

walk round the globe; but the earth carries him round every day without his feeling the motion. In like manner, the winds and the waters carry a ship, at the rate of perhaps a hundred miles in a day; and the people on board have nothing to do, as regards the progress of the ship, but to keep the hand on the rudder, and the eye on the compass, sometimes pull a rope and occasionally measure how high the sun is, or how far the moon is from a star.

This is the principle which runs through all parts of the process. Man is no longer employed in doing for himself all the little that he needs. He makes every thing work, and work in great masses; and so the share of each individual is a mere trifle compared with the mass. The wind is made to work, not only on the waters, but on the land. It turns the mill, it feeds the fire, and blows the bellows. It also draws up water from the sea, from stagnant pools, and from low and damp places, and pours it down on the mountain-tops. Thence it comes rolling down and turns machinery, it glides along and carries heavy barges, or it stands level, and the horse draws a heavy load along its surface. The very moon assists man in getting the cotton gown at a low price; for as the rolling globe shifts the position of the moon's attraction on the waters, these run now this way, now that, and waft their burdens to and fro, but still under the control of man.

But man is not only assisted in his work by the powers of nature; he, as it were, puts tools into their hands, regulates their strength, and causes them to work properly. Among the traditions which have been handed down from the days of the foolish belief in witchcraft, there is one of an old woman who made all the beams and timbers of the house spin yarn like distaffs. That was a mere dream of folly; but knowledge has made the truth more effective without any other aid than that of principles, which can be readily understood by all who will study them. There are not only in the districts where the cotton is manufactured, falling streams, and large kettles of boiling water spinning with thousands of distaffs, and spinning faster and better by far than human hands can spin, but all over the country similar means are employed in doing the heaviest part of the labor required in the production of the most familiar article connected with the comforts and conveniences of life.

Such is our little portion of the "Story of a Cotton Gown."—*Saturday Magazine*.

AGRICULTURAL.

We do not introduce the following article for the guidance of the Practical Farmer in this Province, but for the purpose of directing attention to a subject of deep and growing importance. The cultivation of Clover is but of recent introduction into this Province; sufficient experience has been acquired to show that its culture may be turned to great advantage; but, by far too little is yet known in regard to the most advantageous mode of cultivating it on the different soils;—preserving it from destruction by the frosts of Winter, and in respect of its properties, either as a manure, or as food for Cattle. On all these heads we shall occasionally publish such information as we can collect: in the mean time we take a passing notice of a prevailing error in regard to the very nature of the plant itself—namely, that there is one kind of it annual, and another perennial.

The truth, however, appears to be this—in all countries not subjected to the action of severe frost, Clover is a perennial plant, and it is with great difficulty it is eradicated from the soil; but

in cold countries where left to the operation of nature, it is biennial or annual, according to the intensity of the cold it may be subjected to. It being a taper-rooted plant, the frost raises it out of the soil, and if neglected, the air gets round it, and it dies. Intelligent Farmers observing this, are careful to provide themselves with a good stone Roller, and by passing it over the field after the frost is out, and while the soil is yet soft, the roots again become fixed, and reward the Farmer with an abundant crop of Hay; but to the Farmer who is either too indolent or too pounurious to provide, and use, this necessary—nay, indispensable appendage to every Farm, Clover is but an annual plant;—hence the absurd remarks we often have about annual Seed, and hence the unmerited abuse which Seedsmen often get for selling bad Seeds.

Clover is exceedingly tenacious of life, and when it is hove out with the frost, if but the smallest fibre is pressed into the earth, it will revive and grow vigorously. In ordinary seasons, Red Clover will ripen here, and yield good Seed, but the mode of thrashing it out appears to be involved in mystery,—we solicit information from competent persons on this interesting subject.

We observe that the Agricultural Society in P. E. Island, have offered a bounty for Clover Seed, the production of the Island;—and we are informed by gentlemen who lately visited the market in Charlotte Town, that some very fair samples were exhibited for Sale; every Farmer ought, however, if possible, and without the aid of a bounty, to make himself independent of others, for the supply of an article so essentially necessary for carrying on his operations successfully.—ED. BEE.

CLOVER.

On the preparation of the Land for Clover.

Unless the richness of the land will cause them to lodge, clover should be sown amongst oats, or spring barley. The grain should be well ploughed in, and the ground well harrowed, and the clover seed sown immediately after the harrow, and brushed in with a light brush, provided the grain is not sown until the hard frosts are over. If the grain be sown earlier, it will be safer to defer sowing the clover seed on it until the season shall be thus far advanced, because, though after having taken good root, the clover is a very hardy plant, yet when quite young it is liable to be killed, either by hard frosts or being exposed unprotected to the rays of the sun. In favourable seasons it will come up well without brushing, but as, in case of a warm dry season, about the time of coming up, much of the seed will otherwise perish, and the crop be rendered too thin, it is much better to give them a slight covering with the brush. The better the soil is pulverised with the plough, harrow and brush, the better the seed will vegetate, and the more level or even the surface, the greater the facility in mowing.

Quantity of Seed. Almost universally, a false economy is practised in sowing grass seed of almost every description in most parts of the United States. In this country a bushel of clover seed is generally allowed to ten acres of land.* If intended for pasture, or if the seed be remarkably good and the season very favorable, this quantity may be sufficient. But if designed for mowing, or if the seed be defective, as is often the case, or if the season should prove unfavorable, the farmer will find, that it would have been much more to his interest, to

have sown one and a half, or even two bushels of seed on ten acres. It is true, that generally, where one bushel is sown on that quantity of land, the field will at mowing time appear to be well covered with grass, but on examination, it will be found that the plants stand thin on the ground, that the stalks are too large and thick for good hay, and the quantity of grass to the acre much less, than it would have been if sown thicker, besides which, thin clover is much more apt to lodge, than that which is thick, by which, not only is the hay injured, but the mowing greatly impeded.

Subsequent treatment. As soon as the clover is up, if the land be not very rich, sow half a bushel of plaster to the acre, this will have a powerful tendency to protect the young clover from drought and the heat of the sun, and thereby to insure the fields being well sown with grass. It is true, if the land be rich, and the season favorable, the clover may stand well, without the aid of the plaster, but otherwise there will be great danger of losing the crop from the want of it. Most of the complaints we hear of clover not standing would have been prevented by plastering it as soon as it came up.

After the grain is cut, it would be best not to pasture the field at all, but at all events, it should not be pastured with heavy stock, and only until the grain left is consumed, much young clover is greatly injured by excessive pasturing during the first season of its growth, and the loss thereby sustained greatly exceeds the profits of the pasturage obtained, besides the great injury to the land.

Should the weeds, or stubble threaten to be in the way of the scythe at mowing time, let them be brushed down the preceding winter, or early in the spring, or let the roller be run over the field. After cutting the first crop for hay, which should be done when about half the heads have assumed a brown color, if the land be not rich, and the second crop be intended for seed, sow half a bushel of plaster to the acre, soon after the hay is removed; the same quantity should have been sown the April preceding on the first crop. After cutting the seed let nothing run on the field during the remainder of the year.—*Tennessee Farmer*.

THE FARMER.

There is not a more independent being in existence than the farmer. The real farmer; he who attends strictly to the duties of his profession; who keeps every thing about him snug and tidy, and who seeks every opportunity to introduce such improvements of the day as will tend to add beauty and worth to his farm. Such a farmer is always happy and independent, and he lives as it were in a little world of his own with nothing to trouble him, save the cares of his farm, which by the way are considered rather as pleasures than otherwise. His mind is always at ease, and the duties of his calling are performed with a good degree of pleasure. When the toils of the day are over and the "night cometh," he takes his seat at the domestic fireside and whiles away the evening in sweet converse with his little family circle. The toils of the day have been perhaps rather arduous—but what of that? They are drowned and forgotten in the pleasures of the evening. And then, he feels a sincere pleasure on reflection, that while he rests from his labors his business continues to flourish. His crops are growing and preparing for harvest; his cattle, &c. are fattening ready for market, and everything prospers. With such thoughts as these, he can calmly resign himself to the night's repose and rise on the morrow with the returning sun, refreshed and prepared for the duties of another day.—*Intelligencer & Mohawk Advocate*.

New potatoes have already made their appearance at Mobile. They must have been raised in a snow bank.—*W'fig*.

* A Bushel of Clover Seed weighs from 60 to 62 lbs.