

1st year, Peas, following pasture.
2nd year, Oats, with Timothy and Clover.
3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th year, pasture.

This plan is very good, and is to be recommended until he undertakes to adopt the same system as the rest of his farm. We will now pass on to consider each year's rotation, commencing with the most important, viz. green crops, which are the base of all good system.

1st. *Green crops.*—The preparation of the soil is the same for all kinds of green crops; a ploughing of 7 inches deep in the fall, exposed to the action of frost, forming a deep furrow to receive the root crops; this ploughing is to be followed immediately by deepening the ditches and drains so as to well drain the land from the autumnal rain, for when it lies long upon the land it retards considerably the usual time of sowing, and neutralizes in a great measure the effects of the frost. In the spring the ploughing is well harrowed, in such a manner as to pulverize the earth deeply; it is then cross-ploughed and again harrowed and rolled, so as completely to affect the soil to the depth of 7 inches. Mr. Ste. Marie then forms his trenches, or drills, by means of the common plough, and puts into them manure, 25 loads to the arpent, and upon the manure is placed the seed potatoes, covered over by the plough. But for Indian corn it is sown after the drill or trench is filled up; we think the same plan might be followed with advantage as in the planting of the potatoes; we have witnessed this plan followed in Switzerland with success. Mangel wurzel and carrots are sown as the Indian corn, by means of a small sower made by Mr. Ste. Marie, and which has given him great satisfaction in its use.

The first weeding, and also the second, is with the plough and this is followed by hand weeding between the plants; the yield of potatoes generally has been 150 minots to the arpent, exclusive of those which have suffered from rot; the Indian corn has yielded an average of 40 minots per arpent; mangold wurzel and carrots have given about 800 minots per arpent; all those root crops with the exception of potatoes are consumed by the cattle on the farm.

2nd. *Grain sown in spring upon autumn ploughing.*—Barley is the best grain for the second year of rotation; it is mixed with 2 lbs. of clover seed and $\frac{1}{4}$ minot timothy seed per arpent; the yield is about 35 minots average years per arpent.

3rd. *Meadow.*—The first year the yield is 250 bundles the arpent, which increases a little during the first four years, but after that somewhat decreases; during this time Mr. Ste. Marie gives his meadow a good harrowing, so as to destroy the moss and other weeds which are found on meadows occasionally. To give a greater vigour to this product manure is spread over it, and during the 10 years the average yield has been 250 bundles the arpent.

14th. *Pease.*—These are sown after meadow, yielding about 20 minots per arpent, and prepare the soil for barley which follows.

15th. *Barley.*—The yield of barley is about the same after pease as after mangold wurzel which tends to establish the fact, that the 10 years of hay crop has taken nothing from the soil in point of its fertility.

16th. *Oats.*—This grain crop finishes the rotation on account of the little nutriment required from the soil; its yield after barley is generally good.

Such is the system of rotation followed by Mr. Ste. Marie, but he has beyond this a special object of culture, which it would seem of consequence to acquire having up to the present time but few imitators.

It is the culture of onions upon a large scale. Mr. Ste. Marie at first was afraid that it would be to his disadvantage to make public his method of culture, but after having taken into consideration the amount of onions imported from the United States, he consented to place before the public the secret of his experience, and when our readers have adopted the method we propose to lay before them, the amount consumed will exceed the production, and the consequence will be that it will not in any way diminish the market price.

Raising of onions.—And, here, as with all such roots it is necessary before any thing else, that the soil should be deeply ploughed, and free from weeds, so as to secure a good yield; the soil should also be well drained. Potatoes which have been planted through two successive years and which have been well manured, are the best preparation for the onion. Directly after the last harvest of potatoes, the soil is well harrowed, so as to level it perfectly from the potato ridges, and manured with 60 loads to the arpent; in fact the more manure that is used, the better will be the yield. This manure should be allowed to stand in a heap from the spring, and to