

doubt that government would liberally assist the society in the prosecution of so valuable a work. In the mean time we shall be happy to publish information of an analogous character to that contained in the following article, to whatever districts it may relate.

The Wellington District is one of the newest and largest districts in the province of Upper Canada, extending from north to south about one hundred miles, and from east to west, at its widest part, about sixty miles; it commences within fifteen miles of Lake Ontario, and terminates at Owen's Sound, on Lake Huron; it comprises twenty seven townships, each of which may be considered equal to three or four English parishes. The climate, although decidedly healthy, is nevertheless very variable, the transitions from great heat to intense cold being extremely sudden, and there is not perhaps one month in the year in which some part of the district is not visited by frost.

The soil in so large a district must of course be various: the township of Paslinch is gravelly, Waterloo is sandy, Wilmot is clayey, Guelph consists of a deep black loam, and the same may be said of all the other townships, except those near to Owen's sound, and they are gravelly. Generally the soil may be considered extraordinarily fertile, and highly favourable for cultivation, the land being neither very hilly, nor yet very flat, but may be termed rolling, and affording excellent natural drainage—a circumstance which in a new, and consequently poor country, is of great consideration and advantage. The water is very pure and plentiful.

Property is generally held in lots of one or two hundred acres, and there are in the district about three thousand freeholders.

The quantity of land cultivated by individual farmers, varies according to the time which the respective townships have been settled: in Waterloo, for instance, which was settled by a company of Dutchmen from Pennsylvania, about half a century ago, the farms may perhaps average one hundred and twenty acres each, whilst in Guelph, where only about twenty years have elapsed since the first tree was cut, the average size is probably not more than twenty acres.

In buildings, a great improvement is in progress in the older townships, where the barns are already very excellent, and the original log houses are giving place to frame ones, and in many cases to those composed of the more substantial material of brick or stone.

With respect to implements, it may be remarked, that the carriages appear to be well adapted to the circumstances of the district, but the ploughs and harrows have hitherto been of a wretched description. Since the establishment of the Agricultural Society, however, some very superior ploughs and harrows have been introduced, and it is reasonable to suppose, that in the course of a very short period, the original description of Canadian plough or harrow will be remembered amongst the things which were.

Fences are almost entirely composed of rails, placed in the zig-zag form; in many cases, however, considerable improvement has been made in their construction, by placing the stakes at the corners perfectly upright, and securing them at the top by a cap; by this means they occupy less ground, are much stronger, and are more durable and slightly than when made on the original plan.

It would be impossible to describe the management of land here, for perhaps scarcely two farmers manage alike. The land, as has been previously remarked, is exceedingly fertile, and its owners, in the first instance, took very unwarrantable liberties with it, in many cases taking two crops of wheat without ploughing at all; and although they would profess to plough for the third crop, yet they would scarcely raise sufficient soil to cover the seed, which was harrowed in the most slovenly manner possible. By persevering in this system for a few years, it is easy for any one to conceive, that the land would become so foul as to render it impossible for any one to plough it at all; consequently a little grass seed was scattered over it, and it was then left to itself, affording a scanty subsistence to a few sheep, until the farmer had served all the rest of the land which he was yearly recovering from the forest in the same manner; he would then find it necessary to return to the piece originally cleared, and as the stumps would by that time be nearly decayed, he would attempt to bring it into something like cultivation, but would nevertheless declare that he would rather chop and clear a piece of land than he would summer fallow a piece of the same size. There are, however, persons who have kept their land in good cultivation from the commencement; and farms may be seen in the townships of Guelph and Eramosa, the management of which would do no discredit to the agriculturists of Norfolk, Northumberland or the Lothians; but they, it is to be regretted, form only exceptions to the general rule. It is cheering, however, to witness, that within the last few years the tide of improvement has set in, and as a great portion of the farmers are not only highly intelligent, but very energetic, it may reasonably be expected to flow on in a continuous course.

The kinds of grain sown here are wheat, barley, peas and oats, and on some of the poorer descriptions of soil, rye is cultivated. Fall or winter wheat is by no means a certain crop in the new townships, being frequently killed in the winter, or if it escapes that disaster, it is very liable to be destroyed by rust in the summer. *Spring Wheat* may be considered nearly a certain crop, and is consequently much more extensively cultivated; and in consequence of the emulation amongst the farmers, created by the Agricultural Society, the very best kinds are eagerly sought after, and cultivated with great success—thirty bushels to the acre is not considered by any means an extraordinary crop, and sometimes forty-five bushels per acre have been produced. Orchards are much cultivated in Waterloo and a few other of the older townships, and in some years yield an abundance of fruit; but in other seasons, when they have born equal promise, the