an account of a case of this kind which he tested, and from experiments he clearly proved that, in an old pasture, a layer of cinders and lime had been covered within a few years, to the depth of an inch, by the castings of worms. "On carefully examining," he also wrote, "between the blades of grass in the fields above described, I found scarcely a space of two inches square without a little heap of cylindrical castings of worms." Now, a week or two ago we chanced to walk through an old pasture, and we were much struck by the number of the worm-casts it showed. They were, we are certain, nearly, if not as numerous as those mentioned by Mr. Darwin, and they darkened the field so much, though the grass was growing, that the caused some parts of it to look as if newly top-dressed. And when the fine soil thus raised gets spread by the feet of sheep or cattle, we doubt not but a stimulating top-dressing it will make. We have since examined several old pastures, and the castings were numerous in each; but we noticed that they were fewest on the pastures where lime had been most used. This we set down to the hurtful effect that lime will be likely to have upon the wormlings.

The earthworm is in more cases injurious to the gardener than the farmer The giant lobworm occasionally carries the main leaf of a young plant bodily into its hole; and in gardens, the bareness of the soil enables the observer to notice that it is a common thing for worms to drag straws, grass blades, plants, leaves, &c., into their holes; but for what purpose these are carried down nothing definite is known. The things taken down, however, pass into manure.—The worm in the garden has its uses if it has its faults; and when it partakes of "green meat," which it never does extensively, the food selected is generally some vegetable or root rendered soft by decay.

They do not penetrate the soil to any great depth, because they require air. In stiff soils they are not generally found much beyond a foot from the surface, but on lighter soils, through which they bore with more ease, they may be found deeper. At all events, they go deep enough to permeate the soil, and air and drain it, at a depth to which the plough cannot reach, and for which, we fear, they get but little credit. Indeed, their usefulness is seldom thought of, whereas by many they are still ignorantly looked upon and loathed as the

"Wriggling tenants of the grave."

—*Scottish Farmer.*

Liebig estimates the amount of nitrogen abstracted per acre by the hay crop at 56lbs, equal to 104lbs of ammonia.

The hay of red clover, cut in full flower, 25th June, contained of water 16.60, of ash 5 90, of woody fibre 31.37, of nutritive substances 46.07 per cent.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Spring and Summer Horticultural and other Shows.

Niagara Electoral Division Society, at Niagara, June 27th.

Kingston Electoral Division Society, Horticultural Show, at Kingston, July 2nd.

Provincial and State Shows, 1862.

Upper Canada, at Toronto, September 22—26th.

Lower Canada, at Sherbrooke, 17th, 18 19th September.

New York State, at Rochester, September to October 3rd.

Illinois State, at Peoria, September 29 October 4.

FLAX SCUTCHING.—The Flax Scutching machine lately imported by the Government presented to the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, and of which an account has already appeared in this journal, was submitted to a trial experimentally, in Toronto a few days ago. number of gentlemen interested in the production of Flax were present, and were satisfied the machine will prove a most efficient ment, and will be the means of saving a large portion of the expense heretofore incurred the preparation of the fibre for market. Parties who have flax on hand which they wish have scutched may obtain the use of the machine by application to the Board of Agriculture and paying the necessary expenses. At present has been sent to Newcastle, West Durham, dress a quantity of flax on hand there.

Cultivation of Flax in Canada.

Meeting of the Belfast Linen Trade.

Yesterday a meeting of the linen trade was held in the council-room of the Chamber Commerce, to hear a statement from Mr. Donaldson, Agent of the Canadian Government regarding the capabilities of Canada for the production of flax, and the facilities which exist there for its successful cultivation. W. McMaster, Esq., was called to the chair. The other members present were, Messrs. John Hind, John Cuddy, E. H. Thompson, Mitchell, J. Wallace, W. H. Patterson, W. Crossley, Henry Dickson, Charles W. Shaw, W. McIlwrath.

CHAIRMAN—I have merely to say that, consequence of what Mr. Donaldson, the Immigration Agent of Canada, said to myself other members of the linen trade upon the cultivation of flax in Canada, we thought advisable to hold a meeting and hear what had further to say on the subject. We held