

be done while the ground is dry, that the decomposition may not be retarded. Clover, peas, and beans are the best crops for this purpose; but as buckwheat is easily raised, and a heavy growth soon obtained, it has been found very advantageous. They should be turned in either at or immediately after the most luxuriant stages of growth, in order that their decomposition may be more complete.

The chief economy of this mode of manuring is, that it saves drawing and spreading, and the labor of preparation, which in other sorts of manure is always considerable. The only additional expense is in the use of the land, and in sowing the crop. Where land is cheap, and farm-yard manure not easily obtained, it possesses advantages over every other mode practised.

Greenward, or decayed roots of grass.—This possesses the advantages peculiar to those green crops, though not in so great a degree. Like most other manures of which the value depends on fermentation, a great part of its fertilizing part is wasted unless it ferments in the soil; the sod should therefore not be turned up to the air after it has been inverted, until thorough decomposition has taken place, which will require at least one season.

Weeds, if removed from their place of growth while in a green and succulent state, and piled in a heap, will ferment and form excellent manure. If left to become mature, their seeds will be scattered, and their value as manure decreased many fold. Pastures are frequently permitted to become overrun with mulleins and thistles, and if instead of suffering them to become ripe, they were cut while green, and raked with a horse rake in heaps, it would be a great saving on every hand.

Charcoal absorbs many times its own bulk of most of the different gasses, and hence may yield a great supply of nourishment to plants. Another profitable use for it is as a surface dressing for early crops, and those which require warmth of soil, as it absorbs very freely the heating rays of the sun.

Bones, broken or pulverized, horn shavings, waste locks of wool hair, &c. all possess very fertilizing powers. Experiments with these substances in this country have been comparatively limited. In an experiment of J. R. Watson of Perth Amboy with bone dust, who applied it to corn in the drill at the rate of sixteen bushels to the acre, it exceeded in its effects high manuring with yard dung or with fish. Bones, broken fine, are applied with great effect to grass lands. In Scotland, where bone manure is much used, it is highly esteemed as manure, and has commanded a price of three shillings and sixpence sterling per bushel. It is said to be best for light and dry soils, and of great value upon clays and heavy loams; yet J. R. Watson states that he used it both on light and heavy loams without any perceptible difference in its effects. On thin sand lands it is said to be invaluable. It does not in general produce much effect the first year unless it has been fermented before application to the soil; this process is effected by mixing it in a heap with ashes, and moistening the whole with water. The quantity applied in ordinary cases should not be greater than from twenty to forty bushels per acre; as in other manures however, a much greater quantity than otherwise may be used where the intended crop is to be leaves and stalks and not seed. Horn shavings, refuse wool, &c. possess a fertilizing power little if any inferior to that of bones. It is the small quantity needed to produce a given effect, that renders manures of this class so remarkable; they appear to possess an enriching effect within a small compass, many times greater than the same quantity of farm-yard dung.

Lime and marl.—These may be applied with great advantage to all soils which do not interfere with acids. On worn out sandy land which has become sour, (which is indicated by the growth of sorrel, scrub pines, or broom grass,) they operate like magic; by their use on such lands in Virginia, they have speedily been converted from barrenness to fertility. But there are few soils which may not be greatly benefited by them. A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph of last year, sowed twenty-five bushels of lime to the acre, and harrowed it in with wheat; it had but little effect on the first year's crop, but the second year the clover which was sowed among the wheat grew much larger on the limed ground, and endured the drouth better, than on the unlimed; the third year it was ploughed and planted with corn; when this was half grown the difference produced by the lime was very perceptible, by the stalks and leaves being larger and a very dark green, and the crop was one third greater in consequence. Many other experiments might be mentioned where similar results were produced. Lime should always be present where farm-yard manure is applied, as it performs a most important office in fixing the volatile parts of such manure until they are immediately wan-

ted by plants during their growth. It is believed that by its operation in this way the most important improvement may be made in the culture of wheat, as it tends to prevent too great a growth of straw, and to promote a growth of seed, so that a more copious application of manure is admissible. The quantity of lime to be applied must vary with the fertility of the land; the poorer the land, the less lime it will bear. Forty or fifty bushels to the acre would in common cases be enough to begin with. It is of little consequence whether the lime is fresh slacked, or old, when it is applied. Hot or magnesian lime must be applied with greater caution and in smaller quantities than common lime; it is rendered mild more easily by spreading it upon grass land a year or two before breaking up the sod. Tennant found by experiment that thirty or forty grains of pure lime did not retard the growth of seeds more than three or four grains of calcined magnesia. Shell marl operates in precisely the same way as old lime.

Ashes, soap sand, &c. produce a good effect, the potash they contain apparently performing the same office as lime.

NEWS.

The weather had been fine in Britain for a fortnight, and the prices of grain had consequently receded. A more than usual quantity of butter had been made, and provisions of all kinds were rather lower.

Repeal meetings were going on in Ireland with unabated vigour. O'Connell proposes to compel landlords to grant twenty-one years' leases to tenants of land, at a value to be assessed by a jury in case of disagreement, and that no tenant shall be turned off until indemnified for whatsoever improvements he has made. As a means of effecting these and other objects, he proposes to assemble in Dublin three hundred gentlemen, from all parts of Ireland, to act virtually as a parliament, but without the name.

The Free Church of Scotland was proceeding with great energy in the work of building churches, and supplying the country generally with Gospel ministry and sound education. It had appointed a deputation to visit America for the purpose of procuring assistance, and examining into the mode of conducting Colleges. The vacancies occasioned by the Secession, were filled up with great rapidity, and the parish school-masters who adhered to the Free Church, were being turned out of their schools.

The revolution in Spain in favor of absolutism and the priests, had been completely successful.

Disturbances had broken out in St. Domingo, between the blacks and the half-breeds.

Business is greatly improved in the United States.

Money is extremely abundant every where.

The Provincial Parliament is to assemble at Kingston on the 29th instant. It is understood that one of its first acts will be to lay a duty upon live stock or fresh meat from the United States.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—W. Ranald, Kingston, 3s. 6d; W. Garland, Drummondville, 3s. 6d; Rev. J. Law, Manningville, 7d; W. Holchouse, Quebec, £1 4s; Mr. Cook, Inverness, £1 1s; Mr. Duranty, Liverpool, £1 4s. 4d; J. Peacock, Bradford, 5s; R. Spence, Dundas, 14s; Sundries, Montreal, £1.

Dracars.—Sundries, Montreal, 10s.

Donations and Subscriptions.—A. Waldron, Tyrconnel, 5s; James Cooper, Montreal, 2s. 6d.

Penny Subscription Cards.—W. Ranald, Kingston, 1s. 10d; Alanson Bigger, Drummondville, 6s. 9d; Mr. Wallace, Huntingdon, 3s. 9d; James Allen, Perth, £1 1s.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 14.

ASHES—Pot	25s 0d	LARD—	4½d a 5d p. lb.
Pearl	26s 5d	BEEF—Mess	\$12
FLOUR—Fine	26s 6d	Prime Mess	\$9½
U. States	27s 0d	Prime	\$7½
WHEAT	5s 6d	TALLOW—	5½d
PEASE	2s 3d per minut.	BUTTER—Salt	5d a 6d
OAT-MEAL	8s per cwt.	CHEESE—	3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess	\$14	EXCHANGE—London ½ prem.	
P. Mess	\$11½	N. York	½
Prime	\$10	Canada W.	½ a 1