

employed for storing hay or straw, as the boxes need not be more than six to seven feet in height, and sunk a little below the floor.— This mode of housing cattle need not be very expensive over other modes. At most it is only a double stall or as much space allowed for one animal as is usually appropriated for two; and we have no doubt this additional expense would be compensated for in a short time, perhaps in one year by the better preservation of the dung, saving all the urine, and the quicker feeding of the animal, from its being so much more at ease than when confined to one position by a tie and a narrow stall. The machines for breaking and scutching flax are very simple, and would not be expensive. We hope the cultivation of flax and hemp will be commenced next spring, on a scale however small, to try what can be made of it. The necessary machinery is of course indispensable. We stated in a former number that it would not be prudent to displace the cultivation of other useful crops by introducing the cultivation of flax and hemp very extensively in the beginning. An experiment, however, should be tried to ascertain how these latter plants would succeed and pay. Those who would be disposed to make the experiment, we warn them not to attempt it, unless their soil is in a proper state of cultivation to produce a good crop of either flax or hemp, otherwise the experiment will not be a fair one, and by its unfavorable results will discourage the cultivation we recommend, and which we are convinced would succeed and pay well, if properly conducted.

An extensive farmer should cultivate such crops as by the use of suitable implements can be managed with the least expenditure of manual labour, for where more labour is concerned he will rarely be able to compete with the small cultivator, who executes such operations assiduously with the help of his family, and who, content with a small profit, offers his produce at such a low price as to leave no chance

of profit to the farmer who has to hire labour to do all his work. Those who have to hire labour should therefore adopt that system of agriculture that will be least likely to bring the produce he raises in competition with what is raised by the small farmer and his family. This can best be done by keeping cattle and sheep, raising food for fattening cattle, and such produce as can be sold for exportation. These are the products that large farmers and those who hire labour should raise here, if they desire to farm profitably. They should never sell roots, low priced grain or hay unless at a high price, but consume all these upon the farm. Beef, pork, mutton, wool, cheese, butter, wheat and barley, peas and beans, if at a fair price, should be the products sold from a large farm and from hired labour, and this might always be done. Low priced grain will pay much better, for to make beef or pork, than to sell it under a remunerating price, including a fair rent for the land, which is seldom taken into the estimate of the expenses of production here. We offer these suggestions in order that men who may engage in farming should adopt that system that would most probably not disappoint them. We can also assure them that the system we propose will be the most pleasing mode of farming and the most advantageous for the country. It is much better when capital is employed in any business that it should be safely invested and yield a fair return, than be wasted and yield no return, which has frequently happened by an injudicious system of agriculture and employing labour on what does not reimburse the expenditure.

We have seen lately in a Report of the English Wool Market, a recommendation to the wool growers of Australia, to be more careful to have the wool better washed, as much of it has come to England in a very dirty state, and thereby greatly depreciated in value. We also observed in their Report a recommendation to the keepers of sheep in New South