

bly, at no very distant day, become an object of the greatest importance both to the colony and the mother country. Even at present a very considerable saving to government might be obtained in encouraging the growth of this article in Upper Canada, where it would be manufactured into cables, and cordage for the naval establishments on the lakes, at half the expense it now costs, owing to the distance of transport.

*"Fruit and vegetables:—* All the fruit and herbs common to the English kitchen garden thrive well in this province, and several of the former, which cannot in all seasons be had in perfection, without forcing in England, succeed there in the open air; such as peaches, nectarines, apricots, grapes, and melons, all of which are excellent in their kinds. There is also a great variety of apples, pears, plums, and cherries of the finest quality which are known to European orchards. The stone-fruit is also raised on standards.

*"Agriculture:—* Course of crops: the soil being of such a nature as not to need manure, the same attention is not there paid to the regular succession of crops as in Great Britain. After wheat, which is generally harvested in the month of July and beginning of August, rye can be sown on the same ground in the autumn to advantage; the rye crop is frequently laid down with clover or grass seed, which, unless the farmer is pressed for ground, will continue to furnish good meadow and pasture for four or five years, otherwise it is ploughed up before winter, and in the spring put into pease, spring wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, or buck-wheat, all of which answer very well; the two first rather benefiting than impoverishing the land. The leaves and tops of the Indian corn likewise excellent winter food for cattle, particularly milch cows. After any of these latter crops wheat may be sown again; potatoes and turnips succeed well upon newly cleared land as a first crop, potatoes being put into the ground with a hand-hoe, from the beginning of May till the middle of June; turnips are sown about the first week in August, after the greatest heat has subsided, and at which time the fly has disappeared, simply requiring the harrow. It is to be understood that the new land is never ploughed for the first and second crops; timothy is the grass most cultivated, as it affords a large burthen of the best hay, besides good after-grass; however it is best mixed with clover, to which it serves as a support, and prevents matting.

*"Duties of a new settler:—* On application made to the superintendent of the land-granting department of the district in which he proposes to settle, he will obtain a ticket of location for a certain quantity of land; furnished with this, his first care ought to be to select a proper situation for his house. This should be placed, as near as may be, to the public road on which his lot abuts, and contiguous, if possible, to a spring or run of water. Having chosen his spot, he then sets about clearing a sufficient space to erect his house on, taking care to cut down all the large trees within the distance of at least one hundred feet; the dimensions of the house are generally twenty feet by eighteen; and the timber used in constructing the walls, consisting of the rough stems of trees cut into those