

all possible judgment in forming a just estimate of the value of the article which he is about to purchase, or obtain possession of in order to avoid giving more value for it than it is worth. Each of them also, when he has obtained the substance or matter which he requires to mark with exactness its merits or demerits more narrowly, gives to each of its parts that destination for which it appears to be best adapted, and by means of which he may derive the greatest possible amount of profit both from the substance itself and from the labour which is applied to it. The manufacturer loses both time and money when he attempts to fabricate fine cloth from coarse and jagged wool, and lessens the value of the materials when he endeavours to make coarse cloth from superfine wool. He must therefore, divide and arrange, all his wools according to their various degrees of fineness; and in order to be able to do so properly, he will require much more experience, and a far greater knowledge of the subject, than is necessary to assist him in the comparatively simple act of making the purchases. In the same way the agriculturist, if he would derive the most satisfactory amount of profit, both from the soil which he has to work on, and from the labour which he applies to it; it can only be effected by means of a judicious selection of products, based upon a thorough knowledge and just appreciation of the nature and property of the soil in which they are to be sown.

The seeds, roots, and germs furnished by nature are to the agriculturist what the designs and models fashioned by art are to the manufacturer. The principal aim and study of the farmer ought to be to allow to each of these seeds the soil which is most proper for it, and to bestow on that soil the species of cultivation best adapted to its nature; and the more thoroughly he has made himself acquainted with the properties of the land which he has to work on, the better will he be able to fulfil his task. A perfect acquaintance with the earths and their properties also teaches the agriculturist how to derive the greatest possible advantage from those powers which Nature has placed at his disposal in the land which he possesses, and enables him to improve and enrich his land to advantage. *Thær.*

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT CIRENCESTER.—We are glad to learn that this useful national institution is progressing prosperously. A large accession of new students are entered for the next session. On Thursday last a number of gentlemen of the council and shareholders inspected the college farm, and were much gratified with the vast improvements that have taken place during the last twelve months. The goodly rows of corn stacks evidenced the improved cultivation and management. A number of fine Herefords were being fattened; some in boxes on the Norfolk principle, others in stalls; the food, straw, &c., being conveyed to them by an iron railway. Mr. Huxtable's system of feeding sheep on boards was also under trial. Some very highly bred cows and excellent pigs, of various breeds, attracted attention. The steam engine, in connection with the thrashing, grinding, pumping, chaff-cutting, &c., did its work very satisfactorily. The influence of example in agricultural improvement was very obvious in the neighbourhood of the college. One gentleman has erected new buildings, with steam engines, and every modern improvement; squared his fields, trimmed his fences, and largely increased the produce of the farm and the employment of labour.—*From a Correspondent.*

COMPOSITION FOR ANOINTING OR WASHING THE BRANCHES OF FRUIT TREES, FOR THE DESTRUCTION, AND TO PREVENT THE BREEDING, OF INSECTS.—The following composition, if rightly applied, will be found efficacious in eradicating all or most insects that infect fruit trees, and now is the season, *at least for trees under cover*, such as fig, vine, and peach trees; apple, pear, cherry, plum, and also peach and fig trees out of doors, I consider are better to be done in January or February:—Take soft or black soap 2 lbs., sulphur-vivium 2 lbs., tobacco juice (such as can be procured from tobaccoconists, or sold by nursery, or seedsmen, for this purpose) one gallon, and turpentine an English gill, boiled in eight English gallons of soft or rain water (clear drainings of the dunghill suit this purpose), for the space of an hour. This mixture requires to be strictly watched when boiling, to prevent running over, as it effervesces strongly, so that constant stirring is necessary. It should be applied to the trees pretty hot, with a painter's brush or a piece of