

Upon motion of William Macneil, Esq. seconded by James Hazard, Esq.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen do form the Committee for the ensuing year:

Hon. John S. Macdonald, President.

Francis Longworth, sen. Esq. Vice President.

Committee—William Douse, Charles Stewart, Henry Longworth, Charles Hazard, Alexander Laird, George Beer, sen. & Jas. Owen, Dr. Macgregor, James Mutch.

Upon motion of William Douse, Esq. seconded by Edward Mutch, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to J. L. Mellen, Esq. for the ability and research which he has displayed in preparing the able Address delivered by him this evening—and the Secretary be authorized to have a number of copies thereof printed.

Upon motion of Dr. Macgregor, seconded by the Hon. George Mutch, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers of the Society for their attention to the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

Upon motion of Henry Palmer, Esq. seconded by John Longworth, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to her Ladyship the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland, for her handsome donation, consisting of an excellent collection of farm and garden seeds.

Upon motion of Francis Longworth, Esq. seconded by the Hon. Joseph Pope.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed by this meeting to apply to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to incorporate the Central Society.

Upon motion of Thomas Owen, Esq. seconded by William Mutch, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting highly gratified with the increasing utility manifested towards the advancement of the Farming interest, feel it their pleasing duty to offer their cordial thanks to the individuals who have this year voluntarily contributed to the funds of this Society.

From the New York Central Farmer.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO IMPROVE OUR AGRICULTURE.

That has been done in England, has been the result of careful experiment, pursued for a series of years—science, combined with practical knowledge, has there produced the results, which to us of our farmers, is a matter of perfect astonishment. A short experiment with them is—Book Farming—who believes it—who has heard before that such crops as we read of, have been raised? They attempt to pursue the course of their fathers—they continue on, but the crops diminishing from year to year, as the land is exhausted and when they can no longer sustain themselves, migrate to some other country and then begin upon the virgin soil, and pursue the same course, which, if not arrested, will in time produce like results.

What shall then be done? We answer,—in the first place, let the broad cast over the land, intelligence—calculated to arouse the farmer—to awaken within him a desire to equal his brethren in the water. To accomplish this—we must incorporate with our system of education, agriculture, as a branch of study. Why should not this be done? Can any good reason be assigned why we who compose the great majority of this nation, should not have some attention paid to the education of their children, preparing them sensibly and properly to occupy the stations they are destined to fill in our land?

If our sons are designed for the learned professions, as they are—then their education must be shaped in the particular profession which they are designed. If mercantile life is to be pursued, let it be all its risks and hazards—they must be prepared for that. If the mechanical branch is to be pursued, their attention is directed to the branches of study as will fit them for their employment. But the boy is destined for the farm—no peculiar care is manifested in his education. A few winters passed at school—and his education is completed—and he enters upon manhood, with a scanty supply of information adapted to his station in life—and if he is fully overcome all these disadvantages, as he frequently does, it

is by severe application at a season of life, when it is vastly more difficult to obtain the knowledge he needs, than it would have been at an earlier period of life.

We know that there is a great prejudice existing against learned farmers. We advocate no system, but one which has practical agriculture connected with it. Let our schools have instructors who are capable not only, but who shall be required to adapt their instruction to this end. Let science be made to lend her aid in accomplishing the object. What immense good has resulted from the application of chemistry to agriculture—and ought not our children to be so instructed, that they can avail themselves of the benefit of science, while at the same time, they are instructed in every branch that relates to the cultivation of the soil—judicious use of manures, a correct analysis of soils, a proper adaptation and judicious rotation of crops.

Is there any difficulty in accomplishing this? We answer none that is serious. Already has a school been established, and a farm connected with it near the city of Philadelphia, from which, ere long, we doubt not, will come forth young men with minds well stored with science—not with soft hands, of which farmers are so much afraid—but with hands hardened at the plough, and in the field—while they will be prepared judiciously to avail themselves of all the improvements which can be gathered from other countries and our own, in the cultivation of their farms—in the selection, improvement and management of their stock.

From the American Agriculturist.

TO THE FARMERS WHO OBTAIN MANURE FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In my last I brought to your notice two fertilizing materials heretofore thrown away in our city. I shall proceed in this and future essays, to bring forward all others that may come under my inspection.

There was one error in my last which I now rectify. In referring to charcoal dust I am made to say, that "it can be bought at two shillings per barrel, and that a friend had bought sixty barrels at that price!" It should have been one shilling per barrel. This is the dust left in the bottoms of the vessel after selling the large coal.

I shall now bring to your notice the article of soap lees, &c. the lees thrown away by our soap-boilers. This material is one of the most valuable fertilizers the farmer or gardener can collect, with the exception of ammonia. When soap is made with caustic potash lye, and then hardened with the soda of salt, the liquor run off will contain muriate of potash, with a small portion of free potash. If this liquor contained no other ingredient, the best application would be to add 2 gallons of it to 20 gallons of water, and let it fall on the land by the same process that our streets are watered. There is, however, another material combined with it, which makes it the interest of the consumer to put it into a compost heap with charcoal. There is in every hundred weight of fat used by the soap boiler, two or three pounds of thin filmy skin, which do not enter into the soap; and this being dissolved in the lye, passes off with it, and when decomposed in a manure heap, will furnish a large supply of ammonia. To prevent its evaporation when formed, the presence of charcoal or plaster will be necessary.

When soap is made with barilla, the residuum will contain muriate of soda, carbonate of soda, and some caustic soda; together with the animal matter as mentioned above.

The value of this material can be accurately estimated by those using it, when I inform them, that five gallons of this lye contains in solution more than two pounds of potash, when made with potash lye, and hardened with salt: or of soda, when barilla is used. This is as much alkali as would be contained in three barrels of soapers' ashes.

A gentleman near Hartford, Conn., has used soapers' lees as a manure, and speaks of its productive powers, as far exceeding his most sanguine expectation.

The next material I shall call your attention to, is the blood now thrown away at our slaughter houses. This material is one of the most valuable of the fertilizers, and should be placed in a manure heap, with a large portion of charcoal, or plaster, to absorb the ammonia formed during its decomposition. An addition of caustic lime would greatly facilitate the process. It is a compound material, consists of three salts of soda, and extractive mat-