

on a small space of ground, and are well fitted to precede barley or oats. Fourth,

ON THE APPLICATION AND SAVING OF MANURE.

Manure is considered to the crop, what grain and forage are to our cattle. Continual cropping, without manure, exhausts the soil as much as constant draining from your purse, without being replenished. Many farms are now almost barren which were originally fertile, by being exhausted. They are cropped till the produce of the soil will not pay the expense, and then often thrown into commons.

It has been frequently asked by many persons whether fermented or unfermented manures are the most profitable?

Manure, while fermenting, gives food and moisture to plants; and soils manured with unfermented manure suffer less from drought.—Unfermented manures lose in bulk and weight; yet what is lost, if buried in the soil, affords food for the crop. Take a quantity of unfermented manure and draw it on a field intended for corn, spread the manure, plough, and harrow, then take the same quantity and put it in a pile to rot, plant another piece to corn of equal dimensions, and when the corn is harvested put on the manure which was left in the pile to rot, and sow both pieces to wheat, and the land dressed with unfermented manure will yield the most wheat, because less exhausted in the process of summer rotting, and for the reason that in cultivating, it became better incorporated with the soil, and the corn crop would be increased in consequence of the gasses upon which the crop fed and thrived; but if it had been left in the yard, would have been dissipated by the winds and lost.

Manures are the bases of all fertility, and when we consider that all vegetable and animal substances are capable of being converted into manure, every pains should be taken to secure it.

Yards, where cattle are kept, should be excavated in the centre in a concave form, here should be deposited annually weeds, coarse grass, pumpkin vines, and potatoe tops; during the winter the excavation gives no inconvenience, and should the weather be soft, the borders will afford plenty of room for cattle.

Bone manure is cheap, light of carriage, and is excellent on account of its strength and durability. Lime is used in considerable quantities as manure; it is usually applied to Indian Corn in the Spring, and to sowing wheat in autumn. Fifth,

THE ADVANTAGE OF DRAINING.

This branch of farming is too much neglected; the choicest lands often lie in a state of uncultivation, and might be made profitable with but moderate expense. Under-drains are best; they

take up no room, and should be deep enough to plough over. Lands that are low and wet, and are not drained, seldom produce good crops, the soil is cold in the early part of the season, and retards the growth of grass, and will be coarse and afford but little nutriment for cattle.

Besides ditching in the lowest parts they should, when necessary, be made round the parts to be drained and left open in order that the water from the higher parts may fall into these drains, which should unite at the outlet and be carried off.

ECONOMY IN FARMING AND GENERAL REMARKS.

It is good economy to select the best breeds, grain, and farming implements, and will often repay double fold.

Industry, economy, and perseverance, are three things important in all branches of pursuit, but none more so than to the farmer; with these he need not fear, and is most sure of obtaining a good livelihood.

Small farms are generally considered more profitable than large ones; some labor under the mistaken notion that to make farming profitable, they must till a great quantity of land; small farms well tilled, will produce more than twice the quantity poorly tilled; the expenditure in labor, manure, &c., will be proportionably increased with the quantity of land tilled. It is true a large farm *can* be made as profitable as a small one, providing it is as well cultivated, yet few farmers can afford to till a great farm as well as a few acres. The greatest gain from the least land is generally from the garden, and if all land were as well cultivated in proportion to the quantity, it would be equally as profitable.

Suppose all the land in Canada which is cultivated, and of the same original quality as that in the neighborhood of our largest cities, were made to yield an equal produce, it would provide food for ten times as many inhabitants. Farms should be well fenced; it costs more to keep poor fences in repair than to build good ones at first; besides often losing grain, making bad neighbors, unruly animals, &c.

Farmers should, if possible, raise their own seeds, and not depend on the merchant or seed store; they can raise their own cheaper, and always should, if possible, unless they wish to purchase new or improved kinds.

A farmer ought to be economical with regard to the situation of his dwellings; they should be conveniently situated as regards the farm, so that too much time will not be lost in going to and from work. A commanding situation for a dwelling house should, if practicable, be selected both for health and appearance. Shade trees should be cultivated; they adorn our