

mens of these pears were exhibited to his Excellency Lord Elgin, during his visit to the establishment in October last.

In the agricultural department, the following memoranda and notes of the various crops, perhaps may not be uninteresting:—

*Fall Wheat, White Flint*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre sown after peas without manuring, produced  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, weighing 60 lbs., or at the rate of 44 bushels per acre.

*Spring Wheat, Cape root*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre sown after Indian corn, without manuring, produced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, weighing 55 lbs., or at the rate of 18 bushels per acre.

*Spring Wheat, Fife sort*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre sown after Indian corn, without manuring, produced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, or at the rate of 36 bushels per acre, and weighing 58 lbs per bushel.

NOTE.—Thus, under the same treatment, the last named sort of spring wheat produced exactly double what was obtained from the first. The growth of both sorts was about the same, and both looked equally well on the ground before reaping.

*Barley, Common*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre sown after potatoes, without manuring, produced 6 bushels,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pecks, weighing  $45\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel, or at the rate of 51 bushels per acre.

*Barley, Common*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre sown after turnips, with slight dressing of street-scrappings, produced 7 bushels,  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, weighing 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel, or at the rate of 57 bushels per acre.

NOTE.—Thus, from the small amount of ammonia returned to the land from the street-scrappings, we have a difference to its credit of 6 bushels measure, and each bushel of the whole, 5 lbs. heavier: or 2820 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. from the one, against 2878 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. from the other, leaving a balance of 558 lbs. per acre, to the credit of the dressing of scrapings. Yet the heaviest of these lots scarcely comes up to the last year's rate, when the land was new, and full of stored ammonia.

*Indian Corn, White and Yellow*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre planted in hills about 3 feet square, apart, produced 15 cwt., or at the rate of 6 tons per acre, being a deterioration from last year's rate of 4 tons per acre.

*Cabbage, Quintal*:— $\frac{1}{8}$  acre produced about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons, being about 2 tons per acre heavier than any rated last year.

*Cabbage, St. Denis*:—Some very large heads were produced, but being attacked by maggots or root-disease before coming to maturity, in general no calculation could be made.

*Cabbage, Savoy*:—Rated somewhat under last year's, when the average per acre was 29 tons.

*Cabbage, Red Dutch*:—Some heads larger than any last year, but the rate per acre was 2 tons under that rate, which was 23 tons.

NOTE.—The Quintal, and next to that, the St. Denis, cabbage is the most profitable for field culture, but for the standard crops the Quintal. For although the St. Denis brings a very large heavy crop in rich land, yet, being more liable to root-diseases, it cannot be pronounced so safe for a general crop. The Drumhead Cabbages partake somewhat of the nature of the Quintal, and are generally hardy and luxuriant growers, but they do not cabbage so well nor so equally.

*Swedish Turnip*.—Produced a crop which would average about 34 tons per acre.

*Potatoes, Early Ash Leaved*:—Below last year's average per acre.

Do *Early Juices*:—Below last year's average per acre by 10 bushels, it being 184 bushels.

Do *Mechanics*:—Below last year's average, by 15 bushels, it being 260 bushels.

Do *Pink Eyes*:—Below last year's average by 18 bushels, it being 380 bushels.

Do *Irish Cups*:—Below last year's average by 6 bushels, it being 410 bushels.

NOTE.—These were all planted in one square, where potatoes never grew before, following a crop of oats, were moderately manured, with a mixture of horse and cow manure, and yet all fall short of last year's average; but especially the more dry and farinaceous sorts, as the

ash-leaved, the pink-eyes and mechanics; while the late and more juicy and waxy sorts came nearer the last year's rate, which, compared with the defection in Indian corn and other grains, would seem to show, that the past season has been unfavorable to the perfecting of farinaceous matter in grains and roots. In this matter, the experience of those who may have been operating on a larger scale, or of those who may have been making observations or enquiries in the country generally, would be very interesting.

*Carrot, Dutch Hoon*:—Below last year's rate per acre by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons, which was  $31\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

Do *Altringham*:—do do do by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons, which was 36 tons.

Do *White Field*:—Above last year's rate per acre by 8 tons, which was  $43\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

*Blood Beet*:—Below last year's rate per acre by 8 tons, which was  $42\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

*Mangel Wurzel*:—Above last year's rate per acre by 2 tons, which was 55 tons.

*Sugar Beet*:—Above last year's rate per acre by 6 tons, which was  $28\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

*Dutch Parsnip*:—do do do by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons, which was 20 tons.

NOTE.—Regarding these roots the same observations noticed of potatoes and other grains are also applicable; insomuch as all the more solid, and those coming the nearest to farinaceous fall below the last year's rate of produce, while those of a more watery and luxuriant nature considerably exceed the rate of last year.

*Grass, Varieties*:—One acre produced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons from the first cutting,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons from the second cutting, and one ton from the third cutting; in all  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons of dry hay, which I consider a large yield; taking into account that the first cutting was composed of more than half clover, and the two last cuttings were nearly entirely clover.

In the sub-divisions of the grass, that sown with a portion of rye-grass, (*solum perenne*), and red and white clover, produced the best and greatest weight of hay. That sown with Lucerne, Timothy, and White and Red Clover came next. While on that sown with Clover and Timothy only, the hay was entirely Clover. This of course was in consequence of the Timothy never rising much the first year after being sown. While it is not certain how the Rye-Grass and Lucerne may do another year, or whether they may resist the effects of another winter and spring, yet even if they should not altogether prove so permanent as Timothy, they form an important and valuable addition to the first year's crop of hay, for overbalancing the expense and trouble of seed and sowing.

The proceeds of the sales of the produce of the grounds in 1854, amounted to the very fair sum of about \$168.

I have the honor to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

WM. MUNDIE,

Superintendent of Grounds.

To the Rev. Dr. RYERSON,  
Chief Superintendent of Schools.

#### A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Plover has been since 1848 ice-bound in the Polar Seas. She had been accustomed before that to put into San Francisco, then a small trading station, and contained only a few small houses. Coming back from its temporary ice-home, the captain sailed into the harbor, as formerly, without a pilot, in the evening. His surprise can be imagined, to find it a city of considerable magnitude. He knew nothing of the Mexican war, and other events that had transpired during his sojourn in the Arctic regions.

There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behaviour will not conceal or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill-nature or affectation will not deform.