

the older townships would give more for ten or twenty acres of timber, could it be restored, than they have ever realized from the same quantity of cleared land.

II. *Cut and haul your wood in winter.* Much discussion has been expended on the question as to the *proper time* of cutting wood. The proper time, in our opinion, is when it can be done without interrupting the other operations of the farm. During winter the farmer enjoys a respite from field labor. His teams are idle, and he can in most cases, without any additional expense for labor, provide firewood for the year. At any other time it will impede important operations that *must* be performed in season, or loss be sustained. It can be cut and hauled *easier*, and therefore cheaper, when snow covers the ground, than at any other season. A man can load a sleigh quicker and with less effort than a waggon; a team can haul more and larger loads in a day. Low or swampy lands not accessible in summer, can often be reached by Jack Frost's bridge, built for you without charge—and you should therefore take advantage of it. Winter is the "proper" season to procure firewood.

III. *Wood should be seasoned before it is used.* It is a popular error that green wood makes a hotter and better fire than dry. It must *season* on the fire before it will burn, and all the heat required for this purpose is lost as a means of warmth. Water in the process of conversion into steam, absorbs, or renders latent 140 degrees of heat, which go up the chimney. We have seen good fires made of green wood, but we do not believe in the *economy* of seasoning wood in the fire-place. The sun will do it for nothing, and if you give him time will do it well.

IV. *Cut your wood into stove-lengths with a circular saw.* The time spent and timber wasted in chopping stove-wood will in *two* winters, if not in *one*, pay for a circular saw, frame &c. Those who already possess a horse-power—and many farmers do,—can easily make the attachment, and with two horses and two or three hands wood enough to last six months, can be cut in two or three days. The cost of a Saw-mill complete, except the power, is about £10, and it will last many years.

PRICE OF GUANO—QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

MR. EDITOR,—

As a subscriber to your excellent paper—the new series of which is much improved in appearance—may I ask a little information, which, no doubt, you are able to supply. 1st, What kind of Guano is considered best for ordinary farm crops in Canada? Can the best kind be obtained at Toronto, or Hamilton, or at what point? What is the price per ton? I am anxious to get some of this much-lauded manure for use next spring, and shall feel obliged if you can answer the above in the February number of the *Agriculturist*.

With much respect,

I am, &c.

T. H. C.

Trafalgar, Jan'y, 18th, 1856.