

last publication, and thus brought under the immediate notice of the members.

"The Council, in conclusion, beg to congratulate the members on the present sound and vigorous condition under which the Society is steadily advancing in the gradual fulfilment of its national objects; and, supported as it is by the continued accession of new members, they hope to extend annually its sphere of usefulness.—By order of the Council,  
(Signed) "JAMES HUDSON, Sec."

A correspondent supplies us with the following admeasurement of six heifers, as to the increase in height and girth, during a run of grass from May-day to Michaelmas-day:—

No.	Age yrs. mo.	Height in.	Girth in.	Height in.	Girth in.
1	2 4	52	71	53	77
2	2 2	49½	70	50½	76
3	2 0	53	72	53½	76
4	1 10	54½	75	57	79
5	1 7	50	71	53	77
6	1 5	48	67	49½	52

No. 4 an ox.

—Doncaster Chronicle.

**THE COCOA-NUT IN CEYLON.**—Nearly all the domestic wants of the Singhalese can be supplied by the cocoa-nut tree. He can build his house entirely of it. The walls and doors are made of cajans, the leaves platted; the roof is covered with the same; the beams, rafters, &c., are made of the trunk. He needs no nails, as he can use the coir-rope made from the outside husk. If he wants a spout, he hollows the trunk split in two. It also supplies him with many of his household articles. He makes his oil from the kernel; the hard shell supplies him with spoons, and cups, and drinking vessels, and lamps, and water-buckets; the refuse of the kernels, after the oil is expressed (called *punak*), serves for food for fowls and pigs; the milk from the kernel is used in his food. In short if a man have a few cocoa-nut trees in his garden he will never starve. Arrack, a strong spirit, resembling whiskey, is made from toddy, the juice of the flower, and brooms are made from the ribs (*irita*) of the leaflets.  
—*Recollections of Ceylon.*

**GUANO.**—This manure has become an article of such peculiar interest and extensive consumption, that we beg to lay before our readers—and particularly our agricultural friends, the following statistics as to stock and consumption, which may prove interesting at the present season. From statements we have received, it appears that the consumption last season in Great Britain of Peruvian and African guano was about 60,000 tons, at prices ranging from £8 to £12. The stock on the 1st of January, 1845, in all the ports, was 39,000. During the first four months we may calculate on a further import of 45,000 tons, making the stock, on the 1st of May, about 85,000 tons only—and this to meet a demand, on a moderate calculation, of 180,000 or 200,000 tons. Prices are, consequently, advancing, and we may look for great activity in the trade immediately. On Wednesday a cargo of 345 tons of Ichaboe guano was offered for public sale at the Broomielaw, when the whole was sold in a few minutes at from £5 5s. to £6 7s. 6d., as it lay.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

**SUBSTANCES FOR ABSORBING URINE.**—Dr. Jackson's directions in the *New England Farmer* is:—"Take twenty measures of dry peat and one of gypsum, and mix them together. Place barrels half full of this mixture in places where urine may be collected, and it will be found that the salts and ammonia of many barrels of urine will be consolidated in this mixture, without giving the slightest odour, or being in any way offensive, for the salts are taken up, and the carbonate of ammonia, formed by decomposing urea, is immediately absorbed. This method of getting rid of a nuisance and consolidating a valuable liquid manure, full of the most useful salts, ought to receive attention. A mixture of peat or swamp-muck and gypsum (plaster of Paris) will also serve to absorb all the disagreeable gases of vaults, which will be converted into fertilizing compounds with the sulphuric acid of the gypsum and the organic vegetable acids of the peat."—*American Agriculturist.*

A Pedomotive Machine has been invented in England by the engineer of the Hitham iron works. It weighs about two hundred and seventy pounds, and is manufactured almost entirely of wrought iron. It carries four or six persons, two of whom propel it by trades, applied on a new and advantageous principle. Its greatest speed, for a short distance, is at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour; its average rate is fifteen miles an hour, carrying in both cases four passengers. Its utility on a line of railway, says a London paper requires no comment, as without the slightest delay, one man can convey a message from station to station, at a far greater speed than a horse express, and should fear there be any of its encountering a train, it can be lifted up from and placed on, the railway with as much ease as a sedan chair.

**LIME AND RATS.**—A gentleman of this city, who had occasion to use a considerable quantity of lime about his premises, which had heretofore been infested with rats, informed us that these destructive little animals had suddenly ceased to appear or to annoy him:—"Before using the lime (said he) you could scarcely walk across the yard, after night, without treading on them." He showed us several of their principal holes, around which he had deposited a small portion of fresh or unslacked lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they had before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of these annoying and destructive pests. Suppose you try it!—*Memphis Appeal.*

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