

clover hay. The imperial and the Bedford oats are considered the best. Sow from 3 to 4 bushels per acre.

RYE.—This grain is never advantageously raised unless upon dry, light soils. These may be rich or poor, a crawling sand or once floating bog, if the former is somewhat compacted by ashes or saline or putrescent manures, or by the accumulation of vegetable matter, and the latter has been thoroughly drained and received a coating of sand or loam. It should be sown from the middle of August to the middle of September. Rye is useful for soiling, or feeding off on the ground; and when the soil is good it may be thus fed in the fall and again in the spring, and afterwards allowed to ripen, when it will often produce a good crop of grain. It is sometimes sown between the corn hills in August, and by harrowing between the rows each way, it may be got into quite a state of forwardness by the time the corn is taken off the ground; or the corn may be cut up by the root and shocked on the field, and allow the rye to occupy the whole space. Sow from 5 to 6 pecks per acre.

WHEAT.—This is sown from the 15th of August to the 10th of November; but the most suitable time in a northern latitude is from the 5th to the 20th of September. If sown earlier it is liable to attack from the fly: if later it does not tiller so well, and is more liable to winter-kill. Wheat, and indeed all small grains, yield best when cultivated in drills from 6 to 18 inches apart. Large crops have been raised sown in drills 3 feet apart. It is not near so liable to rust or mildew when sown in drills, as the air circulates more freely among it, giving a waving motion to the stalk, which is pretty certain to prevent mildew and rust. These diseases usually attack the wheat in calm weather, when the sun comes out hot after a rain. The grain should be cut when the stalk first changes colour near the ground. The berry is then in its dough state; but if cut then it will be found to be heavier, plumper, and yield more flour of a better quality than if permitted to stand longer, while the straw is more valuable for feeding. Wheat intended for seed should be allowed to stand till it *fully ripens*. A clover ley previously lined or plastered, is the best preparation to turn under for wheat. Calcareous soils, that is, such as have lime in them, are the best for this grain; and where these do not exist naturally, lime, ashes, charcoal, and plaster, in suitable quantities, must be added. Before sowing, the wheat should be thoroughly cleansed, and every particle of foreign seed removed. Then wash it three successive times in the strongest brine, mix with a coating of slaked lime, and spread out to dry. If spread out in the sun it will dry in two or three hours, if in the shade it will require longer. This preparation secures the crop against smut, and promotes the growth. The quantity of seed found most judicious as a general rule for sowing, is 5 to 6 pecks per acre; on the heaviest clay soil two bushels per acre is none too much, the same causes requiring variation as in barley and other grain. Some kinds of seed tiller better than others, which of course should vary the quantity sown. Some pertinaciously adhere to sowing the largest, plumpst berry, when it has been found that a medium size, or even shrunken berry, of a choice kind, will give quite as good a crop. The best kind of wheat is the Improved White Flint.

SPRING WHEAT.—This does best on land which has been ploughed in the autumn, and should be sown immediately after the frost has left the ground in the spring, while it is still rough and uneven from its effects. The seed will fall into the little depressions thus formed, and as soon as the harrow can be put on it may be dragged in. It should be brined and limed before sowing, the same as winter wheat. The best varieties are the Italian and the Siberian; but in consequence of these having been more subject latterly to the ravages of the fly, they have given place to the Black Sea wheat. Sow 5 to 6 pecks per acre; on a stiff clay soil 2 bushels per acre.

INDIAN CORN.—This should be planted for ripening as soon as the spring frosts are out. The soil must be light, dry, and rich, to produce a good crop. It is always best to soak the seed before planting, in a strong solution of saltpetre. This gives an early, vigorous growth, and if crows and other foragers incline to depredate on the fields, this will give them so rank a condiment that they will hardly go beyond the first crop full. An absurd principle is adopted by some farmers to set up scare-crows, or kill off the birds visiting the fields. Even if they take some of the seed they will probably more than make up

for it by the quantity of worms and bugs they will also destroy. But by soaking in saltpetre, or pouring into a barrel, containing a bushel or so of seed, a quart or more of very hot tar, stirring the whole mass rapidly, every kernel will have become coated, and the plunderers after picking up a few and finding them all of one pattern, will gladly give up the pillage and betake themselves to an extermination of their rival enemies to the corn, the worms, bugs, and beetles. Corn should be planted on well ploughed ground, in hills, with three to six stalks in a hill, according to the kind of seed used: three to four feet apart each way, so as to admit of weeding and stirring the earth both ways with the plough or cultivator. For light land, even cultivation (not hilling) is best. The tops of the corn should never be cut off till the corn is nearly ripened; but instead of the top the whole stalk close to the ground should be cut as soon as the grain is thoroughly glazed and well into the dough-state. It will, if shocked up in the field in this state, fully mature the grain and yield good fodder from the stalk. Sugar or sweet corn is the best for cultivating in the garden for table use. Sowing corn for soiling or fodder has been adopted of late years. This is best done by sowing in drills, say eighteen inches to two feet apart, and quite thick in the rows, or broadcast at the rate of three to four and a half bushels per acre. The best kind for soiling is the sweet corn, as its stalks are the sweetest, most juicy, and tender. Where it has taken well, and the season has proved favourable, an enormous quantity of fodder is thus raised. Every farmer ought to sow at least one acre to every five head of cattle he may design to winter. This will ensure him against drought and the loss of his hay crop.

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

(From Correspondence of N. Y. Evangelist.)

Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs }
Aug. 5th, 1847

We are here at Congress Hall, enjoying a season of as delightful weather as ever this favoured region experienced. The woods and walks, the air and waters are in their perfection. Congress Hall is crowded with visitors, and will continue to be so every season, I doubt not, as long as it is so admirably kept. Messrs. Collins and Ford need no longer doubt the success of their important experiment for the establishment of a hotel on Temperance principles at Saratoga. Let it be permanently as well kept as it is now, the table and attendance so superior, and it will be preferred to every other house in the place.

Dr. Wayland preached last Sabbath, in the Baptist church, from the text, 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.' It was an admirable discourse, intended and applied in reference to the present circumstances of our country engaged in war. It was characterized by great freedom and fearlessness in the expression of opinion, with a bold and direct application of the principles of the gospel to politics. Every sentence was listened to with the profoundest interest, and a deep, salutary, and solemn impression, we trust, was produced. We could have wished that every minister of Christ, as well as every politician in our country, could have listened to so plain, Christian, and manly an exposition of duty in the present crisis.

Dr. Wayland remarked severely on the fear, so widely prevalent, of giving utterance to our Christian and moral sentiments on political subjects. He said that this moral cowardice of Christians, in regard to politics, was like a stratum of poisonous gas in the atmosphere, in which every manly sentiment gasped and died. He said that nothing was needed but the open, energetic expression of Christian judgment and opinion, and a line of action consistent with it, and all parties in the country would submit, would be compelled to submit to the Christian party. He spoke of the infamous jugglery of party politics, in cases where great moral questions were at stake; and pointed out the course by which the affairs of our country might be taken from the power of such jugglery, and managed according to justice, conscience, and the will of God.

He dwelt upon the proper objects and limitations of government, and entered into the question of the cases when and how a Christian is bound to disobey and resist the edicts of government, distinguishing between the things that are Cæsar's, and the things that are God's. The object of Government is simply the protection of the rights of the citizen, and the promotion of their welfare, and beyond this it has no right to intrude. The moment it commands a course of wrong doing, either against individuals or nations, citizens or strangers, disobedience becomes a Christian duty. But a Christian's duty does not stop at disobedience. He is bound to use all possible effort, social and constitutional, against the wrong. He becomes accessory to the wrong, and personally guilty, if he does not use all the means, and apply all the influence which God has put in his power, against the evil. He cannot innocently be silent. Above all, the fear of a party or of party politics, ought to have no weight with him. The enactments of government, if unjust, if morally wrong, are null and void, and ought to