

sun—in fact, he luxuriates in it ; while the white man is forced into the shady verandah. Of the present state of agriculture little can be said but that it is in a most backward state. The soil is light, sandy, and easily worked. The implements used are most primitive, and at best they only scrape the land with the plough. Indian corn, the principal cereal, is planted in rows of a yard apart, and each particle of seed is dropped at a distance of a yard along the row. It is worked through the summer, not unlike our turnip break. Through the latter part of the summer the leaves are gathered off the stalk, and saved for fodder, on which the horses and cows are fed in winter time. In the fall, the corn cobs are plucked off and the stalks left standing. A small plot of tobacco is cultivated, while the garden is generally well looked after—water melons and grapes being the principal products. Round the house generally an orchard is found, with apple and peach trees at intermediate distances. Instead of cropping all their land each year, they only work from one third to a half each season. Thus, if a man has a plantation of 100 acres, he cultivates from 30 to 50 acres, leaving the remainder to go to waste with weeds and brush. It is natural to the soil to grow pine, and if cultivated land is left alone for ten years, it grows up into a pine forest. Such, then, is an example of the agriculture of the State. What stock they have is of a most miserable description, except in horses, which are light, active, wiry, and well adapted to the nature of the soil. They are suited to any kind of work, from ploughing