

ought to be consumed upon the farm. The validity and importance of this maxim is so well known in the old country, particularly in Scotland that many landlords have enforced it on their tenants by a specific clause in the lease preventing them from carrying off or selling the straw which grows upon the farm. Since then the farmer is so imperatively obliged to consume the produce of his grounds in feeding stock; it only remains for him to consider what description of stock he can have with the greatest advantage. In this he must be regulated by a variety of circumstances; and particularly by the nature of the market nearest to him. He must be guided by the situation and description of his farm whether he will direct his attention to fattening stock, rearing young cattle for sale; or to the business of the Dairy. It is not my intention in the present paper to offer any opinion as to the comparative advantages of either of these objects, to a Canadian farmer. It will be sufficient to show that the description of drill crops I have here recommended are adequate to produce a large return when employed for fattening stock for Market; and as it is in this way that the greatest quantity of food is consumed, if the produce brings a profit when applied to fattening it is obvious that if the farm be properly situated for it, those crops will go a still greater length either in rearing young cattle or for dairy purposes.

The four arpents of potatoes here recommended will produce from ten to twelve hundred minots* of potatoes; and this quantity with an allowance for each ox of about ten pounds of hay per day, will fatten twelve Canadian oxen. If applied for feeding pork, this quantity of potatoes will do for forty hogs. But for these last, the potatoes must be steamed; and about one fourth of bran, or one fifth of pease, rye, barley or Indian corn meal scalded and mixed in a liquid state with them which will accelerate the fattening and make the pork of an excellent quality.

Four arpents will produce as much mangle wurtzel as will fatten twenty Canadian oxen, with the same allowance of hay as above, and this even if the roots be given in a crude state; but if steamed they will go still farther. The value of Indian corn is so well known and so justly appretiated both for man and beast, that no farmer can have too much of it: and whether he employs it as above directed in feeding his hogs, or in any other way, he will find no difficulty in applying the produce of the four arpents of it, to advantage.

These crops are no less valuable to the farmer, should his views be directed to the rearing of young stock, or to the business of the dairy; as well as to fattening meat for the home supply or for exportation.—The most astonishing part of this statement, as it will appear to some, is the immense quantity of provender which can be raised from so small an extent of ground; yet the fact is no less true than astonishing, for it has been demonstrated from actual experiment that on lands of good soil and in a favourable season, the above quantity may be raised, and that it will feed the number of cattle or hogs above mentioned. When this is the case, it is certainly the greatest absurdity to suppose the people in this country would starve, were the United

* A Minot contains 36 quarts, Winchester measure.