

quantity as well as the superior quality of the produce. So satisfied were the Prussian Government with the result of these experiments, that they had given instructions to purchase seed wherever it could be obtained.

TAKING A HINT.

It is very surprising to see how slow some men are to take a hint. The frost destroys about one-half the bloom on fruit trees; everybody prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that the half that remain are larger, fairer, and higher flavoured than usual; and the trees instead of being exhausted are ready for another crop the next year. Why don't he take the hint, and thin out his fruit every bearing year? But no; the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small, and not well formed; yet he often boasts of that first mentioned crop, without profiting by the lesson which it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "The best crop of celery I ever saw, was raised by old John—, on a spot of land where the wash from the barn-yard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the hint, and apply liquid manure to his celery trenches? Not at all.

We knew a case where a farmer subsoiled a field, and raised crops in consequence, which were the admiration of the whole neighbourhood; and for years the field showed the advantages of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighbourhood took the hint. The man who acted thus wisely, sold his farm, and his successor pursued the old plan of surface scratching.

A staunch farmer complained to us of his soil as too loose and light; we mentioned ashes as worth trying; "Well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good. I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up ashes, and round his cabin it lay in heaps. I took away the house, and to this day I notice that when the plough runs along that spot, the soil turns up moist and close-grained." It is strange that he never took the hint.

A farmer gets a splendid crop of corn or other grain from off a grass or clover ley. Does he take the hint? Does he adopt the system which shall allow him a sword to put his grain on? No, he hates book farming, and scientific farming, and "this notion of rotation" and plods on the old way.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—A return of the quantities of wheat and wheat-flour imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during each year from 1815 to 1845, inclusive; also the quantity remaining in bond at the close of 1845; and the annual average prices of wheat for the same period. The following is an abstract of the results:—

Years.	Average price per qr.		Imported.	Exported.	Retained for home consumption.
	s.	d.			
1815	65	8	384,475	227,947	116,382
1816	76	2	332,491	121,611	225,263

Year.	s.	d.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
1817	94	0	1,089,955	317,524	1,024,443
1818	83	8	1,694,261	56,668	1,596,511
1819	72	3	325,638	44,689	122,000
1820	65	10	996,479	94,657	34,275
1821	54	5	707,385	199,846	9
1822	43	3	510,602	160,499	2
1823	51	9	424,019	145,951	12,137
1824	62	0	441,591	61,680	15,778
1825	66	6	787,606	38,796	525,231
1826	56	11	897,127	20,054	315,892
1827	56	9	711,868	57,323	572,705
1828	60	5	1,410,000	76,489	841,828
1829	66	3	2,190,095	75,097	1,363,847
1830	64	3	2,205,751	37,149	1,700,548
1831	66	4	2,867,860	65,875	1,487,807
1832	58	8	1,254,351	289,558	375,788
1833	52	11	1,166,457	96,212	83,691
1834	46	2	981,486	159,482	64,552
1835	39	4	750,808	134,076	27,525
1836	48	6	861,156	256,978	30,096
1837	55	10	1,109,492	308,420	242,593
1838	64	7	1,923,400	158,621	1,821,151
1839	70	8	3,110,729	42,512	2,652,552
1840	66	4	2,526,645	87,242	2,284,522
1841	64	4	2,010,263	30,390	2,515,597
1842	57	3	3,118,833	68,047	2,326,156
1843	50	1	1,482,988	71,236	965,289
1844	51	3	1,761,031	80,800	951,882
1845	55	10	1,912,674	64,961	303,492

The quantity of which remaining in bond at the close of the year 1845, was 1,106,874 qrs.

PERFECTIONS OF A THOROUGH-BRED HORSE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

Much famous is the Arabian breed, but best—
The horse that sportsman prize above the rest)—
Is he whose shape's with these perfections crown'd;
Light let him shift his limbs, and rid the ground;
Above his neck, his head should gently rise,
His looks erect—full fifteen hands his size;
His jaw should to his neck below incline,
And his large front with sprightly vigor shine.
Let waving tops adown his forehead fly,
And brills imbrown'd should edge his broad bright eye;
Wide nostrils, ample mouth, and little ears;
Arch'd be his neck and fleg'd with floating hairs,
Like a plun'd helmet, when it nods its crest;
Broad back'd, long-bodied, spacious to his chest.
Let his strong back be furrow'd with his chine,
And run his tail out in a brushy line,
Clean be his thighs and siney—but below
Straight, long, and spare the well-turned shanks—
should show.
Lean be his legs, and nimble as the stag's,
With which in speed the fleeting tempest flags;
Firm let him tread and just; moving along
Upon a well-grown solid hoof and strong.
Such be the horse to bear me to the field,
To share the sport and to no rival yield.

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