

pletely slackened, or the wheat may be injured by the heat afterwards. Old or air slackened lime will not do; fresh should always be used. An extensive farmer in England sustained a loss of three hundred pounds sterling by using air slackened lime, which otherwise might have been prevented. The writer above mentioned, stated that by using the above remedy, he had not once suffered injury from smut in more than twenty years.

Agricultural Reading.

The advice of the justly celebrated Bakewell, a man who did more perhaps to advance the interests of the agriculturist, and render him prosperous, than any man of the age, to those young friends who as farmers called upon him, was, to "spare no pains to know what others were doing." This could only be done through the medium of agricultural journals, and hence he was, as may well be supposed, one of their ablest advocates, as well as a constant contributor to their pages. Experience has shown, that to be a successful farmer at the present day—to enter the vast field of agricultural competition on equal terms—a man must know what others are doing; he must be acquainted with the improvements in husbandry, in labor saving machines, in the preparation and application of manures, and with the new and improved breeds of cattle and sheep that have within a few years been introduced.

To possess this knowledge is one thing—to make a judicious use of it is quite another. The first he must acquire from extensive personal observations, or from agricultural works; the last must be the result of reflection, combined with experience. Without the first he will be behind the age; without the last he will be a farmer at random, a mere visionary in theory, incompetent in his business, and a loser in practice. Judgment, sound judgment, is required to render available knowledge, and where these two are combined, the result will be a successful farmer.

Many of the best farmers at the present time, we mean those who make the best use of their capital and realize the greatest profits are men who entered into competition with long established agriculturists utterly ignorant, so far as personal superintendence or labor was concerned, with the business of farming. They were professional men, divines, lawyers, merchants, or mechanics; unacquainted with the mechanical part of their new occupation, but bringing to the work minds well stored with varied and useful knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the advanced state and best methods of modern agriculture. The voluntary choice of such men proves that they have a taste for one of the noblest occupations of mankind, and entering upon it with zeal, they met with a success to which many of those who have been brought up to farming from the infancy remain strangers.

It is sometimes said by those who decry agricultural reading, or book farming, as they are pleased to term it, that you cannot make a farmer, he must be brought up to it, or he cannot succeed. The celebrated Marshall of England thought differently; he maintained that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up a merchant, but at mature age, took a poor farm of three hundred acres in the vicinity of London, and commenced farming. All his friends prophesied a total failure, but he prepared himself by studying the best agricultural works of the day, and by reflection—superintended his business himself—kept an accurate journal of his operations, which he afterwards published—and became very rich, the Coke or Bakewell of the farmers of his day. The same thing has happened, and is a most daily happening in this state. Professional men and mechanics have become our most able and successful farmers—showing the best regulated and well managed farms—exhibiting the finest cattle, sheep and hogs—giving a flat contradiction to the doctrine, that books will not make good farmers; and what, in the estimation of many, will be more than all the rest, as furnishing the test and proof of the whole, putting more money in their pockets than any of those who have been regularly bred to the business.

The time has come when a farmer in self defence must read; not to become a mere theorist or visionary in agriculture, not to keep constantly changing his systems, but steadily improving them; because to ensure success, and keep pace with others he must know what others are doing.

Front

May be considered as a plough superior to any that can be made by the hand of man; it is such, in its action, the minutest particles of earth, and by dividing and throwing them apart, renders the soil loose and friable. Hence the great advantage of laying hard and

heavy soils open to the frosts of winter by means of fall ploughing.

In July of 1812, Mr. Palmer, of London, put one grain of wheat in a common garden plot. August he divided it into four plants, which in three weeks were again divided into twelve; which in September were divided into thirty-two; which in September were again divided into fifty, and set in open ground. July 1813, twelve failed, but the remaining thirty-eight were healthy. They were cut down August 19th, and counted 1972 stems, with an average of 50 grains to the stem, affording a yield of 98,600 grains!

NEWS.

The anti-corn law league has succeeded in returning a member to Parliament for the city of London, a circumstance which has surprised all parties, and affords significant evidence of the rapid advance of free trade principles; another striking indication of which is, Sir Robert Peel's advice to the agriculturists of Great Britain to study agricultural chemistry, and every improvement, and rely upon their own skill and industry in competing with the world. The days of agricultural protection in Britain appear to be drawing to a close, and it behoves the Canadian farmer to study how he can compete with Poland and Russia, notwithstanding the disadvantage he labours under of greater distance from market. A protecting act of Parliament may be swept away in a day—skill and industry are secure possessions.

The trial of Mr. O'Connell and others was going on at the latest dates. Ireland was quiet. It is said that there will be a comprehensive measure brought forward by Government, when Parliament assembles, for the redress of Irish grievances. The established church and the tithes of land will probably form prominent subjects of legislation.

The disturbances have subsided in Wales, and an investigation is now going on into the grievances of the people, with a view to future legislation. Several Rebeccaites have been convicted and sentenced to banishment.

Sir Robert Peel has signified his willingness to grant leases for a term of years, to his tenants, and advises other landlords to do the same. The system of holding farms at will, appears to be looked upon with increasing dislike.

Business was generally flourishing, and the markets steady. A slight advance had taken place in wheat.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CHINA.—It may not be generally known, that "three Sunday School Teachers," have recently offered the liberal sum of one hundred guineas, (\$500) to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, towards the establishment of Sunday Schools at the island of Hong Kong, which has been ceded by the Emperor of China to the British Government. This noble example to extend our Sunday School system to the vast empire of China, it is hoped will find many imitators; and it has been suggested, that the superintendents and teachers of our schools in Britain ought to consider the subject, and try, as far as practicable, to promote this glorious object.—*London Magazine.*

IMPORTANCE OF VENTILATION.—Few persons are aware of the importance to health of ventilating sleeping apartments. It is stated that some years since, not less than 2,941 infants out of 7,659, died in the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital, in the space of four years, within a fortnight after their birth. It was at last suspected that this great mortality was owing to a want of fresh air, and accordingly a complete system of ventilation was adopted. The result was, the proportion of deaths was reduced to 279!

The consumption of coffee in the United States in 1811, was 109,271,217 lbs. for a population of 17,000,000; in the United Kingdom the consumption was 28,421,466 lbs. for a population of 20,900,000, being an average consumption of one pound per head in England, and 18 1/2 pounds per head in the United States.

This year 21,714 emigrants have arrived at Quebec. Last year 48,639 arrived. Against this year 27,955.

The tenth Baptist church in Philadelphia has engaged to support a missionary in India alone.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—G. G. Wigginton, Co. paup, P. E. I. £1; R. R. R. 2-61; U. Seymour, Madoc, £3 10s; Sundnes, Montreal, £1 2-6d.

Donations and Subscriptions.—Nichol Society, per G. Prie, Secretary, 10s.