

come of a uniform texture and richness. The whole of the labour and expense of cultivating our farm upon this scale will, in nine cases out of ten, be met with the flax crop alone leaving the products of five-sixths of the farm as net profits.—Probably not one in five hundred who may have read this article will credit this assertion, but notwithstanding, we have every confidence that we will be fully borne out in our prediction unless some extraordinary influence prevents the completion of our plans, over which we may have no controul. One-sixth of our farm will be annually sown with winter wheat, one-sixth with root or such as are commonly denominated hoeing crops, and one-sixth with spring wheat; the winter and spring wheat will be sown in rows and horse-hoed, so that by this method one half of our land will be annually hoed, and the other half will be covered with a thick growth of clover and flax, with which no weeds can grow.

The expense of cultivating land in the manner described is much greater than most people would desire, and in all probability but few will practice this or any other expensive mode until the results of our experiments are made known. Every man who prides in being called a farmer, manifests more or less a desire to be styled by those around him a clever and intelligent husbandman; this appellation, however, can only be applied in justice to the man whose land is constantly improving, and whose profits in business are on a gradual increase. The idea of an intelligent farmer cultivating his land with a loss, bears upon the very face of it a contradiction of terms; in fact such a circumstance clearly proves that the farmer does not really under-

stand the principles which govern the operations of his exalted profession. A failure of crops may with good management be of rare occurrence, but at times it is scarcely possible to obviate disasters; but when any misfortune has befallen a crop, a discerning farmer will see at once the propriety of replacing it with another that will be likely to come to perfection. No farmer should rely solely upon one branch of his business; every crop that can be successfully grown in the country should be cultivated, and by this means a market would not only be established for a variety of products which have been hitherto comparatively unknown, but the demands for those new products would be increased in proportion with the amount of productions.

The untutored reader will no doubt be bold in asserting, that the expensive system of cultivation of which we have merely given an outline, will not cover costs, and that the vast amount of labour that will be required to keep the whole machinery in complete motion, must of necessity entail the most ruinous consequences upon the farmer who adopts it. A greater mistake than this could not possibly be made, provided that the farmer who practices the improved system thoroughly understands the science as well as the practice of agriculture.

Plants, like living animals, require certain descriptions of food to bring them to a natural state of perfection, and the individual who studies Nature's laws in the management of his crops, and attends rigidly to their requirements, can scarcely fail in being a successful cultivator.