



Agriculture.

LABOUR.

BY CAROLINE F. ORNE.

! ye who at the anvil toil,
And strike the sounding blow,
Here from the burning iron's breast,
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
And fire's intense glow—
! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil,
And sweat the long day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

! ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
No head beneath the summer sun,
With burning cheek and brow—
! deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden time till now—
! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labour all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

! ye who plough the sea's blue field,—
Who ride the restless wave,
Toath whose gallant vessel's keel,
There lies a yawning grave,
And whose bark the wintry winds
Like friends of fury rave—
! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labour all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

! ye upon whose fever'd cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day
And half the weary night,
No labour for the weans of men,
Champions of truth and right—
! though ye feel your toil is hard,
Even with this glorious view,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

! all who labour—all who strive—
! ye wield a loftier power;
! with ever might, do with your strength;
! all ever golden hour!
! glorious privilege to do
! man's most noble duty,
! to your birthright and yourselves,
! to your own souls be true!
! wretched life is theirs
! who have no work to do.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.

cannot rise through a great depth of milk, as it is desired to retain its cream for a time. Do put into a deep narrow dish: and if it be so fire it most completely of cream, it should be put into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding in depth. The evaporation of cream is facilitated, and retarded by a depression of temperature: the usual temperature of the dairy, 50 deg., all the cream will probably rise in 36 hours. 50 deg. it will perhaps all rise in half that time when the milk is kept near the freezing point: cream will rise very slowly, because it is naturally solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not thundery weather. The season has its use, the milk in spring is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it would be best for cows in summer pastures to be milked, and in autumn, the butter keeping better than that of the summer, cows less fed, give milk than others give near milk and come out a very much better. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The first-drawn milk of each milking at all times and seasons, is richer than the first-drawn which is the poorest.

PIGS—GREAT YIELD.

Mr David Hayward, of Smith's Creek, K C., brought to market a few days since, eight pigs of one litter, and only 8 months old, having been pigged in April, of the undermentioned weights when dressed, viz—349, 348, 368, 304, 307, 367, 325, 336. Total, 2616 lbs., which at 4d. 5-r per lb. yielded him £51 10s. 6d.

Mr Hayward challenges the Province to beat this—
[Telegraph St. John's.

HORSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The herds of wild horses present a beautiful spectacle when they are alarmed in their native wilds by the intrusion of an army.—Instead of flying, as the deer and other timid animals, they gallop round in compact masses of many thousands, apparently for the purpose of reconnoitering the strangers; and frequently advancing boldly to within a few yards of the line of march, where they halt to gaze at the troops, snorting and showing every sign of astonishment and displeasure, especially at the sight of the cavalry. These droves are always headed by fine-looking old barshaws, whose flowing manes and tails plainly show that they have never been subject to man's control; and in the rear the mares and colts follow. There is a singular looking breed of horses found among the mountains, very diminutive in size; not neatly formed like ponies, but rather resembling cart-horses in miniature. They have large shaggy manes, very rough coats, and thick fetlocks covered with long hair. They are never shod, nor are their hoofs ever pared, so that the horny part projects forward, in some instances, to nearly a foot in length. This gives the animal a most awkward appearance, and suggests the idea of people walking with snow-shoes, yet, notwithstanding this apparent encumbrance, they are very sure-footed little animals, and considered equal to mules on bad rocky roads.

A MAMMOTH CHEESE.

We saw, on the counter of Mr T. H. McKenzie, the other day, a cheese of huge proportions, weighing 496 lbs. We are proud to say that this very creditable specimen of dairy produce is of Canadian manufacture. It was made by C. H. Winder, who resides near Ingersoll, in the township of Oxford. We have before us occasion to notice, favourably, the cheese made in the Township of Dereham, in the County of Oxford. From this last gigantic effort, we shall expect to see Oxford soon become to Canada, what Cheshire is to England. Our readers from the country, as well as those in town, should call and see the monster.—Dundas Warrier.

LARGE CHEESES.

Our friend, of the Dundas Warrier, makes a great do about a cheese at T. H. McKenzie's store. Dundas, weighing 406 lbs., but this is a small pattern to a couple we have at present in Town. If he will take a trip to Brantford, we will take much pleasure in showing him one at Mr Lewis's store, weighing 546 lbs. and another at Mr Craig's still heavier, weighing over 600 lbs. Haint this going the whole hog in the cheese line?—Brantford Courier.

THE BAMBHO.

There is no plant in Bengal that is applied to such a variety of useful purposes as the bamboo. Besides being employed in the construction of the implements of weaving, it is used for almost every conceivable purpose

to which wood is applied in other countries. It forms the posts and frames of the roofs of huts; scaffolding for building houses; portable stages used in the various professions of the natives; raised floors, for storing rice and various kinds of agricultural produce; it is made into various articles of furniture, such as chairs, beds, and tables; and is used in the construction of bridges across creeks, for fences around houses and gardens, as a cover in raising water for irrigation; and as stepping-stones, jetty stations, akharas, &c. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow, and hawkes, dooles or liens, and bars are all made of it. The common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the ends of a piece of split or hoed, club breakers, &c. Hackenes or carts, bamboo and across the shoulder. The shafts of javelins or spears, and bows and arrows, clubs, fishing rods, &c. are formed of it. It is employed in the manufacture of fire-works, as rockets &c. A joint of it serves as a holder for various articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which things of little bulk are sent to a distance. The eggs of the silk worm were thus brought from China to Constantinople in the time of Justinian. A joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids; and a section of it constitutes the measure for liquids in bazars. A piece of it, of small diameter, is used as a blow pipe, to kindle the fire, and by gold and silver-smiths in melting metals. It also supplies the place of a tube in a distilling apparatus. A cleft bamboo is employed as a conduit for conveying water from the roofs of huts. Split into small pieces, it is used for making baskets, coops for poultry, bird cages, and traps for fishing. A small bit of it, split at one end, serves as a tong to take up burning charcoal; and a thin slip of it is sharp enough to be used as a knife in shelling betel nuts, &c. Its surface is so hard, that it answers the purpose of a whetstone, upon which the ryots sharpen their billhooks, sickles, &c.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The New-Orleans Medical Register contains an article by Professor Stone of the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the System," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology and pathology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime as well as albumen and fat, is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it has been advised are ulcerations dependent upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection, infantine atrophy; in those suffering from ricket, and consequent diarrhea and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages."

Struck by this article Professor Stone tested it, and he thus describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave who was admitted to the Professor's infirmary in July, with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in scrofulous decay. The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod liver oil was used, but the disorganization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied—eight grains three times a day; its good effects were soon apparent. It and the oil were therefore administered together, and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady aged 24. Her disease was one of "consumed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months" fatally. The upper part of both of her lungs was filled with tubercles, and in some places was beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of the negro, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.