

should have some of this ointment by them, for use when required.

We have often recommended ashes as manure, and we regret to see farmers constantly selling ashes to manufacturers of soap and potash, instead of applying it to manure their own farms. In any way it can be applied, or to whatever crop, it is the most powerful manure that can be made use of. As a top-dressing to grain or grass, we are persuaded it will produce a greater improvement than an equal quantity of guano or gypsum. We have seen a report of an experiment made with guano and ashes. The first crop appeared better where the guano was applied, than that manured with ashes, but the second and third crops, where the latter had been applied, proved to be much the best crops. The expense of the guano and ashes were the same; 3 cwt. of guano was applied to the acre, and the same amount as was paid for the guano was applied to the purchase of ashes for an acre.

No better manure, we believe, can be applied for turnips, than clay or wood ashes. The land should first be ploughed, harrowed and properly prepared, and then the ashes spread, and harrowed in with the seed; or, if drilled, the drills may be formed after the ashes are spread. Farm-yard manure when applied to cultivated crops will generally produce more favorable results if ploughed in and mixed thoroughly with the soil than placed in drills under the seed. In this country where the seasons are generally dry and hot, this mode will be found to succeed best in almost every case.

Members of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, or Subscribers to the Journal who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to call at the office of the Society at Montreal, and pay the same as soon as possible, as the expense of employing collectors is very

considerable. Those residing at a distance are requested to pay the agents appointed in their vicinity, where there are such; and where the Society have no agents, the subscriptions may be sent by post to the Secretary, pre-paying the letters. The Society are under heavy expenses for the Journals, &c., and have no funds at their disposal but the subscriptions, a fourth of which have not yet been paid. Every exertion is made that the Journals should be useful to the subscribers, and if they are found so, we trust the trifling amount of five shillings will be paid without any delay.

TO REMOVE WARBLER OR GRUBS OFF CATTLE.—Dissolve as much salt in warm water as the water will take up, and wash frequently with it, or with spirits of turpentine.

TO PREVENT THE RAVAGES OF INSECTS IN A FIELD OF PEAS.—Water with a solution of aloes, or American pearl ash.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

It may be recollected that Mr. E. P. Prentice, of Albany, reserved from his public sale of Short-Horns, held three years ago, four of his best cows. These cows and their offspring, in all twelve, comprising the entire stock of Mr. Prentice, have lately been purchased by Mr. Geo. Vail, of Troy.

Mr. Vail's herd, with this addition, numbers about forty-five head, old and young, consisting of cows, heifers, bulls, and a few spring calves, and embodies, through his own importations, the strain of blood of the celebrated herd of Thomas Bates, of England, and through those recently purchased from Mr. Prentice, that of Mr. Whitaker, also of England.

This herd, as at present constituted, cannot fail to elicit the admiration of those who examine them, for symmetry of form, and superior handling and dairy equalities. For a proof of the latter quality, we refer to the "Transactions of the U. S. State Agricultural Society for 1844," page 215, where it will be seen that the Society's first premium was awarded to Mr. Vail for the largest quantity of butter made from six cows in thirty days. It then appears that six of his cows fed on grass pasture only, produced 262lbs. of butter in