

tion. The first crop was planted no earlier than May third, and dug fully ripened on July 31st. The second crop, still growing, was planted in the same hills, on August first,—the seed having been previously boxed for sprouting about a week. These are now yielding "new" potatoes,—and as they may remain in the ground until the next month, you can judge if there is not a fair prospect of their being fully ripe by the end of the season. I am not a farmer, but by careful observation of our usual mode, and this present experiment, I am of opinion that our farmers may annually double the production of the potato, by adopting the Chinese system, which involves, for the *two* crops, not above thirty per cent. more of labor and outlay, than is required for the single crop now raised under ours. You will observe by the sample that no early varieties have been used in my experiment. I was led to make this attempt from having seen the cultivators in north China, under a corresponding latitude, and a similar isotherm to ours, habitually practicing it, wherever European demand has caused the potato to be introduced; as well as with other crop grain of all kinds included,—and because my writing and lecturing on the Chinese, and their Agriculture and Labor, &c., met with so much public apathy as to be of little avail. I must add that I am by no means skilled in Chinese agriculture—having only acquired a general idea of its principles during my stay (more afloat than ashore;) in and about that wonderful Empire. I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Sampson, the first Immigrant of Chinese Labour on this side of our Continent. From my correspondent's testimony to the character of the Chinese laborer, and the example afforded of the results, in the hands of a novice, of his unequalled method of cultivation, your many readers may draw their own inferences respecting the desirability of an Immigration of the incredibly cheap, skilled labor of China, to this country—at once the poorest, in population,—and the richest, in material resource,—in the whole world."

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

We received the compliments of this Association, with invitation to attend its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of Sept. The Secretary says, in his circular:—"The Association, in extending this invitation, do not intend it as an empty compliment, but to express an earnest desire for your attendance, believing your visit will prove as pleasant to yourself as gratifying to us. Our Premium List is the largest ever offered west of St. Louis. Our grounds, and arrangements for the comfort of visitors, are not surpassed by any." We could not make it convenient to go so far to see an Agricultural Show, but think it well to give our readers the benefit of the above, to show the spirited way in which the people of Kansas invite agricultural editors to survey the richness of their land, in order to spread far and wide the news of its fertility.

CROPS IN INVERNESS COUNTY.

Port Hood, 2nd Sept., 1870.

The hay crop is now secured throughout the County,—yield below an average. Grain crops and potatoes look well, will be a large yield of straw. We have had abundance of rain for the last two months.

GEO. C. LAWRENCE.

CROPS IN CORNWALLIS.

I am sorry to say that the recent high winds have done very much damage to our fruit crop. The trees bearing large, heavy apples suffered the most. I should think that one-fifth, or perhaps one-fourth of the entire apple crop was blown from the trees,—this applies to the better and more highly cultivated apples. Trees bearing small natural fruit did not suffer as much. Our grain crop is now quite harvested, and it is the best for some years. Wheat good and but slightly damaged by the weevil; winter wheat good,—I had eleven bushels from nineteen stooks. Oats ripened well, and are a heavy crop. I fear we are having rather much rain for the good of the potato crop. Surprise oats have done well, one half bushel yielding eleven bushels, weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel. Norway oats not doing anything extra.

In haste, yours, &c.,

C. C. HAMILTON.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The purchases of thorough-bred stock made at the Fair within the last day or two by Messrs. Northup, McHesley, and Lawson, are on behalf of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. They purchased from Messrs. Birrell & Johnston, Pickering, the short-horn bull Bell Duke of Markham, C. S. R. 378, got by Bell Duke of Oxford, dam Snowdrop by Prince of Wales; also from the same firm, short-horn calves Grand Duke Remus, 656; Roland, 654; and Sir Halbert, 655. From John Miller, Esq., they purchased the short-horn bull Orion, sire Oxford Mazurka, Jane Maggie; and from Geo. Miller, Esq., Markham, the short-horn heifer Markham Belle; from A. Frank, Caledon, yearling, Duke of Cardwell. Of Ayrshires, the following purchases were made:—From Mr. J. P. Wheeler, Scarborough, York, bull Sir George, out of Dairy Maid by Prince of Wales; from James Dickson, Elma, bull Young Prince of Wales, sired by imported Prince of Wales; from T. Thomson, Williamsburg, bull calves Prince of Wales and Johnny. There were likewise a few Devons purchased, including Mr. Foley's bull Theodore and Mr. McCallum's Captain Jenks, who took the first prize.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT FAMILY.—We have a communication from Mr. John Macoun, Belleville, Ont., in reference to

Memoir on Boraginaceæ, which was published in a recent number of *Canadian Naturalist*. Mr. Macoun says: "Dr. Hooker calls my *Myosotis palustris*, *M. caespitosa*, just as you do."

[In Hooker's new *Student's Flora* it is now called *M. lingulata*.—Ed.]

"*M. verna* is common at Belleville, both varieties. *Lithospermum officinale* grows north of Belleville. *L. hirtum* is in some abundance on sand hills, Wellington's Reach, Prince Edward County. *L. canescens*, dry banks of Kaminitiquia River, one mile below Kokabeka Falls, left bank of river. *Mertensia sibirica* var. *paniculata* is very abundant along the whole north shore of Lake Superior. *Cynoglossum Virginicum* was found near Kokabeka Falls."

ANTIGONISHE, Aug. 17, 1870.

The inhabitants of Cape George and Morristown have formed an Agricultural Society, and obtained the necessary number of subscribers.

BENJ. OGDEN, Sec'y.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The American Agriculturist. October. O. Judd & Co., 245 Broadway.

This number contains the usual quantity of useful and ornamental illustrations and letter-press matter. The horse papers for farmers are well worth reading, and we commend the following shrewd remarks to attention:—

"I am not altogether in sympathy with the spirit that raises the cry of 'monopoly!' against those who ask high prices, whether for the use of a stallion or for any thing else. If the maxim holds good anywhere, it holds good in farming, that 'a thing is worth what it will fetch.' Mr. Jones would like to get the service of Mr. Brown's horse for \$10—other people pay him \$50: So, Mr. Jones says Mr. Brown is a monopolist. Suppose wheat was worth \$5 a bushel, would Mr. Jones sell his wheat for a dollar because it is the work of 'monopoly' that makes bread so high that the poor must starve? We do not recall an instance of his doing this. If J. thinks a good horse can be kept at less than B's prices, let him get a good animal and set up an opposition. This is the only way that has yet been discovered by which prices can be regulated. The 'Laws of Trade' are universal, and, at least, among farmers, the *Pro bono publico* spirit rarely does much good. The real benefactor of the farming community is he who has been impelled to do a good thing,—to do it as well as it can be done; and to keep on doing it well, because it *pays him to do it*;—not he who does the same sort of thing in a tolerably good way, and a half-interested way, for the sake of the example and lesson it will be to his 'brother farmers.' Brother Farmer is a very shrewd man. He doesn't mind seeing fine colts, big cattle, and rousing barns, but he is not apt to 'go and do likewise' until he sees where the hard-money profit comes in. This principle applies to horse breeding. If our correspondents can make money by keeping thorough-bred stallions, (and they can,)