

prevent the access of air and light, both of which in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and so fatal in this country,) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before. If they are likely to be thrown out by the frost the first winter heap a little mound about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the holes, and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mould. Do not forget that plants must have food. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter, and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expected to live well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will grow the trees more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

RESTIGOUCHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Extract from the Report for 1845.

On entering upon the duties of their office at the commencement of the year, your Committee in furtherance of the recommendation of their predecessors, ordered the Secretary to import three Ayrshire cattle, and an additional supply of sheep; but in doing so, they considered it advisable to suspend the usual premiums offered at the Annual Grain Show, for the past year, lest the cost of these animals might exceed the funds of the Society. They arrived safe, and were sold at public auction, leaving together with the sales of seeds, and this years' subscriptions a surplus, after paying all subsequent premiums and expenses, of £63 1s. 8d., as appears by the Treasurer's accounts; consequently the necessity of withholding those premiums no longer exists.

The animals imported, are two Bulls and a Heifer, selected by our respected and worthy correspondent, Mr. Alex. McCaw, Ayrshire, from the most approved stock, which with the West Highland cattle formerly imported, and the Durham and Galloway cattle, previously in the Country, brings within the reach of our agriculturists a choice that but few counties in the Province afford. The present celebrated short-horned Durham, being the result of a successful cross of the old Durham and Galloway, first effected by Mr. C. Colling, in England. The most favored Ayrshires having much of the West Highland blood in them, and the West Highlanders the easiest fed, and most hardy cattle known in Britain, producing the finest flavored meat; by judiciously crossing them with the best milkers, the symmetry and hardy skin of the sire, with the good milking qualities of the dam will be obtained, and thus a breed of animals produced, best adapted to our pastures and cold climate; at least such is the well-known result of crosses in other animals, and what may rationally be expected here.

Mr. McCaw had not been able to procure in time, the Cheviot sheep ordered, of such a stock as he could recommend, but the South-down, Teeswater, and Leicesters received, are superior animals, and afford equal facilities for advantageous crosses, as well with each other, as with the old stock of the country. The Teeswaters and the Leicesters are preferred for long wool, and aptitude to fatten, and will be found to thrive well in this dry cold climate where all sheep are browsed during the winter months; but they cannot endure heavy rains fol-

lowed by intense cold. The South-downs are preferred for short wool and delicious mutton, will endure much more cold and fatigue, and will cross to the best advantage with the Teeswater or Leicester. Many err by keeping their sheep too warm during the winter, all they require is to be protected from heavy falls of snow and drift, but their house should be well ventilated, and they, especially the ewes, should have a good supply of turnips daily with a portion of salt, and an occasional smearing of their trough with tar, will conduce to health.

Your Committee subscribed for *The British American Cultivator*, which together with *The Farmer's Manual*, have been distributed among the Members of the Society; and they have also imported an extensive assortment of seeds, which are on hand for sale to subscribers, at cost and charges.

The Annual cattle show took place on the 1st October, and on the 3d of the same month, the ploughing match took place.

Immediately afterwards, the Ploughmen, Judges, Office-bearers, and as many of the members of the Society as were in attendance, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Michaud in his usual good style; and thus terminated the business of the season.

In conclusion, your Committee most heartily congratulate the Society in the increased and abundant crops harvested this year, and the marked improvement that the face of the occupied part of the country everywhere presents. The county of Restigouche is now generally admitted to have a fertile soil, satisfactorily tested as to its capabilities to remunerate the farmer for his labour, in either white or green crops. And if the impulse already given to the agriculture of this fine county is fostered and encouraged, the best results are sure to follow.

Your Committee avail themselves of this opportunity, to convey to the Members of the Society, their earnest recommendation of a more extensive use of compost manure, and suggest the necessity of preserving the winter's stable dung under cover, free from a mixture of snow or rain, in order that it may be made use of in forming a compost heap the following summer, when it should be mixed with at least an equal quantity of surface earth or swamp mud, and occasional layers of weeds, thistles, creek mud, sea weed, kelp, caplin, or fish offal, together with ashes, night soil, soap suds, and the contents of the kitchen sink-hole; all or any of these will be found of the greatest utility, and the heap so formed, should be spaded thoroughly the next spring, before carting it on the land. Those who have mussel mud within their reach, will find it a superior ingredient to mix in alternate layers with soil and stable dung, in a compost to lay over a season. Lime in cold soils will prove advantages, but will not have the desired effect, when applied alone to dry exhausted land; it requires vegetable matter to act upon, then deeper ploughing should be resorted to, and the farmer should bear in mind, that two cart loads of manure applied in the spring, are worth three applied in the fall or winter. To prevent the escape of ammonia from the over heating of the stable dung until used in the compost heap, a little refuse salt, fish or otherwise useless pickle should be scattered over it weekly, as it accumulates during

* One hundred and eight bushels of Wheat have been threshed this fall here, from two acres of land, that were under green crop the previous year, manured with a compost formed as above.