

Society, a full report of our disbursements. At the same time I feel much pleasure in acquainting you of the unanimity that prevails in this Branch, and the zeal manifested by the members, individually and collectively, to promote the cause of Agriculture generally. Two valuable members enrolled their names the evening after the Exhibition, adding liberal donations to the funds, and others expressed their determination to become members of the Society immediately.

A great deal could not be expected at the first Annual Show here, at this time, owing to the disadvantageous circumstances under which the country has had to labor (in part occasioned by the failure of the crops for several years previously), but, certainly, the specimens of potatoes, turnips, carrots, and other vegetables exhibited, as well as grains of various kinds, would do credit to countries far more renowned for agriculture.—The Cattle Show was only ordinary, but as stock is in the way of improvement, by the Ayrshire and other good breeds being introduced into this quarter, there cannot be a doubt that, ere long, a very improved breed of cattle will be the result.—Sheep and swine were of a very fair quality; and I am happy to add that quite a reaction in favor of agriculture has taken place.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN JORDAN,

President of the Loch Lomond and Golden Grove Agricultural Society.

The Directors, thinking it might be of service to obtain the opinion of Mr. Robert Gray, a practical Farmer, recently from Scotland, on various points of husbandry, the following is his reply to their application :

OAK PARK, FREDERICTON, Oct. 24, 1849.

To the President of the St. John Agricultural Society :

Sir,—In answer to your request to furnish you with my mode of cultivating turnips, my opinion of what kind of cows are best adapted for dairy purposes, what rotation of crops I think would be most suitable in this country, and the way in which "Dunlop" cheese is made, I beg to submit the following.

THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition. It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost, which renders it friable and easier worked in the Spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverised and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off.—It is then drilled up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and seed sown (at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre) as soon after as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day that the manure is applied and covered, will vegetate under the most unfavourable circumstances, whilst, if it is delayed for only twelve hours it will either not vegetate at all or so partially and feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the stripe of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weedings comparatively easy. When the plants have got to some size, and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be, a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation, but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavourable. While the thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left, so that only the tap root shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leisure for up to the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off, but without putting any earth up to the bulbs.

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

The culture of mangold wurtzel is much the same as for turnips, only the seed requires to be sown by the hand, and slightly covered with a rake or shovel. It is