' rotation is recommended by a certain writer:—

“1st year.—After breaking up the sward put in Oats, sown thick, to be cut for fodder.

2nd year.—Potatoes or Indian Corn, or both.

3rd year.—Ruta-baga.

4th year.—Barley or Wheat, sown with Clover and herdsgrass or red lay.

5th year.—Clover mowed.

6th year.—Herdsgrass and Clover.

In the Autumn of the sixth year, the land to be broken up; and on the seventh the same rotation repeated. It is difficult to designate particularly the most suitable changes of crops, as they are more exactly to be ascertained by the known product of land when properly cultivated. The following will illustrate this principle:—*Never to select for a crop, plants not adapted to the soil, and never in any soil, to permit two crops of the same kind to follow each other.*”

Many in the country already pursue some advantageous rotation of crops; a majority, however, think they know enough already, without following any scientific or well improved plan.

It is considered best to raise green crops instead of naked fallows; they should be turned under in sufficiently hot weather to insure their running speedily together into a putrid state.—This mode is thought better than to obtain the manure by feeding or soiling of cattle, especially when it is scarce.

Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Clover and Turnips, are considered well adapted for this purpose.—Rye ought to be ploughed in when in full flower; it is one of the best fallow preparations that can be devised to restore an exhausted soil. Weeds have been highly recommended for the same purpose, and proved valuable as manure.

Land that is infected with thistles or other rubbish, or stiff clay soils, may be summer-fallowed to advantage where it cannot be sufficiently tilled without it, but this process only gives a crop every alternate year.

Peas and Clover will not do well on the same soil till after a succession of years; while Oats and Rye may be cultivated alternately with success if the land be properly manured.

In this part of Canada, formerly Black Sea Wheat did well, and Fall Wheat produced but a small crop, lately the former has yielded very sparingly, while Club, Scottish and Fall Wheat have amply repaid the farmer for his trouble.—Hence, we learn that in order to obtain good crops, as the seasons change we must change seed also. Second,