

quality, and the preparation, to suit that market. If we avail ourselves judiciously of the advantages which such a market offers to us, we may make it of vast benefit to the agriculture of Canada:—

A sale of foreign provisions by public auction took place on Wednesday, at Messrs. Keeling and Hunt's, Pudding-lane, and much interest attached to the result from the circumstance that it was the first auction of the kind. The following is a report of what occurred, which has been supplied by a competent party who attended:—

“Mr. Keeling opened the proceedings by stating that his firm had undertaken the management of the present and other sales which were about to follow, at the request of the two first importing houses in London, who had been induced to take this step in consequence of the neglect with which foreign provisions had been treated by the brokers engaged in the Irish provision trade. He had been instructed by the selling merchants to say, that they were prepared to meet the trade in any reasonable wish they might express, and to persevere in the system of public sales, notwithstanding any opposition which might be made by the monopolists, even at a sacrifice of price. The quantity brought to auction this day consisted of 22 tierces of prime mess beef, each containing 304lbs., ex Jane, from New York, which sold at 68s. per tierce. The next parcel was by the Westminster, from the same port, and consisted of 20 tierces, of 336lbs. each, which also sold at 68s. The last parcel of 17 tierces, of 304lbs., ex Montreal, are sold at 67s. to 68s. per tierce. The sample exhibited in the brokers' office equalled second quality Irish in quality, and was in 8lb. pieces. It appeared to us, however, that it was not so well fed as English beef. The curing was well performed, and the meat presented a decided improvement on early importations. We are of opinion that if the Americans improve the breed and feed of their beasts to some extent, the produce will command the attention of the shipping interest, and others interested in the low-priced provisions. It will be seen that the prices obtained ranged from under 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Towards the close of the sale there was more competition than at the commencement, repeated purchases by a well-known buyer having inspired confidence. The delay in selling foreign provisions not only occasions a depreciation in quality and shrinkage, but expenses accrue which become a serious loss to the owner, and would be avoided by early sales. The Liverpool plan of weekly auctions is the only remedy which can be applied, as it tends to make the small London cash dealer acquainted with the article, as also the country buyer, who would contrive to be in London on the days of sale. This plan is successfully adopted in the colonial, tallow, and other markets; and we are assured that 5s. to 10s. per cwt. might be saved to the merchant on a great proportion on the American cheese imported; and the loss on foreign beef, pork, and hams, which are kept in the stores until they are unsalable, would be avoided by public sales. It is notorious that tons weight of all descriptions of foreign provisions are being daily deteriorated in value, owing to the want of proper channels to circulate them, although the various merchants connected with the trade are disposed to meet the times by selling their produce to the public at a rate that would give a cheap and wholesome food to the labouring population, and carry out the views of the government, in giving full effect to Sir Robert Peel's Tariff.”—*Post City Article.*

In a Report of the proceedings of the Chester Agricultural Society in October last, it may be interesting to farmers to give the following extract from a speech of one of the members present on that occasion:—

With respect to manures, he would remind them that at the last meeting Mr. Crakanthorp had related to them the anecdote about a man who boasted that he could, through the improvements of science, carry the manure for a field in his breeches pocket; and who was retorted upon, that he might also carry the crop in his waistcoat pocket. But it was a fact now, that with respect to guano, the required manure for a waggon load of crop might be conveyed to the field in a wheel-barrow. He then made some judicious observations on the management of manures, particularly in respect to those liquid manures which now upon very many farms run waste; and strenuously inculcated upon the farmers that they should take every possible precaution to prevent any waste whatever. He had made some enquiries of a gentleman of eminence in agricultural science; and he had learned from him that the liquid from one cow would, if distilled, produce a manure as valuable as guano, and worth 4l. annually. It was calculated that there were eight million cows in the kingdom, so that the liquid manure from them would be worth about 32,000,000l. Now, if one-tenth of this could be saved, it would pay the property-tax. (*Hear.*) He would not at that late hour go into the subject of draining, which had so often been discussed, and concluded by acknowledging the efficient services of the Secretary, and proposing his good health. (*Applause and the honours.*)

[It has been ascertained by experiments that a cow voids in a year 13,000 lbs. weight of urine; such urine contains 900 lbs. of solid matter, finely dissolved (including 230 lbs. of ammonia,) which solid matter would be more fertilizing than guano, and if valued at the same price (10l. per ton) would be worth 4l. a year; multiply this by 8 millions (the number of cattle said to exist in the United Kingdom,) and we should have 32 millions sterling as the value of the urine, supposing it to be worth no more than guano.

It is impossible to estimate how much of this runs to waste, but one tenth of it will amount to nearly as much as the whole income tax of the kingdom.

In Flanders, where manuring has been long practically studied, and liquid manures are highly esteemed, the urine of one cow kept all the year round is valued at 40s. a year.

In a course of experiments made with the solid matter extracted from urine, applied at the rate of a hundred-weight and a half to the acre, the following results were obtained.

An acre undressed produced	Dressed
Wheat,.....44 bushels.....	54½ bushels.
Do,.....31½ “.....	40 “
Oats,.....49 “.....	50 “
Turnips,.....12½ tons.....	24½ tons.
Potatoes,.....12½ “.....	14½ “
Do,.....8½ “.....	13½ “

Let any dairy farmer, with these facts before him, make a fair calculation of what is lost to himself and to the country by the hitherto unheeded waste of the urine of his cattle, and he will see the importance of taking some steps of preserving it in future.]

This will show how careful farmers should be to preserve all the dropping of their cattle, to be applied to the production of crops. A great waste in manure is very general in Canada, and this cannot be excused. Some appear to suppose that it is not necessary for the land. The best land on earth cannot continue always producing, unless supplied occasionally with manure, if not under grass as pasture, which will maintain the fertility by the dropping of the cattle feeding upon it. Manure might be vastly increased by judicious mixing of soils and other ingredients. It is also most essential to preserve manure in farm-yards from