

labor is seldom suspended, and cattle require housing only in the middle winter months. The extent of these glades is perhaps 200,000 acres. Besides the pasturage they afford, hay is harvested from them in immense quantities. "An old quartermaster of the army said that he had bought more hay in Cumberland than could be purchased in any one county, East or West."

Besides the soil of these glades, which is somewhat similar to the "bottom" land of river shores, there are several varieties of up-land, named from their sub-soils, lime stone, slate, &c. These soils are rather thin, heavy, tenacious and often clayey, but yield abundantly to suitable culture, producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat and potatoes.

The average price of bottom land is \$30 per acre; up-land from \$5 to \$15 per acre; wood land, (not timber land,) at the same price. There are no lands in the county worn out by injudicious cultivation, though the farming is generally unskillful, and the aggregate product is not flattering. The county in regard to agriculture is new, and presents to the emigrant farmer greater promise than the far distant western prairies. The agricultural products of the county are not sufficient for local consumption. The demand for flour, bacon and all kinds of edibles is greater than the supply, furnishing a home market to the farmer, among the miners, teamsters, mechanics and trades people, at prices equal to those obtained in Baltimore. To these considerations should be added the abundance of wood and coal of the finest quality, and a climate unrivalled for health and beauty of scenery.

Farms vary in size from 50 to 1000 acres, and there are large tracts of unimproved land, much of which is owned by non-residents, and could be purchased at reasonable rates.

The soil of the coal meadows, though stony in parts is fertile and covered with spontaneous grasses. Apple, plum and cherry trees flourish every where, the grape is beginning to be cultivated, and its success demonstrates the feasibility of covering the hill sides with vines, which will yield the choicest wines. But the demand for labor in the region of the coal and iron beds has absorbed the working population to such an extent, that there is not a nursery and scarcely a market garden in the county, while the bacon from Cincinnatti, and the grains and vegetables of Baltimore city markets, and the fruits of the lower counties supply the wants which the deficiency in agricultural products occasions.

In the smaller manufactures the same deficiency is observed. Though the water power is unlimited, and timbers of oak, hickory, white pine, yellow pine, hemlock, ash, poplar, black walnut and cherry are in great abundance, there is not