

were very highly appreciated. After a connection of fifteen years with Temperance Societies in this and the mother country, I feel fully convinced that if our members would only exert themselves, keep up their meetings, agitate and stir up Temperance principles, soon that hideous monster *alcohol*—that enemy of mankind—would be for ever banished from our otherwise happy land.

G. C.

Mulancthon, January, 1851.

Sir,—You will be pleased to learn that twelve months since we were visited here by that able advocate and defender of teetotalism, Mr. Wadsworth. He delivered one lecture on temperance, and organized a small society, which has continued to increase during the past year. We have held a meeting every month in this neighborhood, generally furnishing speakers for the occasion from our own society, which has worked well. We have likewise been greatly assisted by the Missionaries, who labor here—Revs. Mr. Smith, Wesleyan Methodist, and George Crossfield, Methodist Episcopal Minister.

G. C.

Galt, 29th Jan. 1851.

Our division here of the Sons of Temperance was instituted on the 12th of August, and since then we have been adding to our number till now; we are over one hundred strong, among whom are some of the most respectable persons in the place, old teetotalers as well as those who have drank of the inebriating cup to the very dregs. In the course of a few days you will hear from me again with another list.

J. R.

[We thank our correspondent for the hints contained in the first part of his letter, and will endeavour to profit by them.—Ed. Ad.]

Waterford, 29th January, 1851.

Sir,—I am exceedingly proud in having the satisfaction of announcing to you that the Sons of Temperance are advancing rapidly in this place. Our meetings, which are weekly, have been well attended, and every meeting adds to the numbers. Also, the old Temperance band has augmented its numbers exceedingly. At the last monthly meeting 55 were added to the ranks, which speaks volumes for the rum-sellers, who hang their heads, fearing their traffic will go down, which may God grant, will be the case throughout our province.

C. M.

St. Mary's, Jan. 30, 1851.

Sir,—Though an entire stranger to you, I have ventured to address you these few lines, knowing that it is always agreeable to you to hear of the progress of the good cause. We have had a society here for years, but it has never made much headway, owing to the want of the co-operation of the wealthy amongst us, as well as the lukewarmness in this cause, of our ministers of the Gospel. Our village, though only about nine years since it was in a state of nature, is now very thriving. We have nine stores doing a thriving business; but I am sorry to add, that six of these deal out the poison. We have also five taverns that are not behind in their appropriate work: the consequence is, that drunkenness abounds amongst us. I am happy to be able to add, that we have a few who have not "bowed down to the image," who are on the eve of establishing a Division of the Sons, from which we expect great good, in the revival of the Temperance cause, and that a brighter day is about to dawn upon us.

W. M.

St. George, Dumfries, Feb. 1, 1851.

Sir,—We have little of novelty to present you with, from this neighborhood. The Temperance cause in this vicinity has of late years assumed a quiet, unobtrusive manner, and though a superficial observer might form a meagre estimate of its influence, yet the principle has been, and is, silently leavening the community; and to those who judge the tree by its fruits, the Temperance cause is far from being dead among us. A Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed here, a month ago. The members at present are thirty, and likely to be largely increased, if we may judge by the interest evinced for its prosperity in the neighborhood generally. Our total abstinence society, at its annual meeting, resolved to obtain the services of some efficient lecturer quarterly, with such intermediate lectures as may be offered by circumstances, instead of the monthly meetings held heretofore.

W. SMITH, Sec.

Elora, 11th Feb. 1851.

Sir,—I would inform you that we have a new society organized in Elora, called the Elora Friendly Society, for the suppression of intemperance, in addition to the old Teetotal Society. They don't like our old ugly name, but like our principles well enough, but still think we bind a little too tight. Their pledge runs thus:—"We do solemnly declare that we will not, hereafter, use any intoxicating liquor, nor traffic in them; and that in all reasonable ways we will discountenance them, except for the preservation of health." I cannot say that this is exactly worded the same as their pledge; but it is the sense, except the latter clause, which is the same. They are gaining ground pretty fast. Mr. Charles Allen, President, and Mr. Newman, Secretary.

D. K.

Agriculture.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE STACK.—More than twenty years since, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers, where the means of weighing are not at hand.—"Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards to every ton."

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.—Fill kegs that hold from 120 to 140 lbs, with well salted butter, and when headed up, put each barrel into common sized pork barrels with brine, and keep it in a cool cellar. In the month of November following the butter is found to be as good as when first put up.

WELL, WHAT NEXT?—Somebody has invented a machine for milking cows. When we first saw a notice of it we supposed it was a joke, but the Rochester American refers to it as follows:—*Milking Cows.—A New Method.*—The new method of milking which our readers may already have seen something of in the papers, is no joke, but a practical reality.—An informant of ours witnessed the operation in the farm yard of Joseph Fellows, Esq., of Geneva, but a few days since.—India rubber bags were drawn over the cow's teats, which set close enough to exclude air, in the lower end of which metallic tubes were inserted closed by taps. When the four were adjusted, the taps were withdrawn, and the milk streamed from each teat into the pail, exhausting the whole quantity in the cow's bag, in half the time that it would take to milk in the ordinary way. It is a useful invention against which no valid objection can exist, and will be likely to come into general use. The prime cost of a set—four milkers, we shall have to call them, cannot exceed fifty cents. They are simple; easily and cheaply manufactured. When cows are stalled, it would seem that one man could milk ten in fifteen minutes, if he was supplied with the milkers for each cow.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Every man his own Candle maker! We were yesterday presented by Mr. Ezra Clerk, of Portland,