

mainly upon the number of cattle which he can maintain by the produce of his land, the general lightness of the soil rendering the constant application of manure absolutely necessary to the production of a crop. The attention of the cultivator is always, therefore, especially directed to obtain a supply of manure. Some small farmers with this view, agree with the sheep-dealer to find stall-room and straw for his sheep, to attend to them, and to furnish fodder at the market price, on condition of retaining the dung. The small farmer collects in his stable, in a tank lined with brick, the dung and urine of his cattle. He buys sufficient lime to mingle with the scouring of his ditches, and with decayed leaves, potato tops, &c., which he is careful to collect in order to enrich his compost, which is dug over two or three times in the course of the winter. No portion of the ground is allowed to lie fallow, but it is divided into six or seven small plots, on each of which a system of rotation is adopted; and thus, with the aid of manure, the powers of the soil are maintained unexhausted, in a state of constant activity.

The order of succession in the crops is various; but we observed on the six-acre farms which we visited, plots appropriated to potatoes, wheat, barley, clover (which had been sown with the preceding year's barley), flax, rye, carrots, turnips, or parsnips, vetches, and rye, for immediate use as green food for the cattle. The flax grown is hackled and spun by the farmer's wife, chiefly during the winter, and we are told that three weeks' labour at the loom towards the spring, enabled them to