

Beans, and 7. Wheat again. Upon rich clay loams the rotation may be 1. Fallow; or turnips dunged. 2. Wheat. 3. Beans, drilled and horse hoed. 4. Barley. 5. Clover and rye grass. 6. Oats or wheat. 7. Beans, drilled and horse hoed. 8. Wheat. The clover stubble must be dunged. This is considered an excellent rotation for an abundant return throughout the whole. Some farmers think that it would be better to dress the clover stubble with ashes, or plaister of Paris, and put the dung upon the crop of Beans.

The rotation on clays and loams of an inferior description has been— 1. Fallow, with dung. 2. Wheat. 3. Clover and rye grass. 4. Oats. 5. Beans, drilled with horse dung. 6. Wheat. This is considered the best rotation for such lands. The land should be well drained, well tilled, and well dunged. On such soils, where the growth of the bean is considered uncertain, the rotation is a bare fallow, wheat, grass for 2 years, after which oats and wheat. This system, although at variance with the general rules of good husbandry, is recommended upon cold thin lands, as the surest to repay the expences of cultivation.

The following rotation has been pursued by eminent agriculturists upon good wheat and bean land. 1. Wheat on a clover ley. 2. Tares. 3. Barley. 4. Beans. 5. Wheat. 6. Tares. 7. Barley. 8. Clover.

*Light, calcareous, and gravelly soils.*—On such lands the rotation may be 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Seeds, under pasture during three years. 4. Oats. 5. Drilled beans and peas. 6. Wheat.

Light lands imply sandy loam, or loamy sands, which are mere gradations of the same constituents. Every rotation on them should be commenced with a well wrought and well dunged turnip fallow.

Another course of crops for such soils may be, 1. Turnips in drills. 2. Wheat or barley. 3. Clover and

rye grass. 4. Oats, and round again to a new rotation. "On good turnip soils this rotation may be repeated indefinitely, provided the turnip crop be eaten on the ground, that the grass crop be pastured, or that the manure derived from the hay be returned to the ground. In this rotation the alternate pasturage should be occasionally introduced to keep up the fertility of the soil. On good turnip soils, manured only with the manure obtained from the barn yard, the following rotation is recommended. 1. Turnips. 2. Wheat or Barley. 3. Clover and rye grass. 4, 5, and, if necessary, 6. Pasture. 7. Oats; and round again. But when manure is within reach, as, for instance, near towns, the white and green crops may be followed alternately for a number of years in this manner: 1. Potatoes or turnips. 2. Wheat. 3. Drilled peas or beans. 4. Wheat or barley. 5. Potatoes or turnips. 6. Wheat or barley. 7. Clover and rye grass. 8. Oats. This rotation is practised near Edinburgh: but it is thought that the wheat occurs too often.

Near large towns, 1. Potatoes. 2. Wheat. 3. Clover and rye grass. By some the clover is followed by oats, and the rotation again begins. Others end the rotation with clover. Pasturage, however, must be resorted to, when the soil becomes exhausted, notwithstanding the abundant application of manures.

*Rotation on sandy soils.*—Sandy soils are not favourable to the growth of wheat, unless they contain a large proportion of clay, or receive dressings of alluvial compost, marl, or some substances which will impart to them body and strength. Barley, oats, and especially rye, are sure crops upon such lands. When well manured they produce good crops of potatoes and turnips. They consume large quantities of manure. Such soils should be pastured for a term of years. The following six years rotation has been recommended on sandy lands: 1. Turnips, with dung. In