

29th. A more frequent use of marsh, swamp, sea and mussel mud, as a means of fertilizing the land.

30th. It would be important also to promote the keeping of Meteorological Registers in each County, by which the fall of rain, the temperature, the prevailing winds, &c., in different localities, may be accurately ascertained.

As one way of promoting the objects above alluded to; Agricultural Societies may recommend, encourage, and offer premiums for or on such subjects as the following:—

1st. On the clearing of land without burning.

2d. On the drainage of swampy places by leading cuts or outfalls.

3d. On the thorough drainage of clays, of soils resting on clay sub-soils, and of land liable to be baked or burned up in summer, or on which crops are *winter-killed* by the frosts of spring.

4th. For rolling and draining grass lands liable to be winter-killed.

5th. For experiments on deep and sub-soil ploughing.

6th. For the growth of winter grain.

7th. For wheat grown on old land.

8th. For the earlier cutting down of oats and other grain.

9th. For the best or most skilful rotation of crops.

10th. Experiments with other kinds of grasses besides clover and Timothy, commonly used. Native grasses might probably be found that would be equally *nutritive, productive, hardy and lasting* in the ground, as these, or more so. *Rye grass* does not suit the land or climate, as it is usually thrown out or *winter-killed*. After the Timothy dies out, other native grasses come up which are almost always poorer than the Timothy, but if a good selection of native grasses were sown, and allowed to get hold of the land while it is in *good heart*, they might form a thick sole of grass, which if properly pastured would not for many years become poor or mossy.

11th. For the raising of grass-seeds, and on the best way of laying down to grass.

12th. On the growth of flax, hemp, poppy and sun-flower.

13th. On the use of bones as a manure generally.

14th. For special trials with dissolved bones and ammoniacal salts in promoting the growth of wheat.

15th. On the saving of liquid manure by tanks or otherwise.

16th. With lime, and with gypsum, or gypsum and salt, or lime and salt.

17th. On the use of nitrate of soda, common salt, ashes leached and unleached, ammoniacal salts, and other similar fertilizing substances.

18th. With swamp, sea, mussel, and other varieties of mud, either alone or in the form of compost.

19th. In ploughing in manure in autumn.

20th. On top dressing the young clovers with early compost in autumn as a preservative against being *winter-killed*.

21st. For the leaving or planting of trees for the purpose of shelter from cold, injurious, or prevailing winds.

22d. For the planting of maple groves and manufacture of sugar.

23d. For the best samples of home made flour and oatmeal.

24th. In improving stock from native as well as from imported animals.

25th. For cattle which give the richest milk.

26th. For the largest produce of milk, cheese and butter from a single cow, or from a dairy of cows.

27th. For the best arranged and most comfortable cow houses.

28th. On the superior profit of warm well ventilated stables in saving food.

29th. On the comparative profit of sparing and plentiful feeding in winter.

30th. On the use of the straw of Indian-corn in feeding cattle.

31st. For the manufacture, importation, and use of oil cake in feeding.

32d. On the feeding of milch cows with the whey of their own milk.

33d. On the curing of beef, pork and butter.

34th. On the comparative profit of horses and cattle in the cultivation of arable farms—especially in reference to the shortness of the season.

35th. For the introduction and use of any implements which save labour profitably.

36th. For the introduction of any new and profitable employment for winter.

37th. For the cleanest and best fenced farm—the best cultivated on the whole—the largest crops on the whole, the largest and finest crops of particular kinds, the finest and best treated stock of cattle, or pigs, or sheep—the largest best managed or most productive dairy, the most profitably managed, &c., &c.

III. Points to which *individual farmers* are recommended to direct their attention:—

1st. Through drainage of clay soils, wet slopes and bottoms, and marsh or dyked lands, where the fall is sufficient to admit of a ready outlet, and a sufficient depth of drain.

2d. After cleaning and deeper ploughing of the soil.

3d. More care in saving, collecting and applying manures of all kinds—liquid and solid.

4th. An abandonment of the system of cutting repeated crops of hay off the same land, till it is exhausted.

5th. An abandonment also of the custom of taking repeated successive crops of corn off the same land, without alternation with other crops and without manure.

6th. Cutting down grain of all kinds before it is fully ripe, and grass before it runs to seed.

7th. Cutting down Indian corn with a knife as is done in New York, and use of the stalks in feeding milch cows and other stock.

8th. Sowing buckwheat or rye to plough in green, and use of bone dust to renovate exhausted and worn out lands.