



**Agriculture.**

**GET UP BEFORE THE SUN.**

Get up before the sun, my lads,  
Get up before the sun!  
This snoozing in a feather bed,  
Is what should not be done.  
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads,  
Rise, breathe the morning air,  
'Twill make you look so bright, my lads,  
'Twill make you look so fair.

Get up before the sun, my lads;  
Shake off your sloth—arouse!  
You lose the greatest luxury  
That life has, if you drowse,  
Between sunrise and breakfast, lads;  
Arise then, do not lose  
The key to health and happiness,  
By lying in a swooze.

Get up before the sun, my lads,  
And in the garden hoe,  
Or feed the pigs, or milk the cow,  
Or take the scythe and mow;  
'Twill give you buoyant spirits, lads,  
Give vigor to your frame—  
Then rise before the sun, my lads,  
And these rich blessings claim.

**WOOLLEN MANUFACTORIES IN CANADA.**

We have long been the advocate of domestic manufactures. It has always seemed to us that a country to be truly prosperous, must combine various interests—be engaged in various callings and trades. A country having agricultural interests alone, without domestic manufactures, cannot be as independent or prosperous as one in which both of these interests are united. For these reasons when in the United States, among the whig and democratic politicians of that country, although we generally differed from the whig party, we coincided with them in the necessity of fostering for their common country's sake, their domestic woolen, cotton, and iron manufactures. We do not wish to be understood by this as opposing reciprocal trade; on the contrary, the policy would be in our opinion, eminently beneficial to both frontiers. Our policy in Canada should be to build up a strong manufacturing interest amongst us, at the same time assisting thereby its great agricultural welfare. There cannot in the nature of things be any hostility in interest, between agriculture and manufactures, for the one assists the other. As a Canadian it would be a gratifying pleasure to us to see every town and city of our lovely island, with its woollen cloth factory, its cotton and iron works, and its machine shops—to see every stream giving employment to numerous mills, and our farmers, merchants, millers, and manufacturers working into each other's hands. Then we would behold a country at once independent, and prosperous. We have taken some pains to obtain data whereby to form an estimate of the usefulness amongst us of woollen manufactures, a few of which we now give, promising on a future occasion to revert to the subject. There is a letter from Mr. R. Burr, who has had some experience in Canada, in manufacturing woollen cloth, which is well generally. After that a statement given of the annual amount of wool used at the Mills at Etobicoke, owned by Mr. Garbutt. Then a statement of wool used and cloths made at the mills at Lakelse, belonging to Mr. McKinnon. These

letters show the vast amount of wool used at even three establishments, and the employment given to men and women. It must be remembered that there are many such establishments in Canada.

According to your request I will give you a little information respecting manufacturing woollen cloths. When I commenced manufacturing cloths, the material was as high a price in the market as it now is, and our manufactured goods were worth at least one third more. But we can make good profits at the business now, as you will see by the following statement.

For every 100yds. of cloth 1 1/2 lbs. of wool each,	
25 cents or 1s. 3d . . . . .	£7 16 3
Wood, candle, light, oil, Soap, Dye Stuffs 25s.	1 5 0
Rent, Insurance, repairs, wear and tare, 25s.	1 5 0
Sorting wool, 2s. 6d., picking, carding, 5s., skeining, 7s. 6d. . . . .	0 15 0
Working and Beaming, 3s. 9d., weaving, 10s., Scouring, 2s. 6d., fulling, 2s. 6d. . . . .	0 18 9
Skeining, pressing and rolling up, 5s. . . . .	0 5 0
Sundries . . . . .	0 7 6
	£12 12 6

The above sum is about the cost of making 100 yds. when the machinery is in good order, and can make 100 yds. per day. That will make 15 ounce cloth on an average, but the work at that rate must be mostly done by women, boys and girls, which may be had in abundance. When we can get 2s. 9d. for good Gray Cloths and cash sales, with wool at 1s. 3d. per lb., we can make it pay. I believe good cloths are now worth 3s. per yard, at wholesale on a short credit. I believe the time is not far distant, when Canada will send many thousands of yards of her Cloths to the United States and other countries. All manufacturing men know, that where the people can live the cheapest, there manufacturing can be done the cheapest; and when we see that Canada sent in 1850 £610,972 13s. 4d. worth of wheat and flour, 13,757 sheep, and 276,691 lbs. of wool, Butter, Beef, Pork, Hens, Beans, Peas, Tallow and Lard, to the United States, quite sufficient to afford all the supplies to make up all the cloth that the wool will make; and that we can get labor much cheaper in British America than in the United States, saving all transportation, there is reason to believe we can compete with Americans. I imported the first good woollen machinery ever imported into the British Provinces. I have had some experience in the business of milling and manufacturing, for I have owned and worked four flour mills, ten saw mills, and six woollen mills.

ROWLAND BURR.

**MILTON WOOLLEN MILLS, ETOBICOKE.**

We consume of wool annually about 27,000 lbs., which will make about 23,000 yards of Cloth, Saunettes, Tweeds, Flannels and Blankets, or about 9000 yards of Full Cloths, and about 14,000 yds. in nearly equal proportions of the above mentioned goods. There are 17 men, women and children employed, earning from 5 to 26 d. wages per month. We use dye stuffs, oil and soap, to the amount of £250, and Saunett cotton waxes to the amount of £80.

In addition to the above we card about 8000 lbs. of wool for the surrounding farmers, and full and dress about 3700 yards of cloth, which the farmers get made in their own houses. These are all the particulars I can remember at present.

JOHN MCINTOSH,

March, 1852.

Overseer.

**CALEDONIA WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.**

The quantity of wool used in this factory in the course of the last season (all wool) for two months yet to come has been 40,000 lbs. The quantity of Cloth manufactured, (being of the coarse kind) including blankets, has amounted to 26,000 yards. The factory has been in operation only a year.

D. FRASER,

March, 1852.

Overseer.

**Transplanting Trees.**—In taking up trees for transplanting a regard should always be had to their size, and a due proportion should be preserved between the size of the tree and the amount of root attached. A deficiency of root may be partially, but not wholly com-

pensated for by a diminution or entire removal of the top, but there should always be root enough to supply nourishment to the body, (which if large, requires the more to sustain it, and top enough to digest it. A deficiency of top, however, is less fatal, especially in the early part of the season, than a deficiency of root, for if there be enough of the latter, the tree will readily make enough of the former as fast as it shall be needed; but if there be a deficiency of root, although the tree may live and even grow for a time on account of its innate vital energies yet it will probably die before the close of the season. It is for this reason that many trees that "start well" are often found to die in the latter part of the summer, notwithstanding all other circumstances seem to favor their preservation. It is a mistake to suppose that if a tree once begins to grow all risk is at an end. The first season will not always decide, for if that should be peculiarly favorable, a small root may sustain a tree through it, but the consequence of a small root may be a correspondingly small top, and of both, a dead strip running the whole length of the tree, occupying, perhaps, one-third or one-half of its whole circumference. Some trees have a much greater tenacity of life than others, and hence may grow with a much smaller root, or even with none at all. But with these exceptions there should always be a direct proportion between the size of a tree and its root, and an inverse proportion between the root and the tenacity of life; i.e. the less the tenacity of life the greater should be the root.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Salt for Animals.**—Professor Simonds, Veterinary Inspector to the Royal Agricultural Society observes, in relation to the action of salt on the animal economy, that it is exceedingly beneficial in moderate quantities, but prejudicial in large ones. He thought horses might take with advantage from an ounce and a half to two ounces of salt, daily; but that an excess of it would render animals weak, debilitated, and unfit for exertion. Similar facts were applicable also to oxen, which accumulated flesh faster by the judicious use of salt, than without it. He cited Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, to show that salt had a tendency to prevent the rot in sheep. Prof. S. added as his own opinion that salt by its action on the liver, and the supply of soda it yields to the bile, leads to a greater amount of nutriment being derived from the food. The substance, he said was also well known as a vermifuge destroying many kinds of worms in the intestines of animals and conferring a healthy tone of action which prevented their recurrence. Several members of the R. A. Society, Col. Challoner and Mr. Fisher Hobbs, stated that their experience led them to agree with Prof. Simonds in regard to the value of salt for animals. In reference to the mode of giving it, the practice of placing large lumps of rock salt in fields or yards where it was always accessible to the stock, was mentioned with approbation.—The practice is now adopted by many farmers in this country, and after several years trial is preferred to the former mode of giving salt periodically. When animals are only allowed to have salt once or twice a week it is sometimes the case that they eat too much at once, but by having it constantly in their reach, they eat in such quantities as their systems require, and it assists digestion and promotes health and thrift.

**The Gentleman at Home.**—There are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not shown as furnishing a house for immoderation. A husband, father or brother, will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, and to those who love him the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keep him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impudently, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to do to any other female; except to a low and common one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to woman in the family circle than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest portions of life to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be reserved, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his household is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium, between true gentlemen and true ladies at home, and no plain exchange in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the well merited bonds of eternal love.