

their appetite and promotes digestion.—*J. McIntosh, in Gard. Chron.*

**CURING BACON.**—A correspondent asks for information on this subject. I think it is generally admitted that York bacon is as good as any: I will therefore give your correspondent my plan. After being killed it is allowed to hang 24 hours before being cut up; I then rub 1 lb. of saltpetre on a 20 stone pig, (of 14 lbs. to the stone,) and 1, 1½ or 2 stones of common salt, taking care that it is well rubbed in: it is then laid in a tub kept for the purpose. After having laid a fortnight, it is turned over and more salt applied, say half a stone. It then remains a fortnight longer in the pickle tub; it is then hung up in the kitchen, where it remains two months to dry; should the weather be very dry, a shorter period will suffice.—After being taken down, the inside is washed over with quick lime and water, to preserve it from the fly; it is then removed into a room not used by the family, away from heat, and where it will be perfectly dry, and is ready for use at pleasure. The smoking system is not adopted in York, at least not in that part from which I write.—The plan I have given you never fails, if done with care. The saltpetre and salt should be of the best quality, for upon these articles depend your success in producing a good article for the table.—*Correspon. London Agricult. Gazette.*

**CHEAP MANURE FOR TURNIPS.**—Bran (the husk of wheat) has been tried experimentally, in comparison with bones at a like cost per acre, and the part of the field so drilled proved superior to that part drilled with bones. It is recommended not to use more than four or five cwt., lest the fermentation engendered thereby should destroy the seed; this quantity, at its present value, 5l. per ton, would manure an acre of land at the expense of 20s. or 25s., and as the bran could be obtained at any time from the nearest miller, its whole expense would be its first cost—a point of great consideration in the midland counties.—We need not send to South Africa for guano to be sold at 10l. per ton if we had sufficient manure at our own door to be purchased at 5l. per ton, more especially as by taking the bran out of the market it has the two-fold benefit of producing greatly increased crops, and indirectly by allowing us to obtain a better sale for the hay and oats, which must be substituted for the bran so used.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

**ROMNEY FAIR** was well attended, although the weather was most unfavourable, and a tremendous storm in the middle of the day drove everybody into shelter. The stock fair was very brisk, and a good clearance was effected at high prices. The following is a comparative table of the number of sheep penned every year since 1840, including the present one, in which it will be seen the numbers were much short of those of former years:—

Description.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Lambs.....	7157. 17s. 9d.	6149. 19s. 0.	2759. 15s. 1d.
Ewe tags.....	20. 28s. 0d.	95. 31s. 6d.	None.
Wether tags.....	457. 30s. 0d.	413. 31s. 10d.	112. 24s. 0d.
Old Sheep.....	1233. 26s. 0d.	975. 29s. 0d.	430. 25s. 0d.
Fat Sheep.....	183. 40s. 9d.	193. 40s. 7d.	109. 42s. 6d.
Rams.....	14. 65s. 6d.		
Maiden barrens.....	35. 35s. 11d.	11. 25s. 0d.	50. 31s. 0d.
Sheep &c., penned	15,030	14,324	16,146
	1843.	1844.	1845.
Lambs.....	2395. 16s. 0d.	8180. 16s. 3d.	6165. 21s. 2d.
Ewe tags.....	193. 23s. 6d.	173. 25s. 6d.	231. 28s. 9d.
Wether tags.....	601. 26s. 3d.	769. 26s. 0d.	824. 32s. 2d.
Old sheep.....	937. 24s. 6d.	944. 25s. 9d.	871. 31s. 2d.
Fat sheep.....	52. 35s. 3d.	219. 34s. 6d.	952. 45s. 1d.
Maiden Barrens.....			145. 38s. 0d.
Sheep &c., penned	15,339	14,673	12,487

**TIME OF MANURING GRASS LAND.**—What is the best time of the year for applying farm-yard manure to Grassland? there is a great variety of opinion, as well as practice, in this neighbourhood. Most people here seem to prefer putting it on in the Spring, the objection to which is, that should the spring prove a dry one, the manure gets its goodness dried out of it, does very little good to the crop, and is a great annoyance in hay-time; others apply it late in the Autumn (after they have eaten of their after-grass,) and then vegetation being dormant, the best of the manure is washed away and

carried off by the drains without being of any service whatever. Here, with the help of irrigation and stimulants, I am able to get two crops of hay in the year, and my plan is, to put in the manure from the farm-yard as soon as the second crop is cleared, say in the middle of August; if, however, the weather should be dry at the time, it is not spread, but left in the heaps until the rains set in, when it is immediately spread, and at that time vegetation is so vigorous, that it is out of sight in a very short time. It appears to do so much more good, that I think even when only one crop is obtained, it is better to lose the after-grass (or the pasturage of it) rather than lose almost all the benefit of your manure; and so great is the difference produced between manuring in August and October, that here the former has grown over, and out of sight in a fortnight, while the latter is still as visible as on the day it was applied, and the stimulus it has given to vegetation is scarcely perceptible. It is much to be wished that some of our expert operators would turn their attention to hybridizing some of the Cerealia. I think that spring wheat may be crossed with some of the more valuable kinds, and, if so, there is great reason to hope for early and good varieties.—*T. G.*

**NEW LOCOMOTIVE AGENCY.**—A letter from Philadelphia, published in the *Memorial de Rouen*, has the following:—"William Evans has resolved a problem, which must overturn our present system of railway and steam-boat propulsion. By means of enormous compression, he has succeeded in liquifying atmospheric air, and then, a few drops only of some chemical composition, poured into it, suffice to make it resume its original volume with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment, on a large scale, has just been made. A train of twenty loaded waggons was transmitted a distance of sixty miles, in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being the liquid air inclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure: into which fell, drop by drop, and from minute, to minute, the chemical composition in question. Already, subscriptions are abundant, and a society is in course of formation. The inventor declares, that an ordinary pucket-boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam-engine, of six-horse power, will produce that quantity in eight hours."

At the late rent audit of Ambrose Hussey, Esq., M.P., that gentleman allowed his tenants the amount paid by them as Income-tax, and signified his intention of doing so in future; and this he did unsolicited, and from a conviction that it was but a just consideration towards his tenants, they having no power of appeal against the payment, even though capable of proving a loss of income.—*Salisbury Herald.*

In 1844 there were 1600 cottages in Preston empty; in 1845 there is scarcely one to be had!

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