

following facts:—In West Prussia, an estate of medium soil, containing 4,200 acres, sold for £3,000 sterling. Another estate with excellent dwelling house and farm buildings, consisting of 2,800 acres of highly fertile land sold for £5,400. These may be taken as an average of the highest and lowest value of land in the maritime province of Prussia. Total cost of labor on 2900 acres is put at £155. A hired laborer receives about £5 10s. per annum in money, with a portion of the very coarsest kind of food. Land rents at 1s. per acre. Best Merino sheep worth about 6s. Cows from 30s. to 60s., a few 75s. per head. Wheat is grown chiefly for export, and is conveyed on rafts down the river; these rafts are 75 feet long and 20 broad, rudely put together, and carry from 120 to 180 qrs. The wheat is thrown on mats, and frequently left uncovered for weeks, exposed to the weather. If rain falls it soon causes the wheat to grow, and the vessel assumes the appearance of a floating meadow. The shooting of the fibres soon forms a thick mat, and prevents the rain from penetrating more than an inch or two deep, and the bulk is protected.

In Poland, land and labor is extremely low. Cows of the common breed worth 27s. to 30s. per head. Some of the best breeds will fetch from £3 to £4. Sheep from 3s. to 5s. each. Merinos are rare, worth about 7s. to 9s. each. Implements are of the lowest description, the cattle are attached by ropes—no leather used; ploughs ill constructed—with little iron about them; harrows, teeth and all are of wood.

In an elaborate article on the free trade policy in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, it is stated that good wheat may be bought in these Countries from 16s. to 25s. per quarter, and the cost of transit to England, although variable according to situation and other circumstances, is not upon the average great, from 5s. to 8s. or 9s. per qr. The writer seems to think that the average price of wheat in England must come much below the present. If so it will be impossible to export either from Canada or the States.—Can wheat be grown upon an average in Canada, so as to yield a moderate profit under 4s. currency a bushel? We think not.

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES.

We learn that Agriculture, both in its theory and practice, will form a prominent feature of these institutions. It is to be hoped that religious bigotry and political hate will not be allowed to interfere with the working of so wise and beneficial a measure. The Lord Lieutenant has signified that £1400 are to be expended in the erection of farm buildings annexed to the

Professorship of Agriculture established by Her Majesty in the College at Cork.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

The *Danfshire Journal* states that a patent for a steam plough has been taken out by the inventor, Mr. James Usher, of the firm of Usher & Co., of Edinburgh, and the machine will shortly be before the public. The machine is constructed to plough six furrows at once, thus doing the work and saving the expense of six double horse ploughs. The great weight of the machine, which is estimated at three tons, may be thought an objection; but this is in a great degree obviated by the use of a large roller, which is so placed in the centre as to balance the machine, and prevent the wheels sinking.—The cost of the entire apparatus is estimated at £300.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Through the polite attention of B. P. Johnson, Esq., the indefatigable Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, we have been favored with a copy of the Report of the Special Committee of the New York Legislature, on the above subject, and a draft of the Bill which they presented. The Bill provides for the appointment of 17 Trustees for the management of the College, and authorizes the Comptroller to borrow on the credit of the State, the sum of \$100,000 for the purchase of the land and erection of buildings, &c. This is the way our neighbors go ahead; how much longer must we talk about it before we begin to follow their example? Our readers will find an interesting letter from the Hon. Adam Ferguson in another column relating to this subject.

We extract the following passages from the Committee's Report, and commend them to the notice of our Legislators:—

"The great subject entrusted to the care of the committee, has for several years past excited a deep interest throughout the entire State. Twice the distinguished citizen who now fills the Executive chair, has pressed it upon the consideration of the Legislature; various boards of supervisors, agricultural societies and private citizens have called upon us to act in the premises.—The committee on agriculture in the Assembly of last year, submitted to the House an interesting report upon the subject, which will be found in their documents.—The able board of commissioners last year appointed by the Governor, have matured and reported a plan for an agricultural college and experimental farm, and the same is now upon our files. Public opinion still moves on in the same direction and with accumulated power. It would be but a waste of the time of this committee and wearying to the patience of this House, again to go over the ground embraced in those reports. The most ample justice is therein done to the importance of