

As to the superior value of bones dissolved in sulphuric acid, compared with ground bones, as an application to the turnip crop, there cannot, among those who have tried both be a second opinion. It is, therefore, of consequence, that the manure, poor, as we have seen, in alkalis, but rich in phosphates, should be tested as to its effects, not merely upon the turnip, but also upon the crops of succeeding years; and for this purpose it would be desirable that the experimenter should closely observe, and carefully ascertain, by weight, the amount of produce on the patches for at least the two years succeeding the experiment. It is not to be denied that such experiments, properly conducted, impose considerable trouble on the experimenter; yet experiments must be made, and on the soils of this country, before Canadian Agriculture can be advanced to any degree of scientific exactness.

AGRICOLA.

Toronto, 17th December, 1855.

### TAKE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

It is a matter of surprise that there are still so many farmers who consider it useless to take one of the many agricultural papers. With such men reasoning is of little avail. Plain facts are even doubted, if they cost time to read them and postage to pay for them. Sometimes, however, a random shot convinces one or two, to such a degree as to make a trial. As an encouragement to take such a paper, we would state what the results have been with ourselves. In 1839, a travelling clergyman in the far west, handed a copy of the *Cultivator* to a missionary, who read it and thought it good, but not adapted to his calling, although he had a farm. He in turn handed it to another missionary, who was so well pleased with it, that the subscription was immediately forwarded, and monthly the *Cultivator* made its visit beyond the bounds of civilization. It told of splendid Durham cattle, Berkshire pigs, &c. It introduced the reader into the society of many practical men. The successful apiarian, JOHN M. WEEKS, wrote articles for its columns, which were just the thing for us, who knew not how to obtain honey without murder. The right to use his hive, and also his Manual were obtained. Success attended the effort, and made the land to flow with honey. A removal to Canada in 1843, rendered it necessary to commence with cutting a "bee tree." The result has been that from the small sales of spare honey, enough was realized in time to purchase 200 acres of wild land, worth now two thousand dollars. All attributable to the information obtained from reading an agricultural paper. J. V., *River Thames C. W.*

A NIGGER LIEBIG.—"I say, Sambo, does ye know what makes de corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?" "No, I don't hardly." "Now I'll jist tell ye. When de corn begins to smell de manure, it don't like de 'fumery, so it hurries out of de ground, and sits up as high as possible, so as not to breaff de bad air."

NOT GIVEN TO CHANGE.—A man with a moderate appetite dined at an hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about pudding; but if they had another little hog, he would be thankful for it.