

nately happens that a large proportion of the land-owners are not in a condition to do so. That much distress and ruin will result, for a time, from these fiscal changes, there is unhappily no room to doubt.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that the Canadian Reciprocity Bill has again been brought before the United States Legislature, and informally passed over. It appears not to have been thought even worthy of a discussion.* Of course our neighbours have a perfect right to legislate according to their own convictions of justice and duty. This free trade, however, "all on our side," places us Canadians in a very queer fix. We have little hope, while Cobden rules the ascendant, that the Imperial Parliament will do anything for our interest. We cannot hold out to our readers the expectation that colonial produce will receive any preference over foreign in the home market; and, however discouraging our farming prospects may be in Canada, we believe, after having had pretty ample opportunity of forming a correct judgment, that the condition of such of our farmers at home, whose misfortune it is to cultivate heavy and second-rate soils, with wheat at 40s. a quarter, is infinitely worse.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

(Concluded from p. 9.)

From C. P. Treadwell, Esq.

(No. 7.) *L'Original, Aug. 20, 1849.*

MY DEAR SIR,—As you have to a considerable extent shewn the practicability of the course adopted by the Roman commonwealth, that seven acres of ground would support a family; may I, without trespassing on your time, request that you will furnish me with a brief statement of your mode of farming, and also with an account of the kinds of crop you raise—your time of sowing and planting, and your opinion on the raising of garden seeds for this northern climate. Any information I may receive from you, I intend to transmit to the Provincial Agricultural Society. Please send me your communication by the 1st of September.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

Mr. Samuel Stephens, West Hawkesbury.

(No. 7.) *Hawkesbury, Sept., 1849.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th August, I beg to state, that in the year 1845, I raised on seven acres of land, 12 tons of hay, 15 bushels oats, 17½ bushels wheat, 20 bushels corn, 20 bushels potatoes, and 4 bushels onions, besides 400 bushels carrots, beets and turnips, mixed. The kinds of beet which I am in the habit of cultivating, are the white beet, the blood beet, and the Bassano beet; and I find that for feeding cattle they are superior to the Swedish turnip by one-

* Since this article was put in type information has reached us that the telegraphic account was premature, and that there is yet a chance for the bill to pass.

fourth. Milch cows that have been fed on beets, give rich and well-tasted milk, and the butter is plentiful, and equal in flavour to that of June. I am of opinion that beans should be harvested before they are thoroughly ripe, and dried under cover. When saved in this way, the straw makes excellent feed for cows and sheep, and is as eagerly sought after as the best hay. I have never used any other manure than that from my barn yard, with the exception of a small quantity of gypsum, which I used in 1845, principally on the hay land. I have during the last three years planted out beets, carrots and turnips with great success. The seed which I have raised has been found to be fully equal to any imported from a foreign market; and I feel justified in saying that seed raised in the country is superior to any brought from a more southern one. This year, I have raised at the rate of 60 bushels of the small eight-rowed corn to an acre. This corn is equally productive; and one decided advantage it has over all others is, its ripening two weeks earlier. This year I planted my corn on the 20th of May, and harvested it on the 1st and 3rd September, it being then sufficiently ripe. My beets, notwithstanding the dry weather, will yield from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. My hay is a light crop this season. Oats are short in the straw, but the grain is good. I had no wheat sown this year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL STEVENS.

C. P. Treadwell, Esq.

From Mr. Colin Cameron.

(No. 8.) *East Hawkesbury, Sept., 1849.*

DEAR SIR,—My experience in agriculture being very limited, I am unable to say much on the subject. I will, however, endeavour to answer your questions to the best of my ability. The kinds of grain which I have cultivated with the greatest advantage, are wheat and Indian corn. Within the last three years I have harvested on an average 50 bushels of corn and 18 bushels of wheat per acre. My time of sowing wheat is as soon as the frost has left the ground; sowing it before the frost is properly out, causes smut. The quantity of seed I sow on an acre, is 1½ bushels. Corn I plant about the 12th of May, at the rate of eight quarts to the acre. The only manure I use is common barn manure; but one of my neighbours has tried leached ashes on light land, and has found the crop to succeed remarkably well. This year I consider hay a failure, owing to the drought, but generally 2½ tons is the quantity I cut on an acre. My oats commonly produce 50 bushels to the acre. Beans, carrots and beets are what I consider most neglected. Working cattle fed on turnips are subject to disease. I would, however, recommend turnips for stable feeding. Ploughing should not be shallower than five inches; but in this every farmer must be guided by his own experience, as well as in the selection of what kinds of grain he should cultivate.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

COLIN CAMERON.

C. P. Treadwell, Esq., P. A. S. O. D.