applications I was denied the privilege, and compelled to pay the highest rate, 12½ per cent. This charge, together with the freight being levied by measurement instead of weight, as it ought to have been, made it rather too costly an experiment to be repeated. But still under these untoward circumstances, the hurdles laid down at Toronto did not stand me in more than 12s. 6d. each. The importation injured not the regular merchant, for they never import hurdles, nor could they do it to sell them to the farmer at such a price as would induce him to purchase, and leave at the same time a remunerative profit to the importer. It would have been doing no wrong to the mechanic as upon inquiry, I found I could not get them in the city under 25s. each, a price which at once procluded the use of them—and even at that price probably of inferior iron. And as it affected the revenue it would have been a positive advantage, as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional would have been contributed to its resources, while at a duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. not a fraction will be added. I am firmly of opinion that iron hurdles made of the very best material, averaging 50 lbs. each and complete in all respects, can be imported and laid down upon the wharf in Toronto at a cost not exceeding 8s. each, at a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the freight paid by weight instead of measurement. At that price I should consider these hurdles well worth the attention of the farmer as a convenient and durable fence. And to that end I would strongly urge the "Agricultural Society," to memorial the Government to admit hurdles into the Province duty free.

Stanley Mills, Feb. 25.

My Dear Sir,—Yours dated 20th instant, is before me. Was I young, I might become a member of the Farmer's and Gardener's Club, could I think it would eventually prove beneficial to Canadians.

When I first joined a number of gentlemen, to commence the Agricultural Society when first it took its rise in Canada, I did it for the sole benefit of our youth. For a number of years I acted warmly and freely, &c.; but when I so frequently saw them giving way to drinking usages, and eulogising where I thought so unworthy, I was compelled to retire, to mind my own business at home. Nevertheless, I would hope and trust it is now better. I will freely contribute my little judgment to your enquiries, if it will add to your stock, and prove beneficial to Canadians, &c.

Answers to 1 and 2.—As to the kind of fences? Living ones if they can be obtained.

- 3.—I am not yet satisfied the English black and white thorn will grow well here; the mildew at certain seasons will destroy part of the top. I have not yet found an antidote. I use the English thorn.
- 4.—I want the ground perfectly clean. I then turn up a cap sod 12 in. wide from the face of the ditch, or front 6 in. deep, then I have got double surface of earth. I plant my 2 or 4 year old plants 12 in. from the front side, and back it well up with good soil.
 - 5.-Is answered before.
- 6.—I think 4 year old plants well planted, and always well protected from harm, (cattle, &c.), and kept perfectly clean, &c., will be sufficient to be pronounced a good fence, (in good ground) seven years from planting.
- 7.—I have not tried the Osage Orange. I should wish to try them, as I feel confident something live of the kind, is and will be much needed in Canada. I shall not yet give up the English Thorn as a failure; they require due attention I am aware, and you cannot get tenants to do as you wish yet. I have not tried any experiment as yet against the mildew.

Should the ground not always be kept perfectly clean, it might take five or perhaps ten times that amount of labour.

Cost of good cedar rails laid down is worth about £8, or even £10. Rails of other timbers farmers generally have, and perhaps they will not cost them more than about £2 10s. laid down; this depends on circumstances.

Wm. McDougall, Esq.

J. Sanderson.