

grew 157 bushels of potatoes per acre; but an acre of the same soil, manured at the time of planting with thirty bushels of soot, and eight bushels of common salt, produced 240 bushels.

The grass of *lawns*, dressed in April, by sowing over them, in rainy weather, one bushel of soot to every seven square rods, we have seen increased in closeness and fineness of growth. But we think soot too valuable to be employed for that purpose.

LIQUID MANURE—Made of soot and water, has been found, by Mr. Barnes, and other gardeners, an excellent mode of employing it. One writer says—"My manure is soot mixed with water, in the proportion of one table-spoonful of soot to a quart of water, for plants in pots; but for asparagus, peas, &c., I use six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water. It must never be applied to plants whilst they are in a state of rest. It succeeds admirably with bulbs, and has benefitted every plant to which I have applied it."

PINE APPLES—Though not within our province—we may notice, are manured with soot, and most beneficially, by Mr. Fleming, at Trentham hall; Mr. Barnes, at Bicton, and Mr. Alexander, at Carleton Gardens.

CARROTS—Are much benefitted by soot; for if well mixed with the soil, it not only increases their size, but protects them from the carrot grub. The late Mr. G. Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford, found that an unmanured soil, which produced only 23 tons of carrots per acre, produced 40 tons when manured with $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of soot mixed with $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of salt.

ONIONS—Are benefitted by the application of soot, more perhaps than by any other manure. At the time of sowing, sprinkle soot thickly along the bottom of the drill, and stir it gently with the corner of the hoe before putting in the seed. It will improve the growth of the onion, and save them from the grub of the onion fly. After losing the plants of three sowings from the attacks of this pest, Mr. Moseley, of Rolleston-hall, at length put it to flight by watering the bed with the following mixture:—20 gallons of rain water, 1 peck of lime in lumps, half a peck of soot, 2 gallons of urine, 1 pound of soft soap, and 1 pound of flour of sulphur. This mixture was poured upon the bed so soon as it had settled sufficiently to pass through the rose of a watering-pot.

GARLIC AND SHALLOTS—When planted, should have only the root ends of their bulbs just buried in the soil; and at the spot where each is thus put in, about a dessert spoonful of soot should be sprinkled previously. This saves them from the attack of the grub, as well as from the decay to which they are subject.

QUANTITY PER ACRE.—Twenty bushels per acre is the smallest quantity that can be ap-

plied alone with much benefit, and twice that quantity is still more advantageous. The best time for applying it is at the time of sowing or planting a crop, or by pointing it in about the roots of plants in the spring, when they begin to grow.—*Cottage Gardener*, vol 1., page 155.

Captain McMahon, of Carlow, has a Kerry cow, giving twelve quarts of milk per day, which produces 12lbs. 10oz. of butter per week.

ANGER.—Wise anger is like fire from the flint; there is a great ado to bring it out; and when it does come, it is out again immediately.—*Mathew Henry*.

Being positive in judgment to-day is no proof that we shall not be of a different opinion to-morrow.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

As Exhibited in a Review of the Report of the Special Committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, on the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the Agricultural Journals of both sections of the Province, and the various Acts of Parliament regulating the Agricultural Societies now in existence,—compared with the general effects produced. By the author of "Remarks on Education," and "Remarks on the Geological Survey of Canada," which have at various times appeared in the Montreal Medical and Physical Journal; dedicated, with all respect, to the Honorable Members of the Legislature, and to the Agricultural Community of Canada at large."

As the publication of the work does not arise from any desire of profit, the price will be kept as low as possible,—not to exceed 1s. It is expected to consist of about 100 pages octavo, letter-press, of which about 100 will be devoted to the "Remarks," and the remainder to an Appendix, comprising the following useful and desirable documents:—Copies of the Report of the Special Committee, with its appendix, and of the Acts of Parliament above alluded to—to two Tabular Lists of the different Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower