

ing as any of them. The house-work is considered by them the hardest and most difficult to perform. They all prefer the out-door farm work.

During the two years they have been on this farm, they have labored mainly to get the land in a state to raise good crops. They have succeeded. They spent \$1,400 the past year in draining. This work has been done by men. During the two years, over 50 acres have been cleared of bushes, stumps and roots, and this has been done mainly by the mother and daughters.

I cannot now speak as to the results of this effort of a woman to train her daughters to be practical farmers, as to their physical, intellectual or moral development. These speak for themselves. No one who knows the family and the facts connected with their efforts to point out the way to woman to an independent, honest and honorable subsistence, can have any misgivings as to what those results will be. They will be good, and only good. Already the example of mother and daughters most beneficially affects the region around them. Women are becoming practical gardeners. They will soon become practical farmers; and plowing, dragging, sowing, rolling, planting, hoeing and harvesting will become the pleasant, healthful and remunerative occupation of women as well as of men.

I know no movement more auspicious of good to the future of woman, than this effort of Paulina Roberts and her young daughters. Their effort is above all praise, and deserves and will receive the hearty approval of all who truly seek to elevate the race by improving the health and elevating and ennobling the character of woman. Woman must engage in out-door labour, or the health and character of man must degenerate. As is the health of woman, so must be the destiny of man.

OUR RAMBLES.

"Where we went and what we saw."



SCARCELY have fifty two days elapsed since our departure from Quebec on board the *Anglo-Saxon*, and we are now prepared to report to the best of our ability, either on the valuable collections of the eastern armien at Kensington, or on the unrivalled display made by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Battersea. For a whole month we have been day by day through the different courts, wondering at the boasted productions of each country, and the impression conveyed to our mind was a deep sense of the greatness and power of human skill and industry. Great Britain, we are proud to say, has its fair share of superiority and distinctions, but in no department is this superiority more evident than in the agricultural. We will not venture to go through the details of all we have seen; indeed the whole volume of the year would not prove sufficient to contain our remarks on the subject. But in the hurry in which this number is published, leaving for future

numbers a more satisfactory account of the Exhibition, we will only put before our readers that improvement in agricultural machinery which has most attracted the attention of farmers at home and abroad, which is calculated to bring about quite a revolution in farming generally, and which consists of the adaptation of steam to the tillage of the soil. These powerful implements when at work at Farningham for several days, during the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, afforded a very good occasion of witnessing their wonderful performance.

To those who have not become accustomed to the nice contrivance and beautiful work of an iron wheeled plough, this must, of course, be a step in advance not to be contemplated without an ejaculation. Many of them are as unprepared for the steam engine in the field as the astounded toll-gate keeper who flung wide the gate to the "Steam Dragoon," which conveyed its inventors "Captain" Trevethick and his cousin Vivian from Cornwall to Plymouth, with the exclamation "No-noth. nothing to pay! my de-dear Mr. Devil, do drive on as fast as you can! nothing to pay!" There were seven sets of apparatus at work upon the farms of Mr. Beadle and Mr. Russel. These belonged to Mr. Smith, of Woolston; Mr. Fowler, of Leeds; Messrs J. and F. Howard, of Bedford; Messrs Coleman and Sons, of Chelmsford; Messrs Tasker, of Andover; and Messrs Brown and May, of Devizes. They all exhibited one principle, that of traction by wire rope; but some worked with a stationary engine and windlass, and others with a moveable one; in some cases the engine and windlass were combined, in others they were separate. That known as the rotary system of steam culture, wherein the engine is locomotive and carries at its tail a great revolving cylinder, the circumference of which is armed with cutting teeth, appears to be abandoned, after having cost its inventors many thousands of pounds. Neither do we see anything of any attempt to employ locomotive engines for drawing implements over the land behind them, *a la* Boydell. These schemes have one by one given way before the expression of public opinion, and we have now centred our interest in a system which has proved itself superior in the following respects to horse power. For the hard work of the farm it is cheaper, deeper, and more efficient cultivation can be obtained by it; by its means the farmer is enabled to perform his tillage operations at the best season of the year; it utlises our clays, and brings better crops than formerly without manure; it strikes at the root of that unproductive system of dead fallows which, before its introduction, extended over all our heavy clay land districts; it enables us to affect deep culture, and gives vertical extension to the land, where an extension of superficial area is not possible; land by its means can be worked in unfavorable seasons, and at times when with horses nothing can be done; a large number of horses can be dispensed with, and the remainder, by its employment, can be kept with less outlay. Having thus briefly enumerated the advantages attending the use of the steam plough or cultivator,