

The presentation took place in Reynold's Hotel, Sackville-street, Dublin, in the presence of a large and influential assemblage. Richard Chaloner, Esq., Kingsfort, Moynalty, who occupied the chair, read a very complimentary address, from which the following is an extract:—

"We cannot avoid feeling that natural emotion occasioned by the severance of the friendly intercourse which has continued so long between us, but we feel pleasure, at the same time, in knowing that it has arisen from a call to what may, perhaps, be a wider sphere of usefulness in the same field of labour. We are confident that the reputation you have gained as a zealous advocate of agricultural progress, and an able teacher of its principles, will be even further increased in the position you have been called to occupy, and that under your guidance the *Scottish Farmer* will not suffer either in usefulness or popularity."

Mr. Pringle made a suitable reply. Mr. Purdon, Proprietor of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, said he could not let the occasion pass without expressing the high estimation in which he had held Mr. Pringle during the twenty years of unbroken friendship which had subsisted between them. Before Mr. Pringle became editor of the *Gazette* his writings had long been familiar to its readers, subscribed with the initials R. O. P., and it was as R. O. P. that Mr. Pringle afterwards introduced himself to him. From that time a warm friendship arose between them, which had continued uninterrupted ever since, and which, he trusted, would last unbroken to their lives' ends. (Hear, hear.) On the motion of Captain Thornhill, seconded by Professor Cameron, a vote of thanks was passed to the Treasurer, Mr. Rober'son, and the Secretary, Mr. Drummond, and the proceedings ended."

New Use for Indian Corn.

We have repeatedly urged upon our farmers, a more extensive culture of maize. Both grain and stalks are valuable for feeding purposes, and on good land the crop is remunerative. It is very useful in this country in a judicious rotation, both from the nature of the plant, and the mode of culture it requires. It may be safely grown in many localities where the summer is thought by most people too short for it to ripen. The small yellow variety will mature in most parts of Canada. It need not be planted until about the first of June, which is not the least recommendation of it, as it lengthens out the season of spring work,—a very short one at best in this country.

A new use for this cereal has it appears, been found, and thus another reason for its more extensive cultivation is at hand. We learn from the *Trade Review*, that the manufacture of sugar from Indian corn, is about to be commenced, on an extensive scale, in Montreal. The enterprising and wealthy firm of Molson & Brother, of that city, are just completing a large sugar refinery, and having tried to their satisfaction a number of experiments, are about to commence making sugar from corn, and believe that they will get an excellent article, at low cost.

The *Hamilton Times* in calling attention to this circumstance, makes the following statements. Its advice to Canadian farmers we readily endorse:—"The manufacture has already been for some time carried on in Buffalo, and has also been commenced in St. Louis. Indian corn consists for the most part of starch, the greater portion of the starch now in use being made from it. Where then, it may be asked, is the sugar to come from. The answer is, that starch and sugar, though apparently so dissimilar in their nature, are in their chemical composition very nearly alike. The conversion of starch into sugar has long been familiar to scientific men. In this new manufacture, the starch is first made, and then the sugar from it afterwards. We apprehend that the profits on the sugar from the corn will have to be less per pound than what is made on starch; which is at present, if we mistake not, something more than handsome. But then the almost unlimited demand for the article, and its extreme readiness of sale, will more than make up for this. We may reasonably, then, congratulate ourselves on the prospects of making our own sugar, or a great portion of it, ere long. Our farmers would do well to turn their attention more to the raising of Indian corn, a crop which when well attended to, produces a very heavy return per acre. All parts of the Province are not suitable for it, but there is much soil especially along the line from Brantford to Chatham, and towards Lake Erie, on which more to the acre can be raised of it, than of any other grain whatever."

THE PRIZE LIST.—We devote nearly half our present issue to the Prize List of the recent Provincial Exhibition, which, having been revised and corrected by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, will be found useful for consultation and reference.

Agricultural Intelligence.

International Veterinary Congress.

During the early part of September last, a Congress rare in its kind, but somewhat fruitful in its results, was held in the city of Vienna. The programme was restricted entirely to the discussion of means to be adopted for the prevention of the cattle plague; the length of time to which the quarantine period should extend, the method to be used for the disinfection of railway trucks, ships, &c.; the subject of hydrophobia; and, lastly, questions of importance in relation to the law of warranty. The *Scottish Farmer* supplies the following synopsis of the proceedings:—Dr. Vell attended on behalf of the Government, for the purpose of welcoming the assembly, and gave an assurance that its deliberations would meet with all the attention they deserved. He specially referred to the fact that the laws relating to cattle disease prevention had been entirely revised in 1859, but that the steppe murrain continued to be introduced by smuggled stock into the western and southern provinces of the State. It was therefore necessary to attempt a more effectual control over the propagation of so disastrous a malady. The members present at the International Congress spoke in favour of establishing a fund, apart from the Government grants, for the payment of diseased or infected animals which have to be slaughtered with a view of the prevention of the plague. Special precautions were suggested as to the transmission of articles the product of diseased animals:—Perfectly dried skins, the points of horns cut off, as they often are for commercial purposes, the salt and dried intestines of cattle, melted tallow, wools, cowhair, &c., could be freely allowed to pass unobserved. 2. Entire horns, hoofs, &c., which are detached from the soft parts, but which often contain adhering flesh, &c., should be disinfected with chloride of lime. 3. As melted tallow is often conveyed in bags which may be charged with the poison, these bags should be washed with chloride of lime solution. 4. Fresh bones, fresh skins, and intestines, unmelted tallow, raw flesh, and fresh sheepskins should not be sold whenever the *Rinderpest* exists in a district."

Crops in Nova Scotia.

In some parts the potato is more injured, and the crops will be lighter than in 1861, but, taking the crop as a whole, it will probably average anything that has been harvested for several years past. The samples in the market are so far good, and exhibit more of that floury whiteness characteristic of the healthy esculent than formerly. The farmers seem to be cultivating the earlier and finer kinds; and though the yield perhaps may not be as abundant, yet the profit is doubtless larger. The wheat crop this year, as in past years, where any considerable quantities are sown, in some parts, has escaped the ravages of the fly—the late in others. The risk of losing the crop entirely deters many of our best farmers from attempting to raise wheat at all. Oats are quite an average, probably above it, throughout the Province. Buckwheat, where sown, has, we understand, done well. Early and late frosts are the enemies of that wholesome and profitable cereal, otherwise the crop is almost certain, and is peculiarly adapted to lighten heavy soil, and is fit for a rotation of crops.

The hay crop of Nova Scotia this year is above an average, although certain localities are short. But this is not general. And the hay is uncommonly well put up. The dry season experienced has been peculiarly advantageous in that respect with regard to kinds of farming produce. Perhaps there has not been a season in the remembrance of any living inhabitant, where the drought has been so general, so long, and so severe, as during the present summer and autumn, and yet continues. Streams and brooks, and water courses, never before known to fail, are dead dry,—and water mills, as a rule, are all at a stand still.

The apple crop is all but a failure. A few barrels have found their way to the market, but the prices rule unusually high, and the quality is below the average.

Prices of farm produce are good, and pay. Butter is high, and likely to continue so during the season. Contract beef, as it is called, is low, yet butcher's meat keeps up and mutton and lamb commands higher prices and sales. Taking it all in all, the season of 1863 is one of prosperity for the agriculturist. Everything has to sell brings good prices, and there is nothing that his labour produces but is in good demand.—*Unionist*.

Canadian Meat for the British Market.

MEAT being now scarce in Great Britain, and the supplies usually obtained from the Continent having failed, the *Morning Post* recommends that recourse be had to Canada. The case is thus put:—

"The average price per pound of butchers' meat in the markets of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, in 1861, was: Beef, from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound; mutton, 5 cts. to 8 cts. per pound, and veal and pork, from 6 cts. to 10 cts. per pound. As to the practicability of bringing across the Atlantic dead meat in a marketable condition, there is little reason to apprehend difficulty, when we know that the tables on board the ocean steamers are all the year round supplied daily with fresh meat of the best quality. The average duration of the voyages of the Canadian mail steamships is between nine and ten days; and it has been ascertained that meat, when properly packed and forwarded in vessels fitted for the purpose, will keep a fortnight or three weeks. Should the first experiment of bringing to our markets live stock or dead meat from Canada prove successful, it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of the trade both to Canada and ourselves."

Sale of Ayrshires and Jerseys.

WE learn from the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, that the sale of the Ayrshire herd of H. N. Thayer, Pomfret, and the Jersey herd of John Giles, of South Woodstock, came off, as advertised, Oct. 18, on the farm of Mr. Giles. We extract, from the above-named paper, the following statement of the prices obtained:

AYRSHIRES.			
Name.	Age.	Purchaser.	Price.
1 Jean Amour, 9 years.	H. C. Gregory.	Unadilla N. Y.	\$175
2 Imbess 2nd, 8 years.	M. Willard.	Providence, R. I.	375
3 Susan 2 years.	H. C. Gregory.		150
4 Foca 2 years.	Dresden Me.		155
5 Brenda, 8 years.	H. N. Thayer.		125
6 Dowdop —, J. S. Barstow.	S. Portsmouth R. I.		150
7 Pink, 3 years.	do.		160
8 Beauty, 6 years.	B. Harrington.	Worcester, Mass.	140
9 Cora 4 years.	H. C. Gregory.		210
10 Polly, 4 years.	S. Converse.	New Braintree, Mass.	275
11 Ethel, 3 years.	do.		250
12 Jeanie, 3 years.	Mrs. H. N. Thayer.		90
13 Lelia, 3 years.	J. S. Barstow.		200
14 Beatrice, 1 year.	H. C. Gregory.		55
15 Nell Gwynn, 1 year.	D. Winsor, Johnson, R. I.		75
16 Britannia, 1 year.	do.		100
17 and 18. Withdrawn—no bidders			
19 Strawberry 3rd, calf.	O. H. Perry.	New York city	75
20 Hebe 3rd, 8 years.	M. Pollard.	S. Braintree, Mass.	100
21 Hebe 4, calf.	O. H. Perry.		55
22 Flora, calf.	L. D. Pearce.	Providence	80
23 Bull Harold, 5 years.	Martin Willard.		125
— Oscan, 1 year.	do.		100
— Sinclair, 6 months.	H. C. Gregory.		100
— Rollin, 6 months.	F. Averill.	Pomfret.	80
— Ogilby, 6 months.	John Damon.	Stonington.	55
— Dallis, 3 months.	H. C. Gregory.		55

JERSEYS.

The sale of Jerseys was remarkable, from the fact that all the pure bred cows went to one man, William B. Dinsmore, Esq., of Staatsburg, near Hyde Park, N. Y., President of the Adams Express Co. The highest went at \$350, for a cow 3 years old, and others at \$310, \$300, \$255, \$225, and so on. A yearling heifer brought \$160, and a few grades from \$75 to \$150. A pure-bred spring's calf sold to H. C. Gregory at \$105. Two others went for \$95 apiece, another for \$80, and a bull calf at \$50. The Jerseys sold high as compared with the Ayrshires. They were not so uniform in colour and quality as the Ayrshires, and there were fewer that were desirable for founding a herd of that breed.

AD—The cultivation of the tobacco plant is rapidly extending in Algeria. In the year 1863 and 1864 eleven hundred and fifty native farmers planted this popular "weed."

BONE MILL.—The *Rural Advertiser* for October, has a cut and description of Bogartus' bone mill, of which several are in successful operation in that city and vicinity. It is said to be "the only mill in the market capable of grinding the raw bone. There are two sizes of these mills. No. 2 weighs about 600 lbs., is calculated for a two-horse tread power, and is capable of making out of unboiled and unburned bone a barrel of bone dust in twelve minutes. Price in Philadelphia, \$215. The large mill, No. 5, is adapted for a four-horse power, and will make a barrel of bone dust in six minutes. It weighs \$1,600 lbs., and costs in Philadelphia \$310. Extra plates can be furnished for grinding corn and cob."