

They have adopted a novel mode of planting potatoes in England lately, which is said to answer extremely well. They put in the seed in the usual way, in the month of October, and in each of the succeeding months, when the land is not greatly frozen, until May. We have seen a report of the produce of an experiment made last winter. Several drills of potatoes were planted in the same field, with equal manure, in the months of October, November, December, March, and April; and, when taken up, it took the following number of yards of a drill, or row of potatoes, of each month's planting, to produce the same quantity:—

Those planted in Oct. 30 yards.
Nov. 32 do.
Dec. 32 do.
March 44 do.
April 45 do.

The person who made this experiment had tried a similar one the year previous, with like results, and in both cases the potatoes did not rot. He, very justly, attributes the success of the experiment to the seed not being exhausted by sprouting, or growing in the pits or cellars previous to planting, and hence retaining their full vigour and strength when planted. This plan could not, perhaps, be tried in Canada, though we are convinced any plan which would prevent potatoes, intended for seed, from sprouting during the winter, and previous to planting, would be advantageous.

In the Colleges for education, in the British Isles, there is now, generally, a professor of agriculture, who instructs any students who desire it, in the science of Agriculture. This branch of education cannot injure the individual in future life, whatever business or profession he may be engaged in, and we conceive that such an education would be much more useful for a large portion of the students in our Canadian Colleges, than devoting years to learning Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. At all events, it would do no harm were agricultural science to form a part of their education in such a country as this, where nineteen-twentieths of the people depend upon the produce of agriculture. It is a most extraordinary fact, that education is thought necessary for every other profession and business, except for that business which is of vastly more importance to the people that it should be successfully

carried on, than all others put together. Now that we are adopting means of general education, why is not something done to educate the people in the science and art of agriculture, which is so little known? and when so necessary to be known? We have urged this necessity constantly, for many years, and nothing has yet been done. If it produced no other good, it would show the people that the Government thought it was of some importance to the country that an opportunity should be afforded to the people to be instructed in the art and science of the business which was to furnish them the future means of their subsistence. However we may endeavour to persuade ourselves to the contrary, it is the produce of agriculture that must pay the greater part of our revenue in Canada, and the larger the amount and value of agricultural productions, the greater must be the means of paying revenue. Those, therefore, who wish to see our revenue in a flourishing condition, should do all in their power to augment the productions of the country, from whence alone this revenue can be chiefly paid. The general and judicious education of the people will do much towards this, if they are only instructed in what will be most useful to know. The education of every man should have some reference to his future employment, to make it the most useful to him, particularly to men in the middle, and working classes of society, who cannot devote half a life to education in schools and colleges.

We have seen a report of sixty tons of carrots obtained to the acre in England, the land being manured the year previous, with litter and salt. This produce would pay the purchase of the land, even in England. We know that large crops of carrots might be produced in Canada, with proper cultivation for them, and they would be a profitable crop for feeding horses, cattle, or sheep. We have seen it recommended to slice one bushel of carrots, and mix them with three bushels of oats, to feed horses, and the horses are said to thrive very well upon this feed, and be fully equal to hard work. Carrots are a healthy food for horses, and would be a great saving of more expensive food, which we consider hay and oats to be. It is very necessary that farmers should be economical in providing the least expensive food, if it be equally good, for their horses, as they are a stock very expen-