

As a proof that a covering of snow preserves plants in Lower Canada, we left a few small savoy cabbages out in the garden during last winter, without any covering, but the snow, and they were perfectly safe and good this spring. We had also cabbage stalks left in the garden where they grew, and this spring, more than half of them produced sprouts fit for the table, and some of them have sprouts upon them now. We have no doubt that if proper means were adopted, vegetables might be preserved during winter here, with much less trouble than is supposed. Too great a degree of heat is as injurious to most vegetables as too much cold. If we could manage so as to preserve them in a temperature of about 30 degrees, we should succeed better than in a temperature above or below this.

We beg to direct attention to the extract which we copy from "Stephen's Book of the Farm." In regard to liquid manure we have always entertained the same opinion as Mr. Stephens, viz : that the most economical way of saving it is, by littering the animals constantly with straw, which will be sure to imbibe most of the liquid manure. And should there be any saved in a liquid state, it can be best employed by being poured over the dung, or compost heap as it is collected. As Mr. Stephens observed what manure is found in the liquid, is so much taken from the solid manure, which of course leaves the latter of less value. A good bedding of straw is necessary for the comfort of our cattle in this climate in winter, and if this is provided for them, there is no better means of saving both liquid and solid manure ; and this employment of the straw is necessary to maintain the fertility of the land that produced the straw. We recommend the whole of this extract to the attention of our farmers. The liquid manure should be saved by all means, but the question is, how shall this be done to the greatest advantage.

We have received the 19 numbers of "The Farmers' Guide to the scientific practice of Agriculture," by Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E., assisted by Professor Norton, M. A., Yale College, New Haven, and published by Leonard Scott and Co., New York, and sold in Montreal by Mr. Dawson, Bookseller, Place D'Arms, from whom we have received the numbers. The work altogether is one highly interesting, and should be in every farmers' library. It is an excellent book of reference, as well in Canada as in Britain, and any farmer who reads it cannot fail to be usefully instructed. The prejudice of Agriculturists against what they term "Book-Farming" is a great absurdity. We feel persuaded that it is Book-Farming that has created such an interest on the subject of Agriculture within the last few years, and that our best improvements in husbandry have been produced by the great circulation of Agricultural Books and Periodicals.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The month of May was unusually cold. There was not more than three or four warm days during the month. Up to the 18th, the land was in very good working condition, but there was considerable falls of rain from that time to the 30th, and we fear that on heavy clay soils, and on any soils that were not well drained, the spring sown seed must have suffered to some extent. Heavy falls of rain on any land not thorough drained, immediately after they are sown is generally injurious, particularly in this country, where the succeeding heat and draught are so great. Fresh worked soils, that are saturated with moisture, when exposed to the summer heat of Canada, become so hard and baked, that it is impossible for plants to thrive in them.

The unfavourable state of the weather, has greatly retarded the spring work in general. Farmers were unwilling to incur the risk of sowing all their wheat before the 20th of May, and the consequence is,