

reliably correct of any record that can be obtained. There is quite a lesson in these figures—look at them:—

Price of wheat per bushel at Albany, Jan. 1st, for sixty-one years, viz.:

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1793.....	1 75	1824.....	1 25
1794.....	1 00	1825.....	1 00
1795.....	1 37½	1826.....	87½
1796.....	2 00	1827.....	1 00
1797.....	1 50	1828.....	1 00
1798.....	1 25	1829.....	1 75
1799.....	1 81½	1830.....	1 00
1800.....	1 56½	1831.....	1 25
1801.....	1 15½	1732.....	1 25
1802.....	1 00	1833.....	1 25
1803.....	1 12½	1834.....	1 00
1804.....	1 25	1835.....	1 00
1805.....	2 00	1836.....	1 50
1806.....	1 43½	1837.....	2 25
1807.....	1 37½	1838.....	1 62½
1808.....	1 12½	1839.....	1 75
1809.....	1 00	1840.....	1 12½
1810.....	1 56½	1841.....	1 00
1811.....	1 75	1842.....	1 25
1812.....	1 87½	1843.....	1 87½
1813.....	2 25	1844.....	2 00
1814.....	1 87½	1845.....	0 93½
1815.....	1 62½	1846.....	1 18½
1816.....	1 75	1847.....	1 12½
1817.....	2 25	1848.....	1 31½
1818.....	1 87½	1849.....	1 18½
1819.....	1 75	1850.....	1 18½
1820.....	1 00	1851.....	1 12½
1821.....	0 77	1852.....	1 00
1822.....	1 12½	1853.....	1 18½
1823.....	1 25	1854.....	1 75

You will notice that only five times in all these years wheat has been \$2 or upwards per bushel, while it has been *seventeen* times at \$1 or under—twice at near 75 cts. Only once since 1817 (37 years), to wit, in 1837, has it reached, \$2. The average price for the whole period is \$1.38. For the last thirty years, it is \$1.25, and we give it as a prophecy, which we think may be relied upon, that that will be the price next Jan. Those who are interested may as well make a note of that. The crop of wheat is too good, too widely extended, and the demand for export to Europe or California too limited, and flour speculators too hard-up, too maintain present prices.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE CURRENCY.

It may be of interest to farmers to be reminded that the Currency Act passed last Session, came into operation on the first of August. The Act makes no actual change in the value of any of our current money. It merely makes the denominations: dollars, cents, and mills, equally legal with those of pounds, shillings, and pence. The following, on the subject, is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

The Act, it will be remembered, was passed after a refusal on the part of the Im-

perial Government to sanction some acts on the currency, which were previously passed at Quebec. All former currency acts are repealed, and it is enacted that the denomination of money in the currency of this Province shall hereafter be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents, and mills; the pound,

the same proportionate values as they now have. In any agreement or statement as to money, either denomination may be lawfully used. The pound currency is to be of 101 321-1000 grains, Troy of gold, the standard of the United Kingdom; the dollar to be one-fourth of the value. The pound sterling to be £1 4s. 4d., or \$4 and 56½ cents of our acquaintances have used it, and value it highly.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered, to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a painter's brush; two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make the fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick-tile, stone-work, and rough-cast, to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each receipt are five gallons. Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock-salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard-wood ashes must also be added; any coloring matter may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white-wash for the buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well-burnt stone-lime; slack the same as before; add one-fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice-flour, made in a very thin and well-boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet-makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior to nothing equals it. The east end of the President's House, in Washington, is washed with it.

The copper money of the United Kingdom to pass current and be a legal tender to the amount of 1s. currency, and no more, that is to say, the copper penny, two cents; half-penny, one cent; and other subdivisions proportionably. Provided that any copper coins of like weights which Her Majesty may direct to be struck for the purpose shall be a legal tender, at the like rates, to the above-mentioned amount; and Her Majesty may declare by proclamation that the copper coins of the United Kingdom shall not be lawful current money of the Province.

The American Eagle coined before the 1st of July, 1834, is to be a legal tender, and to pass current for \$10 35½ cents or £2 13s. 4d. currency; coined after that day, but while the same standard of fineness is retained in the United States mint, and weighing 10 dwts. 18 grs. Troy, shall pass current for \$10. or £2 10s. cy.; and Gold coins the multiples or halves of the above of the respective dates, to be current for proportionate sums.

Other gold coins may be made current by Her Majesty's proclamation, at rates to be assigned in such proclamation; such rates being proportionate to the quantity of pure gold in such coins, reckoning ninety-two and eight hundred and seventy-seven thousandth parts of grains to one pound currency.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH, AND STUCCO WHITE-WASH.

The following preparation has been recommended as of great value, in several of our exchanges, but appeared originally, we believe, in the *Railroad Journal*. We give it to our readers as we find it. Some of our acquaintances have used it, and value

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MILK FOR THE PARISIANS.—A most rigid surveillance is being now kept up not only in Paris and the Banlieue, but in all parts of the country from whence the capita