

cieties, and attend and exhibit at the annual show fairs, are among the most prosperous, intelligent and thrifty of our number, yet it is to be deplored that in a Riding purely agricultural so few take an interest in and support these societies. The following example proves what can be accomplished by an intelligent and industrious farmer:—The farm contains 100 acres, 65 of which are now cleared, and 60 under cultivation; this farm was purchased by the present proprietor in 1848 for four hundred and twenty-five dollars, or four and a quarter dollars per acre, with a clearing thereon of six acres. One third of the purchase money was paid at the time of purchase, the balance to be paid in three years. The purchaser commenced operations in 1849—the balance has been paid, the farm cleared, fenced, stocked; and a good brick house and frame barn have been erected from the produce of the farm, besides supporting the family of the owner. The labour employed for the first three years was that of the owner and his wife; a boy was employed after that up to 1859, in which year the farm was worked by the owner and a hired man. The produce in 1859 was as follows:—

From 8 acres, 6,000 bushels turnips.

From 8 acres of peas, 36 large waggon loads; from these 20 hogs have been fatted, which made 3,600 lbs. pork, besides ten store hogs fed, and a sufficient quantity remained to feed the same until first of April, 1860.

From 10 acres Morden spring wheat, 150 bsls.

From 5 acres oats, at 40 bushels per acre, 200 bushels.

From 4 acres barley, at 35 bushels per acre, 140 bushels. From $\frac{1}{2}$ acre potatoes, 150 bsls.

From 12 acres meadow, 25 loads hay, 15 tons.

The meadow was timothy and clover. The frost killed much of the timothy, making the principal yield clover.

This farmer has raised turnips and fed sheep and cattle for market for the past three years with good success, making thereby more profit than farmers who depend on grain crops.

The value of the produce of this farm in 1859 was—

6,000 bushels turnips at 8 cts.....	\$480
240 " peas " 50 cts.....	120
150 " wheat " 90 cts.....	135
200 " oats " 25 cts.....	50
140 " barley " 60 cts.....	84
150 " potatoes " 25 cts.....	37
15 tons hay.....	150

\$1,056

And the outlay was—

9 month's wages of hired man.....	\$90
9 months board of ditto.....	60
Seed.....	90
Threshing.....	30

\$270

Leaving a balance of..... 786

for the owner's labour, and the work and feed of a pair of horses and one yoke of oxen without taking into account the wool, mutton, butter, eggs, or increase in stock.

Another view of the value of this farm would be this—

Present value of farm..... \$2,500

Its present stock, consisting of—

1 yoke oxen.....	\$7
Waggon and sleigh.....	1
1 pair horses.....	11
Farm tools.....	8
23 sheep.....	8
14 cattle.....	13
10 hogs.....	5
7 cattle up to fat, at \$30 each.....	210

\$320

Less cost of farm..... 4

\$24

Leaving an annual increase of \$283, over and above the support of the owner's family, the past ten years.

The three adjoining farmers are all engaged in the culture of roots and feeding cattle, with equal success; two of them purchased cattle in October last, which they sold in January and February for nearly double first cost, after feeding them for less than three months upon straw and turnips. A dozen head of cattle were sold for \$1,000 one of these farmers—the other bought a head of cattle in October for two hundred eighty five dollars, and sold them in January for six hundred dollars.

The cost of producing the undermentioned crops in 1859 has been nearly as follows:

Fall wheat, per acre, \$12 50; grain straw worth only the harvesting; loss per \$12 50.

Spring wheat, \$10; produce, 20 bushels 90 cts., \$18; net profit, \$8.

Peas, \$6 75; yield, 30 bushels, at 40 \$12; net profit, \$5 25.