

every circumstance of condition supposed to affect the quality and quantity of the milk and cream obtained in each case; but the greater bulk of the milk was kept in leaden cisterns, about three inches long, two feet wide, and three inches deep: the bottom of each cistern inside having a slight concavity, in the centre of which was an aperture connected with a tap underneath, for the purpose of drawing off the milk, and leaving the cream behind untouched in the cistern.—Mr. Graves considered this to be on every account an admirable plan; and he had found in his own dairy, that a piece of saltpetre, about the size of a hazel-nut, dissolved in warm water, and mixed with every gallon of new milk as soon as strained, not only caused the milk to cast its cream better, but had the effect of removing from the butter every disagreeable flavour arising from the herbage of particular pastures, such small addition to the milk, of so well-known and simple a saline substance, imparting to it a wholesome character, rather than otherwise, in a dietetic point of view. Lord Camoys, of Stonor Park, Oxfordshire, stated that, while on a visit last winter with his friend Mr. Tollet, of Betley Hall, Staffordshire, it occurred to him, on inspecting that gentleman's dairy, without being aware of the contrivance then brought under the notice of the Council, that the milk might with great ease and nicety be drawn off from beneath the cream on its surface, by means of a syphon inserted into the milk over the edge of the pan. On his return home he carried out the idea, and having found the plan to answer perfectly, he now used nothing else but the syphon for separating the milk from the cream. The syphons were made of block-tin, with a tube of about a quarter of an inch bore, and cost two or three shillings each. One great advantage in their use was, that they were self-acting, merely requiring to be inserted in the milk and set at work, the stream continuing to flow by such decantation for about a quarter of an hour, until the cream presented itself for admission into the lower orifice of the tube, when its greater body and less fluidity prevented its free passage, and the syphon gradually stopped of its own accord. This complete draining of the milk from the cream, rendered the latter very superior in its keeping properties. His own dairy cows were Alderneys, and the cream, therefore, of greater body; but he believed the same effect of perfect separation would result in the case of ordinary cream, especially if the bore of the tube were diminished accordingly. His Lordship, at the request of the Council, expressed his willingness to present a specimen of the syphon to the society.

SAWDUST AS MANURE.—The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has lately published a paper on the use of saw-dust as manure. It is highly recommended as litter for byres, cattle-sheds, pig-styes, &c., and answers well both for keeping the animals clean, and for absorbing the urine. We have often used sawdust for this purpose, and can recommend it as one of the best articles to be had. We have also used, and seen it use for ameliorating clayey and tenacious soils, with good effect. In some sections this substance may be obtained in abundance, and instead of being wasted as it generally is, it would be found, if used in the manner above mentioned, highly valuable.

LARGE SHEEP.—Two sheep, said to be of the Devon breed, were lately killed at Exeter, (Eng.) one of which weighed 71½, and the other 73 pounds per quarter.

ENGLISH FARMING.—J. J. Mechi, Esq. gives, in the English Farmer's Herald, an account of his improve-

ments on a farm of 130 acres in Essex. The whole improvements, including over eighty miles of drains, amounted to the sum of \$23,400! The 132 acres cost him \$14,000, making the total investment amount to \$37,800—or a fraction over \$290 per acre, and yet he esteemed this a better investment than to place his funds in the public stocks.

Never drive a toad from your garden; they are useful in destroying noxious bugs.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK OF THE MARKET.

		New Market, July 1.	
Wheat,.....per minot,.....	5/6 @	6/3	
Oats,.....do	1/3 @	1/4	
Barley,.....do	2/0 @	2/3	
Peas,.....do	2/6 @	3/9	
Buckwheat, do	1/8 @	2/0	
Rye,.....do	2/6 @	3/0	
Flaxseed,....do	5/0 @	5/6	
Potatoes,....do	0/10 @	1/0	
Beans, American, per bushel,.....	4/0 @	4/6	
Do. Canada,....do	6/0 @	6/8	
Honey, per lb,.....	0/4 @	0/4½	
Beef,....do	0/2½ @	0/6	
Mutton, per qr.	2/6 @	8/9	
Lamb,....do	1/3 @	2/6	
Veal,....do	2/0 @	1/0	
Pork,.....per lb,.....	0/3 @	0/5	
Butter, Fresh, do	0/6 @	0/7½	
Do. Salt, do	0/5 @	0/6	
Cheese,.....do	0/3 @	0/4½	
Lard,.....do	0/5 @	0/6	
Maple Sugar, do	0/4 @	0/5	
Eggs, per dozen, fresh,.....	0/4 @	0/4½	
Turkeys, (old), per couple,.....	5/0 @	6/0	
Do. (young) do	0/0 @	0/0	
Geese,.....do	4/0 @	6/0	
Ducks,.....do	2/6 @	2/9	
Fowls,.....do	1/3 @	2/0	
Chickens,.....do	1/0 @	1/8	
Partridges,.....do	2/6 @	3/0	
Hares,.....do	0/10 @	1/0	
Apples, American, per barrel,.....	15/0 @	20/	
Do. Canada,....do	0/0 @	0/0½	
Flour, per quintal,.....	12/6 @	13/4	
Beef, per 100 lbs.,.....	20/0 @	30/	
Pork, Fresh, do	22/6 @	27/6	
Hay, per 100 bundles,.....	20/0 @	27/6	
Straw, per 1200 lbs.,.....	12/6 @	17/6	

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