

leaving a balance at the end of three years, in favour of the farmer, of about *twelve hundred dollars*, and a flock of 500 sheep of improved breeds, worth at least two thousand dollars. This is a result which I venture to say, is not attainable by any other process of husbandry, with the same amount of capital, and it is simple and certain.

I have not taken into account the improved state of the farm incident upon this course, and I have estimated the amount of wool at one third less than many farmers in Vermont attain from their sheep. I have no doubt that this calculation will astonish our farmers, but there is no mystery about it—all depending upon proper care and attention to the improvement of the breed of sheep. We find then that a farmer may, in three years, realize a profit of over three thousand dollars. I would therefore say, instead of quietly giving up the attempt with "it can't be done," try it. We shall then hear no more complaints about hard times, scarcity of money, and all that, but on the other hand, we shall soon become lenders instead of borrowers. It may be objected that, however desirable to enter upon this branch of husbandry, our farmers have not the means of purchasing flocks of sheep, in the outset. To remedy this inconvenience, I would recommend borrowing the required capital, even upon mortgage, if it cannot otherwise be had, as it can be so readily paid off without risk. At all events, it is worth the trial. There can be no doubt of a continued demand for wool a long time to come, which must be upon the increase, and when once upon hand, there will be no difficulty in finding customers. It can even be exported to the United States, notwithstanding the high duty, and pay well. One great advantage in this branch of husbandry, is that it does not materially interfere with the ordinary occupations of the farmer, and serves directly to keep his lands in good heart. Let us try it.