

and in the ox at three years of age. The cost of raising a horse till four years old was found to be \$94.36. The expense of a yoke of cattle at the same age, \$65.13—difference in favour of the oxen \$29.23. It is true the horse when raised may be worth more than the oxen; but we think when the average quality and value of our horses are taken into consideration, there is quite as much probability that the oxen will be worth eighty dollars, as that the horse would reach that sum. Admitting they were each worth that sum, the man who had raised the oxen has made fourteen dollars eighty-seven cents; while the man who has raised the horse has lost fourteen dollars thirty-six cents by the operation.

The same general rule however will hold good in the raising of animals that experience has proved applicable to the raising of crops on a farm;—never to run into one kind to the exclusion of all the rest. Horses, cattle, and sheep, are all necessary to the farmer; and he who thinks to make money by excluding any of these from his farm, will most likely in the end find himself mistaken in his calculations. The point necessary to ascertain is, what proportion of each will under the circumstances of the farm be the most profitable, and to act accordingly. The comparative scarcity of cattle, and the multitude of inferior horses, shows that we have erred on the side of horses, to the neglect of cattle; and the prices not less than numbers demonstrate this fact. Animals which are so useful in every respect as cattle or sheep, are rarely found multiplying in any disproportionate degree. When they are not wanted on the farm, or cease to be profitable for their products, or when the dairy or the fleece cease to be an object, the flocks or the herds can be sent to the slaughter house with no loss to the producer; while, as thousands at the present day mind to their cost, they have overstocked their farms with horses which are not wanted for labour, and of which they cannot dispose, except at serious sacrifices.

In Belgium horses are extensively used on farms, but rarely more than one span is kept; as the rule is there to make one span perform the labour of ploughing, &c. for forty-five or fifty acres, and the horses are kept in a state to perform this labour accordingly. In England cattle are most commonly used, and for farm purposes the Devon oxen have a decided preference. They walk fast, are good at enduring fatigue, and in general are less liable to suffer from heat, than other breeds. In New England the ox and the cart still retains the preference on the farm, to the more complicated and expensive apparatus of horses, harness and waggon. In New York we find the horse useful, and in our grain raising districts indispensable; but the fashion of these districts is too implicitly followed elsewhere; and on farms where a yoke of cattle would be sufficient for every valuable purpose, they are crowded off to make way for a horde of unruly, worthless horses, the plague of their owner's neighbours, and a moth to destroy any farmer's prosperity.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A WORD FOR THE DUMB CREATION.—If you keep dogs, let them have free access to water, and if practicable take them out occasionally into the fields, and let them have an opportunity of swimming, whenever you have the chance. If you keep birds, do not, as is too commonly practised, expose them in their cages to a hot sun: it is a cruel mistake. If you do expose them out of doors, cover the top of their cages with a piece of carpet, or, which is better, a green sod, or an abundance of leaves. Those who have the care of horses should be especially attentive, during sultry weather, to give them water, or to moisten their mouth. We have often seen some of the labouring horses, in sultry and dusty weather, foaming at the mouth and ready to drop under the intolerable torments of thirst.—*Ag.*

NEWS.

The state trials in Ireland are proceeding very slowly, and appearances indicate that they are likely to be abandoned. Mr. O'Connell's health was said to be impaired.

The repeal leaders have announced their willingness to accept a federal union, guaranteeing to Ireland the uncontrolled management of its own internal affairs, upon condition that no law shall ever be passed affecting religious liberty. Upon this ground, some of the Whig party are willing to join them. Should they succeed, Scotland, and perhaps Wales, would be entitled to the same conditions; and the national or federal Government would, as in the United States, have merely the national affairs to manage, not those that are local and sectional,

The anti-corn law league or free trade party are advancing with rapid strides to power. They have in a third contested election, returned their candidate; and they were preparing for a fourth contest, with a view to still more general efforts. They have resolved on raising a fund of £100,000, for this year's operations, and a single meeting in Manchester subscribed £12,000 of this amount. Their final success seems to be generally considered only a question of time. The leader of this movement, Mr. Cobden, is said to be only second to Mr. O'Connell in the power which he wields as a popular agitator.

The second general assembly of the Scottish Free Church, has proved nearly as interesting as the first. All the missionaries of the Church of Scotland have, it is said, adhered to the Free Church. The disturbances in the north of Scotland, growing out of the forced settlement of ministers, which had caused a good deal of anxiety, were explained by the fact that in one or two counties belonging to large proprietors, no spot of ground could be procured, either to buy or lease, upon which to erect a place of worship; and no minister of the Free church was permitted to stay in any house in the said counties. The people (nine-tenths of whom are said to adhere to the Free Church) have farther been prohibited from holding meetings for worship, even in the church yards or upon the high ways. These proceedings on the part of noblemen owning immense tracts of land, had caused great exasperation, and led men to question their right to control the religious worship of thousands. Gigantic efforts are making in the cause of education.

The Wesleyan body in England proposes to raise £200,000 for the purpose of establishing a sound and wholesome plan of popular education on the voluntary principle. All the other leading dissenting bodies are likewise turning much attention to education, since they saw it their duty to oppose the Government scheme.

One of the first merchants in the city of London narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of felony, for loading and despatching a vessel to supply goods for the African Slave Trade. The penalty was fourteen years transportation and confiscation of property. Several other merchants are said to be similarly circumstanced; but it is thought that few vessels will hereafter be fitted out in Britain for this detestable traffic.

UNITED STATES.

The most momentous contest which has ever taken place in the United States, is expected this winter, upon the question of the annexation of Texas, and the consequent indefinite extension of slavery.

Seven slaves, accused of robbery and murder, have made their escape from the coast of Florida to the Bahamas, and will probably be the first instance of slaves claimed under the 10th article of the treaty of Washington. The case will doubtless assume considerable importance.

CANADA.

The Lafontaine and Baldwin administration have resigned, in consequence of some appointments to office made by the Governor, without asking their advice. Parliament has been prorogued, and the government is for the present carried on without an Executive Council.

The law protecting agriculturists has been re-enacted for a longer period.

A new School Act has been passed.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—Sundries, Montreal, 16s 3d.
Advocate, X. Vol.—F. Bartlett, Oshawa, 3s 6d; W. Sinclair, Witby, 3s 6d; J. M'Allister, R. C. Regt., Isle Aux Noix, 5s.
Penny Subscription Cards.—Master Thornton, Whitby, 3s; Sabbath School Children of Ameliasburgh, by the hands of J. P. Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., 5s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—DEC. 15.

ASHES—Pot 24s 0d	LARD 4½d a 5d p. lb
Pearl 26s 6d	BEEF—Prime Mess tierce \$13
FLOUR—Fine 27s 0d	Do do bbls - \$7
U. States 28s 9d	Prime \$5
WHEAT 5s 4d to 5s 6d	TALLOW 5d
PEASE 2s 3d per minot.	BUTTER—Salt 4d a 6d
OAT-MEAL 7s 6d per cwt.	CHEESE 3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess \$16	EXCHANGE—London 1 prem.
P. Mess \$12½	N. York 2
Prime \$10	Canada W. ½ a 1