

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly, manure, tillage and seed; and there are three things of which he never will be too liberal, promises, time and credit.

We have been favored with a note of the following extraordinary yield of a single potato, of the variety called Nigratto, cultivated in the garden of the Hon. A. W. Cochran, Upper Sillery, near this city, in the summer of the past year:—

"A single potatoe, bought of Mr. Mussen, was planted on the 15th May last, upon manure and covered with rich earth. It sent up eleven shoots, when about six inches above ground were carefully separated from the tuber and transplanted in a trench with manure and good soil, being placed about 18 inches apart. They never dropped; and when dug up in October the produce was 94 healthy tubers, some of which weighed a pound, and had several fingers or knobs such as grow on Dahlia roots, and 12 to 15 eyes. These are preserved for seed next year, and being again treated in the same way will, probably, yield at the end of the season from 90 to 100 for one, making in two seasons from 8,000 to 10,000 potatoes from one tuber: they require so little care that they are well worth being cultivated by those who have large gardens: one man will dress the ground and set out 500 to 800 plants in a day."—*Quebec Mercury*.

**STABLING MILCH COWS.**—We have been much surprised at the increased quantity of milk cows afford from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A near neighbor suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of the winter, and as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us, as the result, that his cows now just gave double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful.—*New Gen. Farmer*.

**THE CANKER WORM.**—The *Cultivator* reminds its readers that March in our latitude is the month for the ascent of the canker worm upon our trees; and people who have neglected to try other remedies, are advised to place a little quicklime close about the bodies of their trees, to destroy those worms that lie near the roots; many may be destroyed in this mode, and if it were practised for a few years in succession, this favorite place of rendezvous for the worms, might be rendered too hot for them.

**HOW TO KEEP A VILLAGE COW.**—Transplant sugar beets fifteen inches apart, like cabbages, but with more care, in every spot or space you can spare in your lot or garden. If the land is worked well and early, they will tend themselves after two or three light hoeings, and grow large enough to make a mess each, with the addition of a quart of shorts, seasoned with ground oil cake. Here is sugar, gluten, starch, and oleaginous matter to boot. With such alops, a cow needs nothing but a little straw.—*New Gen. Farmer*.

**POULTRY**, if well managed, constitute a profitable branch of cottage or farm economy. If hens are allowed to roost in a warm stable or cow-house, and fed with barley or other suitable food which has been steamed or boiled, they will lay a month or two earlier than usual, and produce a much greater number of eggs in the year. We know a small farmer near Montreal who kept his hens in a warm cellar, and he has in consequence had eggs to sell all winter, for which he received about 1s. 6d. per doz.

## EDUCATION.

**EDUCATION IN CANADA.**—If there is one matter of greater importance to the human family than all others, it is the education of the young. The children who now fill our schools, or play about our streets and fields, will in a few short years manage the affairs of the country; and it will depend upon their present training, whether these affairs be well or ill managed. The conduct of the rising generation will not, however, affect themselves only. In

proportion as it is good or bad, it will give pleasure or pain to their parents; and their character will be stamped upon succeeding generations. We may, therefore, affirm, that the effects of what we now do in the matter of education, will be felt through all time, although time will only reveal the smallest part of these effects.

How important is it then, to secure a good system of education! It is generally said of children uneducated in schools, that they are without education. This is a mistake—they have more or less education, but unfortunately it too often consists of lying, cheating, swearing, drinking, cruelty, or other vicious courses; for though naturally prone to evil, yet to attain proficiency in vice, children require to be educated therein. But this education costs nothing. Only neglect to teach them what is good—let them run idle in the streets, and take up with the company they meet there, and their education for evil is secured. And here, let us remark, that if we do not take care to furnish them with a good education, society is so constituted that they will be almost certain to find a bad one for themselves. Their faculties are so sharp and vigorous, that they cannot remain inactive; they are continually learning and imitating what they see and hear, and their character, as amiable and worthy members of society, or the reverse, is in a great measure formed at a very early age.

It will be obvious from the preceding remarks, that we do not believe education to consist merely of reading, writing, and arithmetic. These are only instruments, whereby knowledge and usefulness may be attained, but they are so essential that many have deemed them the only requisites of what is called a good common school education: and this opinion would be true to a great extent, if parents were always qualified, and had opportunity to conduct the other equally or more important branches themselves: but this is notoriously not the case, and therefore children should not only be taught to read, write, and cipher in school, but they should there be trained to habits of order, cleanliness, and industry, and imbued with principles of rectitude, and benevolence. It is obvious, however, that these desirable results cannot be secured, unless school teachers themselves possess the qualities which they are to confer upon their pupils—unless they be pious, intelligent, and benevolent, as well as learned,—unless, in fact, they be a very superior class of society. And why should they be otherwise? Is not their calling more important and responsible than any other, with the exception of ministers of religion? They clothe the minds, and form the characters of our children; and is it seemly to put merchants, doctors, lawyers, and members of other secular professions, before them in worldly estimation, and in the scale of remuneration awarded for their services? Has any of these professions, important though they be, so much of the happiness of families and the well being of society in its power, as the schoolmaster?

But in many of the country parts of Canada, the schoolmaster is actually paid less for forming human minds, than the blacksmith for shoeing horses. Every mechanical employment, and we mean no disrespect to any, is remunerated more highly than his; nay, even farm labourers receive ten dollars a month, whilst he must, in many cases, be contented with eight. People of Canada, judge if this state of things be right.

There is another light in which we would view this question. There are in Canada probably ten taverns for one school. What wonder is it that vice and ignorance should fearfully preponderate. When the relative proportions are reversed, it will be a bright day for Canada. One thing is certain, taverns and schools cannot flourish together—there is an antipathy between them—where the one thrives, the other must decay. And it must be confessed, schools have at present the worst of the struggle.