

eral countries they reside in ; for by comparing one with another, we may come near certainty what plants will grow and prosper every part of the kingdom ; and from any observations of that nature draw such conclusions as may be of universal benefit.

R. BRADLEY

As I have taken occasion to publish this paper, I think it not amiss to prescribe a method for some of my readers to follow, in the points or observations they make on the alterations of the instruments named in it, viz, barometer, hygrometer, and thermome-

The method I shall propose, is that which practised by the order and direction of the honourable Samuel Molyneux, Esq., to whom I learned part of the world is obliged for my great discoveries.

To give an example of this method according to the directions prescribed by the aforementioned gentlemen, we are to provide a book for twelve months' remarks, which should be made six times every day. At each time is to be observed.

1st, The rising or falling of the quicksilver in the barometer. 2nd, The alteration of the thermometer. 3rd, The rise or fall of the mercury in the thermometer. 4th, The point of the compass from whence the wind blows, as near as can be guessed with what strength. And 5th, Whether rain, snow, hail, and what quantity fallen.

Each leaf of the book designed for this use should be divided into several columns ; the first for the day of the month and of the week ; the second, for the number of inches and parts of an inch in the tube of the barometer, where the quicksilver stands at the time of observation ; the third, to mark the degrees pointed out by the index of the hygrometer at the same time ; the fourth, to show the number of inches and parts of an inch in the thermometer, where the spirit stands at the time of observation ; the fifth, to mark the winds, and their strength ; and the sixth, for the quantity of rain falling, and disposition of the clouds and air.

ANTIQUITY OF THE PIG.—The pig is the living representative of a very ancient race of animals which lived and died upon this long before there were Christians to deprecate or Jews to abhor their flesh. The same species of wild boar that was hunted by our fathers was contemporary with the mammoth, cave-bear, and the longhaired rhinoceros. Some persons imagine that geology deals only with fossil shells or fishes ; but there is a vast field of interest attached to the geological history of the predecessors and representatives of our domestic animals. We know that the ancestor of our domestic pig was in existence before the separation of England from the

Continent of Europe ; and that the hunter, had hunters then lived, might have chased the boar through forests the site of which is now occupied by the waves of the English Channel. Mammoths, tigers, and rhinoceroses perished, but the wild boar lived, and lives still on the Continent of Europe, though extinct here.—*Old Bones ; by the Rev. W. S. Simonds.*

Editorial Notices, &c.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to the officers of this Society for a Copy of their very interesting Report of the ninth session of the Society, held at Boston, Sept. 17, 18 and 19, 1862. It is a thick pamphlet of 230 pages, printed on exceedingly fine, white paper, somewhat of a rarity in these days, when good paper has become so expensive. Amongst the contents is a valuable catalogue of fruits, occupying 54 pages, showing the districts in the United States and Canadas, in which the cultivation of each kind is recommended by the Society. The remainder of the Report is taken up with the addresses, proceedings and discussions at the Convention.

NEW BRUNSWICK CENSUS.—By the kindness of J. G. Stevens, Esq., M.P.P., New Brunswick, we are in possession of a copy of the Census Report of that Province, taken in 1861, and lately submitted to the Provincial Parliament. The Report exhibits a very satisfactory state of Agricultural progress since 1851, when the last preceding census was taken. The present population of the Province is 252,047 ; the value of farms and stock \$32,780,310 ; the value of the agricultural products of 1861. \$7,709,382.

NEW BRUNSWICK BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—We are also indebted to Mr. Stevens, who is Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of New-Brunswick, for a copy of the Report of that Board for the year 1862, being a well printed pamphlet of 80 pages, containing much interesting matter in reference to doings of the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Societies of that Province for the past year.

THE JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES FOR MARCH, 1863.

The current number of this well-conducted Journal contains as usual a number of useful and interesting articles, original and selected. An elaborate article appears under the head of