

ing to circumstances, but may be quoted at \$10 or £2 10s. currency, in moderately timbered land in old settlements, and increasing, according to remoteness of the settlement, to £3—and even to £4 10s. per acre: The payment at these prices is always understood to be made in cash, except a special written bargain to the contrary is entered into. The plain lands being very thinly timbered, cost less for clearing, but require a more expensive mode of tillage; although *plains* farmers, or those farmers who improve upon that system, generally get a return for their labour in a much shorter time. Plains are generally sandy, and yield regular, average and certain crops, without reference to the seasons. It requires a larger capital to commence operations on plains than on timbered lands.

QUERY No. 5.—*General Rotation of Crops, and Mode of putting them into the Ground?*

ANSWER.—As Wheat (the boast of Canada) succeeds best on a new fallow (newly cleared and burnt land being so called), it is always the first crop. Farmers with capital, seed the fallow down with grasses, and wait five or six years; but the farmer with limited means puts the land into crop the next year either with potatoes or Spring grain; then follows wheat again, every alternate year, until he has power to clear enough new land for his wheat crop each year,—when the old land is laid down in meadow, and otherwise cropped, without much attention to the usual general rules of good farming, until the stumps rot sufficiently to admit of the free use of the plough.—The best English and Scotch farmers then adopt the customary three or four field system, or otherwise Wheat and Winter and Summer fallow, each alternate year. The first crops are always put in with the harrow alone. It is, however, almost impossible to speak positively in reply to this question, as it seems to be quite a matter of convenience, or perhaps caprice, as to the manner in which the cultivation shall proceed. We have farmers from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Europe and the United States, and each person assimilates his practice, as much as possible, to the customs to which he has been used—or thinks best for the country.

QUERY No. 6.—*Produce of crops in average years, per Acre?*

ANSWER.—The produce, per acre, of all crops varies much from year to year in Canada, owing to the late and early frosts. It is, however, generally considered that the following is a fair average of ten years:—Wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; rye, 30 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels per acre.—Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, and other roots of a similar kind, are not generally sufficiently cultivated to enable an average yield to be given; but it may very safely be said that, with similar care, culture and attention, the produce will not be less per acre than in England. Flax and hemp are now coming rapidly into notice as an additional resource to the agriculturalist,—the quality of both articles is excellent, and the quantity obtained affords a profitable return—the climate and soil being well adapted for their growth. Tobacco has also been raised in considerable quantities, particularly in the Western extremities of the Province.

QUERY No. 7.—*Cost of the usual and necessary Farm Buildings and Furniture?*

ANSWER.—A comfortable log house, 16 feet by 24, with two floors, with shingled roof, £9; log barn, 24 feet by 40, £10; frame house, same dimensions, £50; do. barn, £70; suitable sheds, &c., £20. Tables, 10s. to 17s. 6d.; stump bedsteads, 10s. to 20s. each. Chairs, per dozen, £1 5s. Boilers, saucepans, kettles, knives and forks, &c., &c., about 50 per cent. over the usual sterling retail prices in England. It must be borne in mind that the settler very seldom spends money in erecting his buildings,—they being generally built by himself, with the assistance of his neighbours, and added to as his wants and increasing prosperity may from time to time require. The cost of household furniture, or rather the quantity required, varies with the ideas of almost every family. In most cases the household furniture of a new settler will not be found to exceed in value £10; sometimes not half that sum; and is often altogether manufactured by the settler himself.