

The yield of spring wheat is often as high as 35 bushels to the acre; 20 to 25 is common on ordinary lands, and it does well to follow a root crop or maize (which are similarly weeded with hoes), and to be sown out with grass seeds. A mixture of Timothy and Red Clover—four lbs. of Timothy and six lbs. of clover per acre is the usual quantity sown. These wheats are not worth so much by ten per cent as the autumn sown wheats, as they do not yield flower that will bear transportation so well. In some parts of Upper Canada, however, where winter wheat was formerly grown, the sowing wheat has superseded it. This change has occurred principally in this wise—During the severe frosts of mid-winter the growing crops and grass are protected from harm by the deep coating of snow under the deep coating of snow under which they are buried. While the fields are defended from the bleak winds by the kindly shelter of the surrounding forests, this protective covering was pretty well assured. But as the country is denuded of the trees the winds sweep over all the plains and exposed places, and the young wheat and sometimes the grasses themselves in the meadows are so frozen as to be what is termed "winter killed;" of course spring wheat is not exposed to this danger. Of the excellent fruits grown in Canada, none are shown here, but some very good coloured lithographs of the natural size. The Royal Agricultural Society, London, have invited all the world to a contest for superiority, at their October show, and we are given to understand that Canada is likely to be a not unsuccessful competitor. Melons, cucumbers, and tomatoes are grown in almost all parts of the colony, in the open air, and the standard peach gives excellent fruit at Montreal, and throughout the southwestern province.

Several fruits are produced in great perfection in Canada, the soil and climate being generally well adapted to for the growth of the apple, pear, &c. With the view of showing the capabilities of the colony, there are exhibited 114 coloured plates of the fruits. These plates are beautifully executed, and are stated to represent the natural sizes of the respective varieties of the fruits produced in the open air. The plates were prepared by the Fruit Grower's Association of Upper Canada.

*Written for the Canadian Agriculturist.*

### Hints for an Agricultural Report of the Township of Hamilton.

The Township of Hamilton is the most westerly township in the County of Northumberland, and may be said to lie between Lake Ontario on the South, and Rice Lake on the North.

The land for two or three miles from Lake Ontario is generally level; the soil is clay or a strong clay loam; behind this level ground there is a series of small low hills, and undu-

lating land, which seems at some former period to have been the lake beach. The soil on this rolling land is generally lighter, in some places gravelly, in others covered to an inconvenient extent with boulder stones; such as geologists attribute to the action of icebergs. Behind this we reach the highest land between the lakes, commonly called the "Plains." These heights and plains reach nearly to Rice Lake; they are, generally speaking, covered by from two to six inches of light yellow sandy loam, almost destitute of vegetable matter, except where the action of some streamlet has caused a difference in the character of vegetation. But their peculiarity lies in their subsoil; up to a recent period this was thought to be very inferior, but it is now ascertained to consist in many places of heavy brown, or reddish clay, in others of whitish clay, mingled with friable limestone, and in a small minority of cases, as far as our information goes, of sand. These plains were formerly thought unworthy of cultivation, but have now been found to produce good crops of wheat (both of fall and spring); and in fact to grow profitable crops of all kinds of farm products. The township is stated by last census to contain 40,891 acres under cultivation, and the cash value of the farms is set down at \$2,254,929. To this ought to be added the land under *farm cultivation* returned for the town of Cobourg, which is situated in this township, viz., 1009 acres valued at \$177-350. Annexed to this report will be given a tabular view of the different agricultural productions, and the quantity of land under the different crops, as far as these can be ascertained from the returns of the late census.

In preparing a few hints for an agricultural report, we intend noticing briefly: Horses; the different breeds of Cattle that are reared in the township, Sheep, Pigs, the various Agricultural Productions—the Insects or Diseases that have affected our crops—Improved Implements—Agricultural Societies, &c., &c. At the outset, we would say, that few townships have been more fortunate in having been settled by an enterprising class of farmers, who have successfully introduced the various breeds of cattle, &c., as the number of premiums awarded to farmers in this township at the various Provincial Exhibitions abundantly testify, a list of which prizes, as far as we can ascertain them, is annexed.

**Horses.**—The township has perhaps paid less attention to the improvement of the breed of horses than to any other of our farm stock. This may partly be accounted for by the nearness of all parts of the township to market, so that the horses were more employed on the farm than used on the road; still there are many good teams in the township, and a