

these animals, and when the season for slaughtering arrived in the fall, the prices, as might have easily been foreseen, proved by no means remunerating; he found that although they had devoured the best share of his potatoes, all his peas, and some other coarse grains, besides occasionally finding out some cracked or broken rails in his fences which easily yielded to a little pressure by these gentlemen from without and by which they found ready access to his fields of grain, often committing very serious depredations, that after all they were by no means so fat as was required for market, and when brought there only realized some 7s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. a cwt.; consequently he was a great loser, and all owing to having too great a number in proportion to his feed, and at a time when prices were extremely low. Here again he was led to jump at conclusions in the same way as he had done in reference to his horned cattle. He looked upon this tribe, in the first place, (and certainly with some show of reason,) to be at best but a "*swinish multitude*," and the result proved that he must have concluded that the sooner such a race of animals became extinct the better for himself, and most likely for every body else, for the following year would be sure to find him in the opposite extreme, viz., without one single grunter to grace his farm-yard or premises! Now this sort of mismanagement was nothing short of sheer folly, to say the least of it. Had he, as would have been more rational, kept each year a moderate number, and bestowed proper care upon them, how very different would have been the result.

What shall I say of such farm-holders as those who have told me within the last few days that they have not so much as a single pig to put up to fatten this fall for their own use, although I know that they possess all the facilities requisite for keeping a moderate number. I really believe that no epithet would be too severe for them; still, as I feel reluctant in calling them by hard names, I will content myself by giving them this simple piece of advice, viz., that if it should ever by any chance, happen to come into their heads to consider or decide as to what class of the human family they properly belong, or in what profession they are practising, by no means to imagine, much less conclude, that they belong to the farming class, for surely to the honorable title of farmer they have no pretensions whatever.

Why is it, I would ask, that one farmer succeeds so much better than another in his farming operations, where both commence with equal pecuniary means, and under other similar circumstances, such as similarity of soils on their farms, distance from market, physical help, &c.? What, but because the one has had more practical experience, proceeds more systematically, exercises more forethought, is more industrious, always taking care to attend to each portion of his labour in its proper season, and the like, and performing such labour in a proper manner, while the other lacks these qualifications, and in too many instances neglects opportunities for acquiring agricultural skill and knowledge, when he might easily inform himself. Every farmer should endeavour to acquire useful knowledge, for knowledge is power, and therefore it is well worth every man's while to search particularly

for such knowledge as bears upon his own profession. Now there is nothing more necessary on a farm than that each particular kind of work should be performed in its proper season: such, for instance, as attending to the destruction of noxious weeds and wild grasses in the summer fallow during the dry season, securing the hay before the grain harvest commences, cutting the grain as soon, or even before it is quite ripe, getting it into the barn or well built stacks in its clear bright state as soon as dry, and if possible, not to allow it to remain in the field until it is either weather beaten or begins to shell out and waste; then when all the grain is so secured, and himself at liberty to cart out his manure, and sow his fall wheat, and after that have proper shelter prepared for all his stock, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, seeing now that a rail fence is no longer considered a sufficient protection against the severe blasts of a long Canadian winter. The turnips, carrots, and mangewartels must also be seen to in time, and secured from the frost either in pits or cellars; then again when the good sleighing has fairly set in, a portion of the winter will be occupied in taking produce to market, providing such quantity of firewood that a portion will remain over in a dry state until the beginning at least of the following winter, with a day now and then of relaxation from toil, spent in visiting relatives, friends and neighbours, and thus the routine of all the farming operations go regularly on, the experienced operator taking care to the best of his power that the season for one kind of work shall never encroach upon another, and besides always having an eye to his earnings and farm implements, to see that they are not left exposed to all sorts of weather, but kept in a proper state of preservation, under cover, ready for use whenever wanted. After having hinted to you the favourable prospects that now present themselves to my mind for an increased demand for butter and pork, I must also include other productions to which you should turn your attention; for instance horses. Good horses are in demand in many parts of the Province, and their breeding should be properly attended to by all means; and our township has gained some celebrity already for the production of these valuable animals. Sheep, both for the carcass and fleece, will no doubt yield a profitable return; and I may mention also amongst your grains, that of oats, and my ideas of the course now to be pursued as likely to be most conducive to the farmer's interests, is to portion out the farm into grazing, grain, and root departments in a more equitable proportion than has hitherto been the case in this township, appropriating much less to wheat than heretofore; what land you do allot to wheat, till it in the best manner, and fail not to procure the best varieties of seed, thoroughly cleaned and prepared before sowing; that is, such a variety as has been proved by experience best adapted to the soil on which you intend to sow it, for some kinds are suited to high lands, and other kinds to low lands; some to light soils, and others to heavy. And again, with regard to the animals you keep; let the number be moderate, not too many nor too few, but let them be good of their kind, and see that they are properly taken care of; and by following a system somewhat approaching to what I have