

every District, under similar rules and regulations; and that a Committee for each division, shall communicate quarterly with the Corresponding Committee in York, on the improvements made, and the assistance wanted in the various branches of Agriculture and Commerce within their District; and that sub-divisions be formed wherever they may be necessary and convenient.

**Resolved**, That the Honourable Mr. Justice Horpe, the Honourable Peter Russell, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Powell, Honourable Thomas Scott, Attorney General, D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, Solicitor General, M. H. A., William Weekes, Esquire, M. H. A., Rev. Mr. Stuart, be the corresponding Committee of this Society.

**Resolved**, That each member hereafter named for the different Districts in this Province, be requested to call together such persons as are eligible to form a division of this Society in his district.

**For the Niagara District.**—The Honourable Robert Hamilton.

**For the Western District.**—The Honourable James Baby.

**For the London District.**—Benajah Mallory, Esquire, M. H. A.

**For the Midland District.**—Allan McLean, Esquire, M. H. A.

**For the Eastern District.**—John Cryslor, Esquire, M. H. A.

**For the District of Newcastle.**—David McGreger Rogers, Esquire, M. H. A.

**For the District of Johnstown.**—Peter Howard, Esquire, M. H. A.

**Resolved**, That there be an Annual General Meeting at York, on the second Saturday in the month of Parliament.

**Resolved**, That a Quarterly Meeting be held the first day of the sitting of the Quarter Sessions, and oftener, as the Society shall think necessary.

**Resolved**, That the Committee of Correspondence be empowered to form as many sub-committees within the District, as may be found convenient, according to the design and under regulations of this Society; and that the Corresponding Committee of York be authorized to pose of the general fund of the Society for purposes of the Institution, accounting at the Annual Meeting for the same.

**Resolved**, That no additional member be admitted at any future meeting in this District, but ballot, at which time, one black ball in three shall be considered as an exclusion of the person proposed, and that the name of the gentleman to be balloted for, shall be sent to the Secretary of the Society, by the member who is to propose it, one day at least before the ballot.

**Resolved**, That all those who signed the original subscription paper of this Society, be considered as original members.

**Resolved**, That the members will exert themselves to engage their neighbours and acquaintances among the farmers, to cultivate annually a portion of ground, (however small) with Hemp, to report to the Corresponding Committee result, specifying the portion and quality of ground, the expense of culture, and cleaning Hemp for market, and the quantity and quality of the Hemp produced, &c., &c.

**Resolved**, That five hundred copies of the proceedings of this day be printed, with the names of the original members, and that each member be furnished with a copy thereof.

**Resolved**, That the unanimous thanks of this Society be given to the honourable Chairman, for his laudable zeal in establishing this Society, and adjourned to the first day of the sitting of the Quarter Sessions.

JOHN SMALL, Secretary.

#### ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Hon. Justice Thorpe,	Peter Howard, M.P.A.
Peter Russell,	Benajah Mallory, M.H.A.
Mr. Justice Powell,	D'Arcy Boulton, M.H.A.
Robert Hamilton,	Ebenezer Washburn, M.H.A.
Thomas Scott,	David Cowan, M.H.A.
James Baby,	D. M. G. Rogers, M.H.A.
Mr. Justice, Secretary of	John Giesler, M.H.A.
Prerogative,	W. W. Baldwin, Master in
—Darland, M.H.A.	Chancery.
—Leas, M.H.A.	Wm. Chaworth, J.P.
—Nellis, M.H.A.	C. B. Wyatt, Secy. General
—Wickham, M.H.A.	of the Province.
—Hill, M.H.A.	

Thomas Riddout, C. P.  
Samuel Riddout,  
John Small, C. C.  
John Baikle,  
John Bennett,  
Thomas Mosley,  
John Cameron,  
Richard Ferguson, J.P.  
Wm. Willcocks, J.P.  
Wm. Allan, J.P.  
Robert Baldwin, J.P.  
Wm. Gilkinson,  
Rev. G. G. Stuart,

Wm. Cooper,  
T. B. Gough,  
Simon M. Nabb,  
Rev. Robert Addison,  
George Lowe,  
Wm. Stanton, D.P.  
Robert Henderson,  
Frederick Barton De Hon,  
John Ashbridge,  
Elisha Homan, J.P.  
William Bond,  
Wm. Graham, J.P.  
Sullivan Wilson.

Winnowing Machine.  
Fig. 6

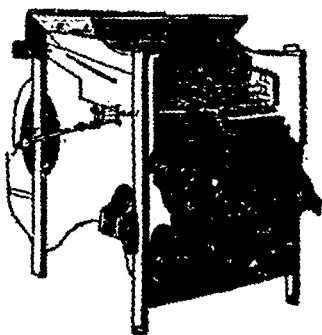


Fig. 6 is designed to represent the improved Winnowing Machine. It is of an English construction, and is said to clean one hundred and twenty bushels of Wheat from the chaff per hour. The Fanning Mills of our country would require much improvement, to dress even one-half of that quantity in that given time. We must certainly give our mechanics much credit for the attention already paid, in the construction of this indispensable and useful machine; yet, in our opinion, great improvement could still be made; and we hope this hint will be sufficient to create a stimulus with some of our enterprising mechanics, to introduce to our Canadian Farmers, through the columns of our paper, an article similar in form and usefulness to the one here presented. We will at all times take a pleasure in bringing into notice farming implements of an improved character, or any thing that would have a tendency to further the interests and welfare of our husbandmen.

#### Economy and Taste in the Location of Farm Buildings.

We are persuaded that it will not be many years before an entire revolution in the minds of agriculturists in this country or rather in the New England States, will take place in regard to the selection of sites for farm buildings.

Thus far the prevalent thought and taste have been, to place the dwelling and out houses in a group directly upon the principal public roads side, without much regard for the distance and inconvenience of visiting therefrom, the different parts of the farm. One would be inclined to judge from this almost universal choice of locations in New England, that the principal business of our farmers was upon the highways, instead of upon their own lands, and therefore the nearer to the highway the dwelling could be situated the more convenient it must be to the theatre of the farmer's labours! Not so in fact—the reverse ought to be the truth. The less the farmer visits the highway the better in all probability, will be the management of his farm.

When the population of our country was very sparse, and when it might have made the eye of the white man water from joy to see another of the same complexion and race, there might have been one reason that can not now be said to exist, for the husbandman to crowd his dwelling up to the edge of the most public road. But in these days, good economy and good taste unite in suggesting to the farmer, who is about to erect buildings upon his premises, to select the most eligible site that is nearest to the centre of his lands and from which all parts may be most easily supervised or visited—making the location of the public highway of but a secondary consideration. An excellent French author whose treatise in translation is now before us

has well remarked that—"the choice of a suitable spot for a farm house is not so easy a thing as may at first be thought: buildings of this kind should always be placed as nearly as possible in the centre of the domain, in order to avoid loss of time and labour in the transportation of the products: the oversight of a farm can likewise be arranged more easily by this arrangement."

We know there is a curiosity always alive in some people to see every body in the world whom they possibly can and perhaps, in turn to be seen by every body—and, at any rate, they want to see every body who passes in the highway. But there is the least of all imaginable worth, and of useful amusement, in such curiosity as this; and those who are exercised by it may be set down without much further proof, as the poorest of all managers, be their business pursuits what they may. And most especially should the farmer's household banish such a trait from their circle, for the quiet independence which appertains to their condition should make them the objects sought out by others, instead of making themselves curious to seek others out. They may be envied, but they need envy no one.

As a matter of taste, let one reflect on this subject. Contemplate a genteel dwelling in the country crowded close to the public road side, so that every passer by has a complete view of all that appertains to the domicile. The whole may be very neat, and pretty. And yet the nearness of the beholder takes away all the pleasurable illusions of a perspective view to which no mind is insensible, however ignorant of the real influence that affects it thus pleasantly. It is like viewing a finely painted canvass—portrait or landscape—so closely, that the harmonious blending of colours is lost in the too distinctly visible traces of the pencil and of each separate colour. View the same production at a proper distance, and the whole character of it, and its effect upon the mind, is changed, and made charming.

Now contemplate the same genteel dwelling to which we have averted as if located a suitable distance from the road side—off upon yonder eminence that is centrally distant from the various enclosures which evidently to the eye constitute the form of its occupant, and say does not its location alone impart an air of comfort, and of independence that was quite invisible in the former locality? Every thoughtful reader will confess it and feel the force and beauty of the poet's remark,

"The distance lends enchantment to the view!"

It is in this scenic effect that good taste exists. To cultivate it is not above the farmer's interest. For every inspiration of refined taste that is excited, lifts the mind upward, and elevates the man proportionable in his sphere of life. His children derive new impulses of refinement from whatever in this way characterises the parent, and the good is cumulative and progressive. It is the still small voice which affects the heart though not heard in the head. In all matters, therefore, let economy and taste be the advising friends of the husbandman, and especially useful will they be found to him in the subject matter upon which we have here been commenting. *East Farmer.*

**BURNS AND SCALDS.**—The pain of a burn or scald on such a part as the finger, may be greatly assuaged by instantly dipping the part in cold water, or applying to it any cold moist substance—mud from the street is as good as any thing. But the sudden dipping of the whole hand or foot into cold water, may prove dangerous to a delicate person, by causing a too quick flow of blood to the head, and therefore should be resorted to with extreme caution. The safest and best application to either a severe burn or scald is soft cotton. In many cases it is applied perfectly dry to the part, and in others, it is wetted on the side next the sore, with a mixture of lime-water and linseed oil. A rag wetted with some substance may be used where cotton cannot be had, but cotton is best, and no house should be without a quantity of it.

**CURE FOR WARTS.**—Scrape a Carrot and set the scrapings for a poultice, to be bound on the hand immediately before retiring to rest. By repeating this a few nights the warts will entirely disappear.—*Mass. Ploughman.*