

subject. After that, the exhibition of horses and other stock took place, concluding with the auction. These were the whole arrangements, in the carrying out of which he trusted that to the various committees the most active co-operation would be extended.

A correspondent of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, writing from Glasgow last evening, says, this has been the great day of the Highland Society's exhibition, for it combines the treble attraction of implements, dairy, produce, and stock. The judges commenced their arduous task of examining the animals entered for competition, and of awarding the prizes, at seven o'clock; but it was not until ten o'clock, that the show yard was opened to the public. The concourse of visitors was immense. The vast population of Glasgow itself, and the proximity of the richest and most populous agricultural districts of Scotland contributed to this result. A great proportion of the nobility and gentry of Scotland were on the ground. Conspicuous among others were the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Blantyre, who had taken a deep interest in all the proceedings. The weather has been very favourable.

The show of cattle of the various breeds is perhaps unrivalled in the annals of the Highland Society for extent and the general excellence of the specimens exhibited. The short horns were very numerous, and presented some very superior models both in point of symmetry and condition. The Ayrshires were also forward in great numbers, and afforded a fine study for the breeders and purchasers of dairy stock. The Galloways were not so numerous as we would have supposed; and were excelled in number, as they were probably also in quality, by the polled Angus and Aberdeens, which they resembled closely in color and form. There was a very formidable and shaggy array of Highlanders, some of which were highly admired. There were several lots of Fife shires, and some of the heaviest beasts in the yard belonged to this section.

The Horses exhibited were chiefly heavy draught animals. There were no fewer than 32 stallions, all of which had some splendid points. The first premium in this section has fallen to a powerful brown stallion belonging to Mr. Robert Arkley, Philipstoun, Linlithgow. Some equally magnificent draught mares were shown. Several fine horses in harness, employed by carters on the streets of Glasgow, attracted considerable attention.

Of Sheep there was a very extensive display, comprising 115 lots of Leicestershires, 40 lots of Cheviots, 51 lots of black-faced, and 35 lots of South Downs. The Cheviots, with their fleecy coverings, attracted great notice, and were admitted to be very superior. The South Downs which are now rare in Scotland, were eagerly inspected, and much admired. The Duke of Richmond is a successful competitor in this class.

The show of Swine presented great diversities

of breed and appearance, and some of the animals were enormous in size. There was also a large quantity of poultry.

An immense quantity sat down to dinner, in the City Hall, at half-past three o'clock. The Duke of Roxburgh acted as chairman, and the Duke of Argyll as croupier.

PLANS ADOPTED IN THE STATES TO STIMULATE IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

Professor Mapes, editor of the *Working Farmer* published in New York, in the course of an article on Agricultural Improvement, says that:—

The plan adopted by the state of Maryland for disseminating agricultural information, seems to embrace much that is valuable. The legislature of that state have appointed a State Agriculturist, whose duties are to deliver lectures in each county every year, and to assist in forming County Agricultural Societies where none exist; to report to the legislature each year, with a view to its publication and dissemination among the farmers, said report to contain all the current improvements in agriculture, &c., &c. This plan has given rise to great results, and a general spirit of advancement seems already to pervade the farming community.

We have been similarly engaged in New Jersey, having delivered seventy lectures on agriculture during the last twelve months, and have been highly gratified with the results. In one township alone, the amount of increase of crops is stated to be \$25,000 during the last year, as compared with those of former years, and our table is loaded with letters from farmers who have tried our recipe with success. The keepers of agricultural warehouses, plow makers, &c., assure us of increased sales of sub-soil plows, and other improved tools, and we do not fear to assert that the increase of crops in some counties of New Jersey, is not less than ten per cent.

TURNING IN GREEN CROPS.

"During the last ten years the practice of turning in green crops has been extensively adopted, and so far as my observation extends, it has been attended with the most flattering results. Old, worn-out fields, which had become so thoroughly emasculated as scarcely to repay the cost of cultivation, have, by this process, been thoroughly renovated, and at a less cost, probably, than they could have been in any other way. In passing through the country, our attention is often drawn to farms which have been impoverished by an erroneous and emasculating system of cropping, to the