

the most necessary subject for periodical literature.—Independently of the higher works already alluded to, of too expensive a character for a very wide circulation, America issues no less than 100 periodicals almost exclusively devoted to the farm, including the *Canadian Agriculturist*, which is the cheapest farming journal extant. In this the New World, would seem to take the precedence of the Old, but when it is recollected that Canada trebles England in extent, and every person in the country is or may be a land owner, it is a matter of surprise that the *Canadian Agriculturist* is not issued every week, instead of every month, and as eagerly looked for as the *Mark Lane Express*, or *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, or the more scientific but scarcely less practical *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, all of which are full-priced papers. There is also the *Magnet*, a cheaper paper issued in London, at 4d. a copy, and the Irish and Scotch weekly papers, also full-priced. Their united circulation will be found to exceed 60,000 copies, a week, and to be supported by annual subscriptions amounting to some £75,000 Sterling, or to \$375,000. The whole of British North America does not subscribe towards farming literature probably more than £1000 currency.

NOTE BOOKS v. MEMORY.

Observations on the seasons and weather are essentially necessary especially in a climate, like that of Canada, supposed by many theorists to be undergoing a change, as the country becomes clear of forest, year by year. John Young, an English author asserts that "the climate of Europe was 2,000 years ago, precisely the same as that of the greater part of British America at the present day," and argues that the amelioration of climate is as certain to progress with the cultivation of the soil and consequent decrease of forest, and with the increase of cities and population. Severe winters, however, are as much the characteristic of Canada as before, while extreme summer heat seems, in some measure, to have declined cold springs and wet weather in May and June, are becoming, it is said, of more frequent occurrence. The present season is one of the most extraordinary in this respect, ever remembered. In England it is safer to trust to memory, than in a new country. There are numerous marks, by which to remember the exact times of sowings, mowings, reapings, and the setting in of winter, such as the fixed feast and rent days of Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day, invariably falling on the 25th of March, the 24th of June, 29th of September, and 25th of December. By these divisions of time, the farmer recollects, that in 1843 he had not cut his corn by the 29th of September, and rent day came, with nothing got off his farm, wherewith to make his payment. In Canada, with no rents to pay, few regular fixed fairs, and fewer annual and periodical meetings, it is more essential to note every thing that may be a guide to the future. In England, a wet season like the present would almost invariably lead to a bad harvest. Few of the cereals, without extraordinary care, and without the use of antidotes to the injurious effects of continued wet, by underdraining and top dressings from artificial manures, would come to ordinary perfection, and light samples, or rusty corn would inevitably be the rule, more or less,