

port, it has become a serious question to know what to do with the immense crop on hand. A very few are sent to Europe in the steamers, more to South America and the West India Islands, and more to the Southern States, while a few barrels find their way to India with cargoes of ice.

The first annual ploughing match of the Bleaheim Ploughing Match Society came off on the 16th Nov. on the farm of Mr. Adam Oliver. The weather was delightful, and there was a large attendance from all parts of Bleaheim and Dumfries. There were 28 entries and the meeting was a most successful one, reflecting credit upon the management. A substantial entertainment was furnished by Mrs. Oliver. The following is the result:—First class ploughs. first prize, A. McGaw, \$6; second prize, W. Tennant, \$5; third, B. French, \$4; fourth, G. Linton, \$3; fifth, S. McKay, \$2; sixth, J. Linton, \$1. Second class ploughs: first prize, David Allison, \$6; second, Geo. McKay, \$5; third, T. Scofield, \$4; fourth, J. Trummerman, \$3; fifth, Wm. Wilkins, \$2; sixth, P. McLean, \$1. Third class ploughs; A. Marshall, \$6; second, J. Murray, \$5; third A. Hardy \$4; fourth, J. Allison, \$3; fifth, A. Gardner, \$2; sixth, A. Linton, \$1.

Farmers in the burnt Ottawa district are setting to work vigorously to repair their losses by the disastrous fires of last summer. The *Ottawa Citizen* that in some places they have adopted the plan of entering into partnership to cut and draw fence stuff for their farms with one team, and send their idle horses to the shanties. They are enabled in this manner to keep their teams for next spring's work and draw timber enough during the winter to rebuild their fences when the snow is gone. The horses in the shanties will be earning money to purchase feed to keep them from the time they leave shanties in the latter end of the winter until the grass is good. They would feel a great loss in the spring if they should be compelled to part with their teams this fall through want of the means of keeping them through the winter.

The Report of the U.S. Commissioners of Agricultural for 1869 presents some features of novelty, as compared with similar reports in previous years, and in many respects a decided improvement upon them. Besides the general summary of the Commissioner himself, there are other valuable reports from the statistician, the entomologist, the chemist, the botanist, the superintendent of garden and grounds, and an elaborate paper on agricultural meteorology, by Andre Poey, which will repay an attentive study. In the place of the usual essays or monographs of former years, the editor, J. R. Dodge, has compiled a number of interesting papers on some of the most important subjects connected

with agriculture and horticulture. We may instance Landscape Gardening, Fruits, Seeds, Steam culture, Beet Root Sugar, American Dairying, and a number of other equally interesting matters.

The report of Secretary Cox shows that during the last fiscal year public lands of the United States were disposed of as follows; Cash Sales, 2,159,515 acres; located with military warrants, 512,360 acres; taken from homesteads, 3,698,910 acres, located with College scrip, 192,848 acres; grant to railroad, 995,685 acres, grants to waggon roads, 36,628 acres; approved to states as swamps, 481,638 acres; the Indian scrip locations, 16,827 acres; total, 8,095,413 acres. A quantity greater by 429,263 acres than that disposed during the previous year. The cash receipts of the office during the same period amounted to \$3,663,513 less by \$809,372.30 than these received the previous year. The quantity of land taken under the homestead act was greater by 961,545 acres than that of the preceding year. The area of public land undisposed of is 133,773,220,984 acres, of which 1,307,115,448 acres are unsurveyed. Grants for educational purposes, since the foundation of the government, amount to 78,576,892 acres; for military services, 73,460,961 acres; for internal improvements, exclusive of railroads and waggon roads, 13,853,054. The swamp lands approved to the States amount to 60,459,868 acres; and there have been selected by way of indemnity for swamp lands, 6,512,621 acres.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE for November has been received, and is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. The illustrations and descriptions of new things are alone worth the subscription, and as the price is to be reduced from \$3 to \$1.50 after this year, every one can afford to take it. Publishers offer very liberal inducements for making clubs. J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, will send to any address a sample copy and premium list.

The Fertilizer.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

We notice by the report of the Chemical Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society on Adulterated Manures and Feeding Stuffs which has just come to hand, that the farming public of England is imposed upon to an extent far greater, so far as we can judge, than we in this country are. Professor Voelcker has been analyzing these vile compounds, sold often at high prices, and the composition and utterly worthless quality of some of them would be subject of amusement, were it not a matter of too serious importance to the farmer who buys. A sample of bone manure contained only one per cent of phosphate of lime and one per cent. of nitrogen. It was made up chiefly of gypsum and some cheap organic refuse, impregnated with sulphuric acid. It cost four and a half pounds sterling per ton, and