

of timothy per acre. Grass seeds should not be covered deep with the harrow, and the ground should be made perfectly clean and rolled. The success of clover culture depends greatly on the state of the land upon which it is sown.

Prepare ground for flax; the deeper it is ploughed the longer and better the flax. Land for this crop requires to be made very mellow and tolerably rich; six pecks of seed per acre is a liberal seeding. Much less will answer if the seed be the principal object with the farmer. The flax crop will unquestionably remunerate the cultivator, if skill and proper machinery be employed in preparing it for market. The most feasible plan of engaging in this business is the factor system, which will take the trouble of preparing the fibre for market off the farmer's hands.

Twelve hundred acres were sown last spring in one township in N. Y. State upon this plan. The factors were bound to give the farmers one dollar per bushel for the seed, and eight dollars per ton for the flax or straw. No crop is on the ground a shorter period, and both seed and fibre will always find ready sale the moment that the business receives that attention that its importance warrants. Flax-seed is valuable food for stock, especially horned cattle and horses, and the fibre is well adapted for the manufacture of bagging and strong linen, which might be spun and wore by the farmer's family, or it would give employment for the poor. Every farmer should sow at least one acre—the seed to be fed to the calves, horses, and cows, and the fibre to be manufactured into articles for domestic use. If the land be rich and strong, the flax crop will prepare the ground as well for wheat as a naked summer fallow.

Prepare for sowing vetches; this is an excellent soiling crop, and one which might take the place of a naked fallow with great advantage to the farmer.—Tares require to be sown thick, about two bushels per acre is not found too much seed. That quantity of tares or vetches mixed with one quart of rape seed, and sown upon an acre of well prepared ground, will yield an abundant crop, which might be fed off with sheep or lambs in time to plough once for wheat. Ten acres of land thus sown with vetches and rape, would abundantly fatten fifty wethers from the first of July to the first of September, and the stock would yield an ample supply of manure, and the treading would put the land in a sufficient state of firmness for the reception of the wheat. The average yield per acre is twenty-five bushels, and the present value of seed is 7s. 6d. per bushel. Three bushels of tares are equal to two bushels of peas as food for stock. Rape, when sown alone upon fallows, should be cultivated in drills, about fifteen inches apart, which should be well hoed in the rows, but not thinned. The quantity of seed used should be four pounds per acre, which should be sown by the tenth of May; and the sheep may be put upon it in ten weeks from the time it has been sown. The ground may be thoroughly cultivated between the rows with horse hoes, which will as thoroughly clean the ground as if naked summer fallowed.—After being fed off with sheep, it may be sown with wheat, which will produce a heavier crop than any other preparation of land for wheat.

Ploughing when the land is wet converts the soil into a mortar, and does it more injury, especially if clay, than cropping. Deep ploughing on most of the land in this country would be productive