

of Burns, at once poetic and true, find
tho in each of our sturdy farmers :

What tho' on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddens gray an' a' that,
The fools their silks and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that."

The patriotic Canadian this state of society is rather pleasing than otherwise. It betokens a friendly and harmonious feeling, and a spirit of independence and enterprise amongst all classes,—honesty, industry and intelligence never fail to be recognized in whatever station the man is found. unfrequently those who are learned in literature and law have to chew the bitter of disappointment, and in aspiring to positions of elective distinction, have to submit to the practical farmer or the ingenious mechanic, whose accomplishments summed up in the one comprehensive phrase *plain common sense*.

In a class, our farmers are persevering rather than enterprising, slow to compromise themselves by word or deed, but honest in transactions; the faculty of accumulating property is fully developed; never deficient in money, they are yearly surrounded with all the necessaries, and most comforts of life; the home spun hoddens, manufactured in whole or in part by the farmer's family, forms his daily dress, the finer fabrics of Scotch tweed and broadcloth supply them with a suit on Sundays. The wives and daughters of farmers are neat and tidy in their personal appearance and industrious in their habits, slow to bear a hand when help is needed in the barn or in the field. And when attired for "meeting," even Broadcloth cannot present a more elaborate display of hoop and crinoline, with all the latest and fashionable embellishments. If a farmer is blessed with a family of sons, more than one or two remain at home receiving as good an education as the county affords. The rest branch out in different ways to push their fortunes.—Some spend a few years as Common School boys, and thereafter engage in any other lucrative employment that may offer. Some have found employment, with remuneration, in the management of mills, steamers and telegraph; some have studied medicine at Toronto and Montreal, and a very few have turned their backs on law, they are rarely found here to counter, while divinity appears to

possess no attraction whatever, at least we are not aware of any such students natives of the county. This is certainly a matter of regret, and must be regarded either as an indication that the office of the ministry is not appreciated and supported among us as it ought to be, or that the principles of self-denying Christianity are still latent here.

Love of home is a prominent trait in the character of the young men of Dundas, hence very few have been tempted to the gold diggings of Australia or California, while the greater part of those who leave the paternal roof ever cherish the hope of returning at some future time to abide in their native country.

MUNICIPAL.—In 1800, we find from an old collector's roll that a uniform rate of assessment was imposed upon each freeholder of 2s. 6d. for each 100 acres occupied by him, 2s. if under 50 acres, and 1s. for a householder.

In 1832 the assessment for the Eastern District purposes was at the rate of 1d. in the pound, and the amount raised was \$7,080.

In 1858 the total assessment of Dundas for county and township purposes, was at the rate of 2 cts. in the pound, and the amount raised was \$10,000.

Williamsburgh expends yearly in roads \$2,000, and Matilda \$1,600, exclusive of Clergy Reserve appropriations. The total amount received from this fund in 4 years ending 1859, was \$5,577 19s. 8d. the whole of which was also expended on roads.

The number of brick and stone buildings in the whole Eastern District in 1832, was 36, and in 1852 the number in Dundas was 109, in Stormont 96, and in Glengarry 59, total 264. Next census will find Dundas at least trebled.

[Some statistics in regard to educational and other matters are here unavoidably omitted. The facilities for obtaining a grammar or Common School education are shown to be good, and at a moderate cost.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The first Agricultural Society in the county was established in the year 1830. In February, 1853, a society was organized under the Act of 1852, and has continued in existence from that time, with some slight modifications in the constitution under the Act of 1857.

It affords us pleasure to testify to the steadily increasing efficiency and usefulness