

this year is computed at £30,085,082. In 1859 its value was £35,368,259, showing a falling off to the extent of more than £5,000,000, within a period of five years, though with some improvement this year.

These returns also embrace the statistics of emigration, under which head we are informed that 84,586 persons left Ireland up to the 31st of July, being 4,080 more than last year. The total extent of emigration since the 1st of May, 1851, when the enumeration of the several ports commenced, was 1,199,612 persons. A comparison of the returns from each province shows that in Leinster there has been an increase to the amount of 3,850 persons, and in Connaught an increase of 2,461 persons, while in Ulster there has been a slight diminution, amounting to 280 persons, and in Munster a considerable decrease, there being 3,015 less this year than last.

Considering the increased value of live stock, the greater area under flax, and the expected increase in the yield of the several crops owing to the more favourable weather enjoyed this year, Mr. Donnelly is of opinion that the condition of the country, as exhibited in these abstracts, "affords fair hope of a return to more prosperous seasons for the farmer than Ireland has enjoyed for many years."

Man Traps and Spring Guns.

It used to be common in England, in former times, to warn depredators off premises by putting up signs reading "man traps and spring guns," thereby hinting at a speedy and terrible fate to the civil-disposed. This practice was at any rate honest: but what shall be said of those persons in modern times who deliberately place man traps where the innocent and unthinking walk headlong into them?

The record of accidents from machinery is daily increasing. In looking over our exchanges it is painful to notice that the majority of the victims are women. Entangled by their skirts they are drawn around shafting and killed instantly. As many as twenty persons have been so killed within the past few weeks. Some of them were young women who ought to have been more careful, but this is no excuse for those who left the snare open. The accidents above alluded to were nearly all caused by shafting. One of them in particular was in a printing-office, where a shaft ran only a few inches from the floor; over this shaft women stepped continually in doing their work, until in an unlucky moment one of the females was caught by her skirts and dashed to pieces.

In these days of the universal adoption of machinery, shafting, pulleys, gearing, and belts are continually running in dangerous places. Children play about them; men and women pass and repass them daily; when suddenly one is taken and the rest left, but the cause of the tragedy is untouched. Men will blow their brains out with guns and pistols by carelessness, there seems to be no help for this, but people may and should be prevented from walking blindly into gears, or being carried around shafts. In a saleratus factory of this city a woman there employed went into the basement a few weeks ago for some purpose, and, being ignorant of the locality, walked straight into a set of heavy gears, running at great speed, and was swallowed up in an instant. After this "accident" it is reasonable to infer that the gearing was boxed up, but what utter recklessness on the part of those who left the wheels in such a condition? Is there not one life charged against them?

When belts run through floors they should be boxed up certainly waist high; a six-inch belt, running fast, will take a man's leg off as quick as a saw; and pulleys that buzz round within an inch of one's nose should also be boxed, or the thoroughfare made in some other direction. Gears must be cased with sheet-iron on the "running side": wooden boxing shatters, and is liable to get caught and carried in. A man may put his head in the other side of the wheels with impunity. There are many belts now, many shafts at this moment in a condition to catch the first unwary passer by the heels and lay him low. Why not secure them? Why not place them beyond the power for mischief? They should be boxed immediately.—*Scientific American.*

OILING LEATHER.—The *Scientific American* says that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil a harness, wet it over night, cover it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then apply neat's foot oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant thariness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather; and among animal oils, neat's foot is the best.

Poetry.

In No. 17 of this journal, page 271, we published a quaint bit of poetry headed, "TUOTOURS WHEX SMOKING." The history of this scrap, its authorship, and the original shape in which it appeared, are set forth as follows by a correspondent of the *Hastings Chronicle* in a recent number of that paper:—

"DEAR SIR,—Being in Kingston a while ago, I was kindly invited to remain over night with my old and tried friend, E. H. Hardy, Esq. In the course of the evening he was showing me his library, among which I found a very large volume, containing "The sermons and other practical works of the late Reverend and learned Mr. Ralph Erskine, Minister of the Gospel in Dunfermline," and printed in Glasgow in 1765. On looking over this interesting volume, I found the following poem, the second part of which was written by Mr. Erskine, as a proper subject of meditation to smokers of tobacco, copied from 'Gospel Sonnets.' This circumstance reminded me of the days of my childhood, all of seventy years ago, when I used to hear my late honoured father and mother sing what we children used to call the 'Tobacco Song,' the words and tune being still fresh in my recollection."

SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED

PART FIRST
This Indian weed, now withered quite,
Though green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows thy decay,
All flesh is hay—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The pipe, so fly-like and weak,
Does thus thy mortal state bespeak
Thou art ev'n such,
Gone with a puff—
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Then thou behold'st the vanity
Of worldly stuff,
Gone with a puff.
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within
Think on thy soul, defil'd with sin,
For then the fire
It does require
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

And see 'st the ashes cast away;
Then to thyself thou mayest say,
That to the dust
Return thou must.
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

PART SECOND.
Was this small plant for thee cut down?
So was the plant of great renown,
Which mercy sends
For nobler ends
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

Doth Juico medicinal proceed
From such a naughty foreign weed?
Then what's the power
Of Jesse's flower?
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The promise, like the pipe, fulfils,
And by the mouth of faith conveys
What virtue flows
From Sharon's rose.
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

In vain th' unlighted pipe you blow,
Your pains in outward means are so,
Till Heavenly fire
The heart inspire,
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

The smoke, like burning incense, towers;
So should a praying heart of yours,
With ardent cries,
Surmount the skies.
Thus think, and smoke tobacco.

DEATH OF RICHARD BOOTH, OF WARLBY.—Many will mourn with regret, says the *North British Agriculturist*, Nov. 2nd, that this distinguished breeder of Short Horns and most estimable gentleman, who has been confined to the house for about two years, died on Monday, the 31st ult., about two o'clock.

U. S. Crops for 1864.

THE Crop Circular from the Department of Agriculture gives the relative production of the last three years of the leading crops, and the increase or decrease of the remainder of our farm products. The aggregates have already been published. We give the comparative figures for 1863 and 1864:—

Wheat	18,703,213 bushels	decrease.
Rye	909,807 "	"
Barley	750,827 "	"
Oats	2,839,489 "	increase.
Hay	7,620,896 tons	decrease.
Corn	78,613,444 bushels	increase.
Buckwheat	2,891,085 "	"
Potatoes	3,901,782 "	decrease.
Tobacco	69,799,691 lbs	"

In sorghum there has been a large increase in all the States except Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, in which the decrease has, however, been slight, while the increase in the other States has ranged from one-tenth to double the yield of 1863. In flax seed and lint there has been a great increase. In root crops there has been a considerable decrease, except in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and West Virginia. In stock hogs for fattening this fall, there has been a decrease in all the States of from 15 to 38 per cent. In fattening cattle, there is an increase in Minnesota and Kansas, while in all the other States the decrease is from 20 to 50 per cent. In the quantity of old wheat on hand, there is on the whole about 25 per cent. less than last year. The quality of the new wheat is given at from ten to fifty per cent. better in the different States, so that the extra quality this year nearly balances the deficiency in quantity produced.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ACTION OF RUST.—An English paper says:—"Rust eats fast into wrought-iron structures. This year no less than 40 tons of iron rust were taken out of the Menai tubular bridge at one thorough cleaning." At that rate it will soon be carried away in old iron."

A TREASONABLE DABBLIA.—The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, states that a gardener has been punished at Warsaw for having in his possession a dahlia which, by caprice of nature, was partly red and partly white, the Polish colours. The commissary of police unfortunately cast his suspicious eye on the flower, and immediately drew up a report to "superior authority," asking that the gardener should be punished for making a political demonstration! Few better illustrations could be found than this of the absurd vigilance maintained by despotic governments.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE CAPACITY OF CISTERS.—A simple rule by which farmers and others can determine the contents of a cistern, circular in form, and of equal size at top and bottom, is this:—Find the depth and diameter in inches: square the diameter and multiply the square by the decimal .0034, which will find the quantity of gallons (251 cubic inches being a gallon) for one inch in depth. Multiply this by the depth, and divide by 31.12, and the result will be the number of barrels the cistern will hold. For each foot in depth the number of barrels, answering to the different diameters, are:—

For 5 feet diameter	4.66 barrels.
" 6 "	6.71 "
" 7 "	9.13 "
" 8 "	11.83 "
" 9 "	15.10 "
" 10 "	18.65 "

By the above rule the contents of barn-yard cisterns and manure tanks may be calculated for any size.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.—A recent Paris letter says:—"Great excitement prevails in those manufacturing districts of France where cotton is most used on account of the discovery of a substitute for the now dethroned King. This substitute is the China-grass, or white *urtica* (nettle-weed), which may be cultivated cheaply in all parts of France. The experiments with this new textile fibre have been going on for a year or more under the direction of a competent committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, and this committee, with the weed, the raw fibre, and various specimens of woven and coloured and uncoloured cloths in hand, have shown the Chamber, beyond all question, that the substitute is a genuine one in every point. They declare without reservation, that none of the qualities of the cotton are wanting. I commend to your attention the lengthy report, as published in two late numbers of the *Moniteur*. The Minister of the Interior is furnishing seed, obtained from China, to agriculturists, and the speculation is going to assume at once colossal proportions."