

semblance to organization but performs none of its functions: nor is anything like vital principle to be found in this department of nature.

We know the Vital Principle, as we know its Omnipotent Author—by its effects. Living animals and Plants produce Heat. This phenomenon has not been entirely explained upon chemical principles, but in Fossils the production of heat is in most cases tolerably well accounted for. In animals it seems to have the closest connexion with the Vital Energy, which is remarkable in its operation, from our own elaborate frame to the humblest Moss or Fungus. It preserves our complicated machine for sixty, eighty, or a hundred years, while life remains; but no sooner does death happen, than without any alteration of structure, any material change in their material configuration, all is reversed—in the animal, and also in the vegetable Frames. Chemical changes, putrefaction and destruction immediately follow the total privation of life, the importance of which becomes instantly evident, when it is no more.

FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

If the farmers throughout the provinces are really desirous to promote their own interests, they should form Agricultural Societies, and co-operate with the Press for the improvement of husbandry. A society should be formed in each county; meetings should be held four times a year; agricultural subjects should be discussed; defective systems exposed and relinquished; improvements urged, and experiments suggested; theory and practice should be directed by science and experience; error and apathy should give way to truth and energy. The societies should communicate with the Editors of the respective agricultural papers—they should send the results of their experiments for publication, when they are calculated to diffuse useful information, or to expose any prevailing error; and when they require information upon any par-

ticular subject, they should submit their questions, that answers, extracted from the most approved agricultural authorities, may be returned through the different agricultural Periodicals for the benefit of all. In this manner, zeal will be kindled and sustained. Farmers will appreciate the importance of their employment, and one of the most rational and delightful pursuits in life, will be elevated to its proper dignity in the provinces. We are aware that societies have been formed in many counties; that they have had an ephemeral existence, and have withered away, leaving little or no record of their utility. The failure was attributable to the want of support. The best efforts of *the Few* will be ineffectual, if *the Many* do not advance in support of them. A similar fate awaits the exertions which individuals are now making in both provinces, if the farmers do not rally around their cause. Indifference will perpetuate ignorance. Energy and union will be rewarded with knowledge and success. Again we urge our agricultural friends to organize societies—to unite, not only with the members of their own societies, but with the other agricultural associations throughout the country;—to make the diffusion of knowledge, and the practice of husbandry upon a scientific basis, their common cause. We shall be happy to receive intelligence of the establishment of such societies, and we will publish it for the information of all concerned. Such proceedings will create notoriety; and many will thus be stimulated to enquiry, and enlisted in the cause.

There is much required to be done; and it is high time that our farmers awoke to a sense of the necessity of doing what has been left undone too long. The agricultural papers which are announced, will be published at a reduced price. Societies ought to devote a small portion of their funds to the purchase of a number of copies, for gratuitous distribution among indigent settlers in their respective districts; for talent is often suppressed for the want of encouragement, and the develop-