land, 206,900; in Ontario, 205,353; in ham, 205,107; and in Simcoe, 202,312. each of the following nine counties the culti- ted acreage was under 100,000. In Glen- ary, it was 99,880; in Lambton, 96,092; in rce, 89,230; in Renfrew, 85,461; in Stor- nt, 80,071; in Essex, 77,105; in Dundas, 00; in Prescott, 53,934; and in Russell, 12.

Of the 6,051,619 acres under cultivation in per Canada, 4101,902 were under crops, 60,848 under pasturage, and 88,869 in gardens d orchards. Of cultivated lands, therefore, Upper Canada, the average proportion under op was 67¾ per cent, and that in pasture per cent. In 1851, the proportion was per cent under crop, and 36¾ per cent in ture. In 1860, the proportion of lands under p to the whole quantity under cultivation highest in the following eight counties: In the proportion was 80 per cent; in Brant ; in Bruce, 76½; in Grey, 76; in Sim- 75¾; in Peel, 75½; in Perth, 74½; and Welland, 73½. The proportion of lands in ture to the whole quantity under cultivation highest in the following five counties: In gary, it was 41 per cent; in Grenville, 41; Lanark, 42¾; in Elgin, 44½; and in Stor- t, 47. The following six counties occupied first rank, with reference to the attention d to gardens and orchards. In Hastings, 0 acres were occupied in this way; in k, 5,004; in Middlesex, 4,741; in Oxford, 9; in Norfolk, 4,387; and in Welland, 5. The six counties in which least atten- was paid to these matters were Bruce, ch had 383 acres occupied with gardens and hards; Glengary, which had 295; Carleton, ch had 285; Prescott, which had 213; rew, which had 104; and Russell, which but 64 acres so occupied. Column 17 of abstract gives the quantity of land held by speople, not being farmers. This, we sup- , is in addition to the figures already stated, for the whole of Upper Canada, makes a of 182,552 acres.

f the whole 13,354,907 acres held in Upper ada, upwards of one-half, or 7,303,288 , were in 1860 still uncultivated and re- d as "wood and wild lands." An exam- ion of the column, showing the location of lands, owned by private parties, but not cultivated, will give some idea of the locali- in which the greatest accessions to the pre- population of Upper Canada will be found, the next periodical census is taken. The counties, in which there are the largest ities of granted lands still to be cultivated follows: In Grey there are 451,812 acres h lands; in Huron, 416,999; in Bruce, 52; in Wellington, 300,325; in Middle- 267,681; in Renfrew, 275,186; in Lanark, 91; and in Simcoe, 264,382. The coun- which there is now the smallest quantity of wild lands to be brought under cultivation, are as follows: In Wentworth, there are 85,625 acres; in Welland, 82,428; in Prince Edward, 77,215; in Brant, 75,517; in Halton, 73,518; in Lincoln, 68,451, and in Russell, 52,003.

Steam Cultivation—The three Systems.

To the Editor of the Mark Lane Express.

SIR,—To all interested in steam cultivation—and what farmer is not?—it was a pleasant sight at Farningham to see the land smashed to pieces or laid over in deep even furrows without the treading of a horses hoof: to see the most perfect cultivation rapidly performed by the sole agency of steam. It was most gratifying to walk from field to field, admiring the skillful adaptations and masterly workmanship displayed by our enterprising English implement makers.

Everyone who visited the trial-fields must have felt that steam cultivation has assumed a much more practical form since last year; and also, to some extent, a more perplexing one. The question no longer lies merely between Fowler's plan and Smith's; other men are in the field, and most of these have a variety in their several systems: so that it is no easy matter, after determining to join the ranks of steam cultivators, to make up the mind in which company to enlist.

That each system represented at Farningham is capable of executing first-rate work will not be doubted by any who examined the land operated upon; but it should be carefully borne in mind, that *the character of the work done depends on the implement rather than on the system.* I name this particularly, because the natural tendency of a farmer's mind is to judge by the results on the land, of which he feels himself perfectly competent to form an opinion.

I consider that the first thing we have to do is, to determine which system is best adapted to our own farm, and then to decide on the most appropriate implements. Let us consider this more particularly.

All the systems which have come prominently forward may be included under one or other of the following heads:

1st—Traction System,
2nd—Direct System,
3rd—Round-about System.

The Traction system, in which the engine traverses precisely the same ground as the implement, was not represented as connected with cultivation; it was—where it ought to be—working, in exceptional cases, on the hard road.

The Direct System, of which Fowler may be regarded as the champion, and in which the engine and anchor travel along opposite headlands, was well represented, and presents many advantages: in economy of power, diminution of wear