

dustry. Mr. Wright moved and Mr. Greet seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That it is the opinion of the directors assembled this day, that the Provincial Association is capable of affording considerable information to the several agricultural societies in the province, as well as to contribute to the improvement of stock and the cultivation of the soil; and therefore they highly approve of the formation of the said society, and hope that at a future period the Wellington District Society will be induced to aid the Provincial Association in sustaining its valuable and important operations."

July 30. We had the pleasure of observing the extensive farming operations of David Christie, Esq., of Dumfries. It was indeed a gratifying spectacle to witness, at this busy season of the year, fields varying in size from fifty to one and two hundred acres each, waving with the golden grain, promising a return of 25 to upwards of 30 bushels of wheat per acre; land almost without a stump, beautifully undulating, of a free texture, yet possessing naturally a happy combination of all the essential elements of a fertile soil. In looking at Mr. Christie's extensive improvements, we were reminded that some dozen years ago those beautiful and productive fields were a part of the unbroken forest! Now, the country all around is well settled with an industrious and prosperous population, and forms the greatest wheat growing district in Canada. The wheat is stacked in the field, and afterwards thrashed, during the leisure of autumn or winter, by a machine in the open air; a dozen or more ricks being commonly seen in a single field. People were in the midst of harvest operations, and the wheat crop may safely be pronounced a full average. That insidious enemy to this, the most valuable of the farmer's crops, the *rust*, had in some instances been injurious to the grain, but not, we believe, upon the whole, to any alarming extent. We cannot refrain from mentioning the following incident, as it struck us with all the force of novelty, so different to all our associations connected with the joyous season of harvest at home. While going in search of Mr. Christie, and the shades of evening rapidly approaching, we met him in a wheat field consisting of 200 acres, seated in a cart by the side of an indian chief, followed by upwards of twenty indians, dressed in their usual costume, with their scythes, rakes, &c., returning from the scene of their labors. This was indeed a novel sight to us, and strongly reminded us of that cheering portion of holy writ, in which the time is shadowed forth when the weapons of war

fare shall be transformed into those of husbandry, and the nations of the earth learn war no more. Mr. Christie informed us that he preferred the red men to the white for harvest work; that they were very orderly and honest, although in this instance they were heathens. It is humiliating to reflect that these contented children of the forest should favorably compare in several essential points of morality with many of a more favored race. The destructive vice of intoxication is one of the chief hindrances to man's social and moral progression. We found that Mr. Christie was careful not to allow intoxicating drink to his work-people, red or white; and without pledging ourselves to extreme views upon this question, we think it to be one of the first duties of every good member of society, of every well wisher of his own race, to use his utmost influence in promoting temperance and sobriety.

July 31. We enjoyed the gratification of spending a day with Henry Moyle, Esq., of the Sheepwalk, near Brantford, a gentleman of long and extensive experience, and so favorably known as an extensive agriculturist, both here and in England. Mr. Moyle's estate has a very neat and picturesque appearance, the pastures forcibly reminding us of some of the best grazing districts in the old country. It is surprising how soon a farm upon the "oak openings," as these soils are termed, can, by a judicious application of labor, be thoroughly cleared up and made to produce abundant crops, and assume the aspect of an old settled farm. Not being heavily timbered, clearing is comparatively cheap and easy; while the soil is such, in the original combination of its constituents (except where sand unduly predominates) as to ensure by good management a profitable return. Sheep should form a prominent feature in the farming of these soils; and we must content ourselves by referring the reader to a valuable paper, which appeared in our January number, from the pen of Mr. Moyle. His flock consists of the Leicester (the Bakewell variety), producing a good fleece and heavy carcass, having an aptitude to fatten and early maturity, as some fine specimens of fat wethers testify, that we have seen on the shambles in the Toronto market.

We had an opportunity of just calling on Allen Good, Esq., the President of the Gore District Agricultural Society. Mr. Good was getting in his wheat, and pointed out to us those portions that had been sown broadcast and others that were drilled. Little or no difference appeared in the result. But we think a single experiment of