

assembled, the lamentable spiritual destitution which existed in many parts of the Province; and named, as being more immediately under their notice, the Parishes on the other side of the River, where, at the present moment, there is not a single Missionary from Manguerville to the head of the St. John River. He then urged upon all present to use their influence, and contribute their means, towards extending to others, benefits similar to those which they themselves enjoyed. He concluded by moving the following Resolution, which was seconded by Wm. Davidson, Esquire:—

Whereas it is the bounden duty of every Member of the Church of England, to use his utmost endeavours to extend its beneficial influence as widely as possible; and whereas, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, a Society called the Church Society, has for some years past existed in this Archdeaconry, the objects of which we cordially approve and are desirous to promote; therefore

Resolved, That a Local Committee of the said Society be now formed for the Parishes of Dumfries and Prince William, of which all persons who annually contribute any sum however small, to promote the objects of the Society or any one of its objects, shall be deemed Members.

Mr. John Ellegood submitted the next Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. James Hanford.

Resolved, That of this Local Committee, the Minister in charge of the Parishes be the President, and that the Church Wardens of the two Parishes for the time being, together with the following Gentlemen, Messrs. John Davidson, John Ellegood and James Cunningham, do constitute a Sub-Committee to assist the President in the management of its concerns.

The next Resolution was moved by Thos. Earls, Esquire, and seconded by Mr. John Davidson.

Resolved, That Mr. James Hanford be the Secretary of the Committee.

The Rev. J. W. Disbrow, the Minister in charge of the Parishes, briefly addressed the Meeting, and stated that some benefit had already been experienced from the Society, in a grant being made towards the erection of a Church in one of the Parishes, and also in a grant of Books for lending and distributing. He then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Thos. Jones, Esquire:—

That a Public Meeting of the Members of this Committee be held at such time (before the tenth of January next,) and in such place, as the President shall appoint, for the purpose of transacting the business assigned by the constitution of the Society to Local Committees.

The Meeting being brought to a close, and the Venerable the Archdeacon thanked for presiding as Chairman, it was announced that a subscription paper was open, to receive the names of those who were desirous of enrolling themselves as Members of the Church Society; and the readiness with which individuals came forward, proved the deep interest they had taken in the proceedings of the Meeting, and their willingness to give their aid in so good a cause.

JAMES W. HANFORD,

Secretary to the Local Committee.

Prince William, October 10, 1842.

SUPREME COURT.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 6TH VICTORIA, 1842.

ANDREW C. BLACK, James A. Harding, Thomas T. Wyer, William C. Hare, Allan A. Davidson, James P. Wetmore, Edward H. Wilmot, A. M., Gentlemen, Attornies of this Court, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

William M. Howe, A. B., an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court for the Province of Nova Scotia, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister of this Court.

William Henry Shore, Gent., Master of Arts, and Charles Doherty, Solicitor of the Court of Chancery, and Attorney of the Superior Courts, Ireland, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

COLONIES AT HOME;

Or, means for rendering the industrious Labourer independent of Parish Relief, and for providing for the poor Population of Ireland by the Cultivation of the Soil.

[Continued from last Supplement.]

BARLEY.

Barley is very quick in coming to maturity after it is sown. It may follow turnips; the ground must be made very fine for it, by harrowing and rolling, after having been well dug by the spade; the Siberian barley is more productive than the other sorts,—the best seed is that which is free from blackness at the tail, and is of a pale lively yellow colour, intermixed with a bright whitish cast, and if the skin be a little shrivelled it is so much the better, as it shews that it has sweated in the mow, and is a sure indication that its coat is thin. The necessity for a change of seed from time to time (by sowing that of the growth of a different soil,) is in no in-

stance more evident than in the culture of this grain, which otherwise becomes coarser and coarser every year.

The best soil for barley is a light rich loam finely pulverized. It will neither grow well on a sandy or soft soil, nor on strong clays; the quantity of seed is about three bushels to an acre.

The best season for sowing barley is in the third month (March,) and on strong lands, well drained, the early part of that month; from the beginning of the fourth month (April,) to the middle of the fifth month (May,) is however a good time; but a variety of barley called Bigg, may be sown either in Autumn to stand the winter, or as late as the first week in the sixth month (June.)

When the weather is dry at the time of sowing, the seed barley should be soaked in water from 24 to 36 hours, then sowed and harrowed in as quickly as possible. It may be expected up in a fortnight. Barley is known to be ripe when the reddish colour of the ear is gone off, or when the ears droop and fall as it were double against the straw, and the stalks have lost their verdure.

The average produce in Middlesex is 32 bushels per acre, and two loads of straw; but in Essex it sometimes amounts to 56 bushels per acre. The straw is more useful for litter than food for cows.

OATS.

Oats are a very useful grain, and more peculiarly adapted to Northern climates than either wheat, rye, or barley. Of all grain it is the easiest of culture, growing in any soil that admits of ploughing.

There are many sorts of Oats, but the varieties called the potatoe oat, and Poland oat, are the best for low lands, and red oats for uplands. For inferior soils, the white or common oat may be sown, and the black oat for the poorest of all.

The quantity of seed is from four to six bushels per acre, when sown broadcast. Land sown with potatoe oats requires less. It must be sown about the middle of the third month (March.)

The produce of oats is generally considered greater, and of better quality, in the northern than in the southern parts. Ten quarters off an acre is reckoned a good crop, but the produce is often 12 or 13 quarters, and the straw from 2 to 3½ loads per acre.

It may be sown in drills, as early as the season will permit after winter, the ground having been previously manured, and made as fine as possible by digging and raking.

BUCKWHEAT.

When the flour of Buckwheat is made into cakes, it is very palatable food for man, but it is especially useful when ground into meal, in fattening pigs, while the flowers during the blossoming season furnish abundance of honey to the bees.

It will grow in a poor soil, and produce a crop in three or four months. It has the quality of preparing the land for wheat, or any other crops. Two bushels of seed will be sufficient for an acre; it should not be sown till the end of the fifth month (May,) the young plants being apt to be destroyed by frost. The produce on an average crop is from 24 to 32 bushels per acre; eight bushels of Buckwheat meal, will go as far as 12 bushels of barley meal.

INDIAN CORN, OR MAIZE.

This plant, although the native of a warmer climate, may be very usefully cultivated in this; the leaves and stalks, even when dry, are excellent food for cattle, and nothing is better than the seed for fattening pigs, and for poultry, when ground to meal. Loudon, in his *Encyclopædia of Agriculture*, mentions a red dwarf variety, which will succeed better than the larger kind; I have seen very extensive fields of it in latitudes above 50°, and if it were sown very early in the spring, and planted out, 144 stout plants to the rod, it would yield a considerable weight of food.

The trials which I have made of it have convinced me that it would be a valuable addition to the list of those plants which are best calculated to maintain stock.

Since writing the above, I hear that the author of *Cottage economy* has tried the cultivation of a dwarf sort of Indian corn with the greatest success, upon eleven acres of ground in the neighbourhood of Barn Elms, and he promises to give shortly the details to the public. If this plant can be brought to tolerable perfection, in England and Ireland, it will promote all agricultural plans for the poor upon this system, in an extraordinary degree.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

It having been found in practice, that the same crop will not continue to flourish year after year successively, upon the same spot of ground, it is necessary to have a rotation of crops; the same piece of land, however, may be cultivated one year in potatoes, and the next in wheat, oats, rye, or any other corn; and it care be taken to manure for the potatoes and not for the corn, this rotation of crops may go on year after year. In some instances double crops may be had; for example, winter tares or rye may be sown before winter, to be cut green in the spring, upon the ground allotted for potatoes, turnips, or buckwheat.

The following is a plan for the rotation of crops, upon a farm of five acres, for four years, each square being a quarter of an acre; in the fifth year the same order may be observed as in the first; the sixth year the same as the second; the seventh year, as the third; and the eighth year as the fourth; the crops however, and the rotation of them may be varied, as the necessity for it shall be pointed out by experience.