

The expenses during the same period, including every expense belonging to the farm, excepting those of my own and Mrs. G's labor, of which we make no account, was from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum. The crop of 1840 amounted to \$1,818 76; expenses, \$1,296 15; 1841, \$1,802 44; expenses, \$1,244 28; 1842, \$1,578 02; expenses \$1,204; 1843, \$1,639 63, expenses \$1,219 10. I can give all particulars relative to these amounts, but this communication is already too long. The plaster and mill-feed increases the amount both in the expenses and income.

Owing to the failure of my clover, I have the present season more acres in wheat, more in fallow, less in hoed crops, less in grass, and fewer sheep than usual—viz., 57 acres in wheat, 43 in fallow, 10 in barley, 10 in hoed crops, of which 2 are in potatoes, 3 roots, and 5 corn, and 8 in oats.

Stock; 10 horses, 26 cattle, 24 hogs, 190 old sheep, and 60 lambs. Present season, 4 men by the year from the middle of July; one more for the season; 3 one month in hay and harvest, and one by the day through wheat-cutting.

And I would further state, that the great difference in my wheat crop per acre, in the various years, was more owing to the seasons than to the cultivation, or the condition of the land to produce a crop. The crops of 1833-4-5 were very heavy, yet the ground was not in any better condition than it was in 1836 and 1837, when the crops were light, and the same may be said of 1841 and 1842. The crop of 1842 was the lightest I ever had, being only 19 bushels per acre, owing to the rust; for if it had not rusted, it would have been 30 bushels per acre

Yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM GARBUTT.

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.
MODEL FARMS.

We are happy to notice that the propriety of establishing a Chair for a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in the University in this city, and also the establishing of a Model Farm in each respective District, have been prominently bro't before the Canadian public through the Niagara District Agricultural Society; and that an appeal has been made to the respective Agricultural Societies in the Province, soliciting their co-operation in endeavouring to bring about these highly important measures.

We give insertion to the proceedings alluded to, and shall use our utmost exertions in furthering the views as set forth in the accompanied resolutions:—

“At a meeting of the Officers of the Niagara District Agricultural Society, held at Mr. Wm. May's Hotel, in St. Catharines, on Saturday the

6th Sept. 1845, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“1. Moved by Mr. Jones, and seconded by J. Gibson, Esquire, That it is the opinion of the Agricultural Society of the Niagara District, that a Petition should be drawn up and presented to the Legislature, at its next session, praying that a clause may be introduced into the new University bill, establishing a Chair for a Professor of Chemistry as connected with Agriculture; and also, that a fund be created for the purpose of establishing a Model Farm in each respective District of the Province, or for other purposes designed to promote agriculture, out of a portion of the lands, territorial revenue, or such other source as the legislature may deem expedient.

“2. Moved by Mr. Wynn, and seconded by Mr. Frederick Hutt, That a Petition, based upon the foregoing resolution, be prepared by the Secretary, and submitted to the Society for signature, upon the day on which the next Fair is to be held.

“3. Moved by Mr. Garner, and seconded by Mr. Spencer, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Petition, when signed, to the respective Agricultural Societies in the Province, soliciting their co-operation.

“A. K. BOOMER, Secretary.”

Drying Potatoes may be a good method to save them from rot, and it may be well to save them in this way; yet by exposure to the air they will lose much of their good quality. If potatoes lay in a box or barrel, open to the air, in a room, shed, or other place out of the cellar, they will lose much of their good qualities in five or six weeks. To preserve potatoes in good condition, they should be dug with as little exposure to the air as possible, and put in a cellar in a close bin, cask, or box, and the cellar should be closed so as to exclude light and air. Yet it may be better to save them with a loss of a part of their good properties, than to let them decay; but we would caution the lovers of good potatoes, against too much exposure, as it will cause a great depreciation in their value.

Bran Beer.—Good bran. 1 bushel; water (to produce) 18 galls.; hops $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Mash with hot water, and ferment in the usual way. This beer will cost about three-pence per gallon; two or three pounds o. sugar, or four or five of treacle, improve it.