

regulated by the natural capabilities of the soil; its contiguity to markets and large population, and the facilities of obtaining extraneous manures, &c. In the long run, the true interests of the landlord and tenant are identical; a principle in practice too little regarded.

The principal conditions of the lease are :—Its duration—the longer terms are preferable—such as fourteen or twenty-one years, affording full time for the tenant to get back the profits of his improvements. 2nd. Covenants in relation to the mode of cropping, repairing buildings, manures, mode and time of payment of rent, &c. 3rd. Time of entering and leaving the farm, and the destination of the lease on the decease of the tenant. 4th. The usual reservation of the landlord's right of property, such as timber, minerals, &c., and security to the tenants of his rights and interest. Leases should be drawn by, or submitted to competent parties having a practical knowledge of the farming of the district.

*Question 17.*—What is the best system of husbandry for Canada, so as to obtain, in the long run, the maximum of profit, without deteriorating the soil?

*Answer.*—The system of farming best suited to Canada for general purposes is what is termed the mixed, that is the raising and feeding of live stock in connection with arable culture. These two objects mutually assist each other, and when judiciously balanced tend to sustain the productiveness of the soil.

*Question 18.*—Having a farm exhausted by over-cropping, which course would be most judicious, to incur the expense of renovating it, or to dispose of it and purchase with the funds new land in the west?

*Answer.*—Much depends on circumstances; but as a general thing adopt renovation, particularly if the soil is naturally productive and markets near and good. "Prefer the certain to the uncertain."

*Question 19.*—What means must generally be used for restoring exhausted land?

*Answer.*—1st. By a judicious rotation of crops. 2nd. Ploughing in green crops; as clover, buckwheat, &c. 3rd. By introducing plants that send down long fusiform roots into the soil and subsoil. 4th. By deeper ploughing, subsoiling and, where necessary, deep and efficient draining. 5th. By laying down to pasture. 6th. By restoring in the form of manure, those ingredients to the soil of which repeated cropping had deprived it.

*Question 20.*—What suggestions occur to you for advancing the practice and interests of Canadian agriculture, and for increasing the intelligence and raising the social standing of those engaged in it?

*Answer.*—By leaving manufactures and protection to take care of themselves, which every political economist knows they will. To facilitate the settling of new lands, which should be thrown open at the lowest cost to first settlers. By increasing the efficiency of Agricultural Societies, and the encouragement of all attempts to impart new and improved varieties of animals, seeds, roots, &c. By the diffusion of sound knowledge and education among the masses of the people,