

how he was to make as much off 250 acres of land as he had done off 1,000 acres. He found necessity was the mother of invention. He then paid off the bailiff, who weighed twenty stone; he found that he had been helping the men to manage the master instead of helping the master to manage the men. He then rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb. He got much more work done for his money, for, instead of saying to the men, "Go and do it," he said, "Come, my boys, let us go and do it." He found a great difference between "come" and "go." He made his servants, laborers and horses move faster—he broke them from their snail's pace; he found the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He grubbed up every bit of furze on the farm, and converted a great deal of corn into meat. He preserved the black water, the essence of the manure, and conveyed it upon the land. He cut down all of his high hedges, straightened his zigzag fences, cut his serpentine water courses straight, and gained much land by so doing; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could.

Some of his hedges and borders were covered with bushes from ten to fourteen yards in width, and some of his closes were no wider than streets; and there he grubbed up the hedges and borders, and threw several little closes into one. He found that instead of growing white thorn hedges and haws, to feed foreign migratory birds, in winter, he ought to grow food for man.

"I sold him long-horned bulls," said Bakewell, "and told him the value of labor, and what ought to be performed by a certain number of men, worked oxen or horses within a given time. I taught him to sow less, and plough deeper and better, and that there were limits and measures to all things; but, above all, the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I taught him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter; light land stiff, and stiff land lighter. I advised him to breed no inferior cattle, sheep or horses, but the best of every kind, as the best consumed no more food than the worst. Size has nothing to do with profit. It is not what an animal makes so much, as what it costs making.

The farmer became a new man in his old age, and died rich, by adopting Bakewell's improved management.

GRASS OR GRAIN.

In one of its articles on "the Meat Manufacture," the *Agricultural Gazette* draws a comparison between the products of grass land and land under the plow. In this comparison the estimate is not based upon the yield of what really ranks as the best grass land,—as it is taken for granted that

that which produces twelve to fifteen tons of food per acre, yearly, say two and a half to three tons hay, "without any labor but that of repairing the fences which divide it, destroying the docks and thistles which invade it, and supplying manure to maintain it, is producing more at less expense than perhaps it could do in any other condition." But with poor pasturage or meadow, on which eight tons of green food, or say one and a half to one and two-thirds tons of hay, is the highest average yield, the opinion is expressed that a rotation with grain crops could often be substituted to great advantage. Under good English management, and the writer speaks from his own experience, such land with a six course system of rotation, has been made to yield, *be ide the grain it harvested*—First year, twenty-five hundred pounds wheat straw; second year, twenty-four tons mangels wurtzel; third year, twenty-five hundred pounds wheat straw; fourth year, eighteen tons swedish turnips; fifth year, twenty cwt. of barley straw; sixth year, ten tons clover (green); or a total of fifty-two tons green food and three and half tons litter, in addition to grain,—which under grass, at eight tons a year, the total product would have been only forty-eight tons green food. As to the practical results, he says:

"On the farm I write from, three-quarters of which was formerly grass, a stock of about forty head of oxen, fattening to sixty or seventy stones, and between two hundred and three hundred sheep, fattening to twenty-four pounds a quarter, with fifty or sixty pigs, are now kept during Winter, and about half the numbers during Summer, where formerly a herd of twenty-five cows, and about twenty yearlings and two-year old heifers, with a few pigs, were maintained in store condition while in addition to the above, the land now permits an annual sale off it of about 4,000 bushels of wheat."

Pounds of Grass to a Pound of Meat.—It is stated, on good authority, that an acre of the best Lincolnshire grazing land—and it is a county famous for its grass—will carry an ox and a sheep "from New May-day till Old Michaelmas," and that while grazing during this period, the former will gain 280 pounds and the latter forty pounds, in net weight of meat when slaughtered.

The acre will thus yield 320 pounds of meat. Its produce of grass may be sixteen tons—perhaps more. This is one pound of meat for every cwt. of grass, but we must remember that the grass of such land differs from the average in the quality as well as the quantity of its produce.

THE FARM.

Farming is a profession, not to say a science. If anyone doubts this statement let him leave his city home—for no one bred in the country will doubt it