

buildings thereon, and situated within a dozen miles of Guelph, would like to dispose of it for less than £1000. There are however many instances of persons being necessitated to take much less; and in situations more remote from market, so high a price would probably scarcely be asked.

Wild Land may be purchased in Maryborough and other distant Townships at an average of about 12s. 6d. per acre.

There are in the County at this time about 2000 Freeholders.

The Buildings here were originally composed of unhewn logs, but within the last five years immense improvements have taken place. The log barns and stables have in many cases entirely disappeared, and have been replaced by extensive piles of frame buildings, which are generally arranged in such a manner as to afford a degree of comfort and convenience almost unknown to the great majority of Farmers in Great Britain.

Shanties are things which may be *remembered* by the old settlers, but it is long since they were replaced by comparatively comfortable wooden houses, and these houses are in their turn giving way to *mansions* composed of the more durable materials of brick or stone.

Wells of water under cover, stone dairies, wood houses, smoke houses, ice houses and bathing houses, are amongst the conveniences and luxuries by which the Farmer begins to surround himself, and they certainly indicate a degree of prosperity which it is truly delightful to contemplate.

Farm Houses are however almost invariably built too near a public road, which deprives the occupier of the privacy to which every landed proprietor is entitled, and subjects him to many annoyances which might be avoided by selecting a location nearer to the centre of his domain. Gardens and orchards, the necessary appendages to a farm house, are subject to great depredations when near a public road, from which they would be nearly, if not wholly exempt, if placed at a reasonable distance from it. Besides when a house is built close to, and fronting a public road, the occupants are doomed to the disagreeable necessity of overlooking the property and proceedings of their neighbour, instead of having a constant opportunity afforded them of surveying their own, than which one would imagine nothing could be more delightful, particularly if a little care was bestowed upon improving the prospect by planting useful and ornamental trees in every convenient spot, a mode of improvement which it is to be regretted is so much neglected.

Persons who are styled farmers here, are a very different class of men to those who follow

the same occupation in the British Isles. It is true that numbers have settled here who were brought up to the plough, but the great majority of those who now live by cultivating the soil, were educated to some variety of trade, but nevertheless many of them manage their farms in a most creditable manner, and are men of ingenuity and persevering industry, who have seen much of the world, and have profited by experience; they are superior to narrow prejudices, and will not persist in doing wrong because their forefathers did so; but they are anxious to acquire information, even though it should be conveyed to them through the medium of a printing press. They have an idea of commerce, and generally decline selling their produce to an old customer if a new one will offer them a higher figure; and if they succeed in obtaining a better price than their neighbour, they do not from motives of contemptible jealousy conceal the fact in the hope of monopolizing a market, but they at once proclaim it openly and aloud; so much so indeed that an advance of a penny per bushel in the price of grain at Guelph, is known in every part of the County within twenty-four hours of such advance taking place. These persons are not afraid of their children becoming lazy on account of acquiring knowledge, but they exert every means to make them wiser and better men than themselves, and it is devoutly to be wished [without entering upon politics] that they may so succeed in their praiseworthy efforts as to qualify the sons of farmers to be the legislators for a purely agricultural community.

After the above description of the cultivators of the soil, it will not be expected that any perfect idea of the mode of management can be given, for probably no two farmers adopt precisely the same system; indeed, in a County like Wellington, the oldest part of which has so recently been recovered from the Forest, situations and circumstances so greatly vary as to render systematic management almost, if not altogether, impossible. The whole County is certainly not cultivated like a well kept garden, but the reporter will venture to assert that he can point out many farms in various parts of it, which, for neatness and cleanliness, would not suffer by a comparison with the best managed farms in England or Scotland.

Wheat, peas, oats and barley, are the chief crops cultivated. Fall wheat is sown upon summer fallow, or pea stubble; summer fallow produces the best crop, but pea stubble frequently produces the finest quality. Care is generally taken by the best farmers to avoid taking two white crops in succession off the same piece of land

Of the produce of grain per acre, throughout