

Best do Red Ball Wheat, 2 bushels No 31, D. Witherall,	£1 10 0
Best do Black Oats, do do., No 40, J. Porter,	0 15 0
2nd do do do., No 46, George Dick,	0 12 6
2nd do White Oats, No 5, J. Fish,	0 12 6
Best do Barley, do do., No 32, R. Coltard,	0 15 0
Best do Peas, do do., No 69, Daniel Baldwin,	1 10 0
2nd do do do., No 3, John Porter,	1 5 0
Best do Timothy Seed, 1 bushel, No 29, T. McGraw,	1 15 0
2nd do do do., No 27, Richard Sutton,	1 10 0
Best do Carrot Seed, 2lbs., No 54, M. Searle,	0 12 0
2nd do do do., No 60, W. L. Scott,	0 10 0
Best do Red Beet Seed, do., No 55, M. Searle,	0 10 0
2nd do do do., No 20, D. Witherall,	0 8 0
Best do Yellow Turnip Seed, do., No 30, J. Porter,	0 10 0
Best do Swedish Turnip Seed, do No 12, M. Searle,	0 10 0
2nd do do do., No 15, Daniel Baldwin,	0 8 0
Best do White Beans, 1 bushel, No 37, D. Witherall,	1 5 0
2nd do do do., No 58, W. L. Scott,	1 0 0
Best Sample Windsor Beans, 1 do., No 59, M. Searle,	1 0 0
2nd do do (extra prize) do., No 61, W. L. Scott,	0 17 6
Best do Buck Wheat, do., No 72, D. Baldwin,	0 15 0
Best do Onions, (extra prize) 14lb., No 28, Joseph Samuel,	0 10 0
Best do Cabbage Seed, 1lb., No 64, W. L. Scott,	0 6 0
Best do Curly Kail, 1lb., No. 4, do.,	0 5 0
Best do Sage, 4 ozs., No 77, D. Baldwin,	0 4 0
<b>PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.</b>	
<i>Value and Prize both included.</i>	
Best sample Butter, not less than 30lbs., not more than 40lbs., No 26, D. McKay, 40lbs., 1s 6d per lb.,	£3 0 0
2nd do do do., No 50, Geo. Johnston, 33lbs., 1s 5d per lb.,	2 6 9
3rd do do do., No 49, R. Sutton, 35lbs., 1s 4d do.,	2 6 8
Best do Cheese, not less than 20lbs., not more than 30lbs., No 19, G. Johnston, 26lbs., 1s 6d do.,	1 19 0
<b>DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.</b>	
<i>Value and Prize both included.</i>	
Best sample Woollen Socks, 6 pairs, No. 23, D. McKay,	1 5 0
2nd do do do., No 51, Geo. Watt,	1 2 6
Best do Woollen Mitts, do., No 38, D. McKay,	1 10 0
<i>Prize Only.</i>	
Best Homespun cloth, all wool, not less than 10 yds No 24, Donald McKay,	£0 15 0
2nd do do do., No 47, G. Johnston,	0 10 0
Best do do., cotton and wool, do do., No 25, M. Searle,	0 15 0
Best piece Flannel, all wool, do., No 25, G. Johnston,	0 15 0

The Treasurer's account, an abstract of which is heretofore appended, having been audited by a Committee of the Board of Directors was found correct and satisfactory. It shows a balance in favor of the Society, of £43 4 10.

#### WORK BY DR ROBB ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Doctor James Robb, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, King's College, Fredericton, has written a pamphlet containing 64 pages, on "Agricultural progress," to which the Board have great pleasure in directing the attention of this Society and the public at large.

The subject, as might have been expected, is handled by Dr Robb with consummate skill and ability.

Having offered some excellent reflections upon "land" or raw material considered as property, and upon "labour" and "markets," having demonstrated the progressive improvements which have taken place in the "tenure of the land," in the greater efficiency of labour, aided by modern implements and machinery, and in the extent of our markets, and the facilities for reaching them; the Professor proceeds to advert to the progress of Agriculture, first as an Art, and second as a Science, and concludes by applying the whole subject to the present circumstances of New Brunswick.

While at Fredericton, during the extra session of the House of Assembly our Representatives, who are all members of this Board, very considerably secured 100 copies of the work for this Society; the greater part of these copies were forwarded, on their arrival at Chatham, to the Office bearers of the Society for distribution, gratuitously, throughout the County; a few copies are still on hand, which the Secretary will hand over to such members of the Society as are desirous to read the work themselves, and who will undertake to persuade others to read it also.

At the moment of closing this Report, your Secretary was much pleased to receive from an able correspondent an Essay on the value of Sheep as Stock, the pernicious influence of Weeds on the growing crop, the importance of good Seed, and the best means of securing it.

This Essay contains many valuable suggestions, for which the Society cannot fail to be grateful.

It is humbly suggested that the Essay be now read by the Secretary, and that it form an "Appendix" to the Annual Report of the Society.

All which are respectfully submitted,

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

#### APPENDIX.

Miramichi, January 17, 1857.

JAMES CAIE, Esq., Secretary of the Northumberland Agricultural Society.

Dear Sir, — Having often observed in your Agricultural Reports that you would be glad to receive any information on subjects of service to the Agricultural Society. I was put in remembrance of it the other day by reading in a paper an article on sheep. The present state of the stock of this county, and the manner in which they are taken care of, if it can be called taking care of them, is any thing but creditable as well as profitable. Our farmers are surely not aware that it is of more importance than is generally supposed, that a certain portion of the farm stock should consist of sheep, not only for the sheep themselves, but in the increase both in quantity and quality of grazing which they provide for the cattle and horses which may be put into the same field afterwards. The paper alluded to says, that Mr Fay by his management makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping

the sheep, and the wool is a clear profit. The N. E. Farmer says, "Sheep are gleaners after other stock, and will help to keep the cattle pastures in good condition by being placed with them occasionally, to eat the coarse plants which have been left. They will enrich the land. There is no manure so fertilizing as that of sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in preparing land for a crop. A German agriculturist has calculated that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night would manure an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may determine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr Fay said he was accustomed to fold his sheep on land which he designed for corn and other crops, and in doing so he shut them upon half an acre at a time, keeping them there by a wire fence, which was easily moved from place to place. In this way his land was well manured without the labour of shovelling and carting.

I have likewise seen some sensible remarks with regard to weeds, and of which many of us can speak from experience. There is far too little attention paid to the destruction of weeds, the presence of which acts hurtfully in more ways than is commonly imagined. Growing in the same soil with the cultivated seed, a rivalry springs up between the two crops. The weeds not only take up room, but they interfere with the action of the atmosphere and absorb the moisture which should feed the grain. When wind or rain comes, the weeds being the heavier crop of the two fall sooner, and doing so, injure the whole. When the field is cut, the weeds take a much longer time to dry than the crop in which they are found, occasioning a delay in harvesting. When the Grain is thrashed, it is mixed with such a quantity of dross that a great deal of labour is occasioned in separating the good from the bad, while a great deal of the light seeds that are thus winnowed away, flies through the air to interfere as injuriously as ever with the succeeding harvest. The seeds of these noxious plants unfortunately are more prolific than those of the cultivated crops—a thistle for instance, bearing some 13,000 seeds. It must be evident that cultivated crops or that ought to be cultivated crops can have no chance against such fearful odds. Experiments have been made to ascertain the advantage gained by careful weeding. Fields were selected—one allotted to wheat, another to barley, and a third to oats. Parts of these fields were carefully weeded, and the remaining portions were prepared in the ordinary manner, without any attempt to exterminate the weeds.

The results were as follows:  
Wheat in thoroughly cleaned division 22½ bus. per acre,  
Do with weeds 18

Difference 4½ bus., or 25 per cent

So of the barley, the produce of the weeded portion being more than double that of the unweeded; and with regard to oats the result was still more decisive. High as labour may be considered in this County, the outlay would be small compared to the very large returns that would follow. It is not simply that the weeds are got rid of, but the plants rooted up and left to rot on the soil to fertilize it. Land cannot be expected to be kept perfectly free from weeds, but once vigorously and successfully accomplished, the labour required in this matter will afterwards be trifling. Both the quantity and quality of the crops are improved, and not only is there this great gain at a small cost, but there is also less risk in gathering in the harvest from a lengthened exposure to the weather, and less expense and labour in winnowing.

A farmer may argue that there is no use for him to cut down his thistles &c., as his next neighbour does not do it, and his fields would be overrun as bad as ever by every breath of wind loaded with light seeds: the man that would argue so can scarcely be called a farmer. Let him do what he thinks to be right, and shame alone will drive his neighbour to follow his example, or weeds will drive him out of the country.

Another very important matter too much neglected amongst us is the quality of the seed we put into the ground. Every farmer should carefully watch the best and earliest patch of grain that he has, note it almost ear by ear, and as it thoroughly ripens pull it. A little time spent thus in saving the best and earliest heads, will put him into quite an improved crop from what he would have had if taken indiscriminately from the barn floor, which always must have some seeds on it not worth sowing, as well as seeds of weeds and other kinds of grain. It has likewise been shown that only a very trifling damage is done to the remainder of the grain by the operation—nothing in fact to be named in comparison with the benefit ultimately derived.

M.

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 18th January.

### EUROPE.

**TURKEY.**—The new Bank at Constantinople.—The following is given by the Constantinople correspondent of *La Presse* as the official project for the formation of a national imperial Bank at Constantinople, which has been accepted by Mr Wilkin on behalf of a company of English capitalists:—The Imperial Government desires to establish, exclusively privileged for thirty years, an Imperial National Bank, with a capital of from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 sterling, about £8,000,000 of which shall serve as a reserve for the use of the Government and its authorities in proportions to be officially stated, and the rest for the affairs of Agriculture, &c. The bank will be constituted as nearly as possible upon the mode of the Banks of France and England. The concessionaire shall engage to open subscription lists in England, France, Germany, and Turkey, and to leave them open for the same time and on the same conditions in each country. The maximum of the interest which this bank will be entitled to receive from the Imperial Government for all the necessary advances required for the monetary reform specified in the first article shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum, and it is understood that these advances shall be made at par and without discount. The Governor of this bank, and also a limited number of the directors, shall be appointed by the Imperial Government, and the rest of the directors elected by the subscribers in proportion to the subscriptions taken in each of the above mentioned countries. A deposit of £2,000,000 sterling shall be made by the concessionaires to serve as a

guarantee for the execution of the enterprise. The bank must commence business within six months at latest from the issue of the Imperial firman. The names of the applicants, represented by Mr Wilkin, are stated as follows:—Messrs. Samuel Lang, M. P.; W. Scholefield, M. P.; E. W. Ferrie, merchant, London; W. Jackson, M. P. for Newcastle; T. A. Chance, of London; T. Brassey, of the firm of Peto and Co.; A. Darby, of the Ebbw Vale Company; and A. W. Rixon, of London; F. S. Cayley, M. P.; J. C. Ewart, M. P.; Sir Joseph Paxton, M. P.; Hon. Henry Coke, of Holkham; Mr Mark Hunter, chairman of the Commercial Bank of London.—*Illustrated London News.*

**A destructive Typhoon.**—On the 27th of October one of those violent hurricanes which are known by the name of typhoons committed great devastation in the Philippine Islands. All the suburbs of Manila and neighbouring villages were reduced to heaps of ruins. The number of houses destroyed at that place alone was above 3500, and official returns show that more than 10,000 houses were destroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues around Manila. The disastrous effects of the hurricane were felt throughout the other districts of the island, where the crops and the orchards were torn out of the ground. Six foreign vessels in the roads of Manila were cast ashore, and many small boats were lost. It was the most terrible typhoon ever remembered. Commencing about noon, it continued until seven o'clock in the evening; the people remained all that time in momentary fear of their death, they cowered in whatever shelter they could obtain, for no one could stand upright before the wind. The Captain-General of the islands has opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers.—*Moniteur.*

### CHINA.

**THE WAR IN CHINA.**—The advices from China by the last Overland mail are looked for with much interest. Private telegraphic despatches have been received, which bring the accounts from Canton to the 24th November. These advices state that hostilities continued; that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle; and that trade remained consequently at a stand still. Rumour adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of the English led to the murder of three Americans in mistake for our countrymen. The heads of the Americans were stuck by the Chinese on the walls of Canton. The American papers received by the last mail contain some interesting statements regarding the relations of the Western Republic with the Celestial Empire. A report in the *Patrie*, that, according to a treaty recently concluded between Russia and China, Russia was to have a seaport, with 3000 acres of land adjoining, granted in perpetuity, on the south coast of Chusan, to be henceforth a Russian possession, had furnished a prolific theme to the American Press.

### UNITED STATES.

**Revolt in the Auburn State Prison.**—A revolt has occurred among the convicts of the Auburn (N. Y.) State Prison, which was quieted by the officers yielding to the demands of the prisoners. One of their number had been placed in a dungeon for insolence to an officer, and his associates armed themselves with tools from the workshops and demanded his release. The officers succumbed and released him, and now the contractor under whom they labour dare not enter the prison workshop for fear his life will be taken.—Further trouble is anticipated, and a military company has been ordered to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

**Forty Horses Burnt to Death.**—At a recent fire in Savannah, 40 horses were burnt to death, and the Republican thus describes the scene:

The most distressing feature of the calamity, however, is in the immense destruction of horses. There were fifty-six of these poor creatures tied in the stalls, all of which, except some ten or twelve that were close to the front and back doors, and could be cut loose in time to be saved, were burnt to a crisp. Some of the terror-stricken animals came out with their manes, tails and backs on fire, and dashed furiously through the streets, presenting a most painful spectacle.

**The Amendments to the Tariff.**—Washington, Jan. 26.—(*Herald* Washington correspondence)—The Committee of Ways and Means have finally agreed to report a tariff bill which they think will meet the approbation of Congress and the country. They propose to levy a duty of ten per cent, ad valorem, on the following articles, Wool, sugar, hemp, lead and salt. The other articles are to remain the same as under the former bill, except those under the 100 per cent. schedule, which are reduced to 50 per cent.

**Terrible suffering and death.**—The following is from the St. Louis News, of the 9th inst.: Five persons, (a man, three women and a child) were frozen to death near Monticello, Iowa, last Saturday night. They were returning from a neighbour's with a pair of horses and sleigh; they got off the road, and in crossing a hollow, the horses became detached from the sleigh and ran off—leaving the parties in snow from five to eight feet deep. The parties not returning on Tuesday morning, the neighbours collected, and after a long search the women and child were found in a willow thicket, covered with blankets, and with a large quantity of snow over them, all dead. The man was found without his hat frozen to death, about a quarter of a mile from the women, and within 40 rods of his own house. Two other men were frozen in the same neighbourhood, about the same time, while returning from church. The weather has been excessively cold in Iowa.

The same paper also contains the particulars of another like disaster in the same state; Mr and Mrs Walton and their son, of Pleasant Valley, started from church on Sabbath evening to return home. They were lost on the prairie in snowdrifts, amid the perils of a terrible snow storm and piercing and blinding wind. After struggling until they were almost frozen, and getting their horses so buried in drifts that they could proceed no further, they abandoned their vehicle in hopes of reaching their own or some other habitation. They struggled along together for weary hours in vain. Mrs W. at last sunk in her icy winding sheet to rise no more. Her son a young man, struggled a while longer, and suffered the same fate. The father, nerved by despair, kept on until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he reached a house eight miles from his own. He is badly frozen, but will probably recover. As soon as possible his track was followed, but too late to save the mother and son.

**A Ship sunk by the ice below New York.**—The bark Byron, of Bath, Me., Captain Gray, from Cardenock, Dec. 31, arrived off Sandy Hook Saturday morning. She was under sail, proceeding up the Swash channel, close hauled, when she encountered a heavy field of ice near the Dumb Beacon. It struck her with great force and stove in her lumber port, causing her to sink almost immediately. The extent of damage was not noticed, and no danger was apprehended until the vessel began to sink by the head. In less than ten minutes from the time she encountered the ice, her decks were level with the water. Orders were immediately given to square the main yard, and the helm was put to port, to run the vessel upon the shoal water of the middle ground; but before the yawlboat, which was bottom up on the main hatch, could be cleared away, she was sinking from under them. The boat was thrown quickly over the side, and Captain Gray, the pilot and crew sprang into her, as she lurched heavily to starboard and sunk. The men saved nothing but what they stood in.