

with unfeigned satisfaction, the prospect now opening to the view of Agriculturists, in the contemplated appointment of a Professor of Agriculture in the Provincial University; and the fostering care extended to this important branch of Canadian industry, by the Government and Provincial Legislature."

THE EFFECTS OF DEEP AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION ON THE GROWTH OF GRAIN.

In a recent number of the *Agricultural Gazette*, Mr. Hewitt Davis, the well known English agriculturist, has directed public attention to a system of cultivation, adopted in a central portion of England with apparently extraordinary success. We will endeavor to give our readers an idea of the system in as concise a manner as possible.

"The ground is first laid out in steches of five feet, each of which is thus appropriated,—one half is given to growing three rows of wheat, at intervals of one foot. The other half left to admit of being worked as follows: as soon as the young wheat shows, this part is trenched two foot deep, and to within six inches of the young wheat. The top soil being placed undermost and the bottom uppermost. In this state the wide intervals lie all the winter exposed to the action of the frost and atmosphere, which act beneficially on newly turned up earth. In the spring, this space is again turned over with the fork one spit deep, and has the cultivator run through it as often as the incrustation at the surface calls for it. In this period, so long as the growth permits, the young wheat receives several horse hoeings. As soon as the wheat is harvested, the fallowed space is again turned over with the fork, and levelled, and channels are made by a three-wheel presser to receive the seed, which is carefully dropped, grain by grain, three inches apart, at the rate of two pecks per acre. In this way upwards of 32 bushels of wheat have been grown from the same land, and without manure, for five successive years."

The following is the cost per acre, and the return, as actually obtained the last year of the five.

THE OUTLAY.

One double-digging of the fallow ground being 2 feet of every 5 feet,- - - - -	£1 10 0
Two single forkings; - - - - -	1 0 0
Pressing, sowing, hoeing, carrying, } threshing and rates, }	2 1 0
Seed, 2 pecks, - - - - -	0 2 6
	£4 13 6

RETURN.

Wheat, 34 bushels at 5s. per bus.- -	£8 10 0
Straw, 1 ton 12 cwt. at 40s. - - -	3 4 0
	£11 14 0

Now if £3 per acre be added for rent, interest on capital and contingencies, there will remain a clear balance of profit of £4 per acre. Manure in this estimate has not been charged, as none was employed. But it is a self-evident proposition, to all that have any acquaintance, either with the science or practice of agriculture, that soils are liable to deterioration by constant cropping, unless adequately manured. No cultivation, however deep or thorough, can, in the long run, dispense with a return of fertilizing substances. But experience has shown that deep culture acts beneficially both in a mechanical and chemical point of view. The breaking up of the sub-soil, exposing it to the influences of air and water, of light and heat, assists in the formation of new compounds, favorable to vegetation, as well as in correcting and decomposing such as are injurious. It would therefore appear that after allowing a sufficient annual expenditure for manure, the before mentioned system of cultivation would bear, even at the present reduced prices, a reasonable profit.

We are, however, fully aware, that such a mode of cultivation is altogether inapplicable to a country like Canada, and even in England, where labor is so abundant, it can be carried out at present only to a limited degree. Yet it is well that such investigations should be made; for they have decidedly an encouraging tendency; they point out the right direction we should pursue in order fully to develop the many yet hidden resources of the soil; which appears to be endowed with a power of production, commensurate with the increasing industry and intelligence of man. What better proof do we require of Creative wisdom and beneficence, which has so intimately connected man's physical well-being with the pursuit of knowledge and the practice of virtue?

REMEDY FOR THE GRIPES IN HORSES.—We need never lose a horse by gripes, provided we administer, when first attacked, 1 oz. each of spirits of nitre and paregoric, in a quart of warm water.