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agricultural country. But I think it will be conceded, after due consideration, that they are, on the whole, rather advantageous than otherwise.

In any country, some portion of his time must necessarily be devoted by the husbandman to threshing, mending tools, going to mill, repairing houses and barns, fencing, getting fuel, and the like; and, in this country, the fall and winter months are admirably adapted to most of these purposes. The swamps, lakes, and rivers being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the farmer can work with three-fold advantage in getting out frames, fencing materials, cordwood, and other things required for home use. It is also the best time to carry his produce to market—beef, pork, poultry, &c.; and if he have any time to spare, he may turn his woodland to further account, by getting out cordwood and timber. In fact, many of our small farmers look forward to the winter as the time when they can *make the most money*.

Then, again, Jack Frost is invaluable to the agriculturist, in killing weeds and pulverising the soil, thus saving him a great deal of hard labour with horses and oxen, in breaking up his ploughed fields and preparing them for seed. Thus, although the number of days during which labour may be expended on the fields, is smaller here than in Great Britain, much less labour is required in putting in the crop.

Mr. Robert Gray, of York County, a Scotch settler, represented as being familiar with Scottish agriculture, bears the following testimony on this point, (p. 111, Professor Johnston's Report) "The frost in winter leaves the land in a very friable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account, I believe, a pair of horses could work as much land here under a given rotation, as they could in Scotland."

I understand Mr. Gray to mean simply this—that no more land could be got ready for a crop in Scotland than in New Brunswick, with the same help, notwithstanding the fall and spring in Scotland afford more time for dressing the land.

At page 107, Professor Johnston observes—"The number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer, is notoriously very great. * * *

But in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and