

naas 2,000 acres of forest land are held by torpare or bonders : 360 in small cut-lying patches of arable, the rest consisting of open glades, scrub, or marsh. The torpare on this farm, including all ages and sexes, amount to about nine hundred souls, of which about two hundred and fifty are available for work, and the average amount of labour done by them on the farm is that of forty men daily the year round. The horses of the torpare (in this case about forty) are also at the disposal of the farmer ; but this right is sparingly exercised, except for the carting of timber for farm or household purposes, or of grain to market, or during harvest-time, when they are frequently all summoned to the field. The peasant has this protection against an oppressive exercise of authority, that he is at liberty to quit his holding after fifteen months' notice, which he must also receive before he can be discharged from it.

The management of the Graffnaas Farm would reflect credit on any Norfolk or East Lothian farmer. The fields, roads, ditches, &c., are beautifully kept ; the under-drainage which now extends over one-half of the farm, has been scientifically conducted, the drains, 4 feet deep and 22 feet apart, being uniformly in the direction of the fall. On this point the Swedes appear to be generally in advance of many of our Yorkshire farmers, who still adhere to the diagonal direction, without considering that on this system only one side of the drain will act. Another point on which I believe most English farmers might take a lesson from them is that they invariably begin to lay the pipes at the upper instead of the lower end of the drain, thus avoiding what otherwise so often happens, especially in wet weather, and when the fall is slight, the sludging up of the pipes as the work proceeds. The pipes used at Graffnaas are 1½ inch, the main drain consisting of six, laid pyramidally.

The rotation on this farm is—first year, fallow danged ; second, rye or wheat ; third, clover and timothy, one crop ; fourth and fifth, ditto pastured ; sixth, wheat, half-danged ; seventh, oats ; eighth, peas, tares, potatoes or turnips, with bone-dust, or oats again without manure. 18 pairs of work horses are kept, and there are 160 head of dairy cows, and forty heifers and calves, which (contrary to the usual custom in Sweden of keeping the cows in the house till the hay crop is off) are pastured from the beginning of May till the end of September. Two-thirds of these cattle are of the native breed (worth about £6 a head), the rest either pure Ayrshire or crossed with Ayrshire, 20 cows and a bull of that breed having been entrusted by the Swedish Government to the farmer, with a view to the improvement of the breed of the district. The only return required by the Government for this gift is that of two bull calves yearly, which are sold on behalf of the State, or consigned gratuitously to other farmers. The consignee of these 0 cows is further restricted from selling their

male offspring till they are two years and a half old, prior to which period they are not supposed to have attained the requisite vigour or development. The improvement effected by this cross on the native breed—which are too frequently such as the patriarch Noah would, probably, have hesitated to admit in to the ark—is very marked ; and my opinion was frequently and earnestly asked, as to whether any superior advantages would accrue from the use of a Short-horn bull in the place of an Ayrshire ; a question which it is difficult to decide, considering the inferiority of the pasture and the severity of the winters generally combined to render necessary the house feeding of the cattle 7½ months in the year, and that the staple food of the people is not beef and mutton (of which they produce and import but little), but rather bread, milk, cheese, and butter, the imports of which actually exceed in value (in this extensive and thinly populated country) £100,000 yearly. The question was more than once asked me, “Why do not Englishmen, possessed of a little capital, come here instead of going out to Canada or Australia ?” and it is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether a country so near our own shores, and in many respects so favored might not afford scope for the energies and enterprise of British agriculturists who feel the want of elbow room at home. My own impression, however, is, that were a man of moderate capital to emigrate there, with the idea of teaching the Swedes, and to introduce costly implements or expensive cattle, or any material innovations upon the established system of farming, without due regard to the exigencies of the climate and country, he would soon find himself at the end of his tether. For example, high-bred cattle would scarcely be remunerative in a country where beef and mutton, generally indifferent enough in quality, but excellent under the Swedish mode of cooking, may be bought for 3d. and 4d. per lb., and capital veal for 5d. Reaping machines would hardly effect a saving, where stout men can be had for the work at the rate of a penny per hour ; or threshing machines, where threshers are contented to take every fifteenth or sixteenth sack in lieu of money wages. Two steam-ploughs have been introduced into Sweden by a wealthy landowner—one into the South, the other to a farm 20 miles from Wettersborg ; but it is credibly reported that the labour of men and horses employed in the transport alone of English coal, by necessarily light loads over the hilly country, would suffice to plough the whole farm.

It is more than doubtful, therefore, whether any English settler, imbued with English notions of scientific cultivation, would meet with much success in a country where the conditions of climate and labour are so different from his own ; but were he first to acquire by a year or two's tutelage under some intelligent farmer, a knowledge of the language of the country, and of the system of agriculture, which the observation