

given to them should be chopped with an instrument called a *chaff-cutter*.

Horses should be kept very clean and not worked but according to their strength.

It is proper to take away the dung of horned cattle every three or four days, and each day to spread a new litter on the old one.

Sheep should be enclosed in well aired sheep-folds, constructed on dry ground, unpaved and without declivity. It is good to salt their food.

Pigs should be allowed to take air and bathe in water, close by their sty. When many of them take their food together, their trough ought to be arranged in such a way that they cannot quarrel.

III.

14. Care which should be taken in selecting a farm ;—what its size should be.

When purchasing a farm, we should choose one of an extent proportioned to our means, to the number of hands that we can employ and to the kind of culture it requires. A farm of southern exposure should be preferred, which can be easily dried, whose soil is neither poor nor exhausted, neither too moist, too compact, nor too light, and presents not too rapid slopes ; which supplies sufficient water ; not too much cut or eaten by streams ; finally, on which wood enough remains. The distance from the market, from the church and mills, the facility of communications, and the state of the roads should also be taken into consideration.

15. Buildings necessary to a farm ;—their arrangement.

1° the farmer's *residence* should be constructed in a wholesome place, sufficiently distant from the road, protected against the wind, and suitably shaded ;

2° the *barn*, to receive the grain and fodder : it contains 1° the *granary* proper, for the grain ; 2° the *threshing-floor*, where it is threshed ; 3° the *hay-loft* ;

3° the *stable*, for lodging horses ;