

amount of manure, and consequently the crops of grain. A practice prevailed at one time in parts of Harford and perhaps other counties, of sowing clover seed in the corn field at the time of the last working. In the spring and summer of the year following, the clover was eaten off by cattle for the butcher, and the ground sowed in wheat, which, in such cases did well, when the crop of clover was good.

This system would be a good one, but for the hot and dry weather we often have about the time the clover must be sown. Some kinds of peas are used for similar purposes, and it is more than likely, that they or some other plant might be sown in the cornfield with advantage, and after the corn is secured, be either plowed in or eaten off by cattle.

Whether this be done or not, the three or four field rotations should by all means be amended by the intercalation of grass for hay or pasture, in which it should remain *not less* than two years. With some such improved rotation, we would, doubtless, raise as much grain and tobacco in the aggregate as we now do, besides supplying a large amount of meat to add to the farmer's income. In former days, beef, pork and mutton, continued at very low prices for many years, owing to the supply from the West, but those who have watched the progress of affairs, will readily conclude that the days of cheap meats, especially beef and mutton have passed away, never to return. Farmers in some of the counties are well satisfied of this, and are shaping their course accordingly. They find also, that by the introduction of forage plants more frequently, they greatly augment their barn-yard manure. It is certain by this course they will, in a great degree, arrest the exhaustion of their soil, increase the amount of their money crops, and be enabled to add to their receipts by the sale of cattle, sheep and hogs.

It may seem out of place for me, to recommend particular crops, or system of farming to my agricultural friends, but in addition to those already referred to, there are some considerations connected with the culture of Irish potatoes, which I deem it proper to submit.

It is well known, that, of the large quantity of Irish potatoes consumed in the city of Baltimore, and its vicinity, and supplied to shipping, a very considerable proportion is imported from other states, and Nova Scotia. It would seem that, as our climate, and much of our soil is well adapted to raising this crop, we ought surely to supply our wants and even have a surplus for export; this, doubtless, would be the case, if the matter were properly examined into by our farmers.

In the light soils of the green sand marl districts of New Jersey, both Irish and sweet potatoes have for a long period been extensively cultivated for the supply of New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and the culture of them is rapidly increasing.