

inimical to live fences, and we argued the thing as to cost and so on, when I volunteered to read this to them. Just at the time a Kentish man popped in, and gave us a description of his mode of planting thorns in Kent, so here it is,—“We plant,” he said, “two rows, about four inches apart, and the second row of plants opposite to the space in the first row, and six inches apart in each row. They grow together, and draw each other up quicker, and when three feet high we *splash* them, in this way: We put a row of stakes between the two rows of thorn, and make a cut about six inches from the ground in the thorn, not quite through; then lay it down, wrapping its head in amongst the stakes, this makes them grow thick at the bottom.”

Another plan is to build a turf face, say two feet high, then lay the plants slanting, with their heads over the face, and cut the tops off in a line with the face—this I have from a Berwickshire man, who talks loud of hedges.

And yet another plan, procure the seed and twist them up in a rope of straw, and bury the rope lengthwise where you want to have the fence, and I may add, exercise patience for at least ten years.

By this may be seen the different modes of live fence raising, which have come under the notice of one individual, and as to how many more he may hear of or see 'tis not easy to calculate. Another mode which is economical, to say the least of it, is to take plants four feet high, and plant them in a line four feet apart. Lay the whole plant down and cover him over with earth. Thus far for one day's hours of idleness.

Now, Mr. Editor, the foregoing was not written for publication; but two or three of the readers of your very useful journal—which I am sorry to say is not so much used in this neighbourhood as it ought to be—insisted to have something local. I declined, being a man of no tail. If I were possessed of say 3,000 acres, or say one cypher less, and were a cypher myself, I might have my *tail grow*. But as I come under the designation of John Legget's clever fellow, I beg you to withhold my name from this if you should deign to publish it. Moreover, every man in our neighbourhood, after reading it, if you should publish, can with ease point to the author. I shall give you a definition of John Legget's clever fellow:—Two of us were saying to each other on a certain day, that such an one was a clever fellow, when Legget drew near, and as soon as he knew whom we were talking of, exclaimed, “He a clever fellow? how can he be a clever fellow? he never was worth twenty pounds in his life. Now, I come under this definition, and of less worth than twenty pounds, because *I am not worth coming to see*. And yet, Sir, I do not despair. Men are still living near, who twenty or more years since, when, on a small farm, I was in the habit of growing from three to four acres of turnips and carrots, looked with as much apathy at me then as a *turnip grower*, as they do now *as a live fence grower*. And these same men are now hoeing their five and more acres of turnips, and even saving their own seed; and I doubt not that in less time than has elapsed since then, that some of these men, or their descendants, will be growing their own *incorns*.

Yours, &c.,

J. W.

Raglan, July 14, 1859.

Agricultural Intelligence.

TRIAL OF MACHINES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN LOWER CANADA.

The grand trial of Machines and Agricultural Implements, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, commenced yesterday, (Tuesday 16th August,) on Mr. Logan's farm, in the vicinity of this city. The weather was highly favorable. The number of entries, however, was not very great, and there were not above two or three hundred spectators on the ground, both circumstances indicating a less degree of interest in the affair than we had anticipated. This, we think, was owing, not so much to any want of liberality on the part of the Board in offering prizes, as to the want of sufficient publicity being given to the event. The exhibitors were chiefly from Montreal and its immediate neighborhood, the number of machines from Upper Canada and the United States being very limited.