

channel of employment, the successful accumulations of many generations. Other animals can command, at most, no more than their respective individual accumulations, scraped together in the course of a few days, or a season at the utmost; which can never amount to anything considerable; so that, granting them a degree of intelligence they do not seem possessed of, that intelligence would yet remain ineffectual, for want of the materials to set it in motion. Moreover, it may be remarked, that the powers of man, resulting from the faculty of amassing capital, are absolutely indefinable; because there is no assignable limit to the capital he may accumulate, with the aid of time, industry, and frugality."

FARMING TOOLS.

It is a matter of considerable importance to the farmer, and to those employed by him, that farming implements and tools should be of the most improved construction and best materials. With such tools, the work can be executed with greater ease to the operator, and in a much better manner than with tools of defective shape, and inferior quality, that are generally imported to this country. Manufacturers should know that the tools they make should be for usefulness to the purchaser, as well as for profit to those who sell them—small tools of very common use on all well cultivated farms, such as spades, shovels, hay, and dung forks, &c., are sold at high prices here, compared with the English prices for these articles that are of the very best description. Spades and shovels for use on a farm should invariably be steeled, and made of hammered iron, not cut out of sheet-iron, as those are that we import here. Those at present imported might be suitable enough for public works, where they are so subject to be abused; but for making drains and other work upon a farm, the very best description of spades and shovels are necessary, and with such, a man could do double as much work, and in a better manner, than with those we have to use here. They are soft, blunt, and will not keep a sharp edge to work well. The importing merchants are under a great mistake if they suppose that farmers would prefer buying bad tools, at almost any price, to giving a fair price for good ones. There is abundant opportunity in England of seeing the best agricultural implements and tools to be found on earth, and it would be reasonable to make a fair experiment of importing the best description and allowing farmers an opportunity to decide whether they will give the preference to the best or be content to buy the bad kind. They never had an opportunity, during our residence in Canada, of choosing between bad and good, because of the latter there was none. We do not offer these remarks to annoy or injure the merchant, but in order that a better description of tools may be imported—first on a small scale, to try the experiment. It is to be regretted, that, in this age of improvement, the farmers of Canada should not be able to obtain the best and most suitable

tools for their work. We have seen spades, and hay forks, such as are used on farms in England, that one of them would be better than half a dozen of those generally to be had here. These articles were brought out by emigrants.

BUILDINGS OF THE FARM.

It is necessary that there should be buildings upon the farm, to enable the farmer to preserve his hay, grain, and other seeds, and to thrash and prepare the produce of the land for use and sale; to keep his working horses, and cattle; to divide, shelter, and feed his other live stock; and to prepare and collect manures. For the economy of labour, the buildings should be as near as possible to the centre of the cultivated grounds. Most of the produce of the farm has, in the first place, to be conveyed to the farm-buildings—and the manure has to be carried from them to the fields; it is therefore important that the cultivated parts of the farm should not be so very distant from the buildings that time would be wasted by the men and working cattle in travelling. But although a central situation of the farm-buildings is desirable—it is often necessary or expedient to sacrifice this convenience, in order to secure others. A primary object is, the obtaining a sufficient command of water for domestic purposes, and the use of the live-stock. This cannot be obtained in every situation, and convenience of position, therefore, in the buildings must often be sacrificed in order to obtain the necessary supplies of water. Sometimes water can be procured in sufficient quantity by sinking wells: but it is always better that it be obtained by a constant flow or current, than the stock of the farm may be supplied at all times without the labour of drawing water from a deep well. It is also found that the water from a constant flow or current is better and more wholesome for stock, than that from deep wells. Where a brook or rivulet of any kind does not exist, water can be frequently conveyed from a distance to the buildings in drains or pipes. When farm buildings are to be erected, a previous examination of the means of procuring this most necessary material should never be omitted. However beneficial, then, it be to place the farm-buildings in a central situation, this object must be often sacrificed in order to secure the great advantages of having a convenient supply of water—without much labour in obtaining it.

The extent and arrangements of the different parts of farm-buildings, depend on the nature and size of the farm, and on the species of management to be pursued upon it. It is very injudicious to have the farm-buildings of larger size than is necessary. Their erection, in the first instance, amounts to considerable expense, and cost something to maintain them in good order. It is therefore wasting capital to have farm-buildings larger than is required for the farm. The most convenient disposition of the out-houses of a farm, is in the form of a square, open at one side to