

part of the Province are not discouraged at the withdrawal of protection in the English market. They are satisfied that they can take care of themselves; and if the wheat crop will not pay as formerly, there are other branches that will pay, if rightly managed, even better than that ever did: such as raising wool, stock, butter and cheese, the produce of the dairy, for which this fine District is so admirably suited. Some of the spirited inhabitants of this place have built the largest propeller in Canada, and fitted her out in a superb style. She is now on her first trip to Kingston, and as soon as the canals are finished, she and others of her class, which will be shortly placed on the stocks here, will be able to take our produce, butter, cheese, fruits, &c. to Montreal and Quebec direct, without transshipment, and in as short a time as it now takes from Toronto, which will give this distant section of the province a start, and enable it to compete advantageously with those places which are at present enjoying the privilege of being nearer to the large markets; and the facilities these propellers will give to emigrants or persons wishing to remove to the Western District, will no doubt be taken advantage of when the climate, soil, &c. comes to be thoroughly known.

Yours, &c.

GEO. BULLOCK.

THRASHING MACHINES.—Our Correspondent in Restigouche, New Brunswick, who requested us to forward him a Thrashing Machine, may be surprised that we did not send him the one he ordered last autumn. It is candid that we should give the reason, which was nothing more or less, than we had not sufficient confidence in the machine to send it so great a distance. As soon as we made up our mind respecting the character of the machine in question, we at once transmitted the order to a machinist in the City of New York, requesting him to fulfil the order as speedily as possible. The reply we received was, that it was too late in the season to ship goods to New Brunswick. We make this explanation to satisfy our correspondent that we did our best to serve him.

Peaches killed by Frost.—On cold frosty nights the cold air settles into the valleys, and the air being also stiller, permits the ground to become much colder, by radiating the heat to the clear sky above. Hence valleys are more liable to frost than hills. Dr. Kirtland of Ohio found that a thermometer on a cool night, in the valley, sunk down to 27°, while on the neighbouring hill, only sixty feet higher, it never sunk lower than 32°, or the freezing point. There was a hard frost in the valley, but none on the hill.

Peach trees in warm valleys have their fruit buds swollen soon by warm weather; then cool weather succeeding, destroys them. Hence it is often found that the peach crop on hills is good, but in low places is entirely destroyed. One cultivator lost only one crop in twenty years on his orchard which stood on a high hill, while his neighbors, whose trees stood low, lost every third or fourth on an average.

An interesting case, showing the preceding principle, occurred lately within the writer's observation, when a very severe and late spring frost killed entirely all the young leaves on the lower part of hickory trees standing in hollows, while those on the upper parts of trees were untouched by frost, and remained as fresh and green as ever.—*Cult. Almanac.*

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongues.

Smoke Protector.—Mr. Wallace has exhibited and explained to the British Association his Apparatus for enabling persons to enter places on fire without danger from smoke, by means of breathing through water. A box of tin, containing the water, is placed on a man's back with tubes connected, forming a ring round the body and straps for the shoulders. A hood of Mackintosh cloth, glazed in front, is put on the head, and being attached to the side tubes, four gallons of water will enable a person to bear the densest smoke for twenty minutes. The Protector resembles the diving apparatus in appearance.

Mastic Varnish.—1 Gum mastic, 5 pounds; spirits of turpentine 2 gallons. Mix with a moderate heat (carefully) in a close vessel, then add pale turpentine varnish, 3 pints. Mix well.

2. Mastic, 1 pound; white wax, 1 ounce; oil of turpentine, 1 gallon. Reduce the wax and mastic small, then digest in a close vessel, with heat, until dissolved.