cultivating it for seed will be most thankfully received as a public benefit.

C. L. HATHEWAY, *Secretary.*

Maugerville, 7th Jan. 1845.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The operations of this Society during the past year, although conducted without parade, have produced so much benifit, that we deem it our duty to take some notice of its procedings.

Last Spring the Society imported from Scotland a variety of seeds of choice kinds, which were sold in small parcels to the farmers of this Country.—All these seeds turned out well; the wheat, oats and barley, particularly the latter, succeeded admirably Improved descriptions of grain have thus been introduced into the country. The Society also imported a ton of Peruvian Guano, which was distributed among a great number of persons. This has been tried the past season in a great variety of situations, and almost every variety of soil, and in all cases with marked success, so that the Society consider the fertilizing quality of Guano as fully and favorably tested in this Province.

At the Cattle Show in November last, the Society distributed the sum of Twenty Pounds in prizes, and although the show was not so good or extensive as it ought have been, still it was very creditable as a beginning; and as it is the intetion of the Society to increase the number of the Premiums the present year, and add to their value, there is very little doubt that the emulation created by the exhibition and premiums of last season, will produce something which will be creditable to the County.

The Society have already dispatched an order for a useful variety of seed grain of choise kinds, and other seeds not generaly imported, which will be here early in the Spring. The managing Committee are active and dilligent, and we feel assured that it will not be their fault if in agricultural pursuits a greater interest is not manifested very shortly in this part of New-Brunswick, and considerable improvements take place in what has been hitherto so much neglected among us. We wish the Society every success in their laudable endeavours, and we feel assured the public will not be backward in supporting their exertions for the general good.—*Courier.*

We have been politely favored with the following list of Hogs raised, and killed the present season, on the Farm of C. Perley, Esquire, amounting to 5591 pounds:—2 of 22 months old, weighing, each, 528lbs. 522lbs.—average 525lbs; 7 of 18 months, weighing 410lbs. 395lbs. 383lbs. 375lbs. 364lbs. 326lbs. 220lbs.—average, 367lbs.; 5 of 10 months, weighing 297lbs. 282lbs. 277lbs. 171lbs. 271lbs.—average, 279lbs; 3 of 7 months, weighing 237lbs. 182lbs. 181lbs.—average 190lbs.

The above would make an average weight of 229 pounds to each hog—would make 25 barrels of of Pork, which, at £5 per barrel would amount to £125 for this article alone.—Here is an example for Farmers, which, if followed up, would soon supersede the necessity of any importation of this kind, for which large sums of money have been yearly sent out of the Province.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

To Preserve Beef and Hams.—Take 12 lbs. of common salt, 4 oz. saltpetre, 1½ gallons molasses or 12 lbs. coarse sugar, and six gallons of water—mix intimately, and apply cold to one barrel of beef or hams.

(To the Editor of the Farmer's Manual.)

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

From "Elements of a Practical Agricultural," by Professor David Law, Esq.—A. C. Black, Edinburgh, 1843.

(Concluded.):

2. The leguminous plants, cultivated for their ripened seeds—as the bean and pea, resemble the cereal grasses in their effects upon the soil. They exhaust the ground upon which they have grown, and when their seeds are carried away to be elsewhere consumed, they exhaust the general farm.—But they differ from the cereal grasses in this—that they possess a broader system of leaves, better calculated to stine the growth of stronger plants, and that they admit (especially the bean) of a superior degree of culture during their growth. And they differ from the cereal grasses, not only in their different habits of growth, but in their acquiring for their support different earthy, alkaline, and other constituents derived from the soil. The leguminous plants, therefore, may alternate with the cereal grasses, with less injury to the soil, and with a less demand on the putrescent manures of the farm, than if the cereal grasses were cultivated in succession to one another. A leguminous crop, as the bean, may succeed to a crop of any of the cereal grasses, and be again succeeded in the following season by another crop of cereal plants. There are in this case, three exhausting crops taken in succession; but the intervening leguminous crop supplies itself with a different kind of food, and allows the ground to be more perfectly tilled, cleaned, and prepared for the crop which is to succeed. There are examples on land of great fertility, on which wheat and beans have followed one another in continued succession for a long period.

3. The plants chiefly cultivated for their fibres, are hemp and flax. These plants, however, are of entirely distinct natural families, and exercise accordingly, a different action upon the soil. While the hemp may be repeated almost every season, provided the land is largely manured; the flax can only be repeated at intervals, except in the cases of soils of extraordinary fertility. Both plants may be regarded as largely exhausting the manures of the farm. Their seeds, which themselves form one of the richest of vegetable manures, are usually carried away from the farm, while their stems are not useful for the food of animals, and add accordingly, in an inconsiderable degree, to the manures of the farm.

4. Plants cultivated for their oils, to the uses in the arts, are so numerous and so varied, that they cannot be reduced to any general law, with respect to their effect on the soil and farm. It is the oleaginous plants that are chiefly cultivated on the large scale in the fields, and they may be generally described as exhausters in an eminent degree, of the soil and farm. They are suffered to mature their seeds, which are carried away for the production of oil; and the stems, exhausted of their nutritive principles, yield little food to animals, and an inconsiderable return of manure to the farm.

5. The next class of plants to be referred to, is an important one, with respect to the effects of the crops produced upon the soil and farm. These crops are sometimes termed *fallow crops*, because a species of fallow is employed in preparing the ground for them; and sometimes they are termed *green* crops, because they are taken up and used in the green state. This class of crops consists of plants of the brassica genus, the turnip, the cabbage, the rape and others; of plants cultivated for