

he has done; suppose Mr R. obtained only *one shilling* a bushel for his carrots, it would make the produce of one acre amount to nearly *fifty pounds*.

An objection to this may be started, and indeed is sometimes given—that if every body raised roots there would be no market for the produce; but instead of this being altogether a disadvantage, it would be in some measure an advantage, as they would realize more in the shape of milk, butter, cheese, beef and mutton, after passing through the machinery of cattle and sheep; and would besides assist in increasing richly the manure heap.

The meeting was brought to a termination by the offering up of a short prayer appropriate to the occasion, by the Rev E. N. Harris, at the request of the chairman.

The members of the Society cannot but have been gratified at the result of this experiment, on which they had decided not without doubt and hesitation. There is now every reason to hope that the future Agricultural Exhibitions in Yarmouth will be attended with greater interest. The Society, however, will pardon the suggestion, which is now thrown out for their consideration, whether it would not be fairer to the whole community, and more advantageous in an agricultural point of view, that they should not restrict the distribution of their prizes to the members of their Society. Such restrictions look narrow-minded, and act injuriously, and do not exist among the regulations of any respectable Society. The object ought to be to award the prizes to *whoever produces the best specimen* of any thing, for which a prize is to be given, so long as it is the production of the Township, whether the exhibitor be a member or not. The very fact of every one being permitted to compete fairly, would tend to create a wider interest, and induce persons otherwise lukewarm, to join a Society so useful, and which managed its affairs in so liberal a manner. It ought to be the endeavour of all farmers especially, to drop all local and private jealousies, and give their aid to such Societies. If anything in their working or management is wrong, let them do their best to set it right, and not leave in the sulks because they cannot have their own way. The association of individuals for a quiet and useful object is itself conducive to good; and in the kindly intercourse, and mixing up together, which always happen on such occasions, people learn to know and esteem each other better, to pay more regard and respect to one another's opinions, and at the same time, it allows the little angularities of their own tempers and dispositions to be softened down by contact with others.

In closing these remarks, it cannot be too much to say that this Exhibition, we trust, will do for our own Township, what similar Exhibitions have done for other places. The day itself was the perfection of an autumn day; everybody seemed pleased with himself and with every one around him, and face answered to face with a pleasant smile and cheerful expression. All appeared pleased and gratified with the day's proceedings; the glorious sunset, and perfect calm of the evening contributing not a little to the happiness with which each one went on his way home.—*Yarmouth Tribune*.

#### THE FARMS OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The Emperor of the French farms very extensively. In addition to farms on the Crown lands and on estates which have been acquired for him in Salogne and Landes, he occupies as tenant of the State a vast tract of land in Champagne. At the present time the extent of land farmed by the Emperor is above fifty thousand acres. This extent may be increased considerably at any time by reclaiming lands in his possession, but not in cultivation. The number of farms is twenty-six, and nine additional farms are to be formed in the course of the year and incoming spring, thus making thirty-five farms. The number of new steadings and those in course of erection is twenty. Besides the lands farmed there are grazings, in the domains or parks of St. Cloud, Versailles, Meadon, St. Germain, Campagne, Fontainebleau, Biarretz, Senart, Vincennes, &c., &c. Portions of these are in grass, and portions are forest. In addition to the estates in Sologne and Landes, the Emperor has purchased a property in the South of France near to Bayonne, consisting of 2500 acres, which is being drained and put under cultivation. The lands were originally a morass; part is still to reclaim. It is understood that after this estate has been

thoroughly improved, it will be presented by the Emperor to the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Walewski. In the centre of the barren lands of Bretagne, the cousin of the Emperor, Princess Baciocchi, is reclaiming an extensive estate out of heath.

The date of the Emperor's commencing to farm so extensively is not remote. He began about 1852, with nearly one thousand acres on the estate of Sologne. The extent undertaken has since gradually increased. The whole estate in Sologne, consisting of upwards of seven thousand acres, is now in course of being rapidly improved according to the directions given by the Emperor when in Sologne in April of 1858.

Since 1852 the sheep farm of Rambouillet has been occupied by the Emperor, being part of the crown lands—this farm having been occupied by the State between 1848 and 1853. In the autumn of 1854 we gave full notice of the flock of Merino sheep kept on the farm. Extensive improvements have been since effected, and others are in course of execution. A new set of farm offices is being erected. These improvements were begun in the spring of 1858. At the same time, the Imperial farms of Senart, Montaigne (in the Park of St. Germain), and the dairy farm of Versailles, were taken possession of by the Emperor—he being desirous to farm them himself. They were previously let to very indifferent cultivators. Seven new farms have been formed since the beginning of 1858 on the estate of Landes, eight on Champagne, one in Sologne; besides the farms of Vincennes and Fougillenses, notices of which have appeared.

The whole lands being farmed by the Emperor are being reclaimed and cultivated upon the systems the best suited for the character of the soil, climates and situations. These farms are in different parts of France, and chiefly in the less improved districts. The greater portion of the lands in the possession of the Emperor is naturally inferior soils. Where previously under cultivation, the lands had been exhausted by centuries of bad management. The amount of capital expended and being expended in improvements is necessarily large, particularly in the erection of extensive and commodious farm offices. Besides the money expended in improvements, there is the capital invested in stocking the farms with the best description of horses, cattle, sheep, implements &c. The capital applied in most instances greatly exceeds the fee-simple of the land. In some cases nearly double of the original purchase money is invested in buildings and other improvements apart from the value of the live stock.

It is impossible to form a definite opinion as to the probable influence which the example set by the Emperor will exercise upon the agriculture of France. The results of so numerous undertakings cannot be ascertained for some time. It may be assumed that the large proprietors, and more enterprising of the tenantry occupying large farms, will adopt in part the improved system of agriculture carried out on the Imperial farms. Already the influence is being felt. Besides the Princess of Baciocchi, a spirited improver and a successful exhibitor of stock, the Minister of State, M. Fould, is at present engaged in the Pyrenees an extensive farm heath. In the centre of France, Count Morisy is farming a large property of two thousand acres. Baron Rothschild and others are following the example of the Emperor. The influence of the Imperial example will to a greater or less extent be felt by all owners and cultivators of land in France. It is in this way we believe that the most beneficial results are to follow. France possesses a most extensive area, much of which is of great natural fertility, and most districts are favoured with climates such as to render almost any soil valuable to an enterprising occupant. The Imperial example is a stimulus which it is impossible to over-estimate, more particularly as the Emperor is very popular in the rural districts.

## POETRY.

### AUTUMN WILD FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

The autumn sun is shining,  
Gray mists are on the hill;  
A russet tint is on the leaves,  
But flowers are blooming still;

Still bright, in wood or meadow;  
On moorlands dry and brown;  
By still streams; by rivers broad;  
On every breezy down—

The little flowers are smiling,  
With chilly dew-drops wet,  
Are saying with a sportive voice—  
"We have not vanished yet;