

have never yet been fully developed. Better perhaps, is it that the public domain, the sustenance of the nation, should be the patrimony of the many, than the inheritance of the few. Better perhaps is it to win from the fruitful earth the abundant fruits that spring from her bosom, than to work out a precarious and unhealthy existence amid the vices and temptations of a town. Upon a farm, there is continual and remunerative employment for every one, great or little. No stagnation of trade, no fickle change of fashion can render wheaten bread unacceptable, or put beef and mutton out of use. With ordinary prudence, almost every Canadian may literally "sit under his own vine and fig tree, having no one to make him afraid."

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES OF WEST BRANT SOCIETY.

BURFORD.—One hundred and thirty-two members; amount subscribed, \$131; share of public grant, \$56; receipts at show, \$24.85; total received; \$214.85. Paid in premiums, \$146.50; expenses, \$34.02; balance in hand, \$34.33.

BRUCE.

COUNTY SOCIETY.—One hundred and two members; amount of subscriptions, \$102; received from Township societies, \$385; received from sale of seeds, &c., \$155.55; Government grant, \$479.98; total receipts, \$1122.53. Paid Treasurer, balance from 1858, \$11.50; copies of *Agriculturist*, \$6.50; paid for seeds, freight, &c., \$152.42; paid townships branches, \$660; premiums, \$131.25; expenses and sundries, \$149.24; balance in hand \$11.62.

Officers 1860. President, Wm. Withers, Kincardine; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Millar, Kincardine; William Blair, Pine River; Treasurer, Malcolm McPherson, Kincardine; Secretary, John Mosely, Kincardine.

Extracts from Reports.

This society held its seventh annual exhibition, at Kincardine, on October 4th, 1859. In consequence of the late depression in agricultural affairs, it was not quite so extensively supported as upon former occasions. The horses were of a useful and respectable sort, though rather low in condition. The cattle were good, particularly the young stock. The sheep, in point of quality were very superior to those shown in previous years. Hogs shewed a decided improvement. The show of grain was rather limited, but

some excellent specimens were exhibited both in fall and spring wheat. In the and vegetable department, the specimens were not only numerous, but very good in quality, considering the unfavorable weather they had to contend with. The cabbages, both white and red, beets, and onions, being enormously large. There were some beautiful grapes. Several of cauliflowers, greens, &c. Messrs. Innes, showed a most excellent specimen of pearl ash, manufactured at their works Kincardine. In the mechanical department a great variety of articles were shown, elicited very strong recommendations from the judges. The dairy department displayed some most excellent specimens of butter. The display of ladies' fang was also very superior.

The prevailing character of the soil of this county is, except a narrow space of sand along the lake shore, a rich loam. The average value is from \$25 to \$30 per acre, and it is capable of producing very good wheat, oats, and peas; and wheat older in cultivation, better barley than in any other county in the Province, than in this county.

We cannot admire the generally prevalent manner of cultivating and cropping the land, as it is a certain way to bring a poor soil to the occupier, and a most serious loss to the owner. It is this:—after clearing of land, the first crop is generally wheat (some times roots and then wheat); the first crop be an abundant one, it is sown again, and in some instances three crops of wheat in succession have been taken from the same piece of land—after which a crop of oats, such as it is, sowing a small quantity of grass seeds upon it. It is then left to remain in that state to graze or to be used as fodder, for four or five years, in order that nature may revive it, and give time for the weeds to decay. The usual quantity produced is from 10 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre. This method of procedure is not very respectable, or yet profitable, but it goes to show the ignorance of the farmer. Farming, if made beneficial to the land, must be acted upon in a systematic manner, and only under peculiar circumstances should that system be varied. In some parts of England the three-field system is used, in others the five-field, and in a few the seven-field system is preferred.