

butable to the imperfect mode of tillage now pursued and which is one chief reason why the produce of the soil in this colony is not so abundant as it ought to be if under proper management.

Before I close these remarks it is proper to mention that the method of tackling oxen by the horns as above described is practised at the present day in France and Portugal; and what is still more extraordinary, of late years some enlightened noblemen who are an ornament to their country and excellent agriculturists have tried to introduce the same plan among English farmers; but I believe with little success. The reason they adduce is founded on the assertion that oxen when yoked in this way draw more steady and with greater force when the line of draught passess from the head, than when it goes from the shoulder as is the case when yoked by collars and traces. I have not been able to ascertain if this method of drawing by the horns has been tried in any other work than in plowing; every agriculturist however knows that it is an old custom; and the introduction of yokes and bows was first made as an improvement on it; and subsequently the collar and traces were adopted, and strenuously recommended by the practice of His late Majesty; and many other noblemen who employed ox teams in farming.—CRESINUS.

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ON BOTANY:

CHAP. I:

ON THE STRUCTURE OF PLANTS:

(Continued from page 131.)

*Section sixth of the parts of Fructification.*—Under this head, as was formerly mentioned, is comprehended a description of the flower and the seeds of Plants, in all their stages from the time the former begins to blow, till the latter have attained maturity.

The Florist, and such as have paid any attention to the study of Botany, more from amusement than utility, must have been attracted by the delicate tints and beautifully variegated hues displayed in the vegetable kingdom long before the days of Linnæus. The colours being the most striking characteristics would doubtless be first fixed upon, in the hope that by them; that great desideratum in the science (a mode of classification;) might be supplied. But the attentive observer would soon discover that his efforts to form an arrangement on the colours of the flowers, would be in vain. This although attractive to the eye; exhibits no principle of sufficient stability; whereon a classification could be made, for soil, situation, culture and many other circumstances may change the colour of Flowers. It was the comprehensive genius of the great Linnæus who first directed the pursuit of the Botanist in the proper road. He witnessing the mutability of their colour, drew the attention from it, and rejected the idea of forming any systematic arrangement on what possessed no stability. At the same time his penetrating glance, discovered