comparison with wedge ware and brown ware, when a difference appeared in favour of the compressed glass of 30 per cent. This fact was brought under the notice of Mr. Percy, the dairy chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, who made a series of experiments, the results of which are thus stated:

Analysis of the Cream of four Phials—same Milk, and skimmed at the same time.

	Compressed Glass Pan. No. 1.	Blown Do. No. 2.	Wedge ware pan No. 3	Brown Do. No. 4.
Water . .	58.32	71.91	7.3.66	64.79
Butter . .	35.04	21.31	12.88	27.94
Solid Residue	6.64	6.73	7.26	7.27
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100 00

Struck with these remarkable results, Mr. Percy was led to try other experiments, which have proved equally satisfactory. The application for entry was too late; but the subject was considered to be of so much importance that means were to be adopted for getting the whole subject fully discussed. Meantime, it is clear that a discovery has been made, which is of great practical importance; and science will, no doubt, be able in due time to account for the remarkable difference which thus appears in favour of compressed glass pans.—*Inverness Courier.*

Newcastle Farmer.

COBOURG, JANUARY 1, 1847.

We had hoped, ere now, to have been favored with many communications from our brother farmers, on the various subjects connected with Agriculture.

It is well known, that a difference of opinion exists concerning many agricultural operations, and that, too, among well-informed and practical men; but it would most likely appear, by comparing notes, that such opinions, although diverse—and in some cases apparently adverse, were by no means irreconcilable. Now we would suggest to our friends the farmers, that they should communicate with us (for insertion in the *Newcastle Farmer,*) on the subject of the propriety *(or the contrary)* of Fall ploughing; stating the nature of the soil most capable of being benefitted by the operation, its comparative value as a preparative for other crops, to what crops it would be most beneficial, together with the reasons for its adoption, on any soil, and for any particular crop; as also the reasons for its rejection, and under what circumstances. Our wish is to make our paper locally interesting, and that object will be most effectually accomplished by being put in possession of local information. We therefore call the attention of our readers to the subject, and hope, in our next number, to have to record the results of the experience and observation of many of our friends.

We thank our correspondent, Mr. R. Wade, for his communication in the last number relative to the encouragement of home manufacturers of agricultural implements, together with the importance of having such implements as perfect as possible, in order the more readily, effectually and profitably, to execute the various operations for which they are severally designed. We believe the reason why such manufactures have been discouraged, originates not in the quality, but in the price of the article, as also with the lack of an assortment to select from, and the delay occasioned by waiting for their construction. That our mechanics *can* turn out an article equal to any made in the States is certain, and it rests *only* with them to accomplish it on as low terms.

There is one consideration in favor of home manufactures, which our correspondent has overlooked, viz., that (in complicated articles especially, such as Reaping and Threshing Machines,) in case of accident the repairs are more readily effected, from the patterns and castings being on the spot. It must also be remembered that the manufacturers, with all in their employ, are consumers of farm produce, and consequently return to the farming interest a proportion of the funds so expended.

Effects of Soaking Seeds in Chemical Solutions.—Seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia on the 5th of July had, by the 10th of August, tillered into nine, ten, and eleven stems, of nearly equal vigour; while seeds of the same sample, unprepared, and sown at the same time in the same soil, had not tillered into more than two, three, and four stems. The time of steeping varied from fifty to ninety-four hours, at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Barley does not succeed so well if steeped above 60 hours. *Transactions of Highland Society.*

[Acting on the above notice, we last year steeped and sowed two parcels of wheat, the one steeped in the muriate and the other in the sulphate of ammonia. Some portions were sown after steeping 24, some 48, and some 90 hours,—the last period too long, as it was impossible at that season (August), to reduce the temperature below 76 degrees for the whole time. They all tillered well, *(were sown wet from the steep,)* but with no advantage of the sulphate over the muriate. We have four acres this season steeped in the muriate for 60 hours.—Ed. *Newcastle Farmer.*

N. B.—Lime, in any form, should not come in contact with seed steeped in the sulphate.]

Rats.—The following is given as Dr. Ure's prescription for destroying rats:—Melt hog's-lard in a bottle plunged into water heated to 150 degrees; introduce into it half an ounce of phosphorous for every pound of lard; then add a pint of proof spirit whiskey. Cork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it at the same time out of the water bath, and agitate smartly till the phosphorous becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky-looking liquid. This mixture being cooled with occasional agitation at first, will afford a white compound of phosphorous and lard from which the spirit spontaneously separates, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it enters into the combination; but it merely serves to communicate the phosphorous, and to diffuse it in very fine particles through the lard. This fatty compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour and sugar incorporated therein, and then flavoured with oil of Rhodium, or not, at pleasure. The flavour may be varied with oil of aniseed, &c. This dough being made into pellets, is to be laid into rat-holes. By its luminousness in the dark it attracts their notice, and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and certainly proves fatal. They soon are seen issuing from their lurking places to seek for water to quench their burning thirst and bowels; and they commonly die near the water. They continue to eat it as long as it is offered to them, without being deterred by the fate of their fellows, as is known to be the case with arsenical doses.

Labour-saving Soap.—Take 2 lbs. of common soda, 2 lbs. of yellow bar soap, and 2 quarts of water; cut the soap into slices, and boil for two hours; then strain through a cloth, and let it cool.

Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash; then to every pail of water you boil them in, add one pint of the above preparation; boil them well, stir with a stick, no rubbing is necessary; rinse them out, and when dried you will find them perfectly clean.

Artificial Glazing.—As a covering for flowers, &c. nothing can be better than the varnish or solution of caoutchouc, spread with a clean brush upon fine holland (not calico); when the linen is properly stretched upon frames, it is tight as a drum head, and is no contemptible substitute for glass.

TOWNSHIP CLUB MEETING.

The Township Club Meeting for January, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next the 2nd inst., at the usual hour.

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