

Fifth year—grain, seeded down 10 to 12 lbs. red clover per acre. This clover is allowed to grow all fall, manure applied during the winter and the whole mass of clover and manure turned down in May for corn or roots. This rotation, while not yielding quite as large a proportion of forage as rotation 'C' or rotation 'D,' has the advantage of allowing the farmer to grow more grain, and so providing for almost all his feeds on the home farm. It is a rotation that can be safely recommended to any farmer interested in dairying or beef production in eastern Canada.

Rotation 'G' is of six years' duration, and might be of various forms. The form given above:—

First year—hoed crop; second year—grain; third year—grain; fourth year—hay; fifth year—hay or pasture; sixth year—pasture, is probably not the best arrangement of crops, but it is the rotation most commonly followed in many parts of Canada. It has the disadvantage of trying to grow two grain crops in succession. Were it modified to read: First year—hoed crop; second year—grain; third year—hay; fourth year—hay; fifth year—pasture; sixth year—grain, it would be likely to prove more satisfactory, both as a rotation for producing large quantities of forage and as a rotation for keeping the farm in good condition.

Some Reasons for Adoption of a Rotation.

Any one of these rotations carefully followed and the cultural operations connected therewith performed at the right time and in the right way would be sure to increase tremendously the crop production of any given farm, and at the same time increase but slightly, if at all, the cost of production. In addition to the increased returns and lower cost of production per unit of crop, the following advantages might be anticipated from the introduction of a rotation into the farming operations of the average eastern Canada farmer:—

1. The cost of fencing on farms where live stock are kept could be materially reduced, since it would be necessary to fence off only three, four or five fields instead of fifteen or twenty as is very commonly the case. Farmers of course do not always fence off each small field, still, where fields are not fenced, the disadvantage of being unable to pasture any given area when conditions were such as to invite such treatment, and the trouble of driving cattle across unfenced fields to reach other fields, would more than make up for the extra cost incurred in the construction of suitable fences. The introduction of a rotation including a few properly fenced fields would do away with all trouble in this respect.
2. All cultural operations of one kind would be in one field, thus lowering the cost by reducing the travelling necessary from one small plot to another. All corn or hoed crops would be together, all grain crops in one group, and all hay crops in another, hence much time would be saved, and so cost of production lowered.
3. Larger machinery could be used. Where fields are few they are sure to be larger, and larger fields can always be handled more cheaply with large machinery.
4. Every field would receive its fair proportion of barnyard manure, and receive this manure at regular intervals. In this way every part of the farm would be kept in good tilth, and the whole farm kept up to its highest producing possibilities. As operations are usually conducted on farms where no rotation is practised, certain fields