

could be satisfactory, according to the amount of tile desired.

We have in America several patented machines for making tiles, of the comparative merits of which we are unable to give a satisfactory judgment. We will, however, allude to two or three, advising those who are desirous to purchase, to make personal examination for themselves. We are obliged to rely chiefly on the statements of the manufacturers for our opinions. Daine's American Drain Tile Machine is manufactured at Birmingham, Michigan, by John Daine. This machine is in use in Exeter, N. H. close by the author's residence, and thus proves satisfactory. The price of it is about \$100, and the weight, about five hundred pounds. It occupies no more space than a common three-foot half foot table, and is worked by a man at a crank. It is capable of turning out, by man power, about two hundred and fifty two-inch tiles an hour, after the clay is prepared in a pug mill. Horse or water power can be readily attached to it.

Pratt's Tile Machine is manufactured at Canadagun, New York, by Pratt & Brothers, and is in use in various places in that State, as well elsewhere. This machine differs from Daine's in this essential matter, that here the clay is *grogged*, or tempered, and formed into tiles at operation, while with Daine's machine, the clay is first passed through a pug mill, as it is making bricks in the common process. Pratt's machine is worked by one or two horses, or by steam or water power, as is convenient. The price of the smaller size, worked by one horse, is \$150, and the price of the larger size, worked by two horses, \$200. Professor Johnston says he saw this machine in operation and considers it 'perfect in all its parts.' The makers claim that they can make, with the one machine 5,000 large tiles a day. They also claim that 'two horses will make tiles about as cheap as bricks are usually made, and as fast, as the large sized machine.'

These somewhat indefinite statements are that we can give, at present, of the capacity of the machines. We should have no hesitation in ordering a Pratt machine were we desirous of entering into an extensive business of Tile-making, and we should feel quite safe with a Daine's machine for a more limited manufacture.

C. Sailsbury, at the Novelty Works, in the City of New York, is manufacturing a machine making tiles and bricks, which exhibits some novel and peculiar features, worthy of attention from those who propose to purchase tile machines. Mr. Sailsbury expresses the confident opinion that his machine excels all others, in its capacity to make tiles with economy and rapidity. We have examined only a model. It is claimed that the large size, with horse power, will make 20,000 two-inch tiles per day, and the hand-powered one, 3,000 per day. We advise tile-makers to examine all these machines in operation, before purchasing either.

Agricultural Intelligence.

SALT AND ITS OFFICES.—Some modern agricultural writers have doubted the necessity of giving animals salt. The following remarks as to the effect of salt upon health, by Professor Johnston, may be relished by those who still put salt in their own puddings, and allow their cattle now and then :—

The wild buffalo frequents the salt licks of Northwestern America; the wild animals of the central parts of South Africa are a sure prey to the hunter who conceals himself behind a salt spring; and our domestic cattle run peacefully to the hand that offers them a taste of this delicious luxury. From time immemorial, it has been known that, without salt, man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken off by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt—why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salt, and as this is partially discharged every day through the skin and the kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor allow the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.

SALTING FENCE POSTS.—A correspondent of the New Hampshire *Journal of Agriculture*, in speaking of fence posts, says, that thirty years ago he set some fence posts which, upon recent examination, proved to be perfectly sound. This preservation he attributes to the fact of his having bored each post with a two inch auger, about three inches above the ground, filling the hole with salt and plugging it up. The quantity of salt to each post was about half a pint.

Horticultural.

Toronto Horticultural Society.

The first Exhibition of the season of this Society took place in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Thursday, May the 30th, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, it surpassed, in the floral department, both as to magnitude and excellence, any previous Spring Show held in this