

The Annual Subscription to the Club is one guinea, payable in advance, for the year ensuing, either to the Bankers of the Society, or to the Secretary; but in the latter case, the Bankers' receipt must be produced to the Secretary; any person may compound for his Annual Subscription, for ten guineas. A list of their prizes, for the past and present year, may be obtained by a post paid application to the Secretary. No charge is made for the standing room of Live Stock exhibited. Every person exhibiting Seeds, Roots, and Implements, (not being a Member of the Club), must pay, previously, half a sovereign to the Secretary. Visitors pay one shilling for their admission to the Show.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY,

FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUSBANDRY, AND OTHER USEFUL ARTS IN IRELAND.

President — Viscount Ebrington.

Secretaries—Isaac Weld, Esq., R. B. Bryan, Esquire.

Assistant-Secretary — Edward Hardman, Esquire.

Chambers, Kildare-street.

This Society has a Cattle Show in Sept. and April of every year, when prizes are awarded for various Stock, and other Agricultural improvements. The terms of admission are for "Life Subscribers," either five guineas entrance, and two guineas annually, or twenty guineas in full of all payments; the "Associate Subscribers" pay annually two guineas.

SCALE OF DUTIES AFFECTING FARMERS —

In the scale of duties proposed by Sir R. Peel, we find the following:—*Horned Cattle*—No duty at present levied. The proposed duty is for oxen, cows, and calves, from foreign countries, 20s., 15s., 10s. respectively; from British possessions, 10s., 7s., 5s. *Sheep, Lambs, Swine, and Suckling Pigs*—Foreign prohibited; to be entered at 3s., 2s., 5s., and 2s.; and at 1s. 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., British possessions. *Horses*—The present duty of 20s. is reduced one half in respect of those imported from British possessions. *Oil Seed Cakes*—The duty of 2d. is to be increased to 6d. on the foreign, and 3d. on British imports. *Butter*—The present duty of 20s. to be reduced to 5s. on British imports only. *Cheese*—The duty of 10s. to be reduced on British imports only, to 2s. 6d. *Hides*—The present duty of 2s. 4d. reduced to 1s. on foreign; 6d. on British imports. *Bacon*—The present duty 23s. per cwt. on foreign reduced to 14s.; 8s. 6d. British possessions. *Salted Beef*—The present duty of 12s. per cwt. on foreign reduced to 8s.; 2s. British possessions. *Fresh Beef*, or slightly salted, prohibited, to be entered at 8s. on foreign; 2s. British possessions. *Salted Pork*—Present duty 12s. per cwt. reduced to 8s. foreign; 2s. British possessions. *Fresh Pork*—Prohibited; to be entered at 8s. foreign; 2s. British possessions. *Hams*—Present duty 23s.; reduced to 14s. foreign; 3s. 4d. British possessions.

INVENTION FOR WASHING SHEEP.—Mrs. Coote, of Bristol, has invented an apparatus which appears likely to remove much of the difficulty experienced in washing sheep.—This invention consists of a wooden floor of sufficient size for the sheep to stand upon, having on each side of it a wall of basket-work of the height and length of the animal. The sheep is driven upon the floor, when strong poles are passed through the front, back, and across the top of each of the wick-

er sides; to that the animal is detained by bars at the breast, over the back, and at the rear. It is then fastened by cords to its position, the basket is plunged by men into the water, while a man washes the back of the sheep with his hands.

Average Force required to draw a light four-wheeled Cart, weighing with its load 1,000 lbs.

| Description of Road. | Force of traction required to move the Carriage |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Turnpike-road—hard, dry..... | 30½ lbs. |
| Ditto " dirty..... | 33 " |
| Hard compact Loam..... | 53 " |
| Ordinary By-road..... | 106 " |
| Turnpike-road, new gravelled.. | 143 " |
| Loose sandy road..... | 204 " |

RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—Measure the girt close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore-part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girt, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girt be 6½ feet, and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6½ × 6½ = 42¼, and 5½ × 5 = 26½; then 42¼ × 26½ = 1109 1-16th, and this divided by 21, gives 52 4-5ths stones nearly, or 52 stones 11 lbs. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about 1-20th more, while in these in a very lean state they will be 1-20th less, than the weight obtained by the rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about the eighteenth part, and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

FLOUR MILLS ON THE DANUBE.—Leaving Buda and Perth, one is struck by the curious flour mills of the Danube, which consist of a wooden house erected in a large unwieldy boat, moored near to the most rapid part of the stream. Parallel to this, and only a few paces distant, is fixed a smaller boat; the heads of both being directed down the stream. Between them is suspended a water wheel, which of course revolves rapidly with the flow of the river. Ten or twenty of these are sometimes found in succession.

AN UNCOMMON OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, a cow of the long-horned breed, belonging to Mr. Nind of Dumblaton, (so well known for good milkers), brought forth three fine calves. They are all thriving well, and are much admired in the neighbourhood for their size and beauty.

SILSDEN, (ENGLAND).—Six stallions have been lately purchased from the pleasant village of Silsden, near Keighley, to go to France to improve the breeds there. The prices ranged from two hundred to four hundred guineas each. One is left, the price of which is one thousand guineas, a proof that they are of no inferior breed.—Silsden has long been noted for its superior breed of horses.

The most profitable sales to a nation are those made by one individual to another within the nation; for these latter imply a national production of two values, the value sold and that given in exchange.—*Day's Political Economy.*

HER MAJESTY'S MINT.

The sole establishment of Great Britain, to which is assigned the responsibility of coining for the United Kingdom and her colonies has the means and appliances to work off ordinarily £7,000,000 of gold coin per annum. £3,000,000 of silver coins, and of copper coin 6,240,000 pieces per annum. It may not be uninteresting to state, that from 1816 to the end of 1841, the total value of the gold coinage fabricated at the Mint is estimated at over £60,000,000. Of silver at over £12,000,000, and of copper coins at over £200,000. From a pamphlet recently promulgated, we extract the following:—
"From 1816 to 1840 her Majesty's Mint coined as follows:—

| | NUMBER OF PIECES. | VALUE. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Gold—Double Sovereigns..... | 16,119 | 32,238 |
| Sovereigns..... | 55,158 | 827,370 |
| Half Sovereigns..... | 8,527,781 | 4,263,890 |
| Silver—Crown..... | 1,819,915 | 4,62,476 |
| Half Crown..... | 31,438,134 | 3,917,261 |
| Sixpences..... | 101,615,284 | 5,082,264 |
| Stoppers..... | 58,321,936 | 1,458,111 |
| Fourpences..... | 19,325,930 | 1,770,000 |
| Pence..... | 21,451,241 | 85,639 |
| Halfpence..... | 28,573,410 | 57,639 |
| Farthings..... | 49,633,632 | 51,150 |

The weight of the metals used in the fabrication of the above enumerated pieces of coin, is as follows:—Of gold, 1,279,067 lbs. Of silver, 3,375,092 lbs.: and of copper 563 tons.—*Mark Lane Express.*

IMPORTANT TO SEEDSMEN.—A decision was made by the barrister, on Thursday last, which is of interest to the public, and especially to those who sell seeds. A small farmer processed a shopkeeper residing in Westport, from whom he had purchased cabbage seed, for six pounds, alleging that he was at so much loss in consequence of the partial failure of the seed. The man who shook the seed deposited that about one third of it came up, that the land was prepared properly for it, and that the amount of loss sustained by the Plaintiff was about two pounds. The barrister gave a decree for that sum. The defendant said he would appeal, as he gave no engagement with the seed, if it was purchased from him at all, of which there was no other proof than the swearing of the plaintiff, and a witness that saw him come out of defendant's shop.—*Mayo Constitution.*

This was a very equitable decision. To sell old or bad seed to farmers or gardeners, is a very great fraud, and is a most serious loss to the parties who buy it, and sow it.—There should be no occasion that seedsmen should engage the goodness of the seed, such an engagement is implied when they sell the seed for sowing and growing, and receive a price for it.