

SMALL MATTERS.

These are the very things about which farmers in general are far too negligent. The great things are allowed to engross the whole time and care, while the important fact, that every thing great is composed of parts, is wholly overlooked. If the parts are taken care of, the whole is safe; but neglect of items frequently causes serious or total loss. It is the neglect of small matters in farming that make such an annual reduction in the profits of the farm; and more agriculturists fail of securing competence in consequence of this fault than any other, or perhaps all others put together. A few kernels of chaff, or a little smut in your seed wheat, are small matters of themselves, but the influence they exercise on the crop is generally a serious affair: yet too many deem their presence so small a matter, that an hour or two of fanning and liming is considered as time thrown away. A shingle from the roof of the barn is a small matter, so small that many think it unworthy of notice yet that shingle opens a place through which the rain falls on the wheat or the hay, and does sufficient damage in the mow to pay for a thousand shingles, and the expense of putting them on in the bargain. A rail fallen from the top of the fence a board knocked off the gate, a hole made under the fence by the pigs, are also among the small matters, that too many farmers pass by as unworthy of notice. Yet, when he gets up some fine morning, and finds his herds pasturing in his wheat occasioning the loss of some half dozen head—when he sees some unlucky stroller in the highway take advantage of the defect in his gate and demolish the remainder—and when he finds that his pigs have destroyed half an acre of potatoes, and made a feast of his garden vegetables, then he begins to think five minutes in preventing such accidents, springing from pure carelessness, would be better than a week sent in remedying or regretting them. The man who never pays attention to small matters, is precisely one of those who suffers most from unruly cattle and horses who spends the most money in paying, and the most time in repairing, damages, and who will, unless he turns over a new leaf, most assuredly find that the whole cannot be greater than the parts, and that he is running on a rock which has been the ruin of thousands.

There are other small matters not so intimately connected perhaps with success in farming as those we have hinted above yet which are equally and perhaps more indispensable to the real comfort of the farmer. The mode of life which a man leads in his family—the manner in which the article he provides for the use of his family are disposed of the training and education of his children—and the task he acquires and cultivates, may be numbered among these. Separately they are too generally considered of little consequence, yet united as their influence is, and must be, to be right in these things is very important.

The appearance of the farm dwelling, the skill shown in planting, and the taste in embellishing are often ranked among the small matters of the farmer. Too many seem to imagine, that the farmer has no business with any thing but the plough and the hoe—that it is of no consequence whether his taste, and his moral and intellectual qualities are properly cultivated and trained, forgetting that in the farming population resides the government—that they in reality make and unmake Governors and Presidents—and that as they are well or ill informed, so will their conduct be judicious or injurious.

Planting a tree for ornament are for use—a rose bush for its fragrance and its beauty—the lilac and the snowball for their agreeable appearance—the bed of strawberries in the gratification of the palate—the training the clematis or the bitter sweet over the window to temper the light and refresh the mind by their vivid green and waving foliage, are all ranked among the small matters by many farmers, and the few minutes required to accomplish all this, is deemed by such, time thrown away. On the contrary, we think these very things is of great consequence; every tree and shrub planted adds to the value of the farm, for there few men so insensible to natural beauty as not to be willing, in purchasing a farm, to pay something extra for its gratification and no idea of agricultural comfort can be formed, in which some, or all of these things, do not make a part. Wealth is composed of parts of dollars—the longest life of seconds—happiness of single sensations—and the prosperity of the farmer very much depends on the strict observance of small matters. Dr. Franklin's advice was to take care of the pence, and

the pounds, as a matter of course, would take care of themselves.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

The celebrated Jethro Tull relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in England in the autumn, and afterwards, at ebbs, all taken up; but being unfit for flour, it was used for seed. At the following harvest, all the wheat in England was smutty, except the produce of this brined seed.

An excellent way of preventing smut in wheat, is to steep the seed before sowing in strong brine, and while it is yet moist, to sift quick lime over it.

A writer in the Farmer's Magazine (Edinburgh) offered, for a trifling premium per acre, to insure the whole crop of England from injury by smut, provided the following recipe be judiciously applied; Steep the wheat five or six hours in water brought from the sea, or in common water salted till it is strong enough to float an egg, stirring it frequently. Then procure fresh unslacked lime, slack it with water the same hour it is wanted, sprinkle a pack of this over every bushel of wheat, stirring the whole with a shovel until they are completely intermixed, so that every grain may receive a share. When dry, it is ready for sowing. Should the lime prove troublesome to the seedsman's eyes, some water may be thrown upon it, for when the lime has once become dry, the cure is effected. The chief care needed is to mix the wheat completely with the lime, so that every seed may receive its due proportion else the mischief will not be prevented. The lime should be completely slacked or the wheat may be injured by the heat afterwards. Old or air slacked lime will not do: fresh should always be used. An extensive farmer in England sustained a loss of hundred pounds sterling by using air slacked lime which otherwise might have been prevented. The writer above mentioned, stated that by using the above remedy, he had not once suffered injury from smut in more than twenty years.

Communications.

AN ORIGINAL ENIGMA.

BY J. A. LORIMER.

- Take the name of the thing that Ladies delight in;
  - The name of the thing that Ladies do frighten;
  - The name of the thing that Ladies do sleep in;
  - The name of the thing that Ladies ne'er weep in;
  - The name of the thing that when wrinkled and dry;
  - The Ladies oft think of with many a sigh;
  - The initials of those, spell a word long as MONEY,
  - Not so sweet as the Ladies, and sweeter than honey.
- Chatham, Sept. 13, 1844.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—Some weeks since there appeared an article in the Gleaner respecting a dereliction of duty on the part of our Hogreaves, and to which was appended an Editorial, both of which, I thought, were calculated to bring the officials out in their own defence, either in reply or in discharge of their duty. Since then it would not appear that any action had been taken in the matter, either in the one way or the other, and which probably had the effect of producing another article of the same description in the last week's Gleaner, and under the impression that the Hogreaves may treat this as they did the former, I beg to offer a few words in explanation:

In the first place the Pound is insufficient.

In the second place, the Pound-keeper, being employed as a night-watchman on a wharf and premises at a distance from the Pound, and having no person to keep watch at night over the Pound, is inefficient.

In the third place, the Magistrates instead of sustaining and supporting the Hogreaves in the discharge of their duty, offer every facility and encouragement to persons complaining, and make it a point to charge their Juries against the Hogreaves. The Juries being invariably Hog or Cow-owners, and the consequences are that heavy damages are assessed, and heavy Bills of costs made up against the Hogreaves.

Take one case by way of example. The Hogreaves found some sheep at large in the Town, contrary to the regulations—in driving them to Pound they ran into an open yard and were pursued by the Hogreaves. The proprietor of the

yard brought an action against the Hogreaves for trespassing upon his premises, (some of the sheep were his own, and he adopted this mode of revenging himself upon the Hogreaves.) The Justice sustained the complainant—charged the Jury that the trespass was an unjustifiable one, and damages were assessed accordingly, to the great exultation of all such persons as wished to let their Cattle, Sheep and Hogs go at large, contrary to law.

Many other instances bearing close affinity to the above may be quoted, but suffice the above for the present.

I am, Sir,  
AN OWNER OF CATTLE AND HOGS.

GLOUCESTER BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual Meeting of the Gloucester County Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the Court House, Bathurst, upon Monday evening the 2nd inst. The Chair was taken shortly after seven o'clock by the President William Stevens, Esquire, of Bathurst. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flinn, the Meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and a variety of Resolutions were moved and seconded by Henry W. Baldwin, Esq, George Kerr, Esq, of Miramichi; Rev. Mr. Flinn, Mr. Duncan, of Restigouche; Mr. McDonald, of Halifax; Dr. Bishop, Wm. Napier, Esq, Dr. Gordon, Rev. George McDonnell, and Benjamin Duncan, Esq. The Meeting was addressed impressively by several of these Gentlemen. Though the evening was unfavourable, yet there was a considerable attendance of both sexes. The audience evidently took a lively interest in the Bible cause throughout the world and especially in their own neighbourhood, as earnestly advocated by the several speakers, and a collection was taken up at the close of the meeting.

REPORT.

We read in the inspired volume, that "God now commandeth all men every where to repent." (1) The Lord is revealed as "not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." (2) Hence the children of "God our Saviour" are exhorted to offer supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks for all men. It is in this way that the divine purpose of Him "who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth" shall be fulfilled.

In carrying out the plan of salvation it is essential that the sinner should experience "the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost." This new birth unto righteousness is accomplished by means of the application of the truth of the Holy Scriptures to the human soul. Through the medium of the divine and saving truth which they convey, the Almighty Agent is pleased to restore man from the degradation to which his apostasy has reduced him, and to recreate him after his Maker's image. So Says St. James (1. 18) "of his own will begat he us with the word of truth" so likewise the Apostle Peter (1 Ep. 1. 23. 25). "Being born again, not of corruptible seed but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever . . . and this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you."

Such being the mighty result, the all important attainment to be sought for, through the instrumentality of the word of God, the necessity for the formation of associations with a view to the circulation of the Bible, becomes apparent to every correctly-thinking and enlightened mind. Through the influence and reception of this word, the Holy Spirit is pleased to translate the captives of Satan, from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son, and to carry on the work of sanctification in the disciples of Jesus. This appointed method, the Most High has ever been pleased to honour. Long before the advent of Messiah and the time when He enlarged the commission of His servants, making it their duty to publish the glad tidings respecting Himself to all people, we hear Israel's sweet Psalmist, giving utterance in the sacred lays of Zion to such effusions as these, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul" (3) "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple." (4) And, thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name." (5) The same grand instrument Jehovah still delights to honour. This the members of Christ rejoice experimentally to know. It will also be urged upon their observation and impressed upon their hearts, if they are privileged to seek actively, the religious welfare of their friends, acquaintances, and neighbours. But how deeply sensible of this do the ministers and missionaries of the cross become, when they strive to win souls to their glorious Master. They find

that without the Holy Oracles, comparatively little progress can be made among these for whose highest good they are sent to labour. Hence the close alliance that must subsist between the Missionary and the Bible Society. From the latter, as its armoury, the power derives its constantly needed weapon, "the word of the Spirit, which is the word of God." In this connection, it is interesting to remark that it is only about fifty years since Missionary enterprise began to be revived in modern times, and the great Bible Society of which we form a very humble Auxiliary, has now existed for forty years. It is also pleasing to observe that with the increase of Missionary spirit and efforts in the Church of Christ which has begun to be manifested, there is a corresponding addition to the number of copies of the sacred work, sent into circulation.

It was mentioned in our last Annual Report, that the issue of the scriptures by the Parent Society during the year ending in May 1843, had amounted to 982,060 copies "being nearly one fifteenth part of the whole number," which the Society up to that time, from the commencement of its operations, thirty nine years before, had been enabled to send forth. Never was the British and Foreign Bible Society honoured to do so much for diffusing "the knowledge of the Lord" in a single year. But the enquiry might occur to some minds, "Was not this the result of exertions beyond measure, caused by some temporary and possibly some questionable excitement, which as a matter of course, would be succeeded by a counterpart depression?" to this the reply must be, Certainly not. And to be assured of this, we only need to be familiar with the Society's doings. These show a gradual and a steady progression whenever our survey embraces the history of a few years. For example, through the number of copies of the scriptures circulated during the year which ended in May last did not equal that of the previous year, it being only 944,131, this is considerably in advance of what had been accomplished in any former year. Thus we find the number of copies mentioned in the Report of 1842 was 815,551; and that in the Report of 1841 was 900,012 copies.

From these facts it is apparent that the Society is in a state of increasing prosperity. The same observation may be applied to other kindred associations whose object is, to distribute that Volume which reveals Him who is the Light and Life of men.

It is a hopeful indication and frequently a token for good when the servant of Jesus Christ and their efforts call forth the hostility of the enemy. John Wesley used to say, that he always looked for success in a place where on his entrance at first, he was met with brickbats. These remarks have been suggested by a Notice in a late "Report" of the "Bible Society," which may be here quoted "the Pope Gregory 16, has under date, the 8th of May of the present year, issued an Evangelical Letter, addressed to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops, from which the following is extracted, "Among the principal machinations by which the *A Catholics* of different denominations endeavour to ensnare the faithful adherent to the Catholic truth, and to avert their minds from the sanctity of the Faith, the Bible Societies—originally established in England, but since then disseminated far and wide—hold no mean place: they constitute as it were an army of the Holy Scriptures translated into every vernacular tongue in an infinite number of copies, and to distribute them indiscriminately among Christians and Infidels, so as to induce every one to read them without aid of an interpreter or guide.

For these reasons, several Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, being assembled with us in Council, and having gravely and maturely considered the subject we have, conformable with their suggestion, resolved to address to you all, venerable Brethren, this (Euclycal) Letter, by which we condemn anew, in virtue of our Apostolical authority, all the Bible Societies before alluded to, and already disallowed by our predecessors; and by this Decree of our Supreme Apostleship, we especially disapprove and condemn the new Association designated by the title of the "Christian Alliance," instituted last year at New York, as well as all other Societies of the same description, which already are, or shall be hereafter connected with that Association.

As to you, venerable brethren, called as you are to share in our solicitude, we strongly recommend to you in the Lord, to publish and explain, as time and place may serve, to the people entrusted to your pastoral charge, our Apostolical Decree, and those our present injunctions;