

down with clover and timothy, although the land should not be in so good a state of preparation as might be desirable, but as meadow would be required at once, as much land as possible should be seeded down the first Spring. Thirty arpents would remain of the Fall ploughed land, and of this five arpents might be put under indian-corn, and five arpents under beans, both to be manured and cultivated properly. The remaining twenty arpents to be sown with oats and peas, ten arpents of each. If the soil was in a suitable state, barley might be substituted for part of the wheat. If the soil could be prepared in time, a few arpents of flax should be sown, if only for to raise the seed to feed cattle. Any meadow land that would be upon the farm should of course be left for hay. It might be possible after the spring work was finished to plough some land to sow with oats to cut when in ear, and serve as oat-hay, as probably there would not be much hay raised upon the farm the first year. Any idle time the horses would have, they might be employed to collect for compost, and to summer fallow some of the land, although it would be much better that, for summer fallow, the land should receive the first ploughing in the Fall previous, but this could not be done the first year. As the farm, it is presumed, shall be under the management of a qualified party, we need not lay down any particular system for them, after the first year, and we only submit this estimate to show that the farm may fully pay all expenses connected with its occupation and cultivation as a farm. There should not be any cattle bought the first winter, except the horses and a cow or two to furnish milk for the household. During the fall and first winter, any repairs necessary for the farm buildings might be made, and the dairy and new buildings erected before the hurry of the ensuing spring and summer. The dairy should, by all means, be provided, to be ready for work in the spring. The garden should be inclosed, and prepared as far as possi-

ble. The drains and fences should be attended to. We conclude all this to be possible when the capital was in hand to be expended; and all this work might be executed under contract, except the ploughing, and it would greatly facilitate business in the following spring and summer. The cows and swine should be purchased in the commencement of spring, but, perhaps, it would not be convenient to purchase sheep or oxen before the fall, but this will depend upon circumstances.

Recapitulation of the crops raised first year :

Green crops, 30 arpents, viz. :

- 5 arpents in potatoes.
- 5 do in beets.
- 5 do in mangle-wurzel.
- 5 do in carrots.
- 2 do in parsnips.
- 8 do in svedish and other turnips.

OTHER CROPS.

- 5 do in vetches or tares, with oats.
- 5 arpents in indian-corn or rye, for green food.
- 30 arpents in wheat, or, perhaps, part in barley.
- 5 arpents in beans.
- 5 do in indian-corn.
- 10 do in peas.
- 10 do in oats.

100 arpents under cultivated crops.

We proposed that 20 oxen should be purchased to be stall-fed on the produce of the farm. Oxen three years and a half old, might be purchased in good condition in the fall, to weigh between 500 lbs. and 600 lbs. for £5 each, or from 3 to 4 dollars the 100 lbs. weight. These oxen, by judicious feeding, might be brought to weigh 200 lbs. more each, in three or four months. For each ox half an arpent of roots would be sufficient, with 10 bushels of ground oats, or the value of oats in ground barley, peas, beans, or linseed, and about 16 lbs., or one bundle, of hay per day. The oxen when sold might be worth at least 30s. per 100 lbs., and have gained