

chosen by our Government at St. Vincent de Paul.

At Beauport, the full extent of the farm there is 180 acres, of which 40 are in pasture, and 20 in natural meadow. A part of this is destined for the garden, and another part is taken up with the building. The remaining is cultivated with a system of rotation sufficiently regular, having for a base 10 acres of green crops, manured with 50 loads to the acre.

1st year.—Green crops.

Beets, &c., 5 acres.

Turnips, 2 acres.

Swede turnips, 2 acres.

Cabbage, 1 acre.

2nd year.—Barley, with timothyseed and clover.

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th years.—Meadow.

8th, 9th and 10th.—Grain crops.

The green crops are of the utmost importance, and prepare the soil for the future crops. Deep soil ploughing is done in the fall, so as to expose the soil to the frost in winter. In the spring it is fully prepared to receive a cross ploughing with the necessary harrowing and rolling; 50 loads of manure to the acre is used and the drills are opened with a double plough. Quebec furnishes sufficient manure both for the green crops, and also for the meadows, which are spread over with it, when found necessary. We may remark that at Beauport, 2 minots of oats the acre, or 1½ minots of barley, are the quantities sown per acre. 4 horses and 2 oxen perform all the work of the farm, and we are perfectly satisfied with the state of agriculture here adopted, and we are doubly satisfied when we reflect that all the farm work is executed by the lunatics, and furnishes another proof of the order and economy displayed in their direction.

The farm buildings are all united into one large building, under one roof, and it certainly has nothing like it in the Province, in point of solidity, economy, and distribution of the details, it consists in placing the barn over the stables and cow-houses, thus taking up less room. It is placed on the side of a hill; the 1st story comprehends the stables and cow houses, level with the soil in front, while the second story consists of the barn which opens behind on a level also with the soil. The economy of this arrangement may be well conceived, also the easy distribution of the straw and fodder by trap-doors in the barn-

floor over the stables and cow houses. The barn is also furnished with two large doors, and a large middle passage for the entrance and exit of loaded carts.

The lower story is divided through its whole length into two parts. The root house open at each end for the passage of "*tombreaux*," and occupies a third of the depth. The stables, cow houses, sheds and boiling house for the preparation of roots for the cattle, occupies the other division. The manure and urine is received also under cover, and the whole presents the most complete order and arrangement; with ventilators so as to ensure a perfect circulation of the atmosphere without admitting the cold air. In fact we would strongly advise any of our readers who intend building, to pay a visit to Beauport, and we are confident that they will return satisfied that the greatest convenience with the least amount of labour is there obtained, giving at the same time the greatest possible comfort to the farm animals.

Such is the problem that the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport has resolved, and we sincerely congratulate the directors on the amount of intelligence displayed, both in the employment of capital and in the advancement of agriculture.

During the month of February we have been ordered a visit in the Counties of Laprairie, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Napierville, St. Johns, Chambly and Verchères, to secure, through the Agricultural Societies, a fair representation of our agricultural productions at the coming International Exhibition in London. We feel indebted towards the many officials of the Agricultural Boards, as well as to the many farmers we have been able to visit, for the very kind assistance given us on this occasion in procuring either the best samples of grain, or such valuable information on the system of farming as will benefit our readers generally. These visits will afford us a great deal of matter for the next numbers of the "*Agriculturist*;" and we hope that our subscribers will be satisfied with our utmost desire to bring before them all the information best calculated to promote our agricultural progress and welfare.

On several occasions we were called upon to explain all which was meant in the circular addressed by the Board, in January last, to the Agricultural Societies, respecting the importation of stock. It appears that this circular was not altogether understood so far as the advance of money,