

the roots of the plants, that the succeeding crop of turnips would never be obtained, at least in a draughty season, while, if the roots were attempted to be cleared off, the working of the soil then would be destructive. If any could be introduced, it might be the rye-grass. There is great command over this, by the application of liquid manure. Sown on a clover stubble in the spring, when the young wheat plant is growing, it would be a pasture early next spring. A plough, or share, or skim before it would easily get rid of this, and form a bed of decaying matter below the soil, beneficial rather than injurious to the turnips. But, as this could only apply to deep loams, and where there were no weeds, it could not be of very extensive application.

There are circumstances easily conceivable when it may be desirable to grow as many crops as possible on the same surface of land. Thus, the demands of a town increase the value of products, which will not bear a very long transit, and hence, great rents are paid for convenience. It is called accommodation land, and we know parties who find it economical to pay ten pounds per acre, for land close to their dwelling. Now, on this land, it is clear every effort should be made to produce the greatest amount of crops possible. On land situated differently it is a simple question of economy. The gross producing of say ten pounds worth of produce per acre—over seven pounds per acre is not all profit—and it is possible it may be more profitable on some farm land to allow it to lie a winter, and even an occasional summer fallow, in preference to growing an intermediate crop. Nay, more, on a very great many soils in the country we are convinced that, if instead of a four-course shift—a really exhausting course when attempted to be self-supporting on inferior soils—a five-course were adopted, and after the mid-summer of the second year of seeds, when the clovers usually begin to yield but little food, we are certain that great advantage would accrue to the farmer by a bastard fallow. We had rather run the chance of a little lightness of the soil arising from it, and all its probable damage to the wheat or the crop which might be sown, than contend with the ruinous effect of the weeds upon it, which, in low qualities of soil, ever insinuate themselves in the wheat crop at the close.

Mr. John Sillet, of Kelsale, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk, has recently called attention, in a pamphlet on fork and spade husbandry, to which we shall more particularly hereafter allude, to a mode of growing two, three, and even four crops on the same piece of land in twelve months; and, while there are many valuable hints, and suggestions, while we are quite certain, that much of his process might be adopted by small suburban farmers, we are not prepared to advocate its full adoption on any inland farm, unless there were special circumstances of soil or situation, especially demand for the crops, or peculiar favorable position for obtaining cheap manure.

We will first give an idea of the area and produce of the land. Two acres were purchased at £118 per acre, a proof of two circumstances—viz., convenience and good quality of the land. He breaks up this pasture, and consequently avails himself of the manure of his predecessors, accumulated in centuries, and which he paid for in the £236; in other words he commenced cropping out of capital. In proof of its being in a convenient position and thriving neighbourhood, where there was a population and a market, he had £168 per acre, bid for it, and could since sell it for three times that sum. So

much for his land. Now for his produce in 1847. He made as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Produce of two cows, after family's consumption, fattening one calf and weaning one	29	12	6
One calf fatted weighed nine stone, at 8s. 2d. per stone of 14 lbs. ..	£3	12	9
Skin, head, feet, &c.	0	16	0
	4	8	6
One-year old heifer	5	0	0
One fat pig of eight stones at 8 per stone	3	4	0
Twenty sacks of potatoes at 8s. ..	8	0	0
Twelve bushels early do, at 5s. ..	3	0	0
Seven thousand cabbages, at 1s. 4d. ..	14	11	8
Twelve pecks of onions at 1s. ..	0	12	0
Various seeds, vegetables, &c. ..	5	15	0
	74	3	10

Deduct rent for land, at 5 per cent. on purchase money (including expenses)	£250	..	..	12	10	0
Rent for house .. .. .	..	..	..	8	0	0
Rates, taxes, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	2	12	0
				23	2	0

What he calls "nett profit for the year" 51 1 10
Now, what we have to call attention to, is the gross rather than the "nett profit," for it is clear it is no such thing as nett profit. There are no deductions for seed, labor, or interest of capital; and the produce of the cows is not given clearly, for it is very small produce in itself; only the family are supplied, and the extent of this supply we have no means of knowing. We know two cows are, in favorable situations, capable of making £60 per annum gross, if they are successful, and of a right kind; but the question of the greatest consequence in this matter is, how is he able to keep two cows and a yearling out of ten acres of newly taken out grass land.

This brings us to his plan of growing four crops of the same piece of land in the same year, consisting of cabbages, wheat, potatoes, and Swede turnips. Early cabbage seed is sown on the 22nd July in beds previously manured and dug. These are planted out in rows the first week in October, two feet apart. The interstices are sown with wheat the last week in October; Spaldings prolific being the kind selected. In the middle of February early potatoes are dibbled between the cabbages which we ought to have said are transplanted fifteen inches apart. In May, he cuts off the blades of the wheat close to the stem, and gives them to the cows. This gives food in considerable quantities to the animals, air and space to the potatoes, and prevents the lodging of the wheat.

The cabbages are fit for use, and cleared off in May, and in June, the potatoes in Suffolk are ripe and fit to take up for sale, being ash-leaved kidneys. He then digs the rows between the wheat, out of which the cabbages and potatoes have been taken, and plants out, in the last week in June, rows of Swedish turnips, which make the fourth crop. Early, in August, the wheat is fit for cutting, and then the Swedes have the full benefit of the sun and air. He does not mention digging, nor forking the spaces from which the wheat has come out, but we doubt not this is done; and thus in twelve months, by combination of crops, ripe at different stages, and by transplantation of those capable of it, four crops, and these in a fine climate, and a rich, and fresh soil, may doubtless be obtained. The labor here is, however, it must be confessed, very considerable, and he has not taken