

acres in beans, four clover, two potatoes, three colza, three flax, and four fallow,—eighteen acres in all. Mr. Verpoort thinks that it might be advantageous to have more fallow, as the land is very apt to be overrun with weeds in spite of every precaution, and a fallow now and then is unavoidable. The other crops besides wheat were distributed as follows: three acres in rye and turnips, four oats, five flax, three colza, four and a-half clover after flax, two beans, three potatoes, half an acre beet-root, five fallow, ten grass, half of which was pastured, and half mown. These ten acres lie along a low rivulet, and are flooded in winter. What makes this farm worthy of notice is the great proportion of wheat sown, and the variety of other produce, which return at a much longer interval, clover only every nine or ten years.

The whole of the work of this farm is done with two horses. There are thirteen fine cows, four heifers, two or three calves, one colt, and five or six hogs; and all these animals seem well fed. Except a few grains from the brewers, and some linseed-cakes, on food is purchased for the cattle, but the farm supplies all that is required. Mr. Verpoort used to breed horses, and sell them to English dealers who came round to the different farms, and bought three-year-old colts at a fair price; but none of them had been there for some time, at which he was disappointed, having a very promising colt eighteen months old, very large and fat, which he thought would be much admired. This colt had been brought up in the stable, like a fattening calf, without much exercise. His feet were flat and wide, and, from good feeding, he was large and heavy. He might at one time have been admired as a heavy dray-horse, but he was evidently very unfit for muscular action; and, although as well shaped as most Flemish horses, he was not likely ever to become very useful.

The cows on this farm were milked three times a day for three months after calving, and only twice afterwards. They were fed in summer with clover cut for them, and brought into the stalls. Occasionally they were let out into the pasture, but only for a few hours at a time, and never in the middle of the day, when the flies would tease them. In winter they had their brassin, made of turnips and potatoes cut in pieces, and chopped straw, boiled together in a copper, and some linseed-cake added to this. Sometimes beans were soaked in water for twenty-four hours, and then mixed with the brassin. The roots were cut by a machine something like our turnip-cutter, but not so perfect. This is the only