

with the subject under consideration, but in consequence of their important bearing on the wheat crop with the prospective high price of labor in the Province. Neither did he anticipate that many farmers would purchase such implements, as they were too expensive, but three or four neighbours might club together for the purpose to advantage.

Mr. Smith moved, and Mr. Harland seconded, That the next subject for discussion be, Which is the best breed of Sheep adapted for this locality, and the most advantageous mode of wintering them? and that Mr. L. Parkinson be requested to introduce the subject.

Mr. Harland paid a high compliment to "the Press" of Guelph for its general devotion to the interests of Agriculture, and proposed the health of the proprietor of *The Advertiser*, which was duly acknowledged.

The meeting then adjourned till the second Friday of October next.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1853.

CHEMICO-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ULSTER

We have been favored, by Mr. KIRKWOOD, with the Report of this valuable Society for the past year. The Annual Meeting appears to have been numerous and respectably attended; in the absence of the President, the Marquis of Downshire, the chair was taken by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, Vice-President, who introduced the proceedings by some sensible and seasonable remarks on the present state of agriculture in the north of Ireland. His Lordship thought that practical agriculture in Ulster was not keeping pace with arts and manufactures. In the counties of Down and Antrim in particular, he thought but little improvement had been effected in several of the most important departments of husbandry over former days. The Bishop strongly urged the desirableness of circulating the Society's *Journal* as widely as possible among the tenant farmers.

From the Report of the Council, we learn, that the Society has been in existence seven years, and made the first effort to render the application of scientific principles available to the improvement of Irish agriculture. It has

been very successful in introducing new and profitable fertilizers, and in detecting and preventing frauds therein. Much of the recent improvements effected in the culture and preparation of flax, both in Ireland and elsewhere, is fairly attributable to this Society. At the monthly meetings of the Council, a number of interesting and useful papers and reports had been read. In the Laboratory, which is under the able management of Dr. HONGES, a large number of analyses of soils, manures, and materials employed in manufactures, such as bleaching, &c., had been made; with some original investigations of an expensive and laborious nature, that had been reported to the last meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science.

The following observations of J. ANDREWS, Esq., J.P., will be read with interest on this side of the water:—

"Mr. Andrews then proceeded to state the results of some experiments that had been made in chemical manuring, citing instances in which extraordinary quantities of crops had been grown by the judicious application of certain manures. It would be of vast advantage that the fertility of the smaller portion should be extended to the larger portion; and, therefore, it was that any scientific Society which had that for its object, or which would in any way assist in attaining that important object, should be entitled to the warmest support of the public. That the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster had been productive of great benefit in various districts, and had been supported very liberally, there was no doubt. But too much was expected from Societies of this kind. Mankind expected too much, in general; but, although railway speed was a great thing when attained, it was not to be attained in all instances; and the smallest acquisition of knowledge that they could acquire in that Society should, he thought, be considered worthy to be striven for. If, in the course of the whole year, they could elicit one single addition, however trifling, to the present stock of agricultural knowledge, it would be worth striving for. (Hear.) If these matters were duly considered they would be in a better position, and parties would be encouraged to support these Societies. But though they could hardly claim for themselves the honor of having exhibited very great and striking effects, they should not for a moment suppose that the Society had not been productive of very great advantage. He then referred to the experiments and analyses made in the laboratory, and said, that although for a long time they had been aware of the excellent properties of bone manure, no attempt whatever had been made to account for the mode in which it acted upon the soil in the production of the turnip crop; but now