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THE
CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

No. 11.

This number makes the eleventh of our Journal for this year, and we trust our subscribers will credit us for doing all we could to give them satisfaction. Our Journal might be more useful, if practical agriculturists would contribute articles for insertion. This would be giving some variety of opinion, and we might expect that any true friend to the general improvement and prosperity of Canadian agriculture, would be willing contributors in any way that would be likely to promote this public good. Through the circulation of an agricultural journal, certainly, much good might be effected, if well conducted and sufficiently supported to cover expenses, but these are two essential requisites. The conductor of this Journal, who feels that he is responsible for all the expenses, cannot have that confidence that is necessary unless he feels that he is supported by readers and subscribers. It is very different from a political journal that advocates party views and is supported by parties. This can only be valuable in proportion to the amount of useful instruction on agricultural subjects which it may contain; and it must depend altogether upon agriculturists and those who are friendly to it; no other persons will find interest in it. This being the only agricultural publication in Canada East, whatever may be its merit, it is almost incredible that we should have to complain of want of support. Our extracts from English agricultural papers are worth much more than the amount of a year's subscription.

GREEN, SKIM, CREAM AND OTHER CHEESES.

Green cheese is made by steeping in milk two parts of sage with one of marigold leaves and a little parsley, all well bruised, and then mixing it with the curd which is preparing for the press. It may be mixed irregularly or fancifully, according to the pleasure of the maker. The management is in other respects the same as for common cheese. Green cheese are chiefly made in Wiltshire.

Skim cheese is chiefly made in the county of Suffolk, whence it is sometimes called Suffolk cheese. The curd is broken in the whey, which is poured off as soon as the former has subsided; the remaining whey, together with the curd, being thrown into a coarse strainer, and exposed for cooling, is then pressed as closely as possible. It is afterwards put into a vat and pressed for a few minutes, to extract the remaining whey. The curd being thus drained from the whey, is taken out again, broken as finely as possible, salted, and submitted to the press. The other operations do not materially vary from those adopted in the cheese-making districts, but they are more easily performed on the curd of skim milk, as it is more readily coagulated and separated from the whey, and requires less subsequent care and pressing than that of milk and cream united. The Suffolk cheese forms, in general, part of every ship's stores, because it resists the

effects of warm climates better than others; but it is characterised by "a horny hardness, and indigestible quality." A better kind is made in Dorsetshire, although the only perceptible difference in management consists in the rennet and the milk being put together cooler; for, by having the milk hot, and immediately applying the rennet, the whey drains so quickly as to *impoverish the cheese, and render it tough.*

Cream cheese is generally made in August or September, the milk being at that time richer and better than at other periods of the year. Cream cheeses are more liable than the poorer sorts to accidents, from their being chilled or frozen before they become hard: for when frost once penetrates a cheese, it destroys every good quality, and either makes it become insipid or ill tasted, or generates putrefaction. Hence this kind of cheese should always be kept in a warm situation, and be particularly preserved from the frost, until it has sweated well; otherwise all the advantage of its rich quality will be completely lost. Cream cheese is, however, in general only wanted for immediate use; and that kind commonly so called is, in fact, little less than thick sweet cream dried, and put into a small cheese vat, about an inch and a half in depth, having holes in the bottom to allow any whey that may exude to pass, and having rushes, or the long grass of Indian corn, so disposed around the cheese as to admit of its being turned without being handled. It is thus that the celebrated Bath and York cream cheeses are made when genuine; but the greater part of those commonly sold are in part composed of milk.

New cheese, as it is usually termed in London, is an early summer cheese, which is made of new milk, and about one-third of warm water. When the whey is removed, the curd is carefully kept entire, and spread upon a cloth to the thickness of less than an inch. It is then very gently pressed for a few hours only, and when removed from the vat, is covered with a cloth, and placed in a warm situation, as it requires to be brought forward immediately.

These (*viz. Gloucester, Hilton, Wiltshire, Dunlop*, and the others above enumerated) are the kinds of British cheese that are in most general esteem; the other sorts, together with foreign cheeses, are both too numerous and too uninteresting to the generality of dairymen to admit of detail. The process of making cheese is much more difficult than that of making butter; and the quality depends as much perhaps on the mode of performing that operation as on the richness of the milk. The temperature at which the milk is kept before it is formed into cheese, and that at which it is coagulated, or turned into curds, are objects of the greatest importance in the management of a cheese dairy; the former ought not to exceed 55, or to be under 50 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and for the latter it should be at 90 to 95. If the milk is kept warmer than 55 it will not throw up the cream so well as at the lower degree; it is also subject to get sour, and give a bad taste to the cheese; and if it is allowed to be much colder than that, it becomes difficult to separate the curd from the whey, and the cheese made from it will be soft and insipid. If the curd is coagulated too hot it becomes tough; much of the butyric matter will go off with the whey; and the cheese will be hard and tasteless. The thermometer

should therefore be employed in every dairy; and, although the servants may at first be prejudiced against it, yet its evident utility, and great simplicity will eventually reconcile them to its use.

The greatest care should be taken thoroughly to extract every particle of whey from the curd; for no cheese will keep well while any whey remains, and if any part becomes sour the whole will acquire a disagreeable flavour. Similar effects are produced by the use of an immoderate quantity of rennet. It is also apt to fill the cheese with small vesicles or holes; and this sad imperfection of the cheese will also be produced if it is allowed to remain too long on one side.

Sometimes it happens that cheese will hove or swell, either from mere accident or from inattention in some part of the process. Mr. Holland attributes it partly to the cows being fed on clover. He also thinks that the cracking of cheese is occasioned by the use of lime on the pasture: but these observations have not been corroborated by general experience. To prevent and also to stop, this hoving, it has been recommended to lay the cheeses in a moderately cool, dry place, and regularly to turn them. Whenever any one becomes considerably swollen, it will be requisite to prick it deeply with a large awl or pin on both sides, and particularly where it is most elevated, and to repeat this as often as may be necessary.

FARM-YARD MANURE.—I was once a Devonshire farmer, and thought there were many clever and experienced men among us who knew almost everything, but my experience since has convinced me they were deficient in many things, and nothing more so than the slovenly way they managed their farm-yard manure. It is not unusual now to see the litter from the stable thrown out at the window, and the eaves of a long roof allowed to drip upon it, or to be wheeled out into the yard, and there exposed to the winter rains, the drainage of which frequently runs into a road or ditch, or if a meadow happens to lay below, it is not sufficient to be of any use, but sinks away in the bottom of the gutters. After laying all the winter, it is thrown up in great heaps, and the essential qualities that are not pressed out by its own weight, are generally allowed to fly off in evaporation by over-heating. Every scientific man must admit that this method is decisively wrong, and is aware what is lost by such an injudicious process. The best constructed farm-yard and management of manure I ever saw, is Mr. Spooner's, the late elected M.P. for Birmingham. This gentleman has a farm from 150 to 200 acres, situated near the city of Worcester, in the highest state of cultivation, on which he grows the most luxuriant crops, without having expended a shilling for manure for many years (with the exception of a trifling sum for those lately-introduced novelties by way of experiment), but has sold much farm-yard manure to his neighbours, not knowing how to dispose of it on the farm. Although he does not possess an acre of watered meadow, he has generally hay for sale; this may appear rather strange, but not more strange than true. In the centre of his farm-yard is the manure pit, six or eight feet deep, covered by a roof, and surrounded by a dwarf well, so as to prevent the possibility of any water getting into it. It is the same form as the yard, but leaving sufficient room for a carriage-way betwixt it and the buildings. It is entered by an inclined plane wide enough to back in a cart, opposite the approach to the yard. Into this pit the dung from the stables and cow-house is promiscuously thrown; in the middle of the side contiguous to the latter is a well and a pump, which receives the drainage therefrom and the stables, which is pumped up and spread over the manure by a sluice. The surplus liquid that is not absorbed is drawn off by means of a

drain into a receiving well in the stack-yard, where it is pumped up into the liquid manure-cart, and drawn out on the mowing ground as soon as the grass is cut, until such time as it is laid up again; in the spring it is otherwise disposed of on headlands and heaps of soil. Liquid and solid manure, prepared in the way above described, preserve all its nutritious qualities; the one is not diluted by water, and the other not suffered to deteriorate by over-heating, and is of treble the value of that made in the common manure.—*Correspondent Western Times.*

POT YOUR SHILLINGS IN THE SAVINGS-BANK, AND "YOU SHALL FIND THEM AFTER MANY DAYS."—But without referring you to tables, I can safely say this, that whatever man among you should from youth to middle age, or a little later—till a period of life which none would call old age—put one shilling weekly in a saving-bank, and leave it there, would find himself in easy circumstances for the remainder of his days, able to leave off work if he pleased, master of an annual independent income, equal in amount to that of his earnings in the best years of his life. Many could save after this rate if they pleased, because I fear too many squander as high a rate, spend as much upon vain and frivolous indulgences which do them no good, or in gross and criminal ones which do them hurt, and are yet more expensive. If saving after the rate I have mentioned—if a shilling a week, regularly paid in, and swelled from year to year, as in our savings-banks it is, by the effect of compound interest, will make a man thus independent, and enable him thus honourably to crown

"A youth of labour with an age of ease,"

the smaller contributions which you all cast into the treasury of your club will place a man in circumstances of comparative independence and ease at the same period of life. You contribute more than enough to meet the demands of the sick. You will have each of you a considerable sum—a sum well worth having, and worth taking care of—to receive from time to time, at periods fixed by your rules. Cast this into the bank in your own names; leave it there; add to it if you can. A time will come when it will stand you in much stead. It will be to you as the bread cast upon the waters, which the Scriptures tell us a man so doing shall find after many days.—*Gibson's Club Sermons.*

A POTATO GROWER.—"What is the quantity of nourishment, as human food, contained in the potato, as compared with some other ordinary articles of food?" The experiments of MM. Berry and Herring give the following result, which will, probably, answer our correspondent's purpose:—"One hundred pounds of potatoes are equal, for nutriment, to—

	lbs.
Meat without bone,.....	25
Beans,.....	28
Wheaten bread,.....	35
Parsnips and carrots,.....	190
Turnips,.....	300
Cabbage,.....	400

The experiments of MM. Berry and Herring establish the fact that 3lbs. of potatoes are equal for nourishment to twelve ounces of bread and five ounces of meat."

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE OF A GRAIN OF BARLEY.—Mr. William Lucas, of the parish of Pillaton, has a field lately drained, which was sown to oats this year for the first time. A grain of barley was accidentally sown with the oats, which produced 70 stalks, 2,120 grains, and stood four feet high. It may be seen at Mr. Lucas's at any time.—*West Briton.*

VALUABLE THRASHING MACHINE.—There is now in operation at Tywainhayle experimental farm, belonging to S. and R. Davey, Esqrs., a thrashing machine, which, from its simplicity of construction, and its great power, is a vast improvement on the former thrashing machines, or those now generally used. It performs the work of three horses, and thrashes 125 sheaves of wheat and 225 sheaves of barley or oats an hour; and this is performed by a poor pony of 13 hands high. The improver is a miner, named Michal Harris, a poor man residing at Silverwell, in the parish of St. Agnes, who is possessed of surprising natural genius, and therefore deserves support. He carries the whole apparatus about in a small cart, and contracts with the farmers of the neighbourhood at per 100 sheaves. Several gentlemen have seen the machine and pronounced it to be the greatest improvement yet made. Could the poor man have raised sufficient money to have carried him and his machine to Southampton, the gentlemen say no doubt he would have obtained a good prize, since they did not see one there that approximated to anything near the improvement he has made.—*West of England Conservative.*

PRIZE BULL.—At the great agricultural show at Southampton, the first prize of 30 sovereigns, in the class "Herefords," was awarded to Mr. Perry, of Monkland, near Lecomister, for his Hereford bull. This extraordinary animal, which excited universal admiration, has won other laurels than those recently gained at Southampton. Last year the first prize was awarded to him at Hereford Candlemas fair, and afterwards he carried off the prize at the Royal Agricultural Meeting at Derby. This year at Hereford his owner received for him the first prize allotted to Herefords; and now, to crown the noble animal's triumphs, he has just obtained the same distinction at the great meeting at Southampton, where all England is brought into competition. Really his worthy owner has great reason to be proud.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.—Why should Agriculture be protected? is a question often asked by pseudo free traders—men who know little or nothing of the real meaning of their liberal doctrines. Ask a shoemaker what free-trade is, and he will tell you—the admission duty free into this country of everything except shoes. Ask a tailor and you will get a similar answer. Ask Alderman Brooks and his reply will be: "We are all for ourselves in this world—free trade in everything, but don't meddle with what I deal in." Take the mass of the Leaguers and put the question to them. Their ready reply will be to this purport—"Free trade means that foreign corn should be imported into this country without payment of Custom-house-dues."

LOSS OF TIME IN PLOUGHING.—When ridges are 78 yards in length, no less a space of time than 4 hours and 39 minutes is spent in turnings in a journey of 8 hours; whereas, when ridges are 274 yards long, 1 hour and 19 minutes is sufficient in the same length of time.—*Code of Agriculture.*

Many years ago I advocated the employment of ammonia as a manure, and whether its mode of benefit, is by its becoming the food of plants, or whether it acts as a stimulus, or whether in both ways it is beneficial—the fact is most certain, and I was led to become its advocate from noticing one circumstance, known to every practical gardener, that the dungs of animals are fertilizers in the following order,—nightsoil, pig dung, dung of stall fed cattle,

and precisely in the same ratio do their ammoniacal constituents decrease: the first named has the most, and the last the smallest amount of the ammoniacal salts. Since the days that I reasoned upon these facts, many experiments have been tried, and much science has been applied to the subject, resulting in establishing the truth, that the salts of ammonia, are among the gardener's best friends, not only as fertilizers, but as the destroyers of predatory insects. I would particularly warn those purposing to try their powers not to be rash, for they are most powerful agents, and capable of being destructive as well as salutary. The judicious gardener, instead of burning weeds, as formerly, usually throws them into a pit and works them into one of the most beneficial of composts, by mixing with them lime and common salt. To this, according to Professor Kindley's suggestion, might be added with great advantage some of the ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works. For it is a rule, to which I recollect no exception, that animal and vegetable manures are superiorly fertilizing in proportion to the quantity of the salts of ammonia, or other compounds into which nitrogen enters, that they contain.

Epsom salt has been recommended by Professor Liebig as a manure for the potato. One hundred weight per acre would be an ample dose. It is recommended to be applied with nightsoil, one load of which is equal, as a fertilizer, to eight loads of stable manure. Potatoes contain magnesia which is afforded to them by the Epsom salt.

It would be easy to add to these examples of manures found to be beneficial when applied, owing to the suggestion made by a knowledge of the chemical constituents of the crops; but for further information I must refer the reader to my brother's valuable work on fertilizers.

Enough has been said to demonstrate that it is most important to manure a plant with matters resembling it in composition: and acting on this principle on the continent, the vineyards are always manured with the trimmings and other exuvie of the vines. But it does not always follow that to manure a crop with such refuse is the best fertilizer that can be applied. It is necessary that any manure, to be available to a plant, must be capable of solution, for the roots can only absorb it in that state. It would be useless to apply carbonate of magnesia to potatoes, for it is insoluble, but sulphate of magnesia is soluble, and being imbibed with the moisture of the soil, is afterwards decomposed and assimilated by the plant.

Next in importance is to ascertain what manure is best suited to any particular plant, is applying it at the most appropriate season. This, beyond a doubt, is at the season when its roots are imbibing food from the soil—that is during their season of growth. It is then that liquid manure, and all saline manures, should be applied. At the same time, I am not inclined with some modern gardeners to abjure winter manuring altogether. Stable manure and some other composts, may then in many cases be most advantageously applied, not only to economize labour, but to store the soil with available food for the roots when vegetation first revives in the spring. Any manures to improve the staple of the soil, such as clay, chalk, or sand, can in general be most readily put on, during the frosty weather of this more leisurely season.

A correspondent of an American paper, writing from the Brazils, gives the following interesting particulars of the process of tapping the India rubber, or caoutchouc tree, and of manufacturing the gum into shoes and other articles:—

"The caoutchouc tree grows, in general, to the height of 40 or 50 feet without branches, then branching, runs up 15 feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long, thin, and shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees show their working by the number of knots or bunches made by tapping; and a singular fact is, that, like a cow, when most tapped, they give most milk or sap. As the time of operating is early day, before sunrise we were at hand. The blacks are first sent through the forest armed with a quantity of soft clay, and a small pick-

axe. On coming to one of the trees, a portion of soft clay is formed into a cup and stuck to the trunk. The black then striking his pick over the cup, the sap oozes out slowly, a tree giving daily about a gill. The tapper continues in this way, tapping perhaps fifty trees, when he returns, and, with a jar, passing over the same ground, empties his cups; so by seven o'clock the blacks come in with their jars, ready for working. The sap at this stage resembles milk in appearance, and somewhat in taste. It is also frequently drunk with perfect safety. If left standing now, it will curdle like milk, disengaging a watery substance like whey. Shoemakers now arrange themselves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a large pan of milk on one side, and on the other a flagon, in which is burned a nut peculiar to this country, emitting a dense smoke, the operator having his last, or form, held by a long stick or handle, previously besmeared with soft clay (in order to slip off the shoe when finished,) holds it over the pan, and pouring on the milk until it is covered, sets the coating in the smoke, then giving it a second coat repeats the smoking; and so on with a third and fourth, until the shoe is of the required thickness, averaging from six to twelve coats. When finished, the shoes on the forms are placed in the sun, the remainder of the day, to drip. Next day, if required, they may be figured, being so soft that any impression will be indelibly received. The natives are very dexterous in this work. With a quill and a sharp pointed stick they will produce finely lined leaves and flowers, such as you may have seen on the shoes, in an incredibly short space of time. After remaining on the forms two or three days, the shoes are cut open on the top, allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together, and slung on poles, ready for the market. There pedlars and Jews trade for them with the country people; and in lots of a thousand or more they are again sold to the merchants, who have them stuffed with straw, and packed in boxes to export, in which state they are received in the United States. In the same manner, any shape may be manufactured. Thus toys are made over clay forms. After drying, the clay is broken and extracted. Bottles, &c., are made in the same way. According as the gum grows older, it becomes dark in colour and more tough. The number of caoutchouc trees in the province is countless. In some parts whole forests of them exist, and they are frequently cut down for firewood. Although the tree exists in Mexico and the East Indies, there appears to be no importation into the United States from these places. The reason I suppose must be the want of that prolificness found in them here. The caoutchouc tree may be worked all the year; but generally in the wet seasons they have rest, owing to the flooded state of the woods; and the milk being watery, requires more to manufacture the same article than in the dry season."

TEN RULES OF LIFE.—The following rules of practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson:—1. Never put off till tomorrow what can be done to day. 2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5. Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst, and cold. 6. We never repent of eating too little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happen! 9. Take things always by their smooth handle. 10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

ADVERSITY.—Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their

skill, awes the opulent, and makes the falling industrious. Much might be said in favour of adversity, but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

THE HARVEST MOON.—As there is an erroneous opinion prevailing amongst many persons unacquainted with astronomy, who are in the habit of denominating that the harvest moon which occurs at the time of harvest, let that happen when it may, the following may not prove unacceptable to some of our readers. The moon during the week in which she is full, about the time of harvest, rises soon after sun-setting, and with less difference between the times of two successive risings than she does in any other full moon week in the year. By these means she affords an almost immediate supply of light after sun-set, which is very beneficial for gathering in the harvest and fruits of the earth; hence this full moon is distinguished from all others in the year, by the appellation of the *Harvest Moon*. To conceive the reason of this, it may first be considered that the moon is always opposite to the sun, when she is in full; that she is full in the signs *Pisces* and *Aries*, in our harvest months, those being the signs opposite to *Virgo* and *Libra*, the signs occupied by the sun in that season; and that those parts of the ecliptic (in which the moon then is) rise from the horizon in northern latitudes in a smaller angle, and, of course, equal spaces, in shorter intervals of time than any other points, as may be easily shown by the celestial globe: consequently, since the moon's orbit deviates not much from the ecliptic, she rises with less difference of time and more immediately after sunset about harvest, than when she is full at other seasons of the year. The sun enters *Libra* on September 23, and the full moon which is nearest that day is, properly speaking, the *Harvest Moon*.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—The number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom, in the year 1843, the returns of which can be obtained, with the greatest accuracy, through the stamp-office, was 447. The stamps consumed by them, in that year, were 60,592,001. Their proportions are as follows:—

	1843.
79 London newspapers,.....	31,692,062
212 English provincial,.....	17,058,056
8 Welsh,.....	386,500
69 Scotch,.....	5,027,589
79 Irish,.....	6,474,794
447	60,592,001

EVE'S APPLE TREE (*kaduro-gaha*) is a tree of the middle size, and is found in great numbers. Its leaves are nine inches long and three broad, with about twenty strong fibres branching off on each side of the centre one. Its fruits hang down in pairs from a long stalk. Its appearance is very peculiar, being like an apple, with about one-third cut or bitten out. It is a *deadly poison*, and the milk that flows from it is so acrid, that a drop falling on the hand raises a blister. The outside is of a bright yellow colour, and the inside is of a deep crimson. It contains a large quantity of small black seeds, like the pips of an apple, embedded in a quantity of scarlet coloured pulp. I have counted fifty-eight of these seeds in one fruit. When ripe, the fruit bursts and the seeds fall out, and the outside shrivels up, and still adheres to the stalk for a considerable time.—*Selkirk's Recollections of Ceylon*.

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—The following extract from the works of a living writer, is replete with sound philosophy and common sense. It is well worth the attention of parents :

"Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladder. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him.

"See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better."—*Masonic Register*.

The Canadian Agricultural Journal.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

We have had frequent opportunities of seeing the lands of the district of Montreal, and we can safely say that in no country with which we are acquainted, can there be found so much land of the best quality, without any mixture of bad, as in this district. A large proportion of these lands are of so excellent a natural quality, as to be suitable for every agricultural purpose, if under proper management. We have lately ridden over a range of country for nearly twenty miles, without seeing one acre of bad land, but all of the very best quality of soil, and fit for producing wheat and grass in the greatest perfection. All the country requires to make it produce abundantly, is the application of skill and capital in its cultivation. It is melancholy to see the beautiful farms we have in this country producing not one-third of what they might do, and our best educated inhabitants, both in town and country look on with perfect indifference at this state of things, and appear to think our cities must thrive and flourish independent of the country, and if it were all a neglected waste. It is, however, a most fatal mistake, and it would have been proved so before now, since wheat has failed, only for the large expenditure of the British Government in the payment of the army, for public works, &c. &c.

It is from these funds that the merchant's accounts have been balanced lately; but these funds will not always continue to be available to the same extent as at present, and we should prepare in time to have other resources to supply the deficiency. The natural capabilities of the country are amply sufficient to make up all deficiencies, if they were properly made available. We have often endeavoured to prove that to do this, would produce more of general good to the inhabitants of Canada, of all classes, than can possibly

be effected by any other means. Unfortunately, the educated and wealthy cannot be induced to interest themselves in the matter by any argument we can advance. On the present occasion, we shall, supported by the authority of a most able writer, Mr. Alison, submit a few observations for the consideration of those classes, and we trust they will obtain some attention. We do this because we see the improvement of the agriculture of the country neglected, while all possible interest is manifestly felt for the improvement of our cities, as if cities could maintain themselves independently of the country. If our cities had manufactories for the encouragement of domestic industry for home consumption, our capital might be very beneficially employed in that way, provided we raised in the country what we could give in exchange for these manufactures. We do not, however, say that domestic manufactures are necessary for our prosperity, but we will say that it is necessary we should produce here what we can dispose of to customers out of Canada, to enable us to purchase and pay for what we import. When capital is laid out in agriculture, it not only yields a return to the farmer, but also communicates a degree of fertility to the soil, which renders it capable of producing an enlarged produce, and furnishing the means of maintaining an additional number of inhabitants for an indefinite period. But when expended in manufactories or commerce the same wealth only yields a return for the capital employed, with a profit for the use of the employer; there is no permanent addition besides this, made to the wealth of the country, which may afford the means of maintaining an increased number of individuals. For example, if £100,000 be expended in trade or manufactures, at the end of ten years it may be increased to £200,000, besides having maintained the capitalist, and those whom he employed, in comfort during that period. But beyond this there is hardly any addition made to the permanent wealth of the country or to the means of supporting an increased population. But if the same sum be employed in agriculture, besides maintaining the farmer, and those employed by him, in comfort during the period of its employment, and doubling itself, as it would in the hands of the manufacturer or merchant, it makes a permanent addition to the capability of the soil, which ever after yields a greatly increased revenue, which may be beneficial to the whole country. If the merchant withdraws his wealth from its employment, he may have amassed a fortune for himself, and has probably the means of doing so to the persons who were engaged in his traffic, but he has left no permanent source of wealth to the country. But if the farmer withdraws his capital, besides what he may have realized for himself, and having given the means of doing so to his dependants, he has left a great addition to the fertility of the soil, which is a lasting cause of opulence to the country. This is the true difference between the permanent encouragement given to population by the employment of capital in agriculture, and in commerce and manufactures. In

the one case, the riches, besides reproducing themselves with a profit, make an undecaying addition to the wealth of the community, and the means of maintaining the people. In the other, capital only reproduces itself with profit, and leaves behind it, in addition, no lasting provision, for an increased revenue or population, with the exception, perhaps, of buildings and machinery which produce nothing. The consequences of employing wealth in manufactures, and commerce, may for the time it is employed, produce much apparent prosperity; but the ultimate effect is very different; the continual stream of wealth which flows from the soil after the capital may be partly withdrawn from it, and vested in further improvements, becomes much more than sufficient in the end to counterbalance the temporary stimulus given by mercantile enterprise. Hence the agricultural prosperity of the great commercial states of Europe in former times has long survived the prosperity of their cities, and the decay of their manufacturing industry. The arts and the trading enterprise of Flanders have long since been on the decline, but her agriculture is still undecayed; the manufactures of Florence are no longer sought after in every part of Europe; but the cultivation of the Tuscan hills never was surpassed; and the plains of Lombardy are still the garden of European cultivation, though the wealth of Venice and Milan no longer pour their vivifying streams along the waters of the Po. The agriculture of a country that is fit for agriculture must ever form the basis of the wealth and prosperity of its population. It is in cultivating the soil, that is, in aiding the productive powers of nature in the most judicious manner, that the greatest possible encouragement could be given to the increase of population in this colony, because it would not only give present employment to those who come here to seek it, but it would secure the means of future subsistence. Our capital directed into commercial employment, though it may occasion a more rapid increase to its amount at the time, has not the same effect in permanently enlarging the demand for labour, because it has given no impulse to the productive powers of nature, and has left no permanent provision besides itself for the future employment of the people of the country, or those who come to it. The more that the capital of this country is directed towards foreign trade, (we refer to trade with foreign states) the more it must be withdrawn from the encouragement of domestic industry and the improvement of our agriculture; and when this trade is distant, and very slow in its returns, it is still more injurious to us. Indeed the carrying trade, which we appear to set so high a value upon in Canada, is the least profitable of all trades for our country generally, and for our agriculturists in particular; in fact the carrying trade puts in motion scarcely any part of the industry of our people, and the capital that is employed in it, is almost exclusively for the benefit of the merchant who so employs it, and for the advantage of the foreign state.

The expense of carrying foreign produce in Canada may be some advantage to us as it is expended here, but that is a very trifling advantage compared with what it would be to have this capital employed in the improvement of our soil, and raising a new produce from it, that was never previously in existence, which we might exchange with the mother country for what we might require, and do not produce. As long as we are connected with Britain,—and we hope the connection may never have an end,—we should regard this country as only a distant province of the empire, and we would expect that we should be regarded in that light by the government and people of the British isles. On this principle both countries might make the connection most beneficial. The wealth which we might produce here by our industry would give us the means of purchasing the productions of our fellow subjects' industry in the British isles, and thus the productions of the soil of Canada may be made available to pay for the manufactures of Britain. All, therefore, who sincerely desire the prosperity of Britain, and this province of her empire, will do what is in their power to encourage the application of skill and capital to the improvement and cultivation of the lands of Canada. It is only by doing this, and making both countries useful to each other, that the connection between Canada and the mother country can be rendered permanently prosperous. They can have no just pretensions to understand good and useful legislation, or the good of their country, who cannot perceive the benefit it would be to all classes of this community to promote the improvement of our agriculture, and augment the productions and value of our lands, and industry, and who are not sensible of the necessity that exists to do all that is possible to encourage the skilful employment of capital in the cultivation of these lands, so that they may yield valuable returns. The wealthy and educated classes do not do their duty to the community to which they belong, if all their wealth and acquirements during their lives are only employed for their individual advantage. Education, wealth, and station impose duties on their possessors that are frequently, if not generally, neglected or forgotten, and it is to this cause principally that most of the evils that afflict humanity can be traced. The wealthy and educated owe a debt to the Giver of all good for the blessings they enjoy, which they can best show their gratitude for, by endeavouring to do good to the less fortunate at every favourable opportunity.

We have been of opinion for a long time that to attach labourers more to the farmer, encouragement should be given to the married, who may have families, by providing a house and garden for them, as is frequently done in the British Isles. The house to be of sufficient size, and comfortable; and the garden large enough to give the family vegetables. The labourer might find means of manuring this garden, and his

wife could attend to it, perhaps, without much assistance. This would give the man, and his family an interest in the farm, and its proprietor, which is seldom felt by hired labourers; nor can it be expected when they have no settled home. When a married labourer would see his wife and family comfortably lodged with himself, and see his garden well stocked with vegetables, cultivated for the use of himself and family, he would feel that he also had a home and farm, and would be anxious to hold it as long as he could not do better. A labourer who would have any sons or daughters able to work for a farmer, could soon become independent of daily work for others, and be able to get a farm for himself. We would propose that the labourer should board himself and his family, the farmer allowing him a stated wage per month or per annum, for each working person, together with these privileges. A few good labourers settled in this way, and who might have control over the working members of their family, would be more useful to a farmer than double the number who would not have any settled home. It would also be more satisfactory to the farmer, and advantageous to the labourer and his family, to provide for themselves, than to have one part of the family boarded out, and the other part obliged to keep a separate establishment. A married labourer, who hires with a farmer, and is obliged to leave his wife and family at lodgings, perhaps far away, cannot have any great interest in his situation, or for his employers. Unmarried labourers are generally so fond of change, and anxious to wander from our extremity of North America to the other, that they seldom become attached to one place, or interested much for their employer. Hence extreme inconvenience is felt by farmers, that when men are a short time in their employ, and begin to understand their business, they quit their service, and wander to other situations, and the farmer has to commence to instruct new servants, who will leave him in the same way. We are certain that if more attention was paid to these matters we would have more efficient farm labourers, and that the labourers would be much more comfortably provided for with their families, and feel themselves better off in every way.

We wish it was a matter of more serious consideration with Canadian farmers what was to be the probable return they might reasonably expect to obtain from their cultivated crops, and whether these returns would be likely to give them a fair remuneration for their land, labour, seed, and manure. If they were to give due attention to these matters they would be more careful to cultivate properly to insure good crops. Bad crops will scarcely pay for the labour and land, however slovenly or cheaply the work is executed. A good crop will better remunerate for good cultivation than a bad crop will for imperfect cultivation. It is a great mistake to plough over a large quantity of land and sow it with grain, regardless whether it is in a fit state to produce a crop or not. There is the expense of

ploughing, harrowing, seed, and harvesting, for a bad crop as well as a good one, and the amount of returns would be very different indeed. There is a very great loss sustained in this country by imperfect cultivation, executed by high priced labour, when the crops are poor, and the prices of produce low. It is only good crops that can pay the farmer where the price of labour is high, and the produce of land low. This is a fact that is not sufficiently regarded, and the consequence is, that farmers seldom become rich in Canada, who have to pay for labour. Those who have sufficient help in their own family to work a farm well, may succeed even with low prices of produce, but it is only those. We are, however, of opinion, that when labour is hired, if it is not employed in cultivating well, and successful in raising good crops, it cannot be profitable for those who employ it. The best cultivation may occasionally be disappointed by unforeseen casualties or adverse seasons, but this is not the farmer's fault. There are as fine lands in Canada for the production of wheat in particular, as we have ever seen, but they are not cultivated properly for that grain, in one instance of one hundred, except when sown after potatoes, and we do not think that potatoes are the best preparation for wheat, unless the soil is limed. Summer fallow, properly executed, we would recommend as the best preparation for wheat, whether sown in the fall or spring, and no seed should be made use of except that which has been proved to be the least liable to the ravages of vermin, or the disease of rust; and we have such seed in abundance.

We trust that the party feelings and excitement created by the general election will not have diverted the thoughts of our agricultural population from what is of infinitely more importance to them than politics: namely, the judicious cultivation, and management of their farms. It is best known to themselves, how far, in the exercise of their elective franchise, they have made choice of legislators who are thoroughly acquainted with their wants, and wishes, and will act in their capacity as legislators, as friends of agriculture, and of the general prosperity of Canada. We hope also that legislators who do represent an agricultural population, whether they are interested in agriculture or not, will remember the responsibility that rests upon them to legislate for the benefit of their constituents, as well as for the general advantage. This duty should not be influenced by party views or animosities. So far as regards agriculturists, and they constitute nine-tenths of our population, they can have no interest in the discussion of party questions in the approaching session of our legislature, and they might as well have no session if they are to be so occupied. It will be for the true interest of the Canadian people that their legislators should adopt such measures as would be the best calculated to encourage and direct the industry of our population, in agriculture, commerce, domestic manufactures so far as expedient; to provide for the

judicious education of youth; in fact, do all that is necessary to promote the welfare and happiness of the Canadian community. If this is not the object of our legislators, they will be more expensive than profitable to the country. Measures introduced to forward these objects should not meet with any party opposition, as they would be for the benefit of all. We wish it was a fixed principle with all who take upon them to legislate for their country, to be governed by no other motive in every question that would come before them, than the good of their country, and its inhabitants. A really good measure should not want unanimous support, whatever party may introduce it, nor should a bad measure be supported to forward party views. How much it is to be regretted that these simple and honourable principles, have not more influence on public men. It is also lamentable that public men are so liable to think more of themselves, and of forwarding their own party views, than they do of promoting the true interests of those who place power in their hands. We do not wish to introduce politics in this Journal, but we are anxious for the class to which we belong, and would deeply regret that their interests should be neglected, or sacrificed to party views. We do not desire any privileges that would be unfair or injurious to other classes, but we do wish that such legislative measures should be adopted as may be necessary and expedient for the general good; and that these measures should not be put off or neglected, when our legislators meet in session, by the discussion of party questions, that are uninteresting to nine-tenths of our people. Agricultural protection—the encouragement of agricultural improvements, and the maintenance of British connexion, are matters of vital importance to every farmer in Canada, and any one of them would be useless without the other being secured to us. Agricultural protection is the only certain encouragement to Agricultural improvement, and the result of improvement would be useless without British connexion to secure us a market for our surplus produce. We feel so convinced on all these points that we confess we would have no confidence in any public man who we did not believe favourable to, and would support these principles. As to British connexion, we would hope that higher motives than self-interest would induce every British born subject in Canada, to support it now, and always. It is the interest of Agriculturists that we should be quietly and peaceably governed, and that they should not meddle, or be a party in any matters that would be likely to disturb the peace of our highly favoured country, or that might endanger our connexion with Britain.

We wish we were able to persuade men of all parties here to unite, as in England, to adopt such measures as would be most likely to promote the improvement and prosperity of agriculture. The Governor General is the first we ever had, who from his private fortune contributed most liberally towards encourag-

ing the translation into the French language of an agricultural journal for circulation amongst the Canadian farmers. This liberality could have nothing to do with politics. There is not one individual in Canada who has contributed one shilling to the same purpose, except one English gentleman we named before, and Dr. Meilleur, our excellent Superintendent of Education. It must be very well known to all who are acquainted with the country, that it would be impossible to confer a greater benefit upon the inhabitants of the country, than to instruct them in the improvement of agriculture, and with the honorable exceptions of the present Governor General, and the gentleman named above, who has ever contributed a shilling to such a purpose? Talk of patriotism! but it is by pure and disinterested acts for the good of the country, that true patriots can be best known.—Whatever good we may be able to effect by this publication translated in the French language, it would not have been published if it were not for the generous encouragement given us by his Excellency the Governor General, and those who may benefit by it are solely indebted to him for it. We shall continue the publication to the end of the year, but we must then give it up, as we cannot subject ourselves to so considerable an outlay when we are not sufficiently supported by subscribers. The sacrifice of a large portion of our time was sufficient, without any pecuniary sacrifice, which we cannot afford to make. There are 300 parishes in Canada East, and if we had only six subscribers from each, we would be satisfied to continue this Journal, and increase its size and usefulness. We have the most gratifying testimony by letters addressed to us from all parts of the country, that our Journal is approved of, and producing a great interest for agricultural improvement; but this will not pay the Printer and Translator. Many are of opinion that publications of this nature, are not very beneficial; but we can show the most respectable testimony as proof to the contrary. We know many good practical farmers who will talk of book-farming as useless for instruction, but many of those to our certain knowledge will endeavour to read themselves all works published on the subject, and who can say that their very best ideas of farming are not derived from agricultural publications? For ourselves we can say we were never acquainted with a well educated, and good practical farmer, who was not anxious to see all that was published on agriculture. They would not, of course, feel thus, if those publications were not useful and interesting to them, and if so to them, why should any man suppose they would not be equally interesting and useful to others. It is not ignorant and uneducated men who have introduced the great improvements in English agriculture; and we believe we are correct in saying that in no country where agricultural publications do not circulate will there be found an improving and prosperous agriculture. Many persons will not admit that they are indebted to these publications for the most useful

knowledge they possess of farming, but would rather the world would believe they were possessed of this advantage naturally, by superior intellect over their fellow men. We are confident that if a properly conducted Agricultural Journal was extensively introduced throughout Eastern Canada, it would produce improvement that would pay the expenses of the Journal a thousandfold. It is some encouragement to know that the highest and most honourable in our country was greatly pleased to signify his opinion of the usefulness of this publication.

We give the following report from a late number of the *London Times*, of the sale of American hay in the English markets. It appears that the quality of the hay, was not the best, but of mixed varieties and one of these varieties not much esteemed. We are satisfied, that we might export from Canada, hay of much better quality, that would be superior to any hay ever seen in the old country. Indeed our timothy hay, unadmixed as it mostly is, with other grasses, is the best hay we have ever seen, and even when it has some clover mixed with it, it is excellent. The price of hay must, however, be very high in England when it will be a safe speculation to export it from Canada. Such a bulky produce as hay is not likely to become an article of export, unless under extraordinary circumstances:—

SALE OF AMERICAN HAY.—This sale, which comes off to-day, is an experiment on the part of some enterprising American merchants to ascertain how far it is possible to supply the English market with hay grown in the northern parts of the United States, and considerable curiosity was exhibited amongst dealers and others using great quantities of hay, who very narrowly inspected the samples shown both at the corn-market, Mark-lane, and at the brokers' counting house. The quantity to be sold at the sale is something like 15½ loads, which weighed on shipment 330 cwt., but which on landing had diminished in weight to 281½ cwt. The quality appeared rather coarse to English eyes, but the hay was, though somewhat reedy, sound and well got, consisting chiefly of bents and white clover, with a fair admixture of Timothy grass and the common foxtail, what would be called fair stock fodder by an English farmer. A somewhat inferior sample of this hay lately sold at Liverpool or 8½d. to 8d. per stone, which would be about 5l. per ton; whilst English hay of the same quality was fetching 5l. 10s. per load of 36 trusses weighing 18 cwt., thus giving a balance in favour of the American produce of about 1l. 2s. per load. The present sale will determine the question whether such description of produce can be brought to an English market at a profit; a matter which at the present moment is rather doubtful, seeing that the freight upon the present importation is 25s. per ton, which would be 22s. 6d. upon a load; whilst the duty upon the load of 18 cwt. is 16s., and 5 per cent, additional, making together better than 38s. 6d. independently of wharf-charges, housing, &c., all to be deducted, leaving the actual price something like from 50s. to 55s. per load for the American shippers at New York. A great difficulty, moreover, and one which it would seem must have been attended with considerable expense, was experienced in landing this hay, as the docks could not take it in or house it, owing to its being a combusti-

ble matter, which, in case of fire occurring from spontaneous ignition or otherwise, would vitiate their policies. It was therefore of necessity discharged in lighters in the stream, duty paid, and housed in a private yard, the sale of to-day will settle an important question, as in the event of such importation being a paying one, even in the slightest degree, it would be a very useful freight from running ships at this period of the year, when no other description of loading is to be obtained, and the quantity which could be sent would be almost illimitable.—*Times, Friday.*

Until Agriculture becomes a fashionable occupation, as in the mother country, we need not expect it to make any great advances in profitable improvement. Until farmers are proud of the occupation and of being seen employed at their work, they can never feel that interest in it that would be necessary, in order to ensure their success. If we allow ourselves to imagine that farming is a degrading occupation, and only fit for ignorant, uneducated men, we never shall take any pleasure in excelling as farmers, or in fully understanding our business. For our own part we have always considered it as creditable to be employed in our business as farmers, as it would be for the merchant to be seen occupied in his counting-house. The farmer's occupation is as honourable as any other, and much more useful to mankind. It is the false estimate that is made of it, that causes its improvement to be neglected by the wealthy, and educated classes. In the British Isles, Agriculture is now estimated as it ought to be, and in this country it is more essential to the general prosperity of our inhabitants than even in Britain. There is not a country on earth where a prosperous agriculture is of more consequence than in Canada, and it should be estimated accordingly. Though we should stand alone in making the assertion, we do say that this country never can be permanently prosperous without an improving and prosperous agriculture.

The very general destruction of the potato crop this year by rotting in the soil, previous to their being at maturity, will be a very serious loss to the farmers, as the expense of manuring and cultivating an acre of potatoes cannot be less than five pounds, and sometimes double that. We understand from several farmers, that potatoes after taking them up, and putting them in pits, have rotted to a great extent; and we much fear they will continue to rot, as we believe it to be a species of disease that has afflicted them, and that those that appear sound now, may still be liable to decay. We would strongly recommend that sound seed should be provided for planting next spring, and it would also be right to import some fresh and new varieties of seed from the British Isles. There is very little doubt that it would be a safe mercantile speculation, and the potatoes would be sufficiently early if before the end of May, or even the 10th of June. We would strongly urge the necessity of importing seed of various descriptions, and the best quality, particu-

larly wheat, barley, and oats. These grains when too long sown without changing, degenerate very much, and no expenditure of the farmer would be more certainly refunded to him, than would be paid for new changes of seed of good quality. The neglect of these matters is an injury and discredit to our Agriculturists.

In passing through this country, in whatever direction, we see that the principal improvement required in our agriculture, is the more perfect drainage of our lands, and the thorough breaking up, levelling, and cleaning of our soils, by a judiciously executed summer fallow. This would produce a great change for the better, and fit our strong soils for giving valuable crops of every description, which they will not do in their present state. These lands, with few exceptions, never have been thoroughly broken up. They have been generally ploughed in one direction, and scarcely ever cross-ploughed. It would, however, answer no good purpose to summer-fallow, without first draining the land sufficiently, because, though the soil should be well broken up, if it is not drained sufficiently, it will again run into a mass of mud, that when dried will make it harder than it ever was previously. The soil cannot be beneficially pulverized, unless drained properly, and it is useless to apply manure to an undrained soil. It may be imagined that soil could be rendered too dry in this climate, but this is a mistake, for if the natural moisture in the soil is greater than it ought to be, it will be dried out of it when the crop would most require it, and will leave the land as hard as bricks, and utterly unfit to nourish the growing crop, as the roots of the crop cannot extend, and neither dew nor slight showers of rain can penetrate to these roots. This is the chief cause of the thin, scanty crops, we so often see in this country. We do not propose that our lands should be so thorough-drained as in England, by tile draining at intervals of fifteen or twenty feet, or in every furrow. This is not necessary; our lands may be sufficiently drained with open drains properly constructed where required. The banks of drains should in all cases be sloped off so that the lands shall be lowest at the edges of the drains. Indeed it would be well that all drains, except those at the side fences, or main drains, should be so sloped that the plough could pass over them. The water would find its way more readily into them; they might be kept in better order because the side banks would not be falling in, and there would be less waste of time in ploughing, and of land. This sort of draining might cost more in the commencement, but much less in an average of several years, and their appearance is much more pleasing to the eye. The crop or grass might be allowed to grow upon them, except about eighteen inches at the bottom which should be cleared out with a shovel, after each ploughing and harrowing. These improvements would be of the greatest utility.

In reference to draining, we cannot conclude this article better than in the words of Professor Johnson:

"When an open pan of water is placed upon the fire, it continues to acquire heat till it reaches the temperature of 212° Fah. It then begins to boil, but ceases to become hotter. Steam, however, passes off, and the water diminishes in quantity. But while the vessel remains upon the fire, the water continues to receive heat from the burning fuel as it did before it began to boil. But since, as already stated, it becomes no hotter, the heat received from the fire must be carried off by the steam. Now this is universally true. Whenever water is converted into steam, the ascending vapor carries off much heat along with it. This heat is not missed, or its loss perceived, when the vapor or steam is formed over the fire: but let water evaporate in the open air from a stone, a leaf, or a field, and it must take heat with it from these objects; and the surface of the stone, the leaf, or the field, must become colder. That stone or leaf, also, must become coldest from which the largest quantity of vapor arises. Now let two adjoining fields be wet or moist in different degrees; that which is wettest will almost at all times give off the largest quantity of vapor, and will, therefore, be the coldest. Let spring arrive, and the genial sun will gently warm the earth on the surface of the one, while the water in the other will swallow up the heating rays, and cause them to re-ascend in the watery vapor. Let summer come, and while the soil in one field rises at mid-day to perhaps 100° F.* or upwards, that of the other may, in ordinary seasons, rarely reach 80 or 90°—in wet seasons, may not even attain to this temperature. What then, is the cause of the coldness and poverty, the fickleness and uncertainty of produce in land of the kind now alluded to? It is the presence of too much water. The application of this merely rudimentary knowledge, will enable farmers (if they will but set about it,) to remove from many improvable spots the stigma of being *poor* and *cold*; an appellation hitherto applied to them,—not because they are by nature unproductive, but because ignorance, or indulgence, or indifference, has hitherto prevented their natural capabilities from being either appreciated or made available. What is the remedy? A removal of the excess of water. And how? By effectual drainage."

We perfectly agree with the editor of the *Mark-Lane Express*, in the following observations which we copy from a late number of that excellent journal. These remarks are as applicable to agriculturists in Canada as in England. We may have a new school bill introduced in the next session of our Provincial Parliament, and we trust that the interests of agriculture shall not be forgotten in the bill. We are not advocates for the great increase of the number of our laws, unless such laws as will be manifestly calculated to produce the general good of the people, and likely to augment their means of comfort and happiness. Laws

* Probably the temperature of the soil in the hottest weather in August and September, on good sound loamy corn, and other cultivated land, may rise to 130 or 140° F.—a temperature necessary for the growth and maturity, in the greatest perfection, of a large part of our cultivated plants. But a temperature of 80° is sufficient to cause a rapid evaporation from the wet soil; and consequently the heating rays of the sun re-ascend in the vapor, and the soil becomes no warmer.

for the instruction of our people in all that is useful and good, are what we most require, not those of pains and penalties.

We have ever been of opinion that the cultivation of the mind was the *surest*, and would eventually prove the *shortest* road to agricultural improvement. Various attempts have been made to establish agricultural schools and colleges, but as yet none have been brought into active operation. Our favourite scheme has been that of getting the masters of schools, in which the sons of farmers are now educated, to make the elements of those sciences which are connected with agriculture a part of their system of education; and we now assert that if they do not do so, they will speedily meet a competition which will materially affect their "occupation." We are glad to find, as will be seen by the following extract, that this idea has been taken up in Scotland. We have no doubt of its spreading:—

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY IN OUR PARISH SCHOOLS.—GLENLUCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The suggestions lately offered at the meeting of our Highland Society in Glasgow, to have agricultural chemistry taught the young, whether in connexion with our ordinary parish school system of education, or otherwise, are already beginning to take effect. We have already observed, in one or two advertisements for schoolmasters, that they are to be qualified to teach this now important branch of science. In to-day's paper we advertise the re-opening of Glenluce Grammar School; and we are happy to find that Mr. Ross, who has a high name as one of our most energetic and enterprising masters of instruction, is now prepared to teach agricultural chemistry systematically in his school. The Heritors of the parish, we understand, have very liberally resolved on furnishing Mr. Ross with all necessary pecuniary aid in carrying out the object in view. We would advise all our young candidates for schools to be devoting their time to the study of this department of knowledge, seeing it is to be in such request.—*Dunfries Herald*.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

There was scarcely any frost that would check vegetation, previous to the night of the 20th, when ice was formed. We had occasionally slight showers of rain, but not in sufficient quantity to soften the land for ploughing until after the 15th, and consequently the ploughing is backward on all heavy lands. The fall has been very favourable for taking up the potatoes, wherever they were found sufficiently sound to be worth taking up, and in many fields, we regret to say, they had not as many as were made use of for seed. The late sown oats were very much rusted this year, so much so, as to spoil the crop altogether in many instances. No grain will do better by sowing early than oats, and we would recommend that it should be sown as early as the soil is ready in the spring, but not, however, until the soil is dry. The great fault in Canadian agriculture is, that the soil when sowing is generally not sufficiently dry and mellow, consequently will not harrow properly, and will with the first dry, warm weather, become perfectly baked and hard. The fall

has been up to the 28th, very favourable for grass and for cattle; the pastures have been excellent, and dairy produce abundant. If the weather continues open for another month stock will be in good condition at the commencement of winter; but as we had a very heavy snow storm on the 28th, the winter may commence sooner than we expected.

Fall ploughing should, if there is an opportunity, be executed on lands intended for summer fallow, for potatoes, and for other spring crops. We do not, however, say it is absolutely necessary that very light soils should be fall ploughed unless they are now in grass. Light arable land might as well be unploughed until spring, and would waste less by remaining so; but to expedite the spring sowing, it is well to have as much ploughing done in the fall as the farmer can manage. We would strongly recommend, where possible that manure should be ploughed in now for the potatoe crop in spring, and where this would be done, the soil should be well drained, and water furrowed, otherwise the manure will not be of much benefit. In land intended for carrots or parsnips, the manure should also be ploughed in this fall, and the shortest the farmer has. These crops should be more extensively cultivated next year, and they would make up in some degree for potatoes, if they were to fail again. Farmers should not be too much dependant upon one sort of crop where he may have another that would answer as a substitute. For flax or hemp, the manure should be ploughed in the previous fall. These are plants we have long recommended to the farmer for cultivation, but we know the want of mills for dressing hemp and flax prevents their cultivation.

Selecting potatoes for planting in spring should be done in the fall if possible, kept separate, and the air excluded. The selecting of the best formed, and most healthy potatoes for seed, is essential to the production of a good crop next year. In the fall, the selection can be best made, and all varieties be separated. It is very injurious to have varieties of potatoes mixed, and planted together; they will not ripen equally, or cook properly together. It would be very desirable that new seed should be raised from the potatoe apples, but we believe that, in consequence of the disease in the crop this year, none of the seed produced on the stalks will have come to maturity, those farmers, however, who can procure any of this seed, should preserve it, to sow in spring. It requires two years to bring potatoes raised from this seed to proper size and fit for the table. Potatoes put up now in root-houses for seed should be kept in a moderate temperature, not in too large quantities, but in separate bins, and they should be covered in the bins with sods of earth that would exclude both light and air, to prevent sprouting as much as possible. Early in the spring, if they commence sprouting, they should be moved or turned, and the sprouting checked until they are cut for planting, and this last operation should not be performed until the day they are planted. The

object of all these precautions is in order to prevent the potatoes from exhausting their strength or juices previous to planting.

The prospects of the farmer at this moment are so far encouraging that we shall be again able to grow good crops of wheat in Canada. Wheat at five shillings the bushel in the Montreal market would pay better than any other produce, with a fair crop. The rot in potatoes may be only accidental and produced by a particular state of the weather in the month of August, when the crop was in a most luxuriant stage of its growth, and the late planted potatoes have suffered the most as they were the softest and most tender. The price of produce is low now, and with the exception of potatoes, not likely to be high this winter. We do not know to what extent the curing of beef and pork for the English market may go, but we are confident that any intended for that market must be of good quality, and well put up, or it will not pay the farmer or merchant. We think the curing of bacon and hams for the British markets would pay, as the prices of these articles in England is generally from 56s. to 70s. the cwt. It would be very desirable we should have spare produce to export to enable us to pay for what we require to import.

Coté St. Paul, October 31, 1844.

We have received the following letter and song from an unknown friend, and we return our best thanks for it. We shall always prefer giving insertion to Canadian original matter, to copying from other publications.

WILLIAM EVANS, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed song was suggested to me by reading your article, on the first page of your October number. It is only a repetition of the strong truisms you have therein stated; the air is old and popular, and should you think it worthy of your pages it is at your service. We require great exertions to put in us an "esprit du corps"—something to kindle up the latent flame and keep it burning, and every man that owns a furrow should feel that he owes you much. With best wishes for the success of the work in which you are so earnestly engaged, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
W. M.

SONG.

ARR.—"For a' That."

This apathy to farm affairs,
And cattle, sheep, and a' that,
Is a crying sin to our city squires,
And gentry fine, and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Tho' we dress not fine, and a' that,
Our life's no artificial life,
We're hale and strong for a' that.

What though we have not houses fine,
Nor coaches gilt, and a' that,
Nor dainties sweet, nor foreign wine,
Nor slunkies drest, and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that,
Nor jewelled breasts, and a' that,
Our trade we took from the hand divine;
We till the earth, and a' that.

Foul fa' the honest farmer's son
That slights his bame and a' that,
Gives his acres braid for a yard of town,
To dress him fine, and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that,
To strut and quiz and a' that,
Gives a mailen good a' to the wind
For a counter, desk, and a' that.

Think well my youth before you've done,
Thy bank is good and a' that,
Let it not go for a phantom show
Of paper rags, and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Thy discount's sure and a' that,
Go sow thy land, and hold thy hand
From pens and ink and a' that.

The time will come when city men
Will change their views and a' that,
The best of banks's a bank of land,
No shaving Jew in a' that,
And a' that and a' that,
Directors good and a' that,
our labour does the town support,
So doubt it not 'tis true that.

Then be not you misguided, man,
Stick to thy farm and a' that,
Tho' yon labour hard thy sleep is sound,
And thy bread is sure and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Thy homespun garb and a' that,
A farmer's life the world roun'
Is an honoured life, for a' that.

THE DISEASES OF WHEAT—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

—In his excellent report, as Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Ellsworth alludes to the methods of preventing the diseases and attacks to which the wheat crop is exposed. He says that the time when the field is struck with rust, seems to be just at the time of ripening. A remarkable fact on this subject is stated in a report to the New Jersey Agricultural Society. An extraordinary field of wheat, supposed to be out of danger, on a hot day became drenched by a sudden shower, which came on between one and three o'clock p. m. All was still; and on the passing away of the shower, the sun came out intensely hot. The owner went into his field to examine his wheat, which he found much pressed down by the shower: he immediately perceived a continued ticking or snapping noise, in every direction. The straw was fine and bright; but on examining it, he found it bursting in small slits one quarter of an inch long, and the sap exuding from it. A day or two after, the whole field was darkened with rust, and the wheat nearly ruined. Another instance of the same kind is also related. The conclu-

sion stated is—that the loss of the sap running out and becoming dried on the straw, occasioned the rust. The ancient Greeks and Romans attributed rust to the effect of the weather on the grain, as has been mentioned above, and had a prayer to the supposed Rubigo, or rust, for the purpose of warding off the disease.

INTERESTING CASE OF CHINESE GRATITUDE.—An English merchant of the name of C—, resided in Canton and Macao, where a sudden reverse of fortune reduced him from affluence to the greatest necessity. A Chinese merchant, named Chinaqua, to whom he had formerly rendered service, gratefully offered him an immediate loan of ten thousand dollars, which the gentleman accepted, and gave his bond for the amount; the Chinese threw it into the fire, saying, "when you, my friend, first came to China, I was a poor man; you took me by the hand, and assisting my honest endeavors, made me rich. Our destiny is now reversed; I see you poor, while I am blessed with affluence." The bystanders snatched the bond from the flames; the gentleman, sensibly affected by such generosity, pressed him to take the security which he did, and then effectually destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius, beholding the increased distress it occasioned, said he would accept of his watch, and Chinaqua, in return, gave him an old iron seal, saying, "Take this seal, it is one I have long used, and possesses no intrinsic value, but as you are going to India to look after your outstanding concerns, should ill fortune further persecute you, draw upon me for any sum of money you may need, sign it with your own hand, and seal it with this signet, and I will pay the money."

The remains of Fisher Ames were removed to a new tomb in Dedham, on Thursday of last week, and a monument is to be erected by his descendants. He died 36 years ago.

CHINESE EPICURISM.—Dogs are fatted and eaten in China as a delicious food, and are always found at the tables of the great. Horse-flesh, rats, and mice are standard articles of food, and sold publicly by the butchers; a fact which reflects credit on the taste and good sense of the Chinese, for there are not more cleanly animals than those existing. Bird's-nests are another article of food; but neither mud nor sticks enter into their composition. The nests are found in the rocks along the coasts of Tonquin, &c., and are built by birds resembling the swallow. They are constructed, as in supposed, of a small species of sea-fish, cemented by a glutinous matter exuding from the bird itself; and when usually found, resemble the raisin or a large candied citron. Bear paws form another favourite dish. They are rolled in pepper and nutmeg, and dried in the sun. When about to be dressed, they are soaked in rice-water to make them soft, and then boiled in the gravy of a kid, and seasoned with various spices.—From *Captain Pidding's Chinese Olio and Tea Table Talk*, No. 15.

EFFECTUAL METHOD OF PRESERVING FURS, &c., FROM THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Wash the fur on both sides with a mixture of twelve grains of Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in half-a-pint of spirits of wine. To make it dissolve more readily, the corrosive sublimate should be reduced to powder in a marble mortar. If moths have harboured in the lining-wool of muffs, it must be replaced by new wool that has been well saturated with the above preparation. The mixture

is colourless, and will not injure the most delicate furs, feathers, or woollen articles of any kind. The same mode of treatment is also efficacious for the preservation of stuffed specimens in natural history.

NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS.—The following notes of distances between places which are likely to be much visited this season by travellers, are prepared by the Philadelphia Inquirer for its readers:

New York to Baltimore, railroad routes, 182.
New York to Washington, 220.
New York to Boston, Stonington and Providence, railroad, 224.
New York to Boston, Norwich and Worcester, railroad, 237.
New York to Springfield, New Haven and Hartford, railroad, 143.
New York to Albany, steamboat, 145.
New York to Albany, east side of Hudson river, stage, 154.
Albany to Boston, railroad, 200.
Boston to Portland, Eastern railroad, 105.
Portland to Bangor, stage, 129.
Portland to Quebec, Augusta and Norridgework, stage, 300.
Boston to Bangor, steamboat, 245.
Boston to Montreal, Concord and Burlington, (Vt.) railroad, stage and steamboat, 317.
Albany to Montreal, Lake Champlain, 250.
Montreal to Quebec, steamboat, 180.
Albany to Buffalo, railroad, 325.
Buffalo to Kingston, (Canada,) Lewistown, 222.
Kingston to Montreal, St. Lawrence river, 212.
Buffalo to Detroit, steamboat, 372.
Buffalo to Chicago, the Lakes, 1047.
Buffalo to Chicago, Detroit and to St. John's, 640.
Albany to Troy, stage, 6.
Albany to Ballston Spa, 30.
Albany to Saratoga, 37.
Albany to Montreal, 252.

CURIOUS REPEATING WATCH.—In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch, about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek church on Easter Eve.

CHINESE PROVERBS.—One day is worth three to him who does every thing in the proper time. Souls are all noble; witness the slave who said, "I would strangle my son in his cradle if I thought that he would be like my master for a moment." Whoever knows his heart, mistrusts his eyes. The less indulgence we have for ourselves, the more we have for others. Towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their envyers. The most brilliant victory is only the light of a conflagration. Whoever slanders me in secret; fears me; whoever praises me to my face, despises me.—*Pidding's Olio*.

Lieut. Munro, who shot Colonel Fawcett in a duel, is at present residing in Harborth, with his wife and family.

According to a report just issued, the new Houses of Parliament cannot be completed till the beginning of 1847.

MANURING OF SEEDS BY STEEPING IN SALINE SOLUTIONS.—The attention of Scotch agriculturists was first directed to this subject by Professor Johnson's paper in the January number of the *Journal of Agriculture*, and by a notice of Mr. Campbell's experiments in the *Transactions of the Highland Society*, appended to the same number. These statements, particularly the latter, produce considerable sensation; and many farmers purchased small quantities of the salt and applied them as directed, for the purpose of effecting their way towards a more extensive use of the steepers.

Feeling considerable interest in anything that promises to add to the resources of the cultivator of the soil we have visited a good many of the localities where steeped seeds were sown, and shall continue to visit them at intervals during the summer, keeping a record of the progress and appearance of the experimental plots. It is only after harvest, when the actual weights have been arrived at, that we can speak with certainty concerning these important trials; yet occasional notices of the appearance of these experiments will prove interesting to our readers, and, we trust, influence others at a distance to send us statements on the same subject.

Up to the present time, we have been unable to perceive the slightest difference between the appearance in colour, vigour, or advancement of the braid from steeped seeds, and that from unsteeped seed. The weather which for a month has been unusually cold and dry, will no doubt amount for this. The braid from steeped seeds is decidedly thinner in plant. This may be owing to some of the seeds not having vegetated; but we would rather attribute it to the circumstance that a smaller allowance of seed per acre was sown, to afford room for growth and tillering.

Without anticipating the results of these experiments we shall now notice some mistaken notions and exaggerated expectations that are abroad, and which, he the result as it may, cannot too speedily be checked and rectified. It is a general expectation with many that these steepers are to render all manure unnecessary. Mr Campbell says—"The discovery of a process by which the cereal and other granineous seeds might be obtained in extraordinary abundance, without the use of manures, is certainly a great desideratum. Now this desideratum, however strange it may appear, I have good grounds for considering I have attained." And again in his circular he says—"In this discovery is actually realized the boast of science, which some years ago prophetically asserted, that the time would soon come when one might carry in his pocket matter sufficient to manure an acre of land." Nothing can be more fallacious or unwarranted that the conclusion, that a small quantity of a saline solution absorbed by a seed can substitute, or come in the place of, manure. If the steep does anything at all, it is to enable the plant to draw more largely on the air and on the soil. So far as it draws more largely on the air, there is manifest profit and advantage. The air is common property—the air cannot be exhausted, but it is not so with the soil; and just by as much as the steeping enables the seed to draw more largely from the soil, by so much is the soil impoverished, and rendered less fit to minister to any succeeding crop. Should it turn out that the saline steepers give to the plants, greater development and feeding powers, it will be a great point gained; a power, however, that will require to be used cautiously, and with discrimination. By steeping, a saving of seed will be effected, and a larger crop secured from land in good condition, or that has great resources; but the farmer must not dream of the same thing on poor land, far less the continuance of successive good crops with the use of no manure but the steepers. In favourable circumstances, then, it may not be altogether chimerical

to talk of carrying in one's pocket the salt necessary to steep seeds for an acre of land, but to those sanguine persons who would combine a continuance of the practice with the use of no other manure, we would give the old caution, "take care lest the pocket that carried out the manure prove capacious enough to carry back the crop."

When next we notice the progress of these experiments, we shall show, by tabular statements, how large a quantity of inorganic matter, which can come from no source but the soil, is carried off in crops, and lost to the land, unless restored or replaced in the shape of manure.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Weight of a bushel of the following manures:—

Agricultural Salt,.....	lbs. lbs.	Rape Dust,.....	lbs
Bone Dust,.....	75 to 80	Saltpetre,.....	50
Guanu,.....	42 to 43	Soda Ash,.....	80
Gypsum,.....	65	Sulphate of Ammonia,.....	60
Muriate of Ammonia,.....	80 to 84	Do. of Soda,.....	60 to 70
Do. of Lime,.....	65 to 70	Urite of the London Ma- nure Company,.....	50
Nitrate of Soda,.....	80		
Do. of Salt,.....	75		
Garden Mould, a cubic yard Weight,.....			cwt. qrs. lbs
New Dung,.....			10 3 25
Compost Dung, Muds and Lime once turned over in nine months,.....			9 3 18
Water,.....			14 0 5
			15 0 3

Cuthbert Johnston's Fertilizer.

Plants planted at certain distances, contained by a square perch of land, (30 $\frac{1}{4}$ square yards:—)

Inches asunder	No. of Plants.	Inches asunder	No. of Plants
4 by 4	2450	8 by 8	612
5 by 4	1950	10 by 8	490
6 by 4	1623	10 by 10	392
6 by 6	1069	12 by 12	272
8 by 6	816	15 by 10	261

We have often of late had heavy showers without any marked indication from the barometer of what was coming. "What can be come over my glass," said a simple village swain, it has no effect on the weather at a' now!"

In youth we are, unless some very peculiar circumstances control us, friendly, affable, and magnanimous; an indubitable evidence that *the man is good*. The *inner* man, like the negro, is born white, and it is only in course of life that it is coloured black.

Gold is 0.06 percent. dearer in London than in Paris; and 0.69 percent. dearer in Hamburgh than in London.

A festival in honour of Burns took place near Alloway Kirk on the 1st of August, under the auspices of the Earl of Eglinton.

M. Arago says the atmospheric pressure principle may be so applied as to ensure safe transit at the rate of six leagues a minute.

Four things are required in a wife—virtue in her heart, modesty in her face, gentleness in her lips, and industry in her hands.

A man who gives his children a habit of industry provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

You may sooner expect a favour from him who has done you one already, than from him to whom you have done it.

CHINESE CULTIVATION AND IMPLEMENTS.—We passed the batteries which had so recently been the scene of such a dreadful slaughter, and, stemming a strong current, proceeded rapidly up the river. The country through which it wound its way was a perfect as far as the eye could reach, and in as high a state of cultivation as the market-gardens around London; small farm-houses stood in every direction, neatly encircled with flower gardens, the whole presenting a perfect picture of wealth, fertility, industry, and comfort: and when we were informed—a circumstance we have every reason to believe perfectly true—that the same state of things existed throughout the whole of all the neighbouring provinces, any one of which, as regards extent, would make a handsome kingdom for an European potentate, some slight idea may be formed of the endless internal agricultural wealth of the Chinese empire, and the little concern the Emperor of this mighty country has been accustomed to bestow on foreign nations, their commerce, trade, or anything else concerning them. Numerous implements of agriculture, which we supposed only to be known to the most scientific and highly instructed European nations, were discovered in great numbers, and in constant use among them, from the plough and common harrow, to the winnow and thrashing machine, with which, scarcely any farm-house, however small, was unprovided. Added to which for the purpose of irrigation, scarcely any considerable field that did not possess its chain pump, for the purpose of irrigating their crops by drawing water from the lower levels with comparatively small labour to themselves; from which models I have not the least doubt those at present in use in our navy or merchantmen were taken.—*Captain Cunningham's Recollections of Service.*

The devil tempts every man, but the idle man tempts the devil.

If sensuality is a pleasure, beasts are happier than men.

A libertine's life is not a life of liberty.

We ought to eat and drink to live, not live to eat and drink.

Passion is the threshold of madness and insanity.

Pleasures, while they flatter a man, sting him to death.

Men make themselves ridiculous, not by the qualities they have, but by the affectation of those they have not.

Revenge begins in anger, and ends in repentance.

The great step to greatness is to be honest.

To the community sedition is fever, corruption is a gangrene, and idleness is an atrophy.

Every earthly evil but death and dishonour may become a blessing by comparison.

Whoever mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker.

Innocence and mystery seldom live long together.

Teach nothing which you do not truly believe.

The most necessary of all the sciences is to learn to protect one's self from the contagion of bad example.

Let not adversity destroy the wings of hope, nor prosperity obscure the light of prudence.

The prerogative of infancy is innocence; of childhood, reverence; of manhood, maturity; and of old age, wisdom.

He that is wise in small matters will not be foolish in large ones.

Inattention makes a trifling mind, and is a most unpardonable rudeness.

No evil actions can be well done; but a good action may be ill done.

Where wit is ready, good sense should be nigh at hand.

Buy with ready money, if you wish to live in peace.

Before we passionately desire what another enjoys, we should examine into the happiness of its present possessor.

A wise man, even when his hand is full of truths, will often content himself with opening his little finger.

Though everybody knows that an hour is sixty minutes, yet few seem to know that sixty of these brief portions of time make an hour.

Whether you attempt little or much, let every hour have its employment, in business, study, social converse, or diversion.

Those who possess any real excellence, think and say the least about it.

The active only have the true relish of life.

Love all, trust few, do wrong to none.

Light injuries are made lighter by not regarding them.

No man sympathizes with the sorrows of vanity.

Law cannot persuade where it cannot punish.

Life is too short to afford time for enmities.

Employment is necessary to man; if agreeable, it is a pleasure; if useful, a happiness.

Nothing is wanted where prudence is the guide.

No man is free who cannot command himself.

In a solitary state no creature is more timid than man; in society, none more bold.

We gain nothing by falsehood, but the disadvantage of not being believed when we speak the truth.

The pleasure of the senses is a flower whose perfume quickly evaporates, and whose brilliancy fades in the hand that gathers it.

A TRUTH.—It is only when the rich are sick, that they fully feel the impotence of wealth.—*Colton.*

Suspicious heads are easily supplied with causes of complaint.

Who shows thinks before he sets out, thriveth before he thinks.

Not to be useful to any is to be hurtful to all.

Superabundance is a trouble, want a misery, and an exalted station a great burden; but competency is true happiness.

It is a virtue to avoid vice; and the first step to wisdom is to be free from folly.

When the mind is weary the body should be active.

Knowledge without virtue is but learned ignorance.

He that is not above an injury is below himself.

From the moment we cease to be of use we become a burden to ourselves: who, then, would be an idler?

Repentance is the spring of virtue.

Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but in being resolutely minded in a just cause.

The body is the shell of the soul, and dress the husk of that shell; but the husk often tells what the kernel is.

Considering the unforeseen events of this world, we should be taught that no human condition should inspire man with absolute despair.

Refuse no pardon to others, unless you need no pardon yourself.

The wit of a fool is like an edged tool in the hands of a child.

Profusion is generally nearer allied to avarice than generosity.

He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.

All is hollow where the heart bears not a part, and all is peril where principle is not the guide.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

BY MOSES FOSTER, JUN.

I prize it, I prize it, my verse shall flow
 In praise of the honored and good old plough;
 I've followed it many a wearisome mile,
 And marked now neatly it turned up the soil;
 We've labored together both hand in hand,
 For many a year in tilling the land;
 'Tis endeared to me and my verse shall flow
 In praise of the honored and good old plough.

In childhood's season from morning till night,
 The ploughboy's vocation was my delight,
 With a little light goad the team to guide,
 While whistling gaily I walked by its side;
 Anon in triumph turning aback
 To view how even and smooth was the track,
 'Twas long, long ago, yet memory now
 Delighteth to dwell on that good old plough.

I remember the day how conceited and proud,
 When to manage the plough by my father allowed;
 I thought of the glory my youth had won,
 While viewing my furrows in the setting sun;
 How my heart with joy triumphantly beat
 When my father pronounced the work "complete."
 And I'm not ashamed to confess it now,
 I dreamed all night of that good old plough.

'Tis old and worn and soon to decay,
 'Twill weaken and crumble and moulder away,
 Its tenons are weak and its joints are loose,
 And there hardly remains enough strength for use;
 But tho' it is old it possesses a charm,
 'Tis the crowning implement used on the farm;
 It has served me well and my verse shall flow
 In praise of the honored and good old plough.

A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket,
 and write down the thoughts of the moment. Those that
 come unsought for are commonly the most valuable, and
 should be secured, because they seldom return.

The delicious pleasures of innocence are a chimera only
 for the wicked.

Attention to small things is the economy of virtue.
 Raillery is the lightning of slander.

There are no just punishments except for crime; and no
 just rewards except for virtue.

The safest inheritance is that of virtue.

Man may bend to virtue; but virtue cannot stoop to
 man.

Benevolence is allied to few vices; selfishness to fewer
 virtues.

A poor spirit is poorer than a poor purse.

Man is the only creature endowed with the power of
 laughter—yet, perchance, he is the only one that deserves
 to be laughed at.

A false friend is like the shadow on a dial, which appears
 in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

Courage to think is infinitely more rare than courage to
 act.

The arrows of calumny fall harmlessly at the feet of
 virtue.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK OF THE MARKET.
 New Market, November 1.

Wheat,.....per minot.....	4/9 @ 5/0
Oats,..... do	1/0 @ 1/3
Barley,..... do	2/0 @ 2/6
Peas,..... do	2/0 @ 2/9
Buckwheat, do	1/8 @ 2/0
Rye,..... do	2/6 @ 2/9
Flaxseed, ... do	4/0 @ 5/0
Potatoes, New, do	1/3 @ 1/6
Beans, American, per bushel.....	4/0 @ 4/6
Do. Canada,.... do	6/0 @ 6/8
Honey, per lb.....	0/4 @ 0/5
Beef, ... do	0/1½ @ 0/4
Mutton, per qr.....	1/3 @ 4/0
Lamb, ... do	1/3 @ 2/6
Veal,.... do	2/0 @ 1/0
Pork,.....per lb.....	0/2 @ 0/4½
Butter, Fresh, do	0/9 @ 1/0
Do. Salt, do	0/6 @ 0/6½
Cheese,..... do	0/3 @ 0/4½
Lard,..... do	0/5 @ 0/6
Maple Sugar, do	0/4½ @ 0/5½
Eggs, per dozen, fresh,.....	0/6 @ 0/7½
Turkeys, (old), per couple,.....	5/0 @ 6/0
Do. (young) do	3/0 @ 4/0
Geese,..... do	2/9 @ 5/0
Ducks,..... do	1/8 @ 2/6
Fowls,..... do	1/3 @ 1/8
Chickens,..... do	0/7½ @ 1/8
Partridges,..... do	1/6 @ 2/0
Hares,..... do	0/4 @ 0/7½
Apples, American, per barrel,.....	6/0 @ 8/0
Do. Canada, ... do	7/6 @ 12/6
Flour, per quintal,	10/6 @ 12/0
Beef, per 100 lbs.,.....	20/0 @ 22/6
Pork, Fresh, do	22/6 @ 27/6
Hay, per 100 bundles,.....	20/0 @ 27/6
Straw, per 1200 lbs.,.....	12/6 @ 17/6
Woodcock, per brace,.....	1/6 @ 1/8
Peaches, half barrels,.....	15/0 @ 24/6

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