

each produce a calf in the island and the sows a litter after the award, and the first prize cows and heifers receive £1 each in addition upon the birth of each of their next two calves afterwards, if by approved bulls.

The following regulation seems particularly wise in conception, though perhaps difficult to carry out in practice:—"If any member, after the prizes shall have been declared, shall call in question the decision of the judges or managers, he shall be liable to a fine of £1 sterling; and in default of payment he shall be expelled the Society."—*Journal of New York State Agricultural Society.*

ALLENS' POTATO DIGGING PLOW.

With this implement a pair of small horses or oxen, with a boy to drive, will easily dig potatoes as fast as twenty men can pick up, and will turn them out so cleanly that scarcely one bushel in fifty, whether small or large, is left uncovered.

The standard is high, so as to allow of its working freely without clogging from weeds and potato vines, but, in harvesting for an early market when the vines are on and still green, the work will be much facilitated by cutting these and removing them from the rows.

This plow answers well to stir the earth like a cultivator, with a narrow prong in the centre or with the round prongs; and as it throws the dirt both ways, it is an excellent implement to work between rows of corn, potatoes and other crops during the weeding season.

The prongs in this Digger are of wrought iron, and are made of any size or shape to suit different soils. They are attached by bolts to the mould board, and easily removed if necessary.

PRICE \$15.

A smaller and cheaper form of Potato Digger is made with prongs of iron cast in one piece with the mould-board, but this is liable to break in hard or stony soils and is then difficult to be repaired. We should advise its use only on very light soils and for small crops.

PRICE \$10.

We annex the following which appears without our solicitation in the "Country-Gentleman" journal, Feb. 8th, 1869.

"Some one was enquiring for the best Potato Digger. I got one of R. H. ALLEN'S—cost \$15. Last fall I had about three acres of potatoes on heavy clay full of weeds; with this digger two men and two boys with a pair of horses in a few hours took from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels a day, more than double they could have dug without it. We follow with fork and clean out the rows. In this way it does first rate work. We did not find any left behind. It is a cheap affair, and

will last for twenty years with ordinary care. I would not do without it for five times its cost. GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Kingston, N.Y."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Gauge the clevis so that the plow-share will run about one inch deeper than the potatoes, and directly under them. Keep the point of the share as near the centre of the hills or row as possible. The soil and potatoes are by these means turned completely over, the latter on top. As the plow moves along shake it occasionally to clear the rubbish.

If the soil is a stiff clay, or somewhat wet, the Potato Digger may work better with the centre or the second prongs removed, or with a narrower one, or one made of seven-eighths inch round iron which can be furnished to order or which any blacksmith can make.

Agents for selling, to whom a liberal discount will be made, are solicited by the manufacturers of the plough. R. H. ALLEN & Co., P. O. Box 376, New York.

YARMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Exhibition to be held on Thursday, 7th October, or first following fine day, on Parade Ground, and in Court House.

Premiums to be awarded to members of the Society only, and for articles of their own growth or production, or three months' possession, except animals bought for breeding purposes.

All entries of live stock must be made in writing, and handed in to the chairman of Managing Committee, on or before Tue-day preceding the day of Exhibition, and all other entries in writing, at same time, as far as possible, but not later than 9 o'clock of the day of Exhibition, after which nothing will be received.

The Secretary will supply to exhibitors their number, to be attached to each article offered.

The award of premiums will be announced at 2 P. M., after which a sale at auction will be held of whatever exhibitors wish to sell—at the commencement of which, say 2½ to 3 o'clock, P. M., exhibitors, if from a distance, or unable to remain, may withdraw their property.

Premiums will be paid at the ensuing quarterly meeting, first Tuesday in November, when successful exhibitors must hand in statement in writing as to breed and keeping of stock, cultivation of vegetables, root crops, grain, &c., &c., manufacture of butter, cheese, bread, jellies, pickles, &c., &c.

Building and grounds open only to Committee and Exhibitors until 10 o'clock, after which the public will be admitted.

Manufacturers of waggons and sleighs, machinery, implements, farm or domestic, woodenware, leather, &c., &c., are invited to exhibit.

CHAS. E. BROWN,
WALTER CHURCHILL,
HENRY BURRILL,
Committee on Premium List.

[The Prize List is very carefully prepared, embracing prizes to the number of 320, in sums varying from \$3.00 to 50 cents. At this show the big calves do not swallow all the prizes, for the lists of paintings, homespuns, bread, straw hats, implements, and literature are quite extensive. Pictou will have to look well to its black laurels in the way of Fuel—for although there is no prize offered for Yarmouth coal, there are three for dozens of prepared Peat Bricks.—*Ed.*]

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT.

Virgin soils in America have been known to yield 50 crops without manure. We learn from the accounts of competent travellers that for 8, 12, or even 20 years this new land requires no manure; on the contrary, manure makes the grain or grass crops at first too rank. Gradually the virgin soils are exhausted of their first freshness. "The first settler," says Mr. JOHNSON, in his "Notes on North America," "is a robber and exhauster of the land; and he who farms land from which six or more crops have been taken, must farm more generously if he expects satisfactory crops." Skill and industry must bring back the fertility which disappeared under the treatment of the pioneers. Our costly system of agriculture is quite inapplicable to new countries. A rotation of crops, as we understand it—that is, a mixture of forage with cereal crops—is never followed. Our object is to make manure in order that we may grow corn. But the settler raises his live stock on the waste land; meat with him is only 2d. or 3d. a lb., and his crop must be such as can be easily exported.

It is easier to clear and cultivate the fresh land than to improve the old. In Maryland the exhaustion of the soil by the cotton crops has forced planters to retire westward. The land has been "worn-out" by a system of farming which is justly called the "robber system."—And the pioneer can follow no other plan. Like the English farmer, his business is to make the best of the circumstances by which he is surrounded; to farm, not to philosophise.

The new States in America are "filling up" fast, and the new soils are being as fast exhausted. In fact the process described has been exceedingly rapid in the past 30 years, owing to the unexampled progress of nations in both worlds.