

and this gypsum might have been applied in the first case cheaper and more easily than the oil of vitriol, for that mineral acid is very destructive of anything it comes in contact with, and would be very inconvenient to put upon the land. Sulphuric acid may be applied in various ways to advantage, in the form of sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphate of ammonia.

3rd. The turnip crop is of immense value to the feeder of cattle, and it is necessary that every means should be made use of for producing it at as small a cost as possible. When the land is properly prepared, by a certain number of ploughings, &c., then a quantity of food is required to be stored in the soil to support the plant during its growth. The analysis of the turnip shows that phosphates and sulphates are very necessary as inorganic manures, whilst as an organic manure ammonia stands the highest. To say which is the cheapest to apply to the soil, phosphates in the shape of bones in a soluble state, or phosphates and ammonia as in guano, would be very difficult as a rule; for circumstances would alter the case: for, should the soil contain naturally (as many do) a considerable quantity of phosphates, then guano or ammonia would be the best to use; but, as a rule, for turnips it is better to apply in the manure both phosphates and ammonia, for then you give the organic and inorganic materials. From many series of experiments that have been made, it has been proved that both the organic and inorganic manures take their part in the production of vegetation. The use of both has proved practically to be the most efficient, and I should commend as a manure from one to two cwt. of superphosphate of lime, or bones in a soluble state, mixed with ashes or some other material containing potash, to be drilled with the seed; and one or two cwt. per acre of guano, to be sown broadcast on the land, and harrowed in, about one month previous to sowing the seed. This, I consider would be the *best* manure for the turnip crop, and therefore the *cheapest*. The superphosphate would force on the young plant, whilst the guano would be disseminated throughout the soil for its after-growth. E. LANE.

Mark Lane Express.

Distress of the Settlers in Minnesota.

The following memorial to the U. S. Congress presents a melancholy picture of the position in which settlers in parts of the great West are placed. It is deserving of the careful attention of those farmers and others in Canada, who know that all they need do to secure a fortune is to desert the fertile lands and sure prospects of success open to them in this country, and migrate to the Western and North-western States and Territories of the Union.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—MEMORIAL.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens:—The proclamation of the President of the United States recently issued declaring an extensive land sale in Minnesota and other States and Territories, to take place in October and November of the present year, has induced us to present a few facts for your consideration.

Most of the people who sign this statement, together with a majority of those living in this part of the West, are settled on lands belonging to the United States. We came to this part of the country with the hope that by a few years of labor, economy, prudence, and deprivation, we could pay for enough land to make homes for ourselves and our families. In this we have been disappointed. Many of us have raised enough produce and stock, which, if they could have been sold, or could now be sold at fair prices, would enable us to pay for our lands; but we have no market at home, and no railroads to carry it abroad. If we wish to exchange our produce for necessary articles, we must carry it from five to fifteen miles to find a store, and when there, we must give ten bushels of wheat to buy a pair of boots, and four bushels of corn to buy a yard of coarse woollen cloth.

Our salt, iron, glass, and nearly all our manufactured articles come from distant places, and while we have to pay double price for these, we can get but one quarter of the ordinary value of our grain. We came to this part of the country generally without means, and you, gentlemen, upon a moment's reflection, can appreciate our condition, when we took possession of those lands. We have no houses, no roads, no bridges, no fences, no barns, no seed, no market. Suppose after getting our families into half tenable houses, we raise more than enough the first year to supply our bare necessities, our mill is twenty miles distant, and our nearest store ten. On account of the scarcity of teams, we often have to carry our grain and other produce a part or all the way to mill and market on our backs, and to bring back our flour, salt, mails, and clothes in the same way. Tea, sugar, molasses, spices, and the like, we go without for years, or use them only as a medicine, or on special occasions.

We wear corn-sack pantaloons, and old moccasins and boot legs for foot coverings. We use leather hinges, and wooden latches, and glass enough barely to do our in-door work.

We are not presenting to you the cause of the indolent and the profligate—we have worked late, and we have worked early, and have used as much frugality and patience as any class of people in the Union. Still, we are not able to pay for our lands. There are twenty thousand people here in Minnesota settled on Government lands, who cannot pay for their claims, without disposing of all else they possess, and there are