

Phosphate of Lime, Bones, Animal Remains, &c.
 Marine Plants decomposed, Terrestrial do.
 Guano, Powdered Faeces, Farm Manure and Street Sweepings.
 Liquid Manures of various kinds.

2nd. Section.—Progress of Husbandry.
 Drainage.—General plans and modes of drainage.
 Irrigation.—General plans and modes of operation.
 Buildings.—Plans for dwelling-houses.
 Buildings for Stock.—Plans of stables, ox-stalls, cow-houses, piggeries, sheep-folds, &c.
 Buildings for Farm Produce.—Barns, granges, lofts and out-houses.
 Special Buildings.—Dairy, cheese-rooms, drying and smoking rooms, ovens, &c.
 Wells, Pumps, Ponds, and Reservoirs.
 Gates, Doors, Barriers, Pens and Folds.

3rd Section.—Agricultural Implements.
 Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, &c.
 Spades, Hoes, Rakes, and all Tools used for preparing and pulverizing soils.
 Implements employed in pruning plantations, collecting seeds and distributing manure.
 Implements used for collecting crops.
 Scythes, Sickles, Knives, Reapinghooks, Rakes, Forks, &c.
 Machines for mowing, reaping, &c.
 Implements for preparing produce for sale to the consumer.
 Flails, Threshing Machines, Rollers, Winnowing Fans, &c.
 Straw Cutters, Root Cutters, &c.
 Presses, Seed Crushers, &c.
 Moveable Granaries, Portable Mills, &c.

For Transporting Produce.
 Barrows, Trucks, Baskets, &c.
 Carriages, Carts, Waggons, Sleighs, &c.
 Barges, Boats, Rafts, Canoes, &c.

Motive Powers to Agricultural Implements.—Steam and Animal Power.

Specimens of Furniture Fittings and Utensils best adapted to farm-houses.
 Best system of fitting up farm-houses, stables and buildings for stock.
 Do. Dairies, Cheese-rooms, &c.
 Do. of preserving food for home consumption and for stock.
 Do. of preserving fruits and flowers.

4th. Section.—Produce of General Cultivation.
 Grains.—Wheats of every variety, Barley, Oats, Rye, Maize, Buckwheat, Rice, Millet, &c.
 Oleagenous Products.—Rape, Sunflower, Poppy, and its varieties.
 Vegetables and Plants of which the roots or leaves or seeds are used as food.
 Farinaceous.—Beans, Peas, Lentils, &c.

Tubers.—Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes, &c.
 Roots.—Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Beets, Radishes, &c.
 Bulbs.—Onion, Garlic, &c.
 Herbs.—Parsley, Time, Mint, Sage, Fennel, &c.
 Salads.—Lettuce, Endive, &c.
 Other Vegetables.—Cabbage, Spinach, Asparagus, &c.
 Champignons, Mushrooms, Truffles, &c.
 Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Vegetable Marrows, Melons, &c.
 Colouring Vegetables.—Madder Indigo, Safron, Sunach Wood, Carthamum, &c.
 Textile Plants.—Flax, Cotton, &c.
 Plants for Use.—Tobacco, &c.
 Grass.—Prairie and Meadow Grass, Lucerne, Trefoil, Sanfoin, Spurry, &c.

5th. Section.—Produce of Special Cultivation.
 Cultivation of Trees and Plants.
 Best modes of cultivation and reproduction.
 Planting, Grafting, Sowing, &c.
 Produce of Trees.
 Farinaceous.—Chesnuts, Acorns, &c.
 Oleagenous.—Olives, and various nuts.
 Fruits employed in the preparation of Fermented Drinks, Apples, Pears, &c.
 Best modes of cultivating Trees for ornament, and for dividing land.
 Do. Flowers indigeneous and exotic.
 Essays on the acclimating and introduction of Trees, Plants, Vegetables and Flowers.

6th. Section.—Rearing of Stock.
 The breeding and rearing of animals, their manures, and the employment of skins, horns, hoofs, hair, wool, blood, &c.
 The rearing and management of poultry, the use of feathers, quills, &c.
 The rearing of insects, the bee, the silkworm, the cochineal, &c.

7th. Section.—Industrial Arts connected with Agriculture.
 The management of the dairy and cheese-room.
 The uses and collection of the textile products of animals, wool, hair, &c.
 The preservation and preparation of grain.
 The construction of mills, distilleries, oil-works, &c.

FARMING IN FRANCE.

It will be interesting at this present time to our farmers to know as much as they can of the state of farming in France. We traversed the country in 1853, and will describe what we remember of the then state of agriculture. A correspondent of the *North British Agriculturist* visited France in 1854, and we hope to be enabled as the

result of our united observation, to afford a good general notion of farming in France up to the present time.

The districts with which we are most familiar are the departments to the north and east of Paris, they include the large agricultural district which stretches towards the Rhine and the Meuse on one side and the sea coast on the other. The principal towns are Abbeville, St. Omer, Compeigne, Rouen, Caen, and the coast towns of Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk, all of which cities we have visited for a greater or shorter period. We take first the department of the *Oise* to the north of the Capital. The country here is generally undulating and open, the formations calcareous, and a continuation of the great chalk basin which stretches from Paris northwards. In some districts the soil is six feet deep, in the valley of the *Oise* the alluvial deposits are of great depth, while in the highlands and more elevated portions of the country, the chalk rises to near the surface, and is only covered by a few inches of light soil.

The farmers, as a class, are wealthy, much of the property is farmed by the owners themselves. The French law divides the whole of an estate, whether heritable or personal, equally among the family of the deceased, land is necessarily much subdivided. Still, subdivision is not generally carried out to an injurious extent as regards the size of farms, the immediate neighbourhood of cities and towns excepted. The size of the farms is large, those of the small proprietors excepted. The average size is about from 600 to 700 acres, but there are several above the latter. The length of the lease varies; 10, 18, and even 38 years are common.

The usual rent of land is about 80 francs or £4 sterling per French hectare; and the land-tax, amounting to about 13 francs per hectare, is also generally paid by the tenant. The farmers, though well off, are frugal, both as regards dress and living; their wives are "the very impersonations of industry." The French farmer's wife takes a lively interest in the homestead, and is as ready to show a stranger over the whole as the farmer himself, being alike at home among the cattle in the straw-yard as among the poultry. From the number of men boarded in the house, and the female servants being few in number, the farmer's wife has her hands full. "Still she never appears to overlook the