

reaches in length half a league. In the middle, on an eminence, from which there is an extensive prospect, is the College with all its dependencies, orchards, and part of the garden. Between the College and the railway on the south the land is six arpents in breadth, divided into seven fields, averaging, together, 15 arpents in length. For the better understanding of the accounts, the fields are numbered, beginning at the third field, north-east from the road. The rest of the land reaches from the foot of the declivity to the river, an extent of 14 arpents. This is no more than 3 arpents 2 perches in breadth, and is divided into three fields, numbered 8, 9 and 10, beginning at the road leading to the river side. These two parcels make an aggregate of 141 arpents,—85 arpents 33 perches lying south, and 55 arpents 67 perches north. The former is 91 feet 3 inches above high-water mark, the latter is no more than 3 feet 3 inches.

The six years' course recommended by several good farmers of the environs of Montreal has been adopted provisionally. The main principle of this is well known to be the cultivation of root crops with deep ploughing, and strong manuring.

1st year—Turnips, beets, carrots, potatoes, &c.

2nd year—Wheat or barley with timothy and clover for meadow grass.

3rd year—Hay crop.

4th year—Pasture.

5th year—Pasture.

6th year—Oats and peas.

Respecting the six years course, the Rev. Mr. Pilote, the director of the institution says that in the neighbourhood of cities where land is in high condition and of great value, where produce can be disposed of to advantage at all times of the year, and where manure can be easily procured, the six years' course is undoubtedly to be preferred; but at a distance from town, in back concessions where the land is run out, and worth but little, where the farms are large, the roads bad for travelling, labor scarce and unskilled, and wages high, it may be questioned whether the six years' course would be as successful in its results. A prudent farmer, therefore, both may and should vary his system according to the requirements of the locality and the varying price of the produce which his land can yield, so as to raise what finds the readiest sale in greatest abundance. The item in this course which suits nearly all our lands is the raising of root crops as tending to

cleanse the tilth and render it more friable while at the same time it has a restorative effect.

As regards the work done on the farm, both the grain and root crops seem to have turned out very successfully, realizing considerable profit by the produce. Two fields measuring 11 arpents 70 perches, sown with oats, yielded 534 bushels. All expenses paid, the crop gave a net profit of \$13.90 per arpent, reckoning the oats at 1s. 9d. per minot. The potatoes gave 350 bushels to the arpent. The carrots, beets, and turnips 192 bushels only, or 148 bushels less per arpent than in 1859. This was the effect of the great drought.

The farm buildings are a barn with stables; a cellar for vegetables, with hay-loft over it to contain 150 loads of hay; the old and new piggery, a water house, a dairy, and two farm laborers' houses.

A building, 77 feet by 30 feet contiguous to the barn, is used both as a root-cellar and a hay-loft. The roots are stored below, the interior being double boarded on the studs or frame of the building, and filled with tan-bark well rammed. This renders it frost proof. The cellar would contain eight thousand bushels of roots. In the upper part of the building, where the hay is stored, an elevated platform at one end, allows loaded vehicles to enter and unload with great facility, saving much labour in the operation. From this platform also the roots are introduced into the cellar. The building was put up in 1858 to meet the requirements of the new system then about to be introduced. The cost was \$525.20.

The farm-yard is a parallelogram, formed by the front walls of the stables, &c., on one side, and by a wing of the new piggery on the other; the ends being another wing of the latter building, and a high board fence. It is thus enclosed on all sides, and the animals are out of sight of persons passing.

The piggery is constructed on the plan of the best in France and England, except in the article of luxurious show. It consists of two wings adjoining to a building for cooking the food. The latter is 24 feet long by 30 feet. One wing containing the fattening pens, is 82 feet long by 24; the other, for young growing swine, and for a poultry house, is 93 feet long. The pigs are kept warm enough in winter, and cool enough in summer by fresh air freely admitted. Each of the wings contains two rows of pens, separated by a long