

to see, that a factory has lately been erected for the manufacture of nails. In the west, too, I was glad to see it stated, that an enterprising firm, Messrs Imlach, had commenced the growth and manufacture of mustard, and found that it could be done profitably. Another article which it has often struck me might be profitably raised, is corn for cornrooms; a very large number are annually used in this Province, but they are all of States' growth; a few are made in the Province, but comparatively few. There is a broom-maker in this city, and there is one also in Toronto (as any one who has read Judge Sullivan's eloquent lecture, delivered a year or two ago at Hamilton, on the resources of the country, cannot fail to know,) but, as far as I know, the broom is imported from the States;—why is this? Broom corn will grow here, and there can be no difficulty in procuring seed, for every person who buys a new broom has it at command. I hope that some enterprising farmer will make the attempt, and communicate the results of his experience in the matter. These things that I have mentioned, may appear trivial to some, but it should not be forgotten that "littles make a muckle"—the little rills and streams united, form the mighty river; and so every branch of industry should be fostered, and every attempt to introduce a new article of growth, should be encouraged; for on the unimportant littles depends very much of the prosperity of a country. Before concluding this rambling article, I would merely express a hope, that the Journal of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, will be received with increased favour, and that it may during the coming year, be productive of good, in disseminating correct and useful information on agricultural subjects.

Montreal, Jan'y. 5, 1849.

**THE OWNERS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—On the 7th of July last there were 284,127 persons entitled to receive dividends in the funds—in other words, of the whole national debt. Of these not fewer than 275,721 received sums which are under £200 each. There were 96,415 not exceeding £5, 44,937 over £5 and not exceeding £10, 96,025 not exceeding £50, 24,462 not exceeding £100, and 13,882 not exceeding £200. There were 4032 persons receiving more than £200 and not exceeding £300, 2647 not exceeding £500, 1222 not exceeding £1000, 328 not exceeding £2000, and 177 exceeding £2000 per annum.

ROUGH NOTES BY THE WAY.

**FARM OF MR. MAILLARD.**—On my return to Philadelphia, I accidentally met my excellent young friend, Mr. Adolphus Maillard, who was so polite as to insist upon my accompanying him home to his hospitable residence at Bordentown.

His farm consists of about 600 acres, and was formerly part of the estate of the late Joseph Bonaparte. The mansion, gardens, and park, having been offered and since sold for \$30,000 separately, Mr. M. wisely declined these, thinking an excellent and venerable old house, nearer the centre of the domain, more convenient for him, near to which is a farm house and outbuildings, quite sufficient for all his present wants.

The soil of this farm is mostly a sandy loam, and when Mr. Maillard came into possession, he found it greatly exhausted by previous years of constant cropping without a suitable return of manure. He has now made an additional purchase of 40 acres of muck meadow, lying on the margin of the Delaware River. From this he is hauling large quantities of muck to make it into compost, and is also liberal in the application of lime, ashes, bone dust, but more especially guano, which has done wonders for his soil thus far. He has also discovered marl on his farm, which he is using liberally. But I must warn my readers not to entertain too extravagant notions, and expect too much at once. Improvements of the soil are necessarily slow; nature will not be forced beyond a certain pitch, and we must leave it for time to put its seal upon them. Considering, however, the short time Mr. Maillard has been at work here, his crops looked remarkably well, and were very abundant. He had thirty-four different kinds of grass and grain growing, several of which were for experiment. Among these I was particularly struck with a superior kind of wheat which he had brought home with him from Italy. After harvesting it, he employed women and children to select the largest and most perfect grown heads, and to shell them by hand, and from the seed of these throw out all the inferior grains. What is left, he intends to sow on clean, well prepared ground, and so follow up the result. His exertions cannot but be crowned with success; for improvement in seed is just as sure to follow such a course, as improvement in stock when breeding from well-selected animals.

Mr. M. has laid the foundation for an excellent stock. He has several very fine pure shorthorns, also Ayrshires of approved milking families. The bulls he is breeding to a choice selection of native dairy cows. This is the true way to make us independent of foreign importations. I am a great advocate for improving the natives—home manufactures is my motto.

I noticed here an excellent roadster stallion; a descendant from the famous Long-Island trotter, Andrew Jackson. I will defy the world to beat the United States for good roadsters; and we