

EXTRACTS FROM AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

We find the following extracts in the *Albany Cultivator*. The sentiments are such as we should like to see more prevalent in our own country:

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS.—Agricultural reading is another subject to which I would call your attention. Papers designed chiefly for those interested in farming pursuits, engaging as they do the best intellect and most practical talent in the land, must be a store-house of interesting and useful knowledge.—They are moreover, our common medium for interchanging thought and opinions, and for communicating from one to the other, our useful discoveries. Though the ignorant and penurious may spurn such means of gaining intelligence; yet, it is observable and encouraging, that among the more intelligent farmers, are always to be found the best patrons of our Agricultural prints. And where the land is in the highest state of cultivation, and the domestic arrangements are of the most agreeable character, you will discover intelligence to use and appreciate those publications which are designed to bring conveniences and improvements to their farms and dwellings. Go the country over, and you will see that, in all the cases of failure in realizing a fair profit from the farm, there has not been wanting the requisite capital, the energy, the bone and muscle, so much as the desirable intelligence to give a right direction to their other powers. The maxim, "Knowledge is power," is applicable in no case more than in that of farming.—*Address of MOSES EAMES before the Jefferson county Agricultural Society.*

I would say to every farmer, take a good *Agricultural Journal*, read it, study it, ponder upon it, make yourself not only familiar with its contents, but strive to understand the subjects of which it treats through other sources. You will thus be kept acquainted with agricultural improvements, and will constantly be made to feel the necessity of a more thorough understanding of your occupation. It will lead to the study of soils, and the nature of the plants which they produce; the adaptation of different manures to each, the food which the various vegetable substances require, and the best method of administering it, so as to produce health and vigor of fruit; the means to be employed that the harvest may realize your anticipations, the qualities of the different kinds of stock, the usefulness of new agricultural machines, and a variety of other subjects which require your investigation. Through it you commune with the leading spirits in your vocation. You behold what experience, unwearied patience, and the application of powerful minds, have accomplished. It will afford you instruction in all the different departments of your business, and prove a valuable guide to your progress. These benefits will not accrue from a bare cursory perusal of it. If sketched over like an ordinary newspaper, for the purpose of amusement, and then thrown aside to be forgotten, it will scarcely pay the price of subscription. It should be read with the interest excited, "with the spirit and the understanding," and with a disposition to profit by its teaching.—*Address of JAMES M. BANKS, before the Chenango county Agricultural Society.*

Kindred to, and of equal importance with agricultural societies, are the benefits to be derived from agricultural papers, for one or more of which no farmer should fail to subscribe. By their means improved agricultural implements—the making and application of manures—the introduction of new varieties of fruits and vegetables—the most approved breeds and principles of raising stock—the best rotation of crops—in short, every species of information that is valuable to the farmer is spread out before him.

I have seen in some of your fields, improved implements of husbandry and labor-saving machines, your first idea of which was derived from the *Cultivator*; and the construction of which you yourselves superintended in the workshop of a neighboring mechanic.—One of your number told me not long since, in his harvest field, that he had derived one hundred dollars benefit from this paper in the two years he had taken it.—*Address of THOS. B. WATSON, before the Clinton county Agricultural Society.*

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.

BEFORE THE N. Y. STATE AG. SOCIETY.

We are glad to observe that Professor Johnston is commencing a course of lectures at Albany, to be delivered during the winter. We trust they will be well attended, and do much good. Although we can offer but little encouragement to the learned and world-renowned lecturer that a class could be collected here, should he be able to pay us a short visit, yet we hope that the lectures mentioned below will in due time be published, in order that we may lay them before the agriculturists of Canada, in whose welfare we know Professor Johnston feels a more than common interest.

Syllabus of a course of lectures on the general relations of science to agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F.R.S., &c.

1st. The Relations of Physical Geography to Practical Agriculture.

2nd. The Relation of Meteorology to Practical Agriculture.

3rd. The Relation of Botany and Zoology to Practical Agriculture.

4th. General relations of Geology to Practical Agriculture.

5th. Relation of Chemistry to the soil, and its practical improvement.

6th. Relations of Chemical physiology to the Plant, and the modes of promoting its growth.

7th. Relations of Chemical Physiology to the Animal, its food and its growth.

8th. Relations of Chemistry to the Doctrine of Manures.

9th. Means by which general scientific knowledge may be diffused and made available for the improvement of practical agriculture, and the general elevation of the agricultural class.

The lectures will commence early in January.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

THE WORKING-MAN'S REST.—Cheer thee up, child of labour!—the blessed Sabbath is thine own. It is the excellent gift of thy Maker—see then that no man rob thee of thy boon! It is the heirloom of thy family—see that it be not alienated from their possession! It is a sacred inheritance, bequeathed by successive generations of the godly—see then that its frail fences are kept unbroken, and that its fruitful soil is not, through neglect, cursed with sterility and nakedness. The fifty-two Sabbaths of rest with which the year is interspersed, are like patches of verdure, watered by ever-spring fountains, that dot the inhospitable wilderness, and invite its fainting travellers to exhilaration and repose.

CHARRING TIMBER.—The best method of charring the surface of wood, is to wet it with the most highly concentrated oil of vitriol. By this means, you carbonize not only the outer surface, but the surface of all the cracks and holes.—*London Chemical Times.*