

turnips, leaving a small portion to see if it would recover, which some of it did, and grew enough of seed for next year. On the first week of June I prepared and sowed another piece of land with seed, at the rate of about one bushel to three acres; this came up quickly and grew rapidly, and about the middle of August, or ten weeks from the time of sowing, I cut it, and it yielded at the rate of six tons of 2000 lbs. the acre, of the very best description of hay. I say the very best, for it is both nutritious, clean, free from rust and all other impurities, and it is less subject to injury by rain or bad weather. When it first makes its appearance it looks very much like fox tail grass, after this the plants grow thick and strong not unlike Indian Corn, and ultimately it spins out and again resembles giant fox tail in appearance. Here is a fair specimen of the hay, also of a seed which I grew in the way described. You see the hay averages about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, with a large head containing almost handful of seed, and from the appearance of the head you will not be surprised to hear that it produces from 25 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre, and which weighs from 45 to 50 lbs. per bush, and I need hardly tell you that horses are particularly fond of both hay and seed. Now I would recommend the Members and Directors of this Society to try next spring, to keep an account of the time of sowing and cutting, also the quantity of seed sown per acre, &c., and when we meet again we will be better able to judge of its merits and adaptation to Canadian soil and climate."

HORTICULTURE.

This County is not very far advanced in the way of Horticulture. Apple and other hardy fruit trees heretofore have done well, and been very productive; but in late years, the young trees (particularly the apple) die off in large numbers, we say on account of the ravages of the bark louse, others say theirs have died off without any appearance of this insect upon them. The apple crop the last season may be said to have been a total failure, which we attribute to the unusually late and severe frosts.

LABOURERS' WAGES, ETC.

Labourers, as also male and female servants, are rather scarce, and generally inquired after; daily labourers receive 75c. per day with, or 75c. without board,

and about \$1.0 per month is the average wages for farm hands, and from three to four dollars per month for female servants. Tradesmen are not much employed by the day, they prefer working by the job or piece; the average wages for all the trades is about \$1.50 per day, when they are employed in that way.

IMPLEMENTS.

We are well provided in the way of agricultural implements; reapers and mowers are in general use, and are of great advantage to the farmers, doing the work quickly and efficiently at that season of the year when labourers are scarce and much sought after. Straw or chaff cutters are in great demand this season, in consequence of the scarcity of hay. Subsoil ploughs have not as yet come into general use, though we feel assured much benefit would arise from them on many of the old cleared farms in this County, with stiff clay soil and subsoil, where the surface lime has been pretty well exhausted by repeated croppings of wheat.

DRAINING.

In this branch of agricultural improvement there is not much improvement as yet made. Most farms certainly have some drains cut through them in the wettest places—some of them open drains, others covered; the materials used to conduct the water through the latter are principally stones or rails. Small stones make a very efficient and permanent drain, thrown loosely into the drain to the depth of eight or ten inches, and protected in the usual way, with straw, brush or sod. There are as yet no pipes or tiles manufactured in this county, though they are made on its borders, in the township of King.

WEEDS.

On some, in fact we might say many, farms in this Riding, noxious weeds of different kinds are to be seen—such as pigeon weed, wild mustard, and worst of all, Canada thistle, and too much attention cannot be paid to their destruction or eradication. The two former can be got rid of by hand pulling, and by being careful in getting and sowing pure clean seed—not so with the Canada thistle. Many and various ways have been tried