

was 8d. per yard, I also burnt in a road several yards of clay with bean haulm, and two faggots to a heap, which, when burnt, produced two loads of ashes of the best description; and I am quite sure the burning of heaps of clay in this quantity is much better than burning it in heaps of 100 loads, which was the plan adopted with the first bank burnt. The fire is to be kindled on the ground; as soon as it burns briskly, throw on some fine earth; and as soon as the fire appears through the layer of dirt, which it will do in about an hour and a half, add a little more bean haulm or coal, and another layer of dirt. By following this plan, a man will burn five or six heaps per day. The heaps are to remain for two or three days before being cleared of the small portions of earth which remain unburnt on the outside of the heap. I also pursued this plan with some fallow, and found it to answer exceedingly well.

Somerton, Nov.

J. L.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Seeing last week that a correspondent wishes to be informed through your valuable paper how to burn clay, and no one having given the required information, I send you a method I have successfully practised for several years. The fuel used is the small or refuse coal from the pit hills. The man who is to burn the heap picks out some of the largest pieces of coal, with which he makes fires about two yards apart along the side of the heap. When they are sufficiently burnt, he covers them over with the clay, mixing a few shovels full of the small coal with it. As he proceeds, when he has dug a piece about a couple of yards in width, down to the bottom of the heap, and thrown it upon the fires, so as to make a solid bank, from a fire which he keeps for the purpose, he lights another row of fires in the trench that is formed, placing them opposite to the spaces between the first spaces; and scattering some of the coal amongst it until the heap is finished. It then remains until it is burnt out. If your correspondent chooses to follow this plan, he will find it to answer his purpose. The clay will be burned red, but not so hard as to prevent it breaking down easily, and becoming an excellent manure.

Nov. 15.

A DERBYSHIRE FARMER.

SOCIALITY.—We are but passengers of a day, whether it is in a stage coach or in the immense machine of the universe. In God's name, then, why should we not make the way as pleasant to each other as possible? Short as our journey is, it is long enough to be tedious to him who sulks in the corner, sits uneasy himself, and elbows his neighbour to make him uneasy also.

EARLY RISING.—There is a freshness and a purity in early morning which, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigour and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle or the vain, taste its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is undoubtedly gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

VIGNON'S CARPET TAPESTRY.—ANOTHER APPLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.—This tapestry is made on the principle of the Ancient Mosaics, and without either painting or coloring, all the effect is produced by worsted thread, about one-eighth of an inch long; standing vertically one end is seen, the other is cemented by India rubber to a cloth. The London Magazine

of Science remarks that from the facility of reproduction this fabric is likely to come into general use for carpets, rugs, curtains, tables, and chair covers, &c.

A teacher is at present engaged under the auspices of Lord Lovat, in instructing the natives of Strathglass in the elements of Agricultural Chemistry. A few years ago, most of the people in this romantic highland district were chiefly engaged in illicit distillation.

MANNA—IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—It has been shown by one of the members of the Parisian Pharmaceutical Society that starch sugar has been employed for the preparation of a spurious manna, having some physical resemblance to the fragments of genuine manna in tears.

THE LARGEST POWER LOOM SHED IN THE WORLD.—Messrs. Ainsworth & Son, cotton-spinners, of this town, have now nearly completed their most extraordinary power loom shed. The building covers one and three-eighths of an acre of ground, and will hold 1,650 pairs of looms, which will require 825 hands to superintend them, and 75 horse-power to drive them. The shafting connected with this monstrous shed is now finished; its length is 6,500 feet. When the whole of the looms are in motion, they will require 28,000 feet of strapping. There are 3,000 feet of gas piping, and 825 lights will be required. The roof contains 340 windows, or sky-lights, and is supported by 325 pillars. When the whole of the looms are in motion, they will turn off fifty yards of cloth per minute.—*Preston Chronicle.*

THE TAVERN.—Learn to love home—avoid the tavern. It is in the tavern that the devil draws up his army, arrayed against the brains and good resolves of men. It is there that he reviews his legion of bottles, and prepares them for the attack upon weak humanity.

TRUTH IMMORTAL.—No fragment of truth ever dies. From time to time the body dies off it; but it rises in a more perfect form, leaving its grave clothes behind it to be, perchance, worshipped as living things by them who love to watch among the tombs.

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WILLIAM EVANS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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