

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual General Meeting of this Society, held at the Wellington Hotel, on the 5th inst.—the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, President of the Society, in the Chair—the Secretary (P. Macgowan, Esq.) read a rather lengthy but very interesting Report of its proceedings, &c. for the past year. This document is well drawn up, and shows that the pecuniary affairs of the Society are in a thriving condition. Fully persuaded of the high importance to the Inhabitants of this Colony of the various subjects here briefly but forcibly adverted to, in connection with the all-important one of Agriculture, we most cheerfully give the document a place in our columns; and in doing so, we would earnestly recommend our readers not only to give it a careful perusal, but to endeavour practically to carry out the views of the Committee.

REPORT.

During the fifteen years this Society has been labouring to awaken earnest attention, on the part of the Colonial Farmer, to his formerly almost entirely neglected, but all important, calling—the cultivation of the earth—various and great, although little noticed, has been the progress of agricultural knowledge, and consequent augmentation of the productions of the soil. But yet, how far are we from the manhood of knowledge!—very far from the maximum returns our very fertile and admirably adapted soil may be made capable of producing, to reward the cultivator of information, experience, and enlarged industry.

Your Committee hope there may be scientific branches attached to this practical branch for promoting Agriculture—that the rural population may yet benefit by the lectures of a professor of Agricultural Chemistry—by access to Agricultural Libraries, furnished with condensed manuals of all the important divisions of science which affect the well-being of the truly scientific, but difficult and intricate pursuits of the Farmer.

Your Committee, on reviewing the past, must express their grateful feelings that the Representatives of the Sovereign in this Island, alive to its chief interest, have uniformly patronised this Society, and the objects for which it was instituted. Happily for the Farmer, it commenced under the auspices of a gentleman who, though not a practical man himself, appeared devotedly attached to farming, and might be more susceptible of praise on this score, than any other.

The Society has lately lost a Patron who, by his importations of Stock, his example, and urbane respondings to the various calls made on him by the agricultural interest, has a strong claim on the grateful remembrances, and hearty good wishes of the Farmer.

But we have to express our congratulations to the Society, and our joy that the present Representative of our truly good and gracious Queen has unequivocally expressed his sense of the importance of the plough to the prosperity of this beautiful Colony. May we not expect much from a gentleman who spent his earliest years in a fertile district, having, on one hand, the famed Vale of Berkeley—its deep, rich meadows producing vast crops of hay, and great abundance of the noted double Gloucester Cheese, with Cyder of superior strength and excellence—on the other hand, the now productive Cotswold Hills, whose soil, a poor stone-brash, was deemed, at no very remote period, of little value; but, assisted by the Sheep Husbandry, and sainfoin grass, has become famed for capital returns of corn, and great capability of maintaining and fattening vast flocks of improved Sheep, &c.

It has been well observed, that the greater part of remarkable improvements in Agriculture have emanated from persons not regularly bred to the calling. When a man displays energy, decision, and superior talent in his own profession, it may be expected that, should agriculture become the object of his attention, the science will profit by the application of his matured mind.

In retrospect of the past season, your Committee express much thankfulness that, while neighbouring countries, and our Father-land, have suffered a diminution of many of the productions of the earth, our own favored Garden-spot has maintained about an average increase, enabling us to dispose of our surplus blessings to our less favored neighbors. A dry seed-time was succeeded by seasonable rains in June, which carried out the hay to a far crop; and, although the latter part of the season was also dry, the retentive nature of the sub-soil, and the friable condition of the surface, enabled vegetation to perfect its productions; which were well secured in favourable harvest weather.

In regard to our present position and future prospects your Committee discern abundant cause for congratulation. Whilst great commercial and manufacturing Countries—most probably from over-production and over-trading, are greatly convulsed in their credit and monetary concerns, this Colony stands exempt from such baneful fluctuations. We hear of the storm that is desolating the commercial world, but are mercifully preserved from its ravages—the steady returns of the soil enabling the settler to meet the demands of the merchant, who is thereby placed in a situation to sustain his credit. Here the poor man can support himself, and make continual advances toward independence; whilst the immigrant with capital or income may not only employ himself pleasantly, usefully and profitably, but may possess himself of comforts and luxuries sufficient to render life pleasant in any country.

Our future prospects are cheering, and shew that, while the culture of the earth is the most happy, independent, rational, natural employment of man, the productions of the soil are the safest staples he can produce or traffic in.

Enquiries for our produce multiply. Our markets increase. One vessel which arrived late in the season from Boston carried away 7250 bus. Oats, which she obtained at the Queen's Wharf, and completed her loading in the unprecedentedly short period of six days, thus shewing the great advantages resulting from the use of Threshing Machines, as that large amount of grain was threshed out during the six days. Your Committee view the increase of those labor-saving machines with much satisfaction.

Another vessel is expected at Three Rivers, from Britain, when the navigation opens, to take back a cargo of Oats, which are said to be in request in the London Market for seed! Bayley is sought for in the United States, &c. &c. Shipbuilding, at present, does not wear a very prosperous aspect, nor lumbering. The decline of these may induce farmers in general to devote more of their time to the improvement of Farming.

During the past year many very respectable persons have come among us, to enrich us by their intellectual attainments, by investing their capital, or spending their income. We have room for a great many more, and your Committee would rejoice to witness the tide of immigration, of immigrants of a superior class, set in more abundantly to the shores of this Island.

Two thousand immigrants have arrived at Charlotte-town during the past season. Others at different Ports. During the past year a Census and statistical account of the whole Island was taken under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature; but as these interesting documents have not been officially published, your Committee have no particular observations to offer on the subject.

The value of land has greatly risen, making it manifest that the powers of the soil are becoming more known, and better appreciated; while the acknowledged salubrity of its climate, cheapness of provisions, improved society, means of education, and facilities for enjoying the privileges of Public Worship, render Prince Edward Island increasingly desirable to the man or family who may desire a social retirement from the busy world, or seek to repair their health, or renew their constitution. Hundreds of British Farmers, too, men respectable and desirable, would joyfully come here and invest the remnant of their diminished capitals, were the Colony made more public known in Britain.

Your Committee regret to observe how small a degree of public interest the Grain Show, the Cattle Show, and the Fair, appeared generally to excite. It has been remarked that farmers bring their worst stock to the Fairs! this may do among ourselves, but if Fairs are to be, what they were intended, marts for the disposal of our surplus stock to strangers from the other Provinces, the end and object cannot be answered by exhibiting the refuse

of our Cattle, which must give the transient observer a very inadequate and erroneous conception of the average quality of our live stock; but, although Fairs, at present, are used to display horse jockeying, in a large latitude, chiefly in the exchange of animals, by which both parties are taken in, the time cannot be distant when public exhibitions of various rural productions and stock, as well as Fairs, must exercise their intended beneficial influence in promoting the general advancement of the great object of our attention.

The improved stock which has been, and will be introduced, must give farmers more correct notions of the just and desirable proportions of animals, technically called "points," and lead them to breed from the truest forms. Nothing would tend more to an improved quality of our grain, than a regular and steady trade in Oats, &c., to Britain. The merchant or purchaser, would then be obliged to keep a machine, and winnow every parcel of grain when delivered to him. He should also fix a price for the standard weight of 36 lbs. per bushel, allowing a certain advance for weight above the standard required by Law, and deducting for deficiencies.

As Labour in all new countries must be higher in comparison with the price of land, and its productions, it is matter of desire that there may be yet invented a more simple power to drive or propel the different machines the Farmer has so great an occasion to make use of, to lessen the cost of labor, save his fodder, and expedite many of his most important operations.

Mr. Gurney may remember our requirements in this case. And it is much to be desired that this gentleman will bring out the necessary apparatus for Dyeing, Fulling, and Dressing our home-made Cloths—if not Power Looms. What a reflection on the public spirit of the Colonists that a population of nearly 50,000 souls, possessing so large a number of sheep, should be obliged to send their Cloth to a neighbouring Colony to get finished; and, after being kept out of it many months, have to deplore that it might have been equally well prepared by the old family process.

Your Committee rejoice that a Society has recently been formed in Charlottetown, under the auspices of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, for the express purpose of encouraging the domestic manufactures of the country, especially that of cloth. And your Committee are informed it is the intention of that body to make this Society the medium of carrying their objects into effect, by offering liberal premiums for the production of the best article.

Your Committee, in this Report, may have travelled over ground previously occupied, but they take leave to say that there are many subjects vitally affecting the steady and encouraging progress of agriculture, which require to be enforced on the minds of the cultivators of the soil, "with line upon line, and precept upon precept."

The subject of Live Fences, Compost, and Draining, might have been enforced; and your Committee would not have deemed themselves out of the path of duty had they glanced at the Fisheries.

We hear a complaint of the great abundance of unemployed British Capital, and must express astonishment that so great and culpable supineness has been shewn to the unequal advantages of Prince Edward Island as a grand Fishery station. The productiveness of the soil could support a large amount of persons, who might be engaged in Fishing, Manufactures, and Commerce. We have Timber to construct vessels, and a beautiful expanse of waters, surrounding our happy Isle, teeming with riches, which are appropriated by our more enterprising neighbours; who jeer at, while they profit by, our unaccountable remissness. The complaint is, that there are no openings for the profitable investment of capital—surely, then, there has been a great, general, as well as individual, want of patriotism in failing to make known the real advantages of this Colony for Fishing or other enterprise. Will it be credited in other countries that an Island well peopled, and so situated, should purchase the fish it consumes!!!

At the last General Meeting of the Society, there was one particular object to which the attention of the Committee was directed, viz: to apply to the Colonial Legislature for a grant of money to defray the expense of importing live stock from the mother Country. In conformity with those instructions, your Committee memorialized the late Lieut. Governor, setting forth the great benefits that would result to the Colony from the importation of such Live Stock. His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy was pleased to recommend the prayer of the memorial to the favorable consideration of the House of Assembly; that body accordingly granted £150 for that purpose, viz: £50 to the Princeton Agricultural Society; and £100 to the Central Board, subject to the condition contained in the following clause of the Appropriation Bill, passed in the last Session.

"And a further sum of Fifty Pounds, to William Beairst, President of the Princeton Agricultural Society, for the importation of Live Stock, under the direction of the several Agricultural Societies in Prince County—and that the same be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the said Societies, as near the centre of the County as possible.

"And a further sum of One hundred Pounds, to the Central Agricultural Society, to cover any loss on the importation of such denomination of Live Stock as may be by a majority of the Committee of the said Society, in conjunction with two members from the Committee of each District Society now established in Queen's and King's Counties—which stock, when so selected and imported into the Colony, shall be sold, as near as may be, in two equal portions, to persons resident in each of the said Counties; which said purchasers shall be bound to keep such Stock in the Counties of their respective residences." With the view of complying with these conditions, your Committee held a special Meeting on the 18th of last June, which was attended by the Representatives of the respective Branch Societies of King's and Queen's Counties, and after some consideration they resolved upon expending the grant in the importation of Sheep and Pigs. The Secretary of this Society then being about to embark for England, undertook to execute the commission, and in the month of October last, nine Rams arrived safe in the barque Lady Wood, the tenth having died on the passage out.

The animals were equitably divided, by the alternate choice of Mr. Lewellin, on the part of King's County; and Mr. Henry Longworth, for Queen's County, the odd one having been tossed for, and won by Queen's County.

The following is an account sales:

10 Rams, with Freight, Provender, Care, &c.	£77 13 2
Sales of Nine,—one died at Sea.	
5 Rams Sold in Charlottetown.	
No. 1 Capt. Cumberland,	£5 2 6
" 2 Henry Longworth,	5 7 6
" 3 William Douse,	4 7 6
" 4 Alex. Laird,	2 17 0
" 5 James Ferguson,	2 17 0
	£20 11 6

4 Rams Sold at Georgetown, Nov. 8th.	
No. 1 Joseph Wightman,	£3 8 0
" 2 Angus M'Donald, East Point,	4 0 0
" 3 Thomas Owen,	2 0 6
" 4 R. D. Westaway,	2 6 0
	£11 14 0

Loss sustained,	£45 7 8
Account, Sales of Rams, imported into Prince County, by JAMES YEO, Esq., M. P. P.—Freight free.	
4 Rams,	£22 10 0
4 Boar Pigs,	11 5 0
	£33 15 0

Proceeds of Sale of Rams, at Port Hill, the 4th Oct.	
Stephen Wright,	£11 5 0
John Webster,	10 10 0
David Ramsay,	10 10 0
Charles Craswell,	10 5 0
	£42 10 0

Boards.	£3 0 0
David Ramsay,	2 11 0
Rev. Dr. Wiggins,	2 11 0
James Yeo, Esq.,	0 11 6
Hon. Joseph Pope,	£8 3 6

Amount gained,	£16 18 6
----------------	----------

It is gratifying to notice, that in addition to the Stock imported by your Committee, the patriotism of private individuals has led to the importation of the following Stock:

A Devonshire Cow, by the Hon. James Peake.
A Leicester Tup, and 2 Ewes, by the Hon. Capt. Swabey.

A Bill of the pure Durham breed (calved in May, 1840), descended from the celebrated "Comet," 1 Leicester Ram, 6 Ewes, and a Tup of the Southdown breed, by Edward C. Haythorne, Esq.

A beautiful Cow, 1 Southdown Tup, and 2 Ewes, also a Berkshire Sow and Boar, by John Grubb, Esq.

A fine Canadian Horse, rising six years old, by Mr. John Hyde.

It is matter of regret that the ad-valorem Impost Duty should continue to be exacted upon the importation of Live Stock, introduced or brought by private persons.

Your Committee had the pleasing duty of executing the resolution of the last General Meeting respecting the Plate which was voted to Mr. David M'Gill, of Dumfries, who has been the faithful and active agent of this Society, for the last Twelve years. The Plate, consisting of a Tea-pot, Sugar-basin, Milk-ewer, and a quart Jug, were prepared in London, with the following inscription engraved on the principal pieces.

"Presented by the Central Agricultural Society of Prince Edward Island, British North America, to Mr. David Macgill, of Dumfries, as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of the valuable Services rendered by him to that Institution, 6th January, 1841."

In the month of June last, the Plate was forwarded to Mr. M'Gill, who has duly acknowledged its receipt in a Letter dated the 21st July, 1841, which has been already published.

On the 12th May, your Committee received an importation of Ten tierces of red Clover Seed, weighing 4186lbs. 4 Casks have been disposed of, the residue is in store. The past season having been very favorable to the growth and saving of red Clover, your Committee trust that what has been saved, together with the stock on hand, will be sufficient to meet the demands of the farmer; during the past year, your Committee purchased 2860 lbs. Island growth. At the same time, an importation of 200 sets Wilkie's improved mould plough mounting, weighing 139 cwt, was received with an extra quantity of land-sides and sole-plates. Experience having taught your Committee the necessity of securing, by the importation of every pattern of plough mounting, an extra quantity of side pieces, and especially soles, to answer the purpose of necessary repairs.

Your Committee have considered whether it would not be prudent and advisable to discontinue the Grain Show, for the present year, since no public benefit appears to result from those exhibitions beyond that of affording a market for seed grain.

Your Committee would here remark, that the produce of the Ayrshire Cattle fully justify the expectations that were formed of them, on their arrival in the Colony nearly three years ago; and they are of opinion, that they are of that description of cattle which are most suitable to this climate, as they appear to thrive remarkably well.

It is with pleasure and thankfulness your Committee have it in their power to announce the receipt of the following liberal donations:

The amiable and highly gifted Countess of Westmorland has forwarded the sum of £10, together with an interesting and useful work on Farming. The great interest taken by her Ladyship in the welfare of the inhabitants of this Colony, ever since her visit in 1810, has known no abatement; and the Society beg to make this public acknowledgment of the high estimation in which the character of her Ladyship is held.

Capt. Cumberland has contributed the handsome donation of £5.
Hon. Captain Swabey, a Sovereign.
And Hon. C. Young, one Pound.

Daniel Brennan, Esq. when last in England, took some pains to procure some Wreoch, for wheat flour sifters, and placed the same at the disposal of the Committee. It has been tried by several Millers, but your Committee regret to state that from some unexplained cause, it has not been found to answer the purpose.

Turnips are so invaluable a crop to the farmer, that your Committee cannot but hope that every individual will strive to the utmost, to realize the greatest quantity his stock of manure will enable him to cultivate. The drill system of husbandry is peculiarly applicable to the culture of this root, particularly the Swede or Ruta Baga. Sowing Sulphur on the land with the seed is by many practical men said to prevent the fly.

Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, and Parsnips, are each and all of them crops of very great value, and much more sure than Turnips, and ought therefore to be grown by every farmer. For feeding milk cows, or for fattening stock they are equally valuable. The drill system and trench ploughing should be adopted for their culture.

Your Committee beg to direct the attention of the Society to the public spirited conduct of W. W. Irving, Esq., of Bonshaw, who has introduced a number of skilful mechanics, from Scotland, the past season, for the purpose of making the modern Agricultural implements so necessary to the enterprising cultivator of the soil; and your Committee venture to express a hope that this attempt to improve this fine Colony will be responded to by adequate encouragement.

Your Committee consider it very remarkable that although there are two large brewing establishments in Charlottetown, no extensive hopperies are to be found in the Colony; although it is manifest that that profitable plant thrives here most luxuriantly with only ordinary culture, and with the same attention that is bestowed upon the culture of the Potato, would ensure a much more valuable crop to the grower.

The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, for the past year, have been audited by Messrs. Henry Longworth, A. Duncan, H. Shearman, and Joseph W. Hodgson, and found to be correct.

The Receipts for the past year amount to £758 12 6, and the Disbursements to £644 4 4, leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £114 7 8.

Your Committee beg to call the attention of the public in general to the vast importance of Agriculture to this Colony. It alone is the vital principle of the country. By its encouragement alone can the country "go ahead,"—by it must the rising generation stand or fall. This Colony has been called the Granary of North America—is it in ridicule or in earnest? To look at the small portions of cultivated ground, compared with the vast extent of wilderness and waste land, every spectator must naturally suppose the former. Let every farmer then strive to rescue the country from such a reproach, and make it what nature has indeed designed it to be, a country of fertility and happiness, or, without exaggeration, in the language of Holy writ, "a land flowing with milk and honey." Our Winters are long, but they are subservient to many useful purposes, and were the powers of the soil fully developed, their length would hardly be felt, so busy would the stallfeeder be with his oxen, his sheep, his pigs, and his poultry. One great want to be noticed throughout the Country is, the inadequate shelter provided for Cattle during the severity of the Winter months, in consequence of which fodder is wasted and manure rendered comparatively worthless, by scattering and exhaling its useful chemical properties. Brother Farmers, press onward! Many difficulties await you in your progress—combat them, and they will flee before you. Our climate is much drier than that of Britain, and our season more steady. Plants thrive here without shelter that in England require hotbeds to bring them to perfection. What then is required? Perseverance! Steady perseverance!! Be not satisfied until you surpass the Mother Country in the growth of every article she is able to produce.

Fling mediocrity aside and be foremost amongst the Colonies of this vast Empire. Blessed with an unrivalled constitution, fostered by a liberal government, our station among the nations is pre-eminently distinguished. Recollect, an eminent statesman of old has said, "he is the true benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before."

In conclusion, your Committee, feeling that their dear interests are bound up in the same bundle with the prosperity of P. E. Island, earnestly hope that their successors in office may accomplish much for the benefit of the Farmer, and that every event may be graciously overruled for the common and particular prosperity of every inhabitant of our Country.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and unanimously agreed to:

1. On motion of the Hon. Capt. Swabey, seconded by James Yeo, Esq., M. P. P., of Port Hill.
Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted and printed.

2. On motion of Daniel Brennan, Esq., seconded by James D. Haszard, Esq.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers of the Society, as well as to the Committee, for their diligent attention to the business of the Society, during the past year.

Mr. Haszard said, in rising to second the motion, Mr. President, I would conceive it would be great remissness if some expression were not given, to show how highly indebted the public at large are to the exertions, the zeal and perseverance of the office-bearers and committee of this Society. These gentlemen have all faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them; and more especially the Secretary, Mr. Macgowan—he has left no stone unturned, where the interest of the Society is concerned—he may be considered the main spring in its operations—

at home and abroad he has exerted his talents and time in serving you. It is really pleasing to see the precision and accuracy with which the books, papers, and correspondence of this Society are conducted. This institution is not an exclusive one; gentlemen and farmers are invited to the discussions, and every means are taken to elicit ideas, and to promote and infuse in the country information on every matter relating to the welfare of the husbandman. It therefore behoves us to strain every nerve to aid this Society in the development of the resources of this Island. Agriculture is the main source from which we are to derive our support. We have a favourable soil, and let us work it scientifically and effectually, and there is no doubt that we shall rise in the scale, if not to surpass, at least to have our standing with other Colonies.

3. On motion of Edward Palmer, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by W. S. Macgowan, Esq., of Souris.
Resolved, That the marked and most respectful thanks of this Society are eminently due to the Right Hon. the Countess of Westmorland, for the warm interest her Ladyship has ever evinced in the prosperity of this Colony; and in an especial manner for the present of a valuable and useful Work on Farming, lately forwarded to the Secretary of this Society, accompanied by a munificent donation of £10; and that the Secretary be requested to convey to Her Ladyship a copy of this Resolution.

Mr. Palmer, in moving this Resolution, stated that he felt confident it contained that with which every gentleman in his hearing would freely concur. It was well remembered that the noble Lady had lately passed a Winter in this Colony; and the interest she then took, and has ever since manifested, in its general prosperity, has been proved by many laudable and spirited instances of her liberality. Accustomed as her Ladyship has been to reside in more genial climates, and amidst the luxuries of life, it was no small sacrifice, at her time of life, to pass a long winter in comparative exile, in this, to her, remote part of the world; in doing so, she spent in the Country hundreds and perhaps thousands of Pounds, in a truly noble and praiseworthy manner; her constant benevolent attentions to the poor, are yet gratefully remembered; is even yet known, and her zeal and munificence in the support of religion in the colony is beyond praise. We now find, in her present donation to this Society, that although distant, she yet maintains a lively interest in the Island's prosperity. Did we perceive such exemplary conduct in a few more of the absent proprietors of this Island, its effects would soon be sensibly felt in the improvement of the Colony. In the resolution, he must repeat, there was nothing exaggerated nor anything, he thought, to which every gentleman present would not cordially respond.

4. On motion of Lawrence C. Worthy, Esq., seconded by J. W. James, Esq.
Resolved, That this Society are highly gratified to find that a Society has recently been formed in Charlottetown, under the auspices of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, having for its object the encouragement of the domestic manufactures of the Country, especially that of Cloth, and that this Society pledges itself to co-operate with that Institution in the attainment of so laudable a purpose.

5. On motion of A. Duncan, Esq., seconded by Dr. Jardine, of Morel.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Society, be given to Capt. Cumberland, the Hon. Capt. Swabey, and the Hon. Charles Young, for their liberal donations.

The following Gentlemen were then chosen Officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. John S. Macdonald, President.
Francis Longworth, sen. Esq., Vice President.

John Hyde, William Douse, Charles Stewart, Henry Longworth, Charles Haszard, Alex. Laird, George Beer, sen. Henry Shearman, John M'Neill, Cavendish,

PETER MACGOWAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

The Chairman having left the Chair, the Hon. Capt. Swabey, was called there to, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. the President, for his conduct in the Chair.

WOMAN AND AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is undoubtedly the first and most important of industrious pursuits; and it is an occupation in which, from the earliest histories of the human race, woman has delighted to engage, and by her labours, and more especially by her counsels, assist in bringing to a state of perfection. Yes, in this honorable pursuit man has been assisted by that partner which the Eternal, in his goodness, has given him to share his toils, alleviate his cares, and embellish his life. Indeed, by looking into the past, by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive through the glimmering light which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated as the "flower of the human species," has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of agriculture. Let us look to Egypt. By raising the veil which fiction and heathenism have thrown over truth, we shall find that in remote ages, while Osiris, the wise King of that country, who was afterwards deified, was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his Queen, was giving them those precepts in agriculture which rendered the Egyptian dominions the richest in the universe. They thus became familiar with the mysteries of embankments, irrigations and drainings, in order to derive all the benefit which could be afforded by the deposit of the benignant Nile. Isis chose the ox as

her type, on account of its great usefulness in agriculture; and the Egyptians imagined that the soul of the celebrated Queen, after her death, animated the ox in consequence of which they exalted that useful animal to the rank of a deity. If we look to Sicily, we shall there find a Queen who conferred the greatest benefit on mankind, by giving them lessons in Agriculture—by making them acquainted with the use of wheat and the mode of cultivating it. This Queen of Sicily was Ceres, whom the ancients, by an allegory equally just and beautiful, have represented as the mother of Plutus, the God of Wealth—meaning, unquestionably, that agriculture is the source of all riches. The Greeks, who personified all received favors, as they deified all virtues, with a view to perpetuate their gratitude to the Queen of Sicily, made her the Goddess of Agriculture and Harvest. In the first centuries of the Roman Republic, the care of the kitchen garden was always entrusted to the mother of a family. Indeed, among the Greeks and Romans, many persons received divine honors on account of the services which they rendered to agriculture. In Sparta, while the men were fighting for their country, the women were cultivating the soil; and it is to the Empress of China that we are indebted for the mulberry tree and the rearing of silk worms.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE DAIRY.—The Dairy (we are told) is a branch of rural industry deserving of attention in the highest degree. There are no other means known to us by which so great a quantity of animal food can be derived for human support from the same space of ground. In the British Islands the production of this kind of aliment is immense, and its entire value forms no inconsiderable portion of the yearly created produce of the land. There is no class of persons by whom milk, in one or more of its forms, is not used. Cheese may seem to be a mere superfluity to those who feed largely on other animal food, yet even amongst this class the consumption, from its regularity, is considerable; but amongst the far more numerous classes to whom cheese is a part of their customary diet, the consumption of this substance is very great. Butter is used by almost every family above the poorest, and to an enormous extent, as a substitute for oil, in culinary preparations. Simple milk, too, enters into the diet of every class, with this peculiarity—that it is consumed in larger quantities in the rural districts than in the towns. It may be difficult to make an approximate calculation of the quantity and value of milk consumed by the twenty-five millions of inhabitants of the British Islands. It is, perhaps, a reasonable calculation, that each individual consumes half-a-pint of milk a-day, in its different forms, which would produce 570,312,500 gallons, and at 8d per gallon, £19,010,416, besides more than 200,000,000 gallons employed in the rearing and fattening of calves. Great as this production is, it is not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, and an importation takes place of both butter and cheese, which an extension of the native dairy would enable the country to dispense with.

Every law necessary to be observed, every thing which good manners require, all that conscience needs, are to be discovered from this maxim, so often quoted, and so little kept:—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you;" the true observance of which is virtue.

Printed by COOPER & BREWSTER, at their Office, East corner of Pownall and Water Streets.