

mo's of a bill which will be submitted to you for the purpose of freeing from all entrance duty flax seed coming from Riga."

The Government of this country, in considering the application for a charter to encourage the growth of flax in Ireland, has very properly decided upon relaxing the rule by which they are governed in the case of granting charters under ordinary circumstances; and the Board of Trade has announced that, as soon as the Company, proposed to be established in Ireland, shall have been so far matured as to give a reasonable assurance that its objects will be fully and adequately carried into effect, "My Lords will, on the matter being referred to them, in the usual mode, be prepared to recommend that a charter of incorporation should be granted." Had the Government refused, upon any mere technical grounds, to grant to the enterprising promoters the necessary means for carrying out this great undertaking, its conduct so doing would have deserved the severest condemnation. We are gratified, however, in seeing that they are so far impressed with the importance, in the present circumstances of Ireland, "of encouraging, by every means, the cultivation of flax in that county," as to depart from their usual rule, in order to afford an opportunity for the development, upon a grand scale, of one of the most important and valuable of its industrial resources.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

When shall we see improvement in farming? We do not entirely despair, when we look over our country and see a great improvement in some individuals' farming. In our region of country, these kind of farmers are pretty scarce, but where they are, we find that they realise two fold in quantity and quality of grain, and have a great deal more pleasure and satisfaction while they are at it. But, ask the farmer "what are the improvements desired?" We, in answer, will name a few. First, see what kind of soil you have and what kind of manure is best adapted to it. You will have to exercise a sound judgment, connected with experience, to determine this, as some kinds of manure will not do for some kinds of soil.—If grain be your dependence, see what kind of grain best suits your land. See if draining is necessary; here let me say, that draining is oftentimes more necessary than farmers suppose. If needed do it with as little delay as possible. Do not put it off until you have more time; for it is getting worse every year, and you are incurring more and more labor on it. As the land gets worse, it is harder to till, and you receive less profit; if you were to spend only a few days, perhaps, in draining, your labor would grow less and without doubt your crop would be increased from one quarter to one half. Select your manure judiciously and apply it to the crops that need the variety.—Would not this add much to your crops? Who does not know that to apply fresh manure directly to wheat will often ruin it; when, if it had been preceded by a crop of corn, or roots, it would have been of great value, and have been enough for the wheat.

Keep your land thoroughly subdivided, and let not the weeds grow. It costs no more to raise corn than weeds, and which is of the most value? This mowing weeds is a great improvement in farming, and one that will well pay the farmer for his trouble.—Try it. Try manuring. Try draining. Try weeding. Combine the three, and a dozen other improvements that you think of, and you will get pay. But, says one, "if we do all this we cannot attend cur-

thuty acres of corn to hand." Well, can't you see that fifteen hundred bushels of corn off of twenty acres, is as good as the same off of thirty acres? We hope the day may come, when farmers may attend more to the improvement of their lands, in the place of trying how many acres of grain they can manage to the hand. When we see the above rules adhered to, with many others, then shall we find an answer to the question that commenced our article.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

EVE'S APPLE-TREE.—In an interesting volume, entitled "Recollections of Ceylon," it is asserted that Eve's apple-tree—(*kaduragha*), is there a common tree. It is of medium size, its leaves nine inches in length by three in width, with twenty or more strong fibres branching off from each side of the central one. Its fruits are attached to a stalk of considerable length and are produced in pairs. The appearance presented by this fruit is said to be very peculiar, having the form of an apple of the common kind, with about one third bitten out. It is not edible, and is regarded as a most deadly poison.—When punctured, it exudes a juice or milk so acid, that a single drop falling on the skin, immediately raises a blister. "The outside," says the author, "is of a bright yellow color, and the inside a deep crimson. It contains a large quantity of black seeds, like the pips of an apple, embedded in a quantity of scarlet colored pulp. I have counted fifty-eight of these seeds in a single fruit. When ripe, the fruit bursts and the seeds fall out; the skin adhering to the stalk for a considerable time."

LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.—A necrological table of statistics, exhibitory of the relative length of life enjoyed by different animals, presents the following interesting facts:—

"The average length of the life of the Lion, the Tiger and the Panther, in the Menagerie at Paris, is six or seven years.—The male lion, however, has lived to the age of twenty-nine, and the female to the age of seventeen years. Those lions which are carried about for exhibition, from place to place, generally live much longer—often from seventeen to twenty and upwards.—The Siberian Bear lives only to three or four years of age; the Black Bear being of a more robust constitution, from seven to eight. The family of bears known by the appellation of *Maitin-monte a-l'abe* lives from seventeen to twenty, and behold a long series of generations. The Hyena lives only four or five years; Dromedaries and Camels, thirty or forty; the Elephant, which, when free, reaches the age of a century, only attains a quarter of that space of time; the Giraffe, which is now in the *Jardin de Plantes*, has been there seventeen years, and still enjoys excellent health. Monkeys only survive four or five years, any it is mentioned as a great phenomenon that one lived in Gibraltar for seventeen years."

TO YOUNG MEN.—How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention and operate as a stimulus to the mind when unemployed, you must of necessity, have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands, and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight. The very time which is dissipated in idleness would, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction in some useful art.