

On such a field, after a deep ploughing in the fall, a cross ploughing in spring, followed by a deep grubbing with the subsoil plough, or grubber, a heavy crop of carrots may be expected, with the aid only of about three cwt. of guano.

A Bone-mill has been erected in the Penitentiary, where arrangements have been made either to grind bones on hire, or to supply bonedust. The value of bone-dust as a manure is little known, and therefore little appreciated, in this country; but when it is known that the average crop of wheat of the State of New-York at this time does not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and that of Ohio, not more than 15 bushels; and that thirty years since, the former averaged 30 bushels, and the latter 35 bushels per acre, and that *the parting with* phosphate of lime from the soil without renewal, is the chief cause of their inability to produce their former ratio, which is proved by the old quantities having been raised when phosphate of lime has been used,—when this is considered, together with the experience of the last thirty years in England of the effect of bonedust in restoring worn-out lands, it is to be hoped that farmers generally will avail themselves of this opportunity of adding fertility to their fields.

A Tile Machine was also imported by this Society, under the direction of Government, and is stationed at the Penitentiary, where tiles will be made to order.

So much has been written of late years on improvements in agriculture, that the subject may be considered pretty nearly exhausted. All that can well be said on it is already before the public in Professor Johnston's report, and in the very useful publications of the Provincial Society of New-Brunswick, of which Professor Robb is the efficient Secretary.

The Directors would at this time desire to draw the consideration of farmers but to one point, which they consider of vital importance, and that is, to the alarming increase of white weed and yellow weed, or the ox-eye daisy, dandelion, and buttercup, in the hay-fields of the country.

Such is the prevalence of this pest, that in the season of the flowering of plants, instead of a healthy green, the whole country is becoming chequered with white and yellow, and Timothy and clover are rapidly giving place to masses of weeds, which, while they exhaust the soil, afford but little nutriment to stock.

While it is admitted that the seeding of those weeds causes them to spread over all descriptions of soils, and to infest alike the fields of the good and the bad farmer, yet there cannot be a doubt but that this evil is mainly the consequence of the general system which prevails of cutting grass for hay too long in succession; the common practice, as is well known, being to cut grass from five to ten years without breaking up the ground, and often without top-dressing.

It is now becoming evident that on this system farming cannot be conducted profitably, and it is the duty of all who desire prosperity to endeavour to find a remedy.

Science and practice alike concur in pointing to a ROTATION OF CROPS as the foundation of good husbandry, and the rotation found to be most suitable to the general circumstances of the country is as follows :—