

this additional cost may be in increasing the manure, when the straw and roots of the farm are deficient, in that case oil-cake, or even corn, may be purchased with advantage, since by means of the manure crops may be raised which without it must fail. The stalling of cattle, as well as the fattening of pigs, is in many situations the best means of carrying the produce of the farm to market. An ox can be driven many miles, whilst the food he has consumed would not repay the carriage, and all the manure would be lost, and must be purchased at a great expense if it can be had at all. If a farm can feed cattle so as to pay him a fair market price for the food consumed, and something for the risk of incidental loss, he may be well contented to have the manure for his trouble; few stall-feeders get more than this in the long run."

Professor Low says:—"An ox of from 50 to 60 stones weight (14lbs. to the stone) will consume about a ton of turnips in the week, and that if he thrive well, he will gain in weight 14lbs. or more in the week." He further observes:—"the grains of the distillery may be given at the rate of from a bushel to a bushel and a half in the day, with a proper supply of dry food: the liquid portion, or wash, to be given as drink to the animals. Oil-cake if employed in feeding, may be given in quantities of 2lbs. or more in the day, along with any other food. It is frequently given with hay, alone, and the quantity that will feed an ox is from 12 to 15lbs. with half a stone of hay in the day; but this is an expensive feeding, and the better mode of using oil-cake is to give it in small quantities, with less costly provender. Salt should be given to feeding animals—the quantity from 4 to 5 ounces in the day to old oxen—to yearlings from 2 to 3 ounces, and to calves $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce."

"The breeder, in the case of certain farms in the British Isles, is not the feeder. He merely rears the animal to the maturity of age, or degree of fatness, which the nature of his farm allows, which other persons complete the process of feeding, in the manner which their peculiar situations render profitable or expedient." * * *

We wish we could, by stall-feeding cattle be sure of getting a fair market-price for the food consumed, and we would be perfectly contented with the manure for our trouble, and though we reside within about four miles of Montreal, we should adopt the feeding of cattle, rather than send raw produce to market. Under the existing state of the laws, however, that admits foreign cattle and fresh meat, we cannot feed cattle without increasing the risk of serious loss, indeed almost certain loss.

From the Colonial Farmer.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

There is at present a general complaint of "hard times," which is not confined to one nation, or to one kind of business.—This complaint has always been made by some at all times, but is certainly now made by so many as to prove that it is well founded. If we can discover the cause of the evil, we may perhaps find the remedy. It does not appear to have originated from any cause beyond our controul. Peace has continued for a long time; adverse seasons have not prevented the earth from yielding a plentiful supply of food for its inhabitants; the sea still furnishes us fish; yet we hear the cry of wide spreading ruin from those who have more than enough of the necessities of life; their produce, they say, will

not sell for enough to pay cost, and they cannot employ labourers and tradesmen as they used to. But why should the Farmer who has enough to live upon be greatly distressed because his surplus produce fetches a low price? What is the name of the Lacedæmonian who is paralysed the energy of multitudes? It is debt, debt not necessarily incurred. It is no very consoling when we are in trouble, to reflect that it is by our own fault, but when it is the case, it is by our own fault, but when it is the case, it may be useful to know it, because that which we may have done ourselves we may possibly be able to undo, by changing our practice.—The remote cause of difficulty may be traced to the modern officers for leading a paper currency, which enable every man, for the consideration of a heavy interest, to set his fixed property adrift without the trouble of selling it. Most men wish to become rich, but neither the Farmer, the Merchant, or the Tradesman will succeed in the wish, without extraordinary industry and application, nor without establishing a rule to spend less than he earns; and when this course proves successful, many years of hard labour must elapse before wealth can be acquired. But when it was generally understood that a man could have nearly the value of what he owned in something that answered the purposes of cash, while at the same time he retained all his real property, the spirit of speculation soon appeared, and spread from place to place like the Cholera. The Manufacturer increased his workshops; the Merchant doubled his importations; the Farmer increased his business, and in too many instances left his own occupation for some other by which he expected to acquire sudden wealth. For a time every active man believed that he was grown rich, for it is perhaps more easy to gull half a nation, than to impose upon one intelligent man. We are more frequently too lazy to think, than we are to work, and when it is generally believed that wise men have thought for us we often follow them without reflection, as we seen the sheep, follow the old man into the well, the curb of which he mistook for the garden fence. But these golden dreams ended, and many awakened to discover that they had involved themselves in debts which they saw no prospect of paying, and all the value they had received, was learning by sad experience, what they might have previously learned by reflection, that the only way to become rich is, to spend less than they earn. But during the time that they believed they were going ahead, most had drawn upon their future wealth to introduce a more showy and expensive style of living, an evil which is never confined to those that begin it, for it always spreads till it reaches the lowest classes. Virgil gives a distinguished place in his Elysium to the inventors of the useful arts, and as a contrast to this, some of the religious writers of the "dark ages" inform us that the unhappy spirits of the inventors of oppressive taxes, and of wasteful and extravagant fashions, are in danger of a constant increase of their misery to the end of the world, because there will always be an addition to their punishment, for every additional person who suffers by the tax, or who adopts the luxurious fashion; which is no less injurious; because it absorbs the funds which ought to have kept the helpless portion of the human race comfortable. When men discover that they are spending too fast, few have the fortitude to retrench immediately, but in such cases the time soon arrives that gives an irresistible check to their career; and then the blame is laid upon "dull times," and it would be a pity to deprive people of the privilege of having something

to lay the blame of their mismanagement upon, besides themselves.

We all know that dull times cannot be mended by sitting down and grumbling, we must make use of our strength both mental and bodily; let every one think before he acts, and calculate his projects so carefully as to ascertain whether they will be profitable, let every one reduce his expenses below his income, if possible (and few farmers will find it impossible,) let strict economy be observed, permitting nothing to be lost for want of care, or from neglect in doing work at the time it ought to have been done. Let every one be sober and industrious, and we shall be on the right road, and though it is an uphill road which we cannot go up as fast as we ran down it, yet it will, if we follow it, lead us out of debt and difficulty.

It is never so easy to retrench as in dull times; the fear of being suspected of poverty, often prevents men from reducing their expenses, but in dull times, the first that dares to retrench will immediately be imitated by neighbours who have long wished to do the same, but who have not had courage enough to be the first to begin. Fashion is often called a tyrant, because his laws are so frequently mischievous and unreasonable; but we recollect that he allows his subjects perfect liberty to frame the laws by which he governs them, with a franchise as unlimited as any Chartist could desire. If there are any of his regulations which we dislike, we have the power to change them when we will. We have ourselves framed the regulations under which he has compelled us to spend more than we earned, till we had all got in debt. And shall we not act like wise men, in adopting a rule to earn more than we spend, till we get out again especially as we know that as soon as it shall be generally received Fashion will sanction and enforce it,

SPERM OIL MADE FROM LARD.

We highly recommend the careful perusal of an able article from the *Farmer's Gazette*, on the manufacture of Sperm Oil from Lard, a discovery made within the last two years in the United States, and one which has already opened a very lucrative business, and extensive trade for the Western States. This oil not only answers admirably well for a substitute for the best of sperm, but it is held in high repute among woollen cloth manufacturers, for combing wool, for which purpose one factory alone has lately contracted with a house in New-York for 10,000 gallons per annum, besides an order for 600 gallons has been received by the same house from Undersfield, England, for trial, for the above purpose. From the most authentic accounts we have received, we are warranted in stating that it will bear, if properly manufactured, a higher price in the market than sperm. It is said that it will burn longer, than the above, and is very white and clear, and emits no unwholesome odour, or smoke while burning, and will also stand any degree of cold without chilling or freezing. Although the prices of pork are unprecedentedly low in the large pork growing districts of the Union, the present season, yet, the price of lard is 50 per cent above the average for the past ten years.

We have no scruples in recommending some of the most enterprising among the pork buyers of this city, to make a trial in manufacturing the article. The Canadians are, we are sorry to state, highly reprehensible in showing so much apathy in matters of enterprise and improvement, however, we trust that they will avail themselves of this particular advantage in the superior skill of their more enterprising neighbours which will open a new channel of trade, and we venture to predict, will ere long be an extensive article for export, to assist to meet the heavy demands already against us, for imported goods.—*Pub.*