

as well as summer houses. We have often regretted, that there does not appear to be sufficient public spirit in Montreal, for the establishment of a public garden. This circumstance is not certainly very creditable to the good taste of the citizens. A public garden, got up as it ought to be, would be very useful, as well as a most agreeable resort for the inhabitants of the city. There is a vast difference in the pleasure to be derived from walking in a beautiful well cultivated garden, abounding in trees, fruits, and flowers, and that of parading the finest street in Montreal. This at least, is our opinion of the matter.

Professor Johnston mentions a sort of churn, that has been introduced into England from France, that is much approved of. He describes it as made of tin, of a barrel shape, and is placed in a trough of water, which is heated to the temperature the milk or cream ought to be brought to. In this churn the butter was extracted from cream at the temperature of:

56° F. in 60 minutes,	{ Butter was harder but no better than the following.
58° F. in 10 to 20 minutes,	{ Butter excellent.
60° F. in 5 to 7 minutes,	{ Soft at first, but of good colour and quality.

We have placed the churn in hot water in winter, in preference to putting hot water into the cream, and found it to answer well. Heating the tin, or vessels in which the new milk is strained and left for cream, is a plan we have constantly adopted in winter, and covering each pan of milk, when strained, by turning another pan over it, will have a good effect, provided it is done before the milk cools. We believe a tin churn, such as mentioned by Professor Johnston, would answer extremely well in this country. There would be no difficulty in making them of strong tin, on the same plan as barrel churns made of wood. The trough in which they would work might be filled with hot water in winter, and with cold in summer.

We are glad to be able to give further and satisfactory information relative to the root-Extractor. It is very highly recommended by the Rev. Mr. Provencher, of Tring, whose testimony may be relied upon, as he has one in operation. The following is an extract from his letter:—

Tring, November 19, 1849.

P. S.—Perhaps you will be glad to learn that as early as last spring, I have had an Extirpator or Stump Extractor made for myself, and that my undertaking has been crowned with the most complete success. That Extirpator, with some trifling differences, is on the plan of a part of which the description has been given in the newspapers. It is simply an idented wheel (of iron) with its pinion, and a single moving pulley. In this machine, the ratio of the acting power is to the resisting one as 70 is to 1; so that two men each working at the handles with a power of 200 lbs., would raise a body weighing 28,000 lbs.; and were the number of men were doubled they could raise 56,000 lbs., I have seen black birch stumps raised, when the ground was still frozen around them, and drawing with them masses of earth 15 feet in circumference and more than 4½ feet deep, and weighing surely more than 56,000 lbs.; and it is to be remarked that those stumps were between 2½ to 3 feet diameter. Were they adopted more generally these machines would be of the greatest utility on new lands, particularly on those where hard wood had been predominant, which are ready for tillage as soon they are cleared; the proceeding is as yet nearly quite new. it will not be long before its advantage will be fully appreciated.

L. PROVENCHER.

## THE EXTIRPATOR.

N. ST. ONGE, PATENTEE.

The undersigned, having lately invented an Extirpator or Extractor of Stumps, which alone seems to him to offer more advantages than all the other machines of the same kind known to have been in use till now, he hastens to present it to his countrymen as a means of clearing new lands the most expeditious and economical.

The power of this machine is so great that by its means a single man can move with ease a weight of 8,000, 10,000, 15,000 pounds, and even more. This will be easily conceived when it is known that with that mechanism the power or strength of one man may equilibrate or equiperponderate that of from 70 to 100 men; so that with the aid of that machine a man will be able to draw towards himself from seventy to a hundred men stretching in a contrary direction, on the chain of the machine.

Notwithstanding the prodigious power of that