

of becoming members of this Association, and aid in giving a general interest to its monthly meetings, by contributing to the general mass of information, thereby lending their talents and influence in furthering the great cause of agriculture, and thus aid in elevating its character, both in the eyes of the agriculturists and other classes of society. Every inducement is now held forth, for both old and young, experienced and inexperienced, to become members of Township Associations, and if each member now present would make it a point to call upon their next door neighbours, and point out to them the advantages which would result from a combined effort to effect agricultural improvement, they would thus add monthly to the list of subscribers, until nearly every farmer in the township would have enrolled his name among the list of subscribers to this Association.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The President, Mr. Gurdlestone, remarked, in an able speech, that the importance of encouraging manufactures, has lately attracted the attention of the principal farmers and merchants of this district, and in his opinion something ought to be done to lessen the import of goods which are received in this country from the United States. One great cause of the slow progress of domestic manufactures is owing to the great scarcity of capital. Probably another, equally as fatal, is caused from the small amount of business done, and the inefficiency of the machinery employed in the establishments. But, in his opinion, those difficulties might be removed by a combined effort on the part of the agricultural and commercial classes. He highly approved of the plan of forming Joint Stock Companies for erecting and carrying into operation manufacturing establishments. This plan had worked well in Europe and the United States, and he saw no good reason why it would not be successful in this country. He trusted that active steps would be taken forthwith to organize a Joint Stock Company for the manufacturing of woollen cloth from wool, the produce of the country. It is out of the power of this country to profitably export wool to Britain, and it is discreditable in the extreme to sell wool to our American neighbours for the low price of nine-pence per pound, when it is really worth upwards of a shilling to be manufactured at home. In conclusion he would say, that, to set the example, he would subscribe for a quantity of stock as soon as a company could be formed for manufacturing woollen cloths and blankets.

FRANKLIN JACQUES, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, said that he concided with the views of the President, on the subject of manufactures, and was astonished that the people of this country felt so spiritless in promoting the great interests of the country. For his part he felt willing to aid, both in exerting his influence among his neighbours, and in contributing to useful enterprises; and he considered, with the exception of agriculture, none had a heavier claim on the attention of the public than that of giving proper encouragement to domestic manufactures. He was happy to announce to that meeting that this spirit was gaining ground in the higher circles. At a late meeting of the Quarter Sessions, the Grand Jury, at a period whilst there was no official business before the Board, entered into a very interesting discussion on the important subject now under the notice of this meeting. All of the gentlemen then present were of opinion that no time should be lost in taking active measures to establish a market for the increasing quantity of wool that is produced from the sheep of this country. An American wool-dealer had purchased from the City of Toronto, during the past summer, not less than

\$10,000 worth of wool, a great portion of which was manufactured into grey cloth, and has subsequently been sold in this country at prices which would handsomely remunerate the Canadian manufacturer. Facts like those, coming under the notice of men of discriminating minds, speak much louder than words. If the Canadians do not engage unitedly and energetically in promoting this patriotic enterprise, they will, to say the least of it, show most conclusively that they are indifferent about advancing their best interests.

The same subject is to be continued at the next meeting, which will be held at the same place, and at the same period of the next month, and the Editor of the *Cultivator* will commence the discussion.

FROM THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR FOR FEBRUARY.

Results of Subsoil Ploughing.—Mr. C. N. Bement states that he a few years ago subsoiled a piece of ground which he planted to Indian Corn. The experiment was made on a light loamy or sandy piece of ground, and he subsoiled it in strips, leaving alternate ridges not subsoiled, all being manured alike. The season proved very dry, and where the subsoil plough was not used, the corn was so burnt up that it produced little or nothing; but where it was used, the corn remained green and flourishing through all the drouth, and the produce was a good one. The same gentleman made a similar experiment on carrots, and the results were even more strikingly in favour of subsoiling.

Comfrey, a new article of food for Animals.—Mr. E. Rich of Troy, N. H., has communicated the results of some experiments made by him on the tops and roots of this plant, as food for cattle. Two cuttings, in June and September, yielded six tons per acre of good fodder, and the root which should be harvested only once in two years, produced 2,400 bushels per acre. Experience has showed both top and root to be very palatable and nutritious. Comfrey is easily propagated by cutting the roots into sets, as is done with the potatoe. We are not able to speak from experience as to the amount of produce, or as to the profits of this crop—it is at least worthy of a trial on a small scale.

Drilling and ribbing Wheat.—The editor gives a description and management of the farm of Mr. Thomas Noble, an Ohio Farmer. The crops principally grown by Mr. N., wheat and roots, and with the exception of horses and a few cows, the only stock on the premises are sheep. Nearly the whole farm is in its course, alternately pastured with sheep and sown to wheat. He keeps fifteen hundred Merinoes, and sows annually two hundred acres of wheat, which he drills and ribbs, which methods of depositing the seed, he thinks, possesses many advantages over the broad cast system—particularly in the security it gives the crop from rust and mildew. The great chance for the circulation of air through the drilled crops is thought to be the cause of this difference. Previous to ribbing, the ground is prepared as in the usual manner, and the ribbing plough is then used, as if the ordinary method of making drills for turneps, with the mere difference that the distance from the crown of one rib to the other is not more than sixteen inches. After the land is beautifully laid up into ribs, the seed is sown by hand, broadcast, and a light pair of seed hawks is passed lengthwise of the furrows or ribbs, which draws the wheat into the bottom of the furrows, and buries it with so much accuracy that one would suppose that it was sown with a drilling machine. He sows two bushels per acre, which he thinks is not too much on a land of a medium richness.

The editor states that Mr. Noble's agricultural implements are all of the best kinds, and when not in use are put under shelter from the weather. He pays particular attention to the substitutions of machinery, and the labour of animals, for that of men, wherever practicable. Chimerical or visionary schemes on the one hand, and the errors of antiquated habits on the other, he alike endeavours to avoid. With a far reaching glance, he clearly sees that the true course by which to attain the desired end, is the adoption of all real improvement—the observance of system and order—doing every thing in the right time and in the right manner. He superintends his business in person—constantly exercising a vigilant oversight of all, remembering the prompter's adage, "the eye of the master will do more work than his hands."

Our readers will probably recollect that in the First Volume of the *Cultivator*, we reported some experiments made by us in ribbing wheat, which gave a return of nearly one hundred per cent greater than the usual method. Those of our readers who prefer having heavy crops to light, would do well to adopt this system, or some other equally approved by the wisest and best Farmers of the present age.

Corn Crop.—The editor of an exchange Paper raised the past season, on a lot of two acres, a yield of 84 bushels per acre. The lot was clover sod, and was not ploughed till planting season, when the clover was growing finely. A dressing of common manure was ploughed under with the clover; and the rows were 5 feet a part, and the hills two feet apart in the row.

Preserving Potatoes through Winter.—An intelligent neighbour practices the following modes by which he rarely loses one bushel in five hundred. The potatoes are placed in a large heap on dry ground, and covered with straw in sufficient quantity to be at least one foot thick around the heap when closely packed. Three or four inches of earth are then shovelled upon it. During the mild weather of Autumn, a hole is made in the top for ventilation, which is closed on the approach of the severe frosty weather in winter.

To prevent cut worms from injuring Cabbage Plants. The best remedy appears to be the application of a roll of paper around the stems when the plants are set out, extending one inch above the surface, and three or four below. A burdock leaf around the stem will answer the same purpose where cultivators are so unfortunate as to have this plant on their grounds.

The Field Carrot.—The horse feeds and thrives well on this variety, and it gives to the hair a peculiar smooth and glossy appearance. The root is rather short and rough, often sending off large branches of roots. The soil best adapted to the carrot is a deep rich loam, free from gravel or sand, if it be too adhesive, ashes and lime may be mixed with it. If manure be used, it should be entirely decomposed or rotted, and intimately mixed with the earth. The ground should be ploughed often and deep, being made mellow.

The seed should be planted the latter part of April, in drills not less than twenty-two inches apart. When the plants spring up, they should be early freed from weeds, and the earth loosened around them. The feeble plants should be pulled, leaving only the most hardy ones. At the second weeding, they should be thinned again, leaving the most healthy to grow, and thus continue, leaving the most thrifty ones not less than twenty inches apart; so as to give an abundance of room for the tops. In this manner, the writer has raised the yellow carrot no less than seven inches through, and at the rate of seven hundred bushels per acre.