

fly, the land, if of fair quality, would yield fully the produce stated by Mr. Marchand, managed in a proper manner. We can well suppose from the value set upon dung by Mr. Marchand, that he must have given it a full supply when commencing the experiment, and if the quality of the soil was naturally good, the manner of treating it for the first crop, must have put it into the very best condition. Indeed it would not have produced such good crops for six years in succession, if the land had not been good, and in the best order. We would have thought it necessary, after producing three heavy crops of grain, to top-dress for the hay crops, to prevent the land from being too much exhausted, but its having yielded 300 bundles annually from one acre and a half, proves that it was not exhausted to the end of the six years, and the pasturing it the following three years, would have fully restored its fertility. We recommend Mr. Marchand's letter to the attention of agriculturists. There is very little doubt that the produce which Mr. Marchand obtained, could be realized from 100 acres, if the soil was good, and by the same management, with the exception, perhaps, of wheat. The winters are long certainly, and the summers short, but notwithstanding the shortness of the latter, an acre of good land will produce, under good management, as large a crop, with the exception of wheat, as land will do in more temperate climes, under ordinary management. Stock have to be fed from the produce of the land, and if the land produces in one year as much in Canada, as it will in Britain, no matter that it is the growth of three or four months, instead of eight or nine months.

The length of our winters is injuriously felt on account of its interruption of farm labor, because the farmer cannot employ the men he has in summer during the winter to any advantage. This is a great drawback, and deranges the business of the agriculturist. We are obliged to discharge some

of the men who have worked for us during summer, and hence we have to employ new hands annually, and to teach them most of their work. This circumstance alone, nearly doubles the cost of every work of the farm, in consequence of the employment of new and inexperienced laborers, and even at this cost, the work will not be so well executed, as by men that would have worked several years with a farmer. In addition to this, the long winter causes much more work to remain for the working season. These are the greatest obstructions to farming in Canada, upon a large scale, but we conceive that it would be possible to mitigate these evils in a great degree, if not effectually to remedy them, by keeping a large proportion of live stock. The objections we have enumerated do not apply to moderate sized farms, or to those that are worked and managed by the farmer's own family. On moderate sized farms, the hands that are required for spring and summer, might be as usefully employed in winter, in threshing, attending to cattle, providing and carting manure, fire and fence wood, and many other small jobs. In the harvest, occasional hands may be had, who do not expect to be kept for the winter. As regards the prices of produce, we fear that we cannot expect the same that Mr. Marchand obtained for his wheat, nor perhaps for his barley, but the same prices he set down for oats and hay may be realized generally.

*To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.*

MY DEAR SIR,—To convince you that I am a farmer by practice, I will hereunder subjoin a statement which will, in giving you a correct idea of the profits arising from high cultivation, at same time, give you an idea of the difficulty of cultivating on that plan on a large scale in this country.

Some years ago I covered one acre and a half of land with rich dung, giving it a good surface dressing, I ploughed it in in the fall, and I gave it clean and deep ditches, I reploughed it in the spring, and harrowed it well, I then sowed two bushels and a half of barley, the product was