it to become the land on which it nt, and the ashes hed and sown.

oads and ditches, the surface, and

tile, but drainage,

erable extent and ins through them, cid matters to be y. When peat llent purpose on

ad all eround, so o like a sponge; gasseous matters, ake on a state of soluble and produced and fermented, sh stuff from the the farm.

cously composted ads of half-dried an) there will be ung itself, for the should form the nure, then alter-k layer of peat. coinally watered he compost will according to the arried on to the e same quantity efficient in vege-

so much well c lime alone, or e converted into them as above

eir ashes, which to meadows, at From the foregoing remarks it will be evident that a supply of peat, or peat earth, or swamp muck, is of great importance to a farm, more particularly in circumstances where the supply of farm yard manure is limited. By a proper use of these materials,

1st, We may save all the liquid manure of the farm more cheaply

and effectually than by most other means.

2nd, We may have a supply of vegetable matter, which when decomposed by the aid of fermenting dung, becomes as available as the dung itself, and then increases our supply of manure.

3rd, We may get a good top dressing from the ashes and charcoal

of peat.

4th, The land on which the peat grew, may, when drained and nearly cleared of the black muck, become, by the use of lime and manure the most fertile portion of the whole farm.

J. ROBB.

Mr. DATTON, Douglas.

FREDERICTON, January 1, 1850.

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SIR,—Enclosed are certificates of the quantities of the several articles entered by me for competition at our October exhibition, viz.,

 Mangold Wurtzel,
 \frac{1}{2} acre,
 143 bushels,
 68 lbs. to bushel.

 White Carrots,
 \frac{1}{2} acre,
 139 "

 Red Carrots,
 \frac{1}{2} acre,
 100 "
 56 lbs. to bushel.

 Parsnips,
 \frac{1}{2} acre,
 60 "
 48 lbs. to bushel.

 Wheat,
 \frac{1}{2} acre,
 15\frac{3}{2} "
 65 lbs. to bushel.

In the measurement of the ground and the produce, I have, as carefully as I could, guarded against an over-rating of either, but as I could not personally see to the harvesting and measuring of every bushel, I have been compelled to govern myself in some degree by the statements of the laboring men, but I firmly believe these to be exact and true.

The Wheat exhibited was principally the Red Russian, procured by the Society from Bathurst, but being short in this description of seed, I was compelled to finish my half acre allotment with Black Sea. Had the Bathurst wheat held out I am confident I should have had 17 bushels as the produce of my half acre. I would not be understood to say that the Black Sea is not as prolific as the other wheat, but the seed of the former, obtained by the Society, was so foul, and mixed with seed that it would not vegetate; not more than two-thirds of it came up; it was impossible, therefore, to judge