

for the closer they are to the point of the draught, the less exertion will be required to overcome the resistance. 2nd. When ploughing with a pair abreast, the most forward and powerful horse should be worked in the furrow: but if the team be harnessed in line, and there be any difference in the height of the cattle, the tallest should be put foremost, if he be in every respect equal to the other. 3rd. When at work, they should be kept at as regular and good a pace as the nature of the work will permit; for they are thus more manageable, and the draught easier than when slow. By due attention to this, the heavy soil will also cling less to the coulter, and the land will be found to work more freely. 4th. The breadth and depth of the furrow being ascertained, the plough should be held upright, bearing equally all along on a straight sole, and be made to move forward in a regular line, without swerving on either side. The edge of the coulter should also be set directly forward, so that the land side of it may run on a parallel line with the land side of the head, and in such a position as that their slant or sweep may exactly correspond. 5th. The ploughman should walk with his body as nearly as possible upright, without leaning on the stilts, and without using force to any part further than may be absolutely necessary to keep the implement steadily in a direct line. He should also be sparing of his voice, and of correction to the team: of the former, because too much cheering and ordering only confuse the cattle: and of the latter, because punishment, when often repeated, at length ceases to have due effect, and thus leads to unnecessary beating.—*Agricultural Almanac.*

All who know anything in a manner that deserves to be called knowledge, will confess that however excellent the schools or seminaries in which they have been educated, the most important instruction is that which they have given themselves; he who would sit down content with his college or school acquirements would find them utterly unfitted for the varied purposes of active life; it is by continually adding to them that he is enabled to hold them fast in the progress of professional knowledge, science, and literature. The pleasure arising from the training of the mind is altogether distinct from every other pleasure; it pervades and electrifies the whole system, and inspires and renovates every superior faculty of the soul. Of all the species of knowledge which civilized man possesses or seeks for, there is none, perhaps, more calculated than the study of vegetable physiology to afford him enjoyment and improvement in all that can please, benefit and instruct. What delightful sensations spring from the contemplation of those cheering productions which nature has so beautifully and profusely scattered over the surface of the earth—what exertion and health it affords to the body, and what a source of indescribable delight it opens to the mind—what joy and instruction it leaves

behind—what a source of pure admiration and thanksgiving to him who “looks through nature up to nature’s God”—who sees in the clambering lichen which crowns the surface of the rugged rocks the same wisdom in nature’s workings as he does in the lofty cedar. Even the most minute plant has power of consuming substances, which, if not made available by plants as part of their food, would accumulate to that degree that animal life would become utterly extinct.—*Farmer’s Gazette.*

PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING.—Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are the golden rules to attend to: Drain until you find the water that falls from heaven does not stagnate in the soil but runs through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weed occupy the place where a useful plant could possibly grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment and not impoverishment of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil, and its leaves in the air.

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