

same time they receive their supplies from Canada. This will be the case until we have better facilities for manufacturing.

The varieties of fall wheat principally sown the Soule's; there is no kind that we are more of that suits as well as this. It is uniform in color, yields well, and commands the highest price for manufacturing. The average yield of this year is twenty-five bushels per acre. Were we to take in a certain range, of the whole of the front and ten miles back, the average yield would be not less than thirty bushels, many fields ranging as high as forty bushels, while a common yield has been twenty bushels. Spring wheat would give rather the best yield, say an average of about thirty bushels. The kinds sown are Club and Blue; the quantity sown to the acre is generally two bushels.

PEAS have been a good crop and free from diseases, the yield would be thirty bushels; the quantity sown from two to three bushels per acre, according to variety. The best kinds are marrow fat and golden vine; a new variety white with black eye—commands the highest price in England. We would advise all those who can procure the seed, to sow them, they yield well.

OATS—A good crop; average forty bushels; varieties, black Tartar and white potato; three bushels to the acre.

BARLEY—The high prices last year, with uncertainty of the wheat crop, induced us to sow; there has upon this account been more raised than usual, the average would be twenty-five bushels.

RYE and CORN—Very little grown.

OF TURNIPS, CARROTS, and MANGEL WURZEL there has been a larger than usual quantity sown this year. They have latterly been in the increase. Farmers are beginning to see the propriety of raising these roots for the benefit of their stock, many of our best having from seven to ten acres. For milk cows, mangel wurzel is preferable; it imparts a richness to the milk not to be found in the others. The average yield of root crops would be 700 bushels per acre; the varieties now are, Laing's and Skirving's improved purple top and yellow bottom Swede; long orange carrot, and long red mangel wurzel.

POTATOS were a very good crop, notwithstanding some having been cut down with the late frost in the spring, and again nipped early in the fall; the average yield would be 100

bushels. The best varieties are chips, and farmer's delights; the latter yield well.

CLOVER and timothy hay a very good crop, but rather below the average, the season being very dry; the average $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Fruit is now very plentiful; very few farms but what have several acres of orchard bearing fruit. Formerly we had our supply of young trees from the States, but now we have four nurseries in the county. J. P. Lovekin carries on an extensive business in this way, supplying many counties throughout the Province. Apples are the principal fruit, but Pears, Plums, Cherries and occasionally Peaches and even Grapes are raised in the open air. Of late the plums have been destroyed by a blight which has come upon the trees.

From the average of crops we now turn to the value of land. The two front townships, —Darlington and Clarke—to the depth of the sixth concession, may be valued at sixty dollars per acre, and from that to the rear of the township at thirty; that of Cartwright about twenty dollars. These averages are laid down upon actual sales, with all the necessary improvements of fencing and buildings. There are many farms however, that could not be bought even at \$200 per acre, but we do not presume to call these the value for agricultural purposes, nor do we include them in the average; but farms of one hundred acres in good localities can be had at our outside average figure.

The mode of cropping here is varied, every one apparently following out the bent of his own inclination. That of our most successful farmers, and whose example after a time will be copied, is, fall wheat upon naked fallow, oats, green crops, (including peas, as such), spring wheat seeded down; sometimes one and sometimes two crops of hay, according to circumstances; if one crop is taken, then two years' pasture, and if two years' hay then one year pasture. Where spring wheat only is sown the rotation is as follows: Peas after green sward, oats, green crops, wheat seeded down, with hay and pasture as in the fall wheat system.

WAGES—The rate of wages for farm servants by the year is from \$130 to \$160; other hands are only employed during hay and wheat harvest, in the former getting \$1, and the latter \$1.25 per day, and if for draining or other work, not at these times, 75c., all with