

village of Hamme. It consists of sixty-five acres, of which five are meadow, near a little rivulet. The ewes are kept as another farmer would keep cows. He considers the keep of one hundred sheep as equal to that of fifteen cows. He has, however, five cows also; and three horses do the work of his farm. His rent is about thirty shillings an acre,—a considerable rent, but small in proportion to the price of land, which here sells at an extravagant rate, not paying two per cent. for the outlay. Hamme is in the Waes country, where the cultivation is carried to the greatest perfection. One-sixth part of Mr. Keyart's farm is trenched two spits deep every year, which costs him 30 francs—about 1*l.* 5*s.*—per acre. This shows that the land is light, and the trenchers expert, to be able to do it at that price. The first crop on the trenched ground is potatoes, after the land has had twenty tons per acre of good yard dung spread over it. This is ploughed in four inches deep. After a fortnight an equal quantity of dung is put on, and this is ploughed in seven or eight inches. It must be observed that in ploughing the ground is turned completely over, so that the dung lies under the furrow-slice. The second ploughing does not bring the dung first laid on the surface again; but the point of the share, going four inches under it, lifts it up enclosed in two layers of earth; that which had been above the first dung is turned down upon the last portion, and the four inches last raised are turned to the surface, so that there are two distinct strata of dung, if we may so express it, one four inches under the surface, and the other eight. The advantage of this method must be obvious; and the ploughmen who can execute it should not be despised. Potatoes are planted on a part of this ground, and hemp sown on the remainder. The potatoes are put into holes made with a blunt dibble, and it will be perceived that, if they are put in six inches deep, they are placed between two layers of dung, and cannot fail to grow readily in such a rich and mellow bed. When potatoes are fairly up out of the ground, the earth is stirred and raised around the stems, and liquid manure is poured on the little heaps thus made. It is not surprising that with so much manure a great crop should be produced: but this manure is not all put in for the sake of the potatoes only, but for the flax, which is to follow, for which the dung should be well incorporated with the earth, and the land very clean. For the flax rape cakes dissolved in urine, or, what is preferred, *vidanges*, form the chief manure. Carrots are sown soon after the linseed,