

best sense of the term, he must also be considered essentially practical, and no young farmer, in particular, of ordinary powers of observation, can visit his establishment, without carrying away with him much that will be of practical value and application in the great business of life. It is this keeping of expenditure within what may be termed practical and profitable limits, that most deeply impressed our mind in taking a general and afterwards a more detailed view of the arrangements and operations of this farm. We observed that a considerable portion of the cattle, especially the bulls, both Durhams and Herefords, are kept in the byres and yards during the summer and fed on green food, thereby making a large amount of valuable manure, and keeping the animals cool and quiet. It is Mr. Stone's intention, however, to allow more of his animals to roam abroad, within certain limits, as soon as the fields and fences will admit. Few but such as have had practical experience can understand the time and expenditure, as also judgment and perseverance required in bringing up an imperfectly cleared Canadian farm to the degree of finish and productiveness as that which characterises the one to which we are now referring. Mr. Stone adopts the progressive plan,—which is the safest and most profitable,—of bringing his ground into a complete state of cultivation; allowing time for the operations or agencies of nature to produce their ameliorating effects. Many acres of low lying swamp have already been partially drained by cutting deep and wide ditches as channels for the drainage, thereby preparing them for profitable pasturage; leaving more detailed operations to a subsequent opportunity. Mr. Stone is of opinion that the Italian and Pacey rye-grass may be advantageously substituted for Timothy with clover; they mature with the latter more evenly. We observed heavy crops of this mixture, promising three tons to the acre. Cocksfoot has also been introduced, producing a very heavy weight.

Of Mr. Stone's stock it is unnecessary to speak in detail, its quality is well known and appreciated far and near, but the quantity we found greater than we expected. His Durhams and Herefords have been selected with much care and judgment from the best herds in England, and imported at great expense; while those of his own breeding will sustain, on the whole, the superior character of their parentage.

We particularly admired some beautiful Herefords which we saw as prize animals at the Royal English Society's show at Canterbury in 1861. It is not till within the last three or four years that we have had in Canada any worthy representative of this excellent breed, which deserves to be better known both here and in the States. To make invidious comparisons between Shorthorns and Herefords, as some are wont to do, is alike discreditable to good taste and correct judgment. While Mr. Stone duly appreciates the latter, we find by the large number of fine animals which he has of the former, that they continue to hold the same high place in his estimation. In the flock of Cotswolds we observed many very superior animals, derived from the best blood from their native hills in Gloucestershire; and of Southdowns we noticed some perfect beauties, of the late Jonas Webb's world renowned stock. It is but bare justice to remark that although Mr. Stone has most of the modern appliances for preparing food for live stock, such as chaff and root cutters, pulpers, &c., he eschews the *padding* system, and prefers keeping his animals in a good thriving condition. Indeed several of the sheep were hardly up to this point during the late spring months, in consequence of the great scarcity of hay and other produce, but we observed that they were fast picking up in pasture. Mr. Stone continues to devote attention to the improved breeds of swine, of which we noticed some fine specimens; nor does he consider the poultry yard beneath his notice, having imported the most approved varieties of modern breeds. In this department he regards his operations as not proving particularly fortunate. He is attempting to naturalize the English pheasant, with what success remains to be seen.

The depression of business in general which for the last few years we have experienced in Canada, coupled with the lamentable occurrences which have taken place in the neighboring Republic, must necessarily affect injuriously enterprises of this nature. Mr. Stone has on hand a number of animals that otherwise would have been profitably disposed of; his choice being large, parties can readily accommodate themselves, *quality* being duly considered, on moderate terms.

We spent a very agreeable day or two in calling on several farmers in the townships of Guelph and Eramosa, and regretted our inability, for want of time, to inspect the famed Leices sheep of Mr. Parkinson. We have long known Mr. Hogge as a successful breeder of shorthorns, but hardly expected to find in his herd so great a number of really fine animals. Mr. H. Tolson has a bull that is doing good service, and the general character of the stock throughout the greater part of this country, comprising all and pigs, as well as horses and cattle, is much improved character. It was in Guelph that the first importation into Upper Canada of any importance took place of pure Shorthorns under Mr. Wingfield, and the rapid increase that has of late years been given to root cul-