

the spade through low spots, &c. All such operations will be found of value the following season, when seed time comes round again. However, this subject was alluded to in our last.

As a considerable amount of thrashing is necessarily performed during fall and early winter, it will be requisite in a greater degree than usual this season, to pay due regard to the saving and economising of the straw and chaff. Large quantities of these are frequently absolutely wasted for the want of a slight expenditure of time and care. The chaff, which always contains much nutritious matter, should, if possible, be carefully stored in the barn, and the straw, if it cannot be housed, should be at least stacked, and protected by fence or otherwise from being destroyed by the cattle.

About the 15th or 20th of the present month is the proper time to let the Ram and Ewes run together. The lambs will then be dropped about the middle or end of April, when the early grass will assist the ewes in giving a good supply of milk. And in breeding sheep, it is now quite unnecessary to state that attempting to save money by not obtaining the services of a good ram, would be the very worst of economy. The ample encouragement now given in Upper Canada to the spirited breeders of good stock of all kinds, and the high prices they obtain for animals, are highly gratifying, and full of promise of a high progressive improvement, as well as an evidence of the general prosperity of our farmers. The fact also affords the best inducement that can be offered, to those who are still in the rear in the march of improvement, to imitate those who have set so praiseworthy and successful an example. No farmer should be content with any animal to breed from but of the very best quality, or at least the best his means will permit him to purchase.

Penning up hogs for fattening is one of the necessary operations of the present period of the year. From the high value of peas and other feeding materials it will be necessary so to economise and use them as to make them produce the greatest possible result in a given time, otherwise the fattening process may be attended by a loss instead of profit. In order to effect this the

hogs should be put up in thoroughly dry and clean apartments, well ventilated, and moderately warm with well arranged feeding troughs, also kept sweet and clean, and their food and water given with the greatest attention to regularity in time and quantity; of the latter just as much as they can eat at once, without permitting any to be wasted.

As winter is now near at hand, it is of the highest importance that all the arrangements about the barn-yard should be as complete as possible, both with a view to the protection and feeding of the stock, and to the production of the greatest possible amount of manure. There can be no doubt that the growing of grain has received heretofore in this country too great a share of the farmers' attention, to the neglect of the raising and fattening of stock. In the question of immediate profit it may well be doubted whether this has not been a mistake, but looking at the ultimate productiveness of the soil, there can be no doubt in the matter. The manure heap is the farmer's mine of wealth, and cannot be produced in much quantity without the aid of a well filled stock yard. Therefore every aid, by a well contrived range of farm buildings, proper feeding places, &c., towards making use of all the farm fodder to the best possible purpose, and accumulating the greatest amount and best quality of manure, is of the highest value, and should be sought after and adopted with the least possible delay. Waste of manure by washing rains, should be at once prevented by all the means that can be adopted.

CARROTS.

Experiments have been made which prove that a bushel of carrots and a bushel of oats, fed together to a horse, are worth more than two bushels of oats; yet an acre of ground which will yield forty bushels of oats will produce a thousand bushels of carrots.

Why will not Canadian farmers grow more Carrots, more root crops generally, and less oats? By subsoil ploughing and high manuring, upon a loamy soil, a thousand bushels of carrots may be grown to the acre. It has been found a good practice to soak the seed 36 hours in brine and to roll it in plaster. Any light, friable, rich soil will grow carrots.