

alluded to, we feel confident, that the thinking portion of the population would become members at once, and would recommend it to all with whom they have influence. There will be no difficulty in influencing an intelligent individual to subscribe to an Agricultural Society, which awards to all its members "all prizes and no blanks;" all of which will be worth far more than the annual subscription.

The members of the Home District Agricultural Society have set a noble example to their fellow agriculturists of other districts, and which, we trust, will be followed throughout every section of the province.

THE CENTRAL NEW-YORK FARMER.

Our subscribers will undoubtedly recollect the frequent favourable notices we have taken of this, the ablest of our American contemporaries. We say ablest—from this we wish to be understood to mean that its editorial corps are composed of a number of intelligent, practical farmers, who have only one common object in view, viz, the advancement of their country's welfare, and who properly understand the subjects upon which they write. The number before us, of this admirable production, is probably the best of the series that has come under our inspection; and to convince our readers that we are actuated by higher and nobler principles than merely self-aggrandizement, we shall glean, for their benefit, such portions of *The Central Farmer*, as will, in our opinion, be conducive to their prosperity and amusement:—

Connecticut Farming.—An able editorial, giving the particulars of a visit to Connecticut, occupies upwards of three pages. The difference between good and bad farming, is beautifully portrayed in a description given of a farm of 220 acres, which was twelve years ago comparatively barren, rocky, and worthless. The present owner has cleared the rocks and loose stones from the land, and converted them into stone walls six feet high, six feet thick at the base, and three feet at the top, putting the largest rocks at the bottom, and laying the edges true and straight to the line, neatly capped with large flat stones. The foundation of these walls is sunk into the ground about one foot, by which means the frost has no effect. The farm is laid off into lots, from five to ten acres each, which gives it a neat and imposing appearance. A considerable quantity of unprofitable swamp land has been reclaimed by draining, paring and burning,—the two first years' crops from which covered the whole expense—yielding a crop the second year of upwards of three tons per acre of superior hay. The parings produced 2,000 bushels of ashes, which, with the peat soil, made an excellent compost for the wheat crop. In the centre of a barren field is a small swamp of about one acre, which, by draining, presents a rich vegetable substance, called peat or muck. It measures six feet in depth, and the swamp is estimated to contain 10,000 loads. This swamp the owner considers his mine—his bank—from which he intends to make large drafts, without fear of protest, and prove, while also he expects to enrich his upland to the highest possible state, by mixing the muck with lime, ashes, and animal manure, into a compost heap, made in the following manner: The heap is commenced by laying sedge or coarse straw, six inches thick, say twenty feet wide, and any length, according to the quantity

necessary to be made; then a layer of muck, one foot thick, carefully levelling it off; then a layer of a-hes or lime, equal to 60 bushels to twenty cart loads of muck. It is then harrowed and ploughed; then a layer of sedge, straw, &c., from four to six inches thick; then another layer of muck one foot thick; then a layer of lime and ashes, and plough and harrow as before. The above order is to be followed, until the heap attains the height of five or six feet. The whole is then covered with straw, and allowed to remain for a number of months. A short time previous to its application upon the soil, the whole heap is removed to a convenient distance, by the aid of a plough and scraper, and, in a few days after its removal, will be as fine as ashes, and may be applied to the land with a cart and shovel. The stock on the farm are of the most improved breed of Durham cattle, South Down sheep, and Berkshire and Neapolitan hogs. The farm house, and out-offices, are fitted up with much taste. The vegetable and flower gardens and orchards, are filled with the choicest productions, and which receive the strictest attention.

We have condensed these few hints, from the talented article alluded to, in the hope that some of our farming friends would follow the noble example of industry, perseverance, and good taste set them by Morris Kethum, Esq., the Connecticut farmer alluded to.

Cure for the Bloody Murrain.—A subscriber informs the editor, that cattle may be cured of this disease, by giving a table spoonful of mandrake root pulverised to each animal, which will almost always effect a cure; but may be repeated in half the quantity after an hour, if the first dose does not answer.

Politics and Agriculture.—A very sensible article, written expressly for a class of politicians who attend agricultural meetings and societies' exhibitions, and make long and clamorous speeches, to create capital for their respective parties, deserves a place in our columns; but, for want of space, cannot give it insertion. For the sake of the welfare of our highly favoured country, we trust that the Canadian politicians, from the highest to the lowest of all parties, will lay aside their exclusive feelings, on all such occasions as require the joint co-operation of parties, who differ from each other on religious and political subjects. The slightest indication of a breach, upon neutral grounds, at agricultural meetings, dinners, and exhibitions, shall receive our fullest disapprobation. We feel almost confident, that the sterling good sense of the Canadian people will be so strikingly portrayed, on all neutral manifestations of public opinion, that none will deserve a reprimand from an humble Editor of an Agricultural Magazine.

Agriculture of Canada.—A letter, signed by J. Alley, a reputed Canadian, bears so heavy upon the Canadians, that if we were living in another country, and knew but little about the people of this Colony, we should not hesitate to say that they were a quarrelsome, wrangling people, and neither knew nor studied their own interests sufficient to earn a bare subsistence. We would advise Mr. A. to write in future more cautiously, and not express himself in such general terms about matters which he either knows but little about, or else has had his ideas so confused, since living among the Americans, that he entertains prejudiced notions against his native countrymen. His remarks upon thin ploughing are much to the purpose. The depth which he recommends that soil, of a deep friable nature, should be ploughed, is from 7 to 12 inches, making a deep and open soil, in which the

excessive rains may settle from the surface. If the ground be pulverised, to a great depth, the roots of the plants will also extend to an equal depth, and receive moisture and sufficient strength, in an ordinary drought, to keep the stalk in full and vigorous growth. In our opinion, no object is so worthy of the attention of the Canadian farmer as deep ploughing on soils of a rich friable subsoil.

Benefit of Manure and Plastering.—A Correspondent reports two experiments, one by manuring heavily early in spring, the manure having been drawn from the yard by sleighing, and spread while there was snow on the ground. The second was by manuring lightly, and one hundred pounds of plaster sown per acre. The product from the land that was manured lightly, was full equal to that heavily manured, the products of both being about two tons of excellent hay per acre, and the crops, for a number of previous years, being only about eight cwt. per acre.

Agriculture and Manufactures.—The immediate and inseparable connection which exists between the farmer and the manufacturer is strikingly illustrated in an eloquent address, delivered by the Hon. C. Hudson before the Worcester Agricultural Society:—"Such is the connection between these great callings, and such their dependence upon each other, that none but a man of a single idea, could ever dream of any hostility between them. The man who, from undue attachment to either of these pursuits, would separate it from the others, would show no more wisdom than he who, from partiality to one member of the human system, should separate it from the body by which it is nourished and sustained. The great object with the farmer, is, to find a market for his produce. It is to no purpose that he raises more than he consumes, unless he can dispose of the surplus. And who are his purchasers? Not those engaged in the same pursuit with himself; they have generally enough and to spare. His purchasers must be found among the manufacturers and mechanics, the merchants and traders, and those engaged in other callings than agriculture. The farmer, then, has nothing to fear from those in other avocations, or from the increase of their numbers. And what if the young men leave the farm for the workshop, the mill, the counting house, or the professions? They may find—as many of them do to their regret—that their choice has been unwise; and they left a certainty for an uncertainty: and like the younger son in the parable, they may desire to return to their father's house, where is bread enough and to spare; these evils may fall upon the individuals themselves, but agriculture sustains no real loss."

The proper encouragement of manufactures, is a subject of vast importance to the agriculturists of this colony. If the English corn laws should be repealed, we shall then, in a great measure, have to depend upon our own resources; and as all parties appear to be of opinion that free trade in corn will shortly be the order of the day, the sooner we commence giving encouragement to domestic industry, the more speedily will the train of difficulties be obviated, which must inevitably follow from such a sweeping measure.

A CHEERFUL TEMPER, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into amiable simplicity, and render agreeable deformity itself.