

board. Mechanics generally, unless by the job, work by the day, and get from \$1 to \$1.25, according to the nature of the work; they boarding themselves at these rates; but if hired by the month, \$16 is the usual rate, with board.

MANUFACTURES—As before stated, few counties are better situated than this for manufactures, more particularly agricultural implements. If we want the axe to chop, the plough, either double or single board, Scotch or Canadian, iron or wood-on sub-soil or surface, we have them; the harrows or drags, iron or wood, the cultivator, horse rake, mowing and reaping machines, threshing machines, &c. The establishment of Mr. Massey, of Newcastle stands very high. He turns out annually over \$20,000 worth in machines of various kinds; perhaps his latest improvement upon his combined mower and reaper is not equalled. At a recent trial of mowing in clover, its cut being 60 inches, its draft was an average of 325 lbs. These can be had for \$120. Of woollen factories we have but two, and they of a local nature, carding and weaving for domestic use; a good deal of home made woollen goods being still used.

FLOUR—There are twenty-two mills for flouring, better than half of these are for merchant work only, the rest for custom, and export. There are several of these which stand very high, two particularly noted, the Bowmanville and Newcastle; the former took a medal at the Exposition in London 1851; the latter upon several occasions, has taken the first prize at the Provincial Exhibitions. The exports for 1858 were valued at \$300,000 and were chiefly composed of wheat, flour and lumber.

CATTLE—The cattle of this county have improved very much. Native are now scarcely known; the principal kinds are pure bred Durbams and Devons, and others improved from these. A few years ago there were none fattened for export, but latterly attention has been turned more to that branch of industry. To follow it out properly, it must prove a source of profit. At present the demand is good, and very good prices obtained. We have seen several hundred head of cattle taken from this county this year, and where they have been bought by weight, \$6 per 100 lbs. was the common price, but when in good condition \$7 was paid. We think the Durbams are the best for feeding purposes; these and Devons

are the only kinds we have in the county, and therefore cannot state their relative qualities against others such as Galloways, Ayrshires, &c. The profit of feeding may be illustrated in one example. A cross Durham cow, giving milk part of the summer, was put up in fall, fed, and sold, within three months. She was fed three bushels of turnips per day, without any hay, and during the whole time she got in small quantities two and a-half bushels peas; thus she ate say 260 bushels of turnips and 2½ bushels peas, the price realized was \$57, or according to weight, \$7 per hundred pounds.

SHEEP—In these we are not surpassed, there are a number of sheep breeders here, who have from time to time imported fresh blood to keep up their stocks; the principal kinds are the Leicester, Southdown, and Cheviot. We think the most profitable kinds would be a cross between the Leicester and Cheviot. In these will be found weight of carcass, fineness of wool, and quality of mutton. We think that if more attention were paid to sheep raising, they would pay better than any other kinds of live stock. There is little trouble with them, while at the same time they yield a good return.

WOOL—In this article of commerce there is much neglect. We know that thousands of dollars are lost annually by not paying proper attention in securing it. From the improper and dirty manner in which it is brought to market, it does not bring within six-pence per pound of its real value. Farmers may and will not believe this, but we speak from experience in the matter, having been in the wool trade more or less for the past 16 years.

The quality of our wool, as a whole, is much finer than that of England; but little, if any, ever gets to that country. It is generally bought for the American market. The buyers from that quarter put a regular price upon Canadian wool, not according to quality, but all at one price, the only distinction being washed and unwashed. The agents employed get a certain per centage per pound, therefore in purchasing they make no distinction in quality; the per centage to them on a pound of dirt is equal to a pound of wool, there is therefore, a premium held out for bringing it in without bestowing the least care upon it, but all this tends to depreciate the sample. There are very few that have got sufficiently large flocks to make this a subject of enquiry. Large lots always bring a higher price than