

it us to say, that in this county the five-field system should be used in the instance, after which, the five-field. think from experience the following order of crops would give greater returns than any other which might or could be used. If the clearance is made sufficiently in the season, say: 1st turnips; 2nd wheat; 3rd peas or oats; 4th wheat or clover or timothy; 5th clover or timothy cut for fodder; 6th graze it with or young cattle; 7th summer fallow, a good dressing of manure, and then rent. But if not sufficiently early for s. &c., say 1st fall wheat; 2nd oats; 3rd; 4th spring wheat, with clover or rye; 5th for fodder; 6th for pasturage; 7th summer fallow. Sowing peas for a crop will smother all sorts of weeds, and the soil in a good pulverized state for a wheat crop. After this we would use the five field system, which is, 1st fall reserving a portion for barley in the spring; 2nd peas; 3rd spring wheat, with dressing of manure or artificial manure; 4th oats; 5th summer fallow. If sown sooner than the 6th or 7th generally makes too much straw, with slender grain, but after that time will make a good stem with a plump grain. It should not be sown in the same field more than once in six or seven years; but once in ten years it will give a better crop.

By observing the above routine of crops the soil will be kept in a fresh luxuriant state, and with favourable seasons will yield an abundant increase. Early sowing should be attended to, which never fails in giving beneficial results to the farmer, both with regard to the quantity as well as the quality of his grain. Many of the farmers in this county can pleasure bear ample testimony to the abundant harvest. At our late meeting several of them spoke of having a splendid return of from 32 to 36 bushels of wheat per acre, the whole of which attributed their success to early sowing. One of them the 26th of April, 1858, was sown with 1 bushel of mud wheat per acre on land which had been turnips the season before which was harvested 32 bushels of a very good quality. Also on the 1st of April, 1859, was sown some wheat, 1 1/2 bushel per acre, the result of which was 36 bushels per acre. On the 1st of May, after a slight manuring and

spring ploughed, was sown 2 bushels of oats per acre, the return was 40 1/2 bushels per acre; the quality almost superior to any I have seen in Canada. In these instances we do not attribute our good returns to the extra quality of the soil, so much as to the early sowing and to the favorable season.

The wages of working men are rather higher than they ought to be; 3s. 9d. per day for the agricultural labourer, and 6s. 3d. for the mechanic, are more than can be given by the generality of settlers, and these high rates prevent the work of improvement from making that progress it would if wages were at a more reasonable standard. From the newness of the county (the oldest township not having been settled more than about ten years) great improvements have not yet been obtained in the breed of cattle. The clearances not being sufficiently large to afford good summer grazing, nor that comfortable in-door accommodation which there ought to be, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather in winter. We think the Ayrshire breed, for dairy purposes, Durham for beef, and Devonshire for agricultural labour, the most suitable at the present time. A five year old ox, Durham half-breed, brought into Kincardine this season, weighed nearly 1000 lbs., and for quality of meat, would have been a very respectable acquisition to any butcher's stall in Canada. Sheep are only partially kept at present. We think the Southdown the most suitable; fine wool, and good mutton, being taken into consideration. In hogs there is a very great improvement. A few years ago the hogs of this county were miserably bad; almost a disgrace to their owners; at the present time they are good. Several have been butchered weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. each.

Horticulture is in rather a feeble state; the general attention being given to the clearing of the land for the production of grain. However, there are a great number of gardens well stocked with small fruit trees, currants, gooseberries, &c., and a great variety of useful vegetables. The planting of apple and other fruit trees, has been pretty well attended to, as we believe there are upwards of 300 acres of orchard ground at the present time in this county, and with favourable seasons, we may safely calculate upon having a good annual supply of this highly esteemed and useful fruit. The climate of this county quite agrees with the growth of all sorts of fruit trees; therefore