

the year the crops which will be in any particular field for the year; and by looking downwards, from East to West, you see the succession of crops which will take place in each individual field during the seven years. This is the seven year shift, and I think would answer this country. I did not follow any at home, in old Ireland. My plan of cropping was as follows: 1st year—Ploughed the pasture in the fall, then oats. 2nd year—Ploughed deeply in the fall, then flax. 3rd year—Ploughed deeply in the fall, then green crops. 4th year—Wheat, spring crops, &c., laid down. 5th year—Meadow. 6th year—Meadow or pasture. 7th year—Pasture ploughed in the fall. By this plan I broke up the seventh of my farm each year. I manured each field once in seven years, laid down once in seven years, and my flax crop came no closer than every seven years, as it should do. I won't trespass longer on your valuable space; let us have your opinion on the system. I enclose you 50c. subscription for your *Canadian Agriculturist*, and I trust when we get rightly to work to get a good club up for you.

Please send us a list of books you would recommend us.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD MCCOLLUM.

Orford, Co., Kent, Jan. 26, 1863.

REMARKS.—The rotation proposed by our correspondent is a very good one for good loamy clay soils, although it is somewhat more symmetrical in the division of the fields than could be always carried out in actual practice, owing to natural features of the land, occasional failures of crops, &c. The occurrence of two grain crops in succession is also somewhat objectionable if it could be avoided; but a good strong soil might bear it, and the field would be in pretty good condition after being three years in meadow, pasture, and fallow. The field could be also resuscitated twice during the period of the rotation, at pretty nearly equal intervals of time, first by the manuring for the green crops, and next by the pasturing and fallow, so that there would not be any long succession of exhausting crops under the system. Allogther our correspondent, or others, would do very well by following such a system of rotation, or as near an approximation to it as circumstances would permit, on suitable soils. In practice, it is not usual to leave the lands in so long and narrow a strip on one side of a farm, but if standing on the side most exposed to the prevailing severe winds and storms, this plan might have advantages. As requested by our correspondent we suggest a list of books which may be recommended either for private reading, or for the library of the Club, with the prices at which they are sold,

about, viz:—Stephens' Farmers' Guide, 2 vols., \$5; Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, \$1 25; The Farmer's Encyclopedia, \$3; Goodale's Principles of Breeding, \$1; Flint on Grasses, \$1 25; Boussingault's Rural Economy, \$1 25; Morton's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, (English) 2 vols., \$12; Youatt & Martin on Cattle, \$1 25; Dana's Muck Manual, \$1; French on Farm Drainage, \$1; &c., &c.—Eds.]

THE LATE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON.

CROWLAND, Jan. 23rd, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE AGRICULTURIST:—*Dear Sir*:—I send you the following Resolution for publication in your Journal, as passed at the annual meeting of the County Welland Agricultural Society for 1863, viz:

"Moved by T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P., and Resolved:—That this meeting fully concur in the sentiments of respect expressed in regard to the late Hon. A. Fergusson. Whether as a man, a Christian, or the services rendered to his adopted country as an agriculturist, and that the same be recorded in the journal of this Society and a copy of the same sent to be published in the *Agriculturist*."

Yours truly,

A. RIFE, Sec., C. W. A. S.

SMITHFIELD FAT CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of this long established Society took place at the usual time, about a fortnight before Christmas, in the new Agricultural Hall at Islington, a densely populous suburb in the north of London. The accommodation in Baker Street, where these exhibitions have been for many years held, having become too small, and not well admitting of more extension, the Society commenced a new building on the joint stock principle, composed largely of iron and glass, on an extensive scale, and while specially adapted to the purposes of its shows and similar objects, it possesses a distinct architectural character and is decidedly a pleasing object to behold, whether from the interior or exterior. It cost about £10,000 sterling, and such has been the successful issue of its opening, contrary to the prophecies of a number of people who felt interested in its objects, there is good reason to believe that, in addition to the Society having the most ample accommodation for its Exhibitions, the stockholders will receive a handsome return for their outlay. The Show was kept open five days, during which about 150,000 people entered; a large number paying five shillings each the first day; one shilling being the entrance for the four days following.

From the reports that have reached us the