

membered that experience tends to show that under ordinary circumstances, if the labour and capital expended upon thirty acres, cultivated according to the method too frequently observed in Canada, were to be concentrated upon twenty acres, the absolute value of the crops reaped from the smaller portion of land, would considerably exceed that derived from the imperfect cultivation of one-third the greater surface. In agricultural establishments, in which the importance of manure is duly appreciated, every precaution is taken both for its *production* and *preservation*. Any expense incurred in improving this vital department of the farm, is soon re-paid beyond all proportion to the outlay. The industry and the intelligence possessed by the farmer may, indeed, almost be judged of at a glance by the care he bestows on his dunghill. It is truly a deplorable thing to witness the neglect which causes the vast loss and destruction of manure over a great part of these countries. The dunghill is often arranged, as if it were a matter of moment, that it should be exposed to water collected from every roof in the vicinity, as if the business were to take advantage of every shower of rain to wash and cleanse it from all it contains that is really valuable. The main secret of the admirable and successful husbandry of French Flanders, may, perhaps, lie in the extreme care that is taken in that country to collect every thing that can contribute to the fertility of the soil.—(BOUISSANGAULT.)

It is not, however, to the farm-yard alone that the Canadian farmer must direct his attention in searching for the means of producing the most remunerative crops. In the application of marl, lime, wood-ashes, peat-ashes, common salt, gypsum, &c., a wide field of experimental research lies open before him, promising an abundant harvest of most useful and interesting information, and of that substantial kind, which immediately brings with it its own reward.

One object engaging yearly increasing attention in this country is, the breeding and fattening of cattle. Much, however, has to be accomplished, before a permanent improvement in that important department of farming operations can be accomplished. It is true that many enterprising individuals have imported at great cost to themselves, perfect specimens of various farming stock from the Mother Country, and by that means they have endeavoured to improve the different breeds in Canada. But can it be expected that the characteristics of those improved breeds will long remain unimpaired if they are not fed upon food best adapted to the wants of each individual species. Canada, however, does not as yet possess the means of accomplishing so great an undertaking; with the introduction of improved varieties of cattle, the mode and means of feeding them requires to be particularly attended to, and there is no department offering such ample scope for experiments, as attention properly directed to the grasses and oil-bearing plants adapted to the climate of this country and the wants of the farmer. It is not only with reference to the food of cattle, that the general introduction of proper varieties of the above-mentioned vegetables would be attended with advantage; increased facilities for improving the rotation of crops, and the quality of farm-yard manure would alike flow from such a desirable undertaking. Among the vegetables used in various parts of Europe for effecting these separate, yet intimately allied results are the trefoils, the clovers, lucerne, sanfoin, field-beet, sugar-beet, rape and sun-flower, &c. &c.

The mode and means of imparting the necessary information to the rising