

factorily; this point, however, is not explicitly stated in the act. Under clause 40, the president of the Township Society is *ex officio* a director of the County Society, provided that the Township Society shall have contributed ten dollars annually to the funds of the County Society. We have reason to believe that this proviso was meant to be, *either* that their should be so many members of the Township Society also members of the County Society, as that their subscriptions to the latter should amount to at least ten dollars, or that they should contribute ten dollars by vote of the Directors; and in this sense the clause has been interpreted in several instances. Further than in these points there is no connection between the County and Township Society, or dependence of the one upon the other, that we are aware of. But the full compliance with the requirements of the law on the part of the Township Societies, is the condition upon which they become entitled to a share of the public grant; and if their organization is not in accordance with the act, or if they do not send in their report, and deposit their subscriptions at the times, and in accordance with the requirements therein laid down, the County Society may refuse to apportion them any share of the public grant. But of course in case of any difficulty arising between a County and a Township Society, through inadvertance or otherwise, it is much better for both parties, if it can be done without infringement of the law, to endeavor to arrange it amicably, rather than in a spirit of litigiousness.—Eds.]

CULTIVATION OF MILLET.

St. Catharines, Jan 14th, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir:—In the December number of the *Agriculturist*, I see an article by a subscriber, dated Whitby, 6th December last, on the Cultivation of Millet, and as I know you are always desirous, through your very useful Journal, to give all the information you can to the farming community. I the

more cheerfully give you my experience on the cultivation of Millet.

The first time (as far as I can recollect) I saw the cultivation of millet recommended, was in the Albany *Cultivator*, in the year 1837, page 114. Subsequently I have seen it very highly recommended in different Agricultural works. Seeing so much said in its favor, I came to the conclusion in the spring of 1857, to make a trial and test its merits. I sent to Hamilton for the seed, and sowed about a quarter of an acre, (it is believed that 8 quarts per acre is sufficient; my impression is, that it is not enough to sow broad-cast. The ground I sowed on is a heavy rich loam, having been sown with carrots for some years before, consequently all foul weeds were completely eradicated, and the ground left, as I thought, in excellent order for the reception of any crop we raise in this part of the country. I ploughed the ground early in May, as soon as it was in a fit state for ploughing, sowed the seed immediately, (broad-cast) and passed the roller over. The seed was long coming up, and when the plants made their appearance they looked sickly, and for some time grew slowly, so that the weeds got in the ascendant. However, in the course of time, the plants shot a-head, and attained to the height of three or four feet; but when the heads began to mature, the birds began to collect, and in a short time all the feathered tribe, I think, within miles, had collected on my millet ground; and as the heads matured, stripped off the grain, beginning at the top of the head, showing clearly their partiality for this kind of grain. Seeing I was not likely to save any seed, I cut the crop and bound it up in sheaves, and fed it to my stock the following winter. All kinds of cattle seemed to relish it much, and ate it with avidity; but although the ground was rich, and every attention paid to the cultivation of it, I had not a half crop, and that only fit for fodder, not having had any seed that matured.

My own impression is that millet cannot be raised in this part of the country to produce seed, on account of the depredations of birds. It was my intention at the time to make another trial—not to allow it to go to seed, but merely for the purpose of soiling, and in doing so, I had come to the conclusion of throwing up drills, say 27 inches a-part, the same as for turnips or carrots, in order that the cultivator might pass between them from time to time, as the crop required cleaning. By this mode a seed drill could pass along the drills, and the sowing would be completed. The cultivator would not only keep down the weeds,