

than formerly, and in fact all our implement manufacturers keep pace with the most important improvements in their several branches; our threshing machines and separators are of the best known; and latterly we have procured concaves for threshing out clover seed, which are much improved and which work most effectually, threshing out and cleaning for market ten or twelve bushels in a few hours.

MANURES.

There has been very little attention paid to manures in the County other than piling it in the yards in which it is made in order to create fermentation and destroy the seeds of weeds which may be amongst it, and drawing out in summer on to the summer fallows which it is still too much the custom to have. There are some farmers, however, and the number is increasing every year, who draw out their manure in the autumn and plough it down so as to have the land early ready for drilled crops—Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, &c.; under this procedure they seldom fail to have good drilled crops, and these are in fact the foundation of all good farming, both because the crops themselves are the most remunerating, if sold in the market, and they leave their blessing behind them in the shape of improved land, improved cattle, and increased and improved manure, a harbinger of still further progress. It is much to be regretted that there is no attention paid in the County to the saving and preserving separate the liquid manure, which is so much more beneficial than the fæces.

The Society have turned a great deal of attention to the furnishing of plaster for application to clover, corn, pease, mangel wurtzel, &c., and its members have found very extended benefit to arise from its use. It may perhaps be termed rather a stimulant than a manure. It appears to draw down the dew of Heaven upon the plant and to retain it there long after it has disappeared from portions of the land not sowed with it. It is in fact the only chemical artificial stimulant which we have, and it can be had in the County at 4s. per bbl. of 300 lbs. It supplies the place in some degree of the artificial manures so easily procured in the Old Country, such as guano, bone dust, oil cake, &c., and after a top dressing of plaster, the land is very much improved for the reception and growth of the succeeding crops upon the principle that a good *mothering* crop of clover or pease is beneficial to the land, whilst a poor crop of the same is injurious to it. With regard to bone dust, it is much to be regretted that in a country where so much meat is used in proportion to the population, the bones should be allowed to go to loss when it is known that they are so very enriching to the land, and when applied to the growth

of turnips, so certain to produce the finest possible crops. The Society have it in contemplation to offer a premium for the best ton of bone dust.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Society has also turned much attention and devoted considerable sums to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, which have reached a high state of improvement. There was at the last County Show a very large display of fulled cloths, satinets, shawls, counterpanes, blankets, &c., and of very excellent description.

Within the last year there were manufactured within the County, by and for the farmers, exclusive of what the manufacturers made on their own account, 22,712 yards of fulled cloth and 52,298 yards of flannel, both together amounting to 2½ yards for every individual in the County, the population being 31,977. A very large proportion of this wool, probably 7ths of the whole, is spun at home at the farm houses—much of it is also woven by the farmers and their families; the price of weaving is from 5d. to 7½d. per yard, the latter price being given for checks and difficult patterns; the price of fulled cloth is from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per yard; that of flannel of checked patterns for women's wear from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard, and that of plain home made flannel from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per yard. These prices are fully one-third lower than they were five or six years ago; but after deducting the cost of carding, weaving, dyeing, &c., the farmer realizes from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for his wool as it comes from the sheep's back—average probably 1s. 2d. per lb. There are in the County 34,936 sheep, being 21 to every 200 acres occupied, and 92,420 lbs. of wool, being 2 lbs. 10½ oz. per fleece. Calculating the fulled cloth at 4s. per yard, and the flannel of all kinds at 2s., the amount is £9,772 4s., showing that this is not an unimportant branch of our domestic manufactures, and this is independent of what the carding mill owners make on their own account.

LINEN AND FLAX.

As to linen there were only 125 yards made within the County. The climate and soil seem to be well suited for the growth of flax, but farmers will not go into the cultivation of it until they see some prospect of being able to get it scutched and prepared for market.

If the Canada Company imports a model machine for scutching, of simple construction that could be attached to a common horse power, there is no doubt that many more of them will be immediately made and the crop soon more extensively cultivated.

SUGAR.

We have as yet no manufactories in the