

years, and had increased the value of his land fifty per cent. by it. Land which cannot be plowed may be enriched on any desired spot, by placing there a movable structure for shelter, running on wheels, under which salt is placed, and where the sheep will lie. Paoli Lathrop said that along the Connecticut valley, winter and spring wheat, broom-corn, and onions were profitable. He preferred raising sheep to cattle; said that a pound of mutton could be raised as cheaply as a pound of beef, the cost of grinding grain being saved by the perfect digestion of the sheep. Mr. Sears, of Barnstable county, said that their best paying crop was cranberries; and he mentioned as an exception, not as a rule, that \$1,750 had been realized in a single season from an acre of land; and a cranberry meadow, sold in the spring for \$1,500, cleared in the same year \$1,200. The average yield he thought about \$500 per acre. Josiah Quincey, jr., said the best crop he had found was the manure crop. He raised 320 tons of hay, kept 80 cows, and mixing his manure with swamp muck, made 100 cords of compost per month for his grass lands. C. G. Davis, of Plymouth, stated that $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of grass, behind a livery stable, had received the manure of 15 horses, top dressed in November, and had yielded 26 to 34 tons of hay per year, last year cutting 26 tons the first crop, and 7 to 10 the second—(over $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre for the two cuttings.) Simon Brown said that the fruit, milk, and vegetables afforded large returns, near the cities. Cows had been so much improved as to nearly double in value within fifteen years.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England. Prince Albert President.

Our readers will learn with real satisfaction that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has consented to act as President of the Royal Agricultural Society for next year, when the great show will be held in the Regent's Park. The election will be most likely announced at the general meeting of the society on Wednesday.—This is on either side no empty compliment, but a really auspicious omen for agriculture. The advance of the art well merits such countenance, and the Prince's own tastes point at once to him as the proper patron of such an occasion as the show of sixty-two promises to become.—The world already knows of his Royal Highness's success as an exhibitor of stock; but it is not every one who has had the delightful privilege of inspecting the Park Homesteads at Windsor, or of seeing and hearing how thorough an interest both her Majesty and her Consort take in the different phases of the home, the Norfolk, and the Flemish farms. With an enlightened and enlarged mind well fitted to his position, the Prince gives everything in any way worthy of his attention a fair trial. We see this alike in

the breeds of stock he cultivates and the different descriptions of machinery he employs.—There are those first favourites, the little Devon at one farm, the Herefords at another, and the short-horns at a third; with, moreover, an especial place for the dairy. The day on which we had the pleasure of going round there was a new grass-cutter on trial; while one of Smith's steam-cultivators has been at work at Osborne, and another of Fowler's at Windsor. Both the Queen and the Prince make it their care to see such inventions well tested, and the Royal pair are equally zealous in marking the improvement of the animals. The Prince is known to be a capital judge, and there is not a peasant but that he has the history and value of at his command. With, then, his great abilities and natural predilections, we may repeat that his Royal Highness's acceptance of the president's chair should inaugurate a great year for agriculture. It will be the especial duty of the society to make this worthy of him. There is an *éclat* already attached to the meeting that needs but careful cultivation to grow and thrive as time progresses.—*Mark-lane Express.*

British Wool.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held in London, on June 24th, Mr. Caird, M. P., read the following paper on British Wool, illustrated by samples from various parts of the United Kingdom. Professor Wilson, and other distinguished agriculturists, took part in discussing various matters connected with the subject embraced in Mr. Caird's paper; the substance of which purpose giving in our next issue. As the culture of sheep is extending in several sections of this Province; and the demand for wool increasing, our readers will find much that is interesting and suggestive in the subjoined report.

Mr. Caird said: The subject that I venture bring before the Society to-day appeared to me to be one of considerable interest to the agriculturists of this country, otherwise I should not so late a period of the season thought it necessary to take up their time; and as I have been very much engaged, I think probably I may condense my observations better, by reading a paper that I have written, which embraces rather than entering into any discussion upon the subject. There has been an immense increase in the importation of foreign and colonial wool during the last 20 years, yet the price of British wool has not only undergone no diminution, its production continues to be one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry.