

I do not let them reproduce until 2 years old South Downs are more productive, and best calculated to breed in large flocks, endure cold and storms better. I rear 35 per cent. more lambs than I have old sheep; seldom lose one; I sold one full blood South Down lamb that was 60 days old, to a butcher for \$5—no extra feed; sold eleven buck lambs for \$90. Wethers bring \$8 to \$12 per head, at two years old for market. Long-wooled bring more than South Downs for mutton, but costs more to fatten them." Mr. Collin doubtless means that the Longwools are larger than the South Downs, and bring more money on that account—not that they are worth more per pound. In London, South Down mutton is worth from 2 to 3 cents per lb. more than Cotswold mutton. Mr. C. also, we presume, would not be understood to say that it costs more to produce a lb. of Cotswold mutton than a lb. of South Down, for it is certain that such is not the case; "it costs more to fatten" Cotswolds, because they are much larger.

Since the failure of the ruta baga crop, Mr. C. allows his sheep, in their stead, a few small potatoes in the winter.

Sub-soil Plowing

In regard to subsoiling, Mr. C. says:

"I have used the subsoil plow on a portion of several lots of different soils, and for different kinds of grain; subsoiled one land of about sixty feet in width, greensward, slaty on one end, and limestone soil on the other; left hands each side without subsoiling, planted to corn; all treated alike otherwise, and no perceptible difference in the yield or growth at any time; next year followed with oats; no perceptible difference in this crop. In another field, soil, limestone, loam and clay; subsoil of an adhesive character; land in corn the year before; subsoiled one land, working to the depth of eighteen inches, and sowed to oats the whole field; stuck stakes and visited the ground often, but could never see a shade of difference in the color of the growing grain, nor in the quantity produced; the stakes were all that marked the boundaries; same field sowed to wheat in the following fall, all plowed alike, showed no evidence of different treatment.

In a field on another part of the farm, less loam and more clay in soil; used the subsoil plow to about the same depth on one land only; sowed the whole lot to oats, and could see soon after they came up, that on the sand subsoiled they looked yellow and sickly for the first two weeks, but then began to improve, keeping on until they presented the same appearance as the rest of the lot; no one being able to perceive any difference up to the time of harvesting. On gathering, the difference was so apparent that one could have almost told with his eyes shut as soon as he came to this land. Although there was about the same growth of straw as on other portions, yet the bundles were much heavier and heads better filled. The amount produced by subsoiling must have been as much as eight bushels to the acre more than where the common plow was used only. No perceptible difference in the grass this last summer."

The Country Gentleman.

CROSSING.—It may be asked, is crossing objectionable in all cases? It is not, when understandingly done. As an illustration of this position, I may instance the New Ox-

fordshire sheep that rank next to the Cotswolds, and by many are found equal to them. These are one-eighth or one-sixteenth Leicester and the remainder Cotswold. Thus we make experiments by crossing different breeds, and if we make an improvement in any particular, continue the cross, if not, then return to the original stock.

Those who have bred ewes of mixed blood to thorough-bred bucks have met with more or less disappointment from the following cause. It is an admitted fact among all breeders of close observation, that, as a general rule, the produce of an animal is not, in color, size, symmetry, &c., the counterpart of its immediate sire or dam, but is likely to take after some of its remote ancestors. If this proves acceptable, I may extend the subject in a future number. [Bourbon County (Ky.) Stock Grower.]

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As we were going to press, we received a communication from Mr. W. Boa, on the subject of the Judges Report on the Crops of the past year, in the County of Montreal. It will appear in our next.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Rates at which produce is purchased from the Farmers.

30th November, 1855.

- Hay from 16 to \$18 per 100 bundles.
- Straw from 4 to \$5. do.
- Fresh Butter, per lb., from 1s 6d to 1s 8d.
- Salt Butter, do from 1s 0 1/2 d to 1s 1d.
- Country Cheese, from 6d to 8d.
- Wheat, 10s to 11s.
- Barley, 4s 9d to 5s.
- Rye, 4s 6d to 5s.
- Oats, from 2s to 2s 3d.
- Yellow Indian Corn, from 5s 6d to 6s.
- Indian Corn, 5s to 5s 3d, Ohio.
- Buckwheat, from 4s 3d to 4s 6d.
- Peas, from 4s 0d to 5s.
- Beef, per 100 lbs, from 5 to \$7.
- Mess Pork, 14 1/2 to \$15.
- Mutton, per carcase, from 2 1/2 to \$5.
- Lamb, do none.
- Veal, 2 1/2 to \$4 1/2.
- Eggs, from 11d to 1s 0 1/2 d.

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1855.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE

COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

THE Subscribers to the Funds of this Society generally, are notified, that TWO THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS have been imported, one is kept at the Stables of Leon Laporte, Esq., in the Parish of Longue Pointe; the other, at the Stables of James Powley Dawes, Esq., at Lachine, in the Parish of Lachine; each Member of the Society for the current year, has the right of the gratuitous use of his choice of either Bull for two Cows, but must pay a fee of 2s 6d for every other Cow sent.

Members are requested to send their tickets of Membership, and money with every third or other Cow, if more than two be sent, as all payments must be made strictly in advance, otherwise no service will be rendered. And Farmers generally are requested to take notice that until subscriptions for current year be paid they will not be entitled to use Bulls.

By Order,

JAMES SMITH,

Secretary.

N.B.—Another Bull is expected in the Spring, and forthwith, after its arrival, will be placed at St. Laurent, for the use of Farmers in that locality.

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Oct. 1, 1855.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Montreal, insures the properties of farmers in Lower Canada, at 5s. for £100 currency, for 3 years, &c.

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P. L. LE TOURNEUX,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 1st July, 1854.