

climate and capabilities of the country—as a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he was in the habit of seeing, when in London, reports from the various Agricultural Societies in the West Indies and our southern colonies, but nothing from Upper Canada, the most important colony, in its agricultural and manufacturing resources, belonging to the British crown. He thought a well digested report, embodying facts which might be depended upon for their veracity, would materially improve the character of the emigration which annually reaches our shores.

Domestic Manufactures was spoken to by the Hon. W. B. Robinson, who could not see why he was called to speak to this toast, no man in the country having had less to do with manufactures than he. Mr. Garbale unfortunately had left, or he would have done justice to this subject. The honourable gentleman avowed his determination to exert his influence in support of native industry and manufactures.

The *Lecturer* was also proposed from the chair. Mr. Hind replied, thanking them for the honour they had done him. He expressed much satisfaction at being able to spend an hour in the endeavour to explain some of the principles of the farmer's art. He hoped he would have the opportunity of meeting them on future occasions, when the delivery of a lecture would become a regular part of the proceedings. After a few other appropriate remarks he sat down.

The *Ladies* were toasted, and Mr. Cooper returned thanks in a speech somewhat amusing.

A few other toasts followed, and the whole affair passed off remarkably well.

It is now quite evident that holding the exhibition occasionally out of the city of Toronto will be advantageous to the society, and, as a consequence, to the cause of agriculture in this important district.

DEATH OF THE REV. H. COLMAN.

Mr. Colman's labours in behalf of agriculture have been long continued, unremitting, and characterized by intelligence of the highest order. He at one time edited the *Genesee Farmer*, and is well known throughout the United States as one of their best and most voluminous writers on this subject. He was appointed Agricultural Commissioner to the State of Massachusetts, and went to Europe for the purpose of making a survey and report on the Agriculture of England, France, Germany, &c. His "tour" and other works have been recently published containing a vast fund of useful information. Just as he was preparing to return to his native country, and the day before he intended to sail death summoned him to another scene. He died in London on the 17th of August, 1849. We shall borrow hereafter from his writings; in the mean time we copy two or three extracts from his "*European life and manners*," which we find in an American paper. We will only add that Mr. Colman was equally distinguished for his benevolence of spirit, gentle and easy manners, as he was as an agricultural observer and author; wherever he went his company was sought both by the upper and middle classes, and his writings bear ample testimony that the poor shared a large portion of his attention and sympathies. His loss will be long felt in Europe as well as in

his native country. "The memory of the just is blessed."

NEATNESS OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

The neatness of the better classes of the English women is quite striking. The majority of them wear white stockings, without those dirty pantalets which you see bobbing about the ankles of our women, and they have too much good sense under an affected modesty to let their clothes draggle in the mud; but they raise their skirts a little, and you will see them elegantly dressed, and walking through and crossing the muddest streets in the rain, and not a speck of dirt upon their shoes and stockings. I wish our ladies at home could take some lessons from them. Another thing shows their good sense. They all, in walking, wear pattens, or thick-soled shoes, as thick as cork shoes, or else galoshes. India rubbers are not seen. They have another practice which I greatly admire. They seldom wear false curls; but women whose hair is gray, wear it gray; and seem to take as much pains with, and as much pride in their silver locks as the younger ones do in their auburn tresses. I have met a good many ladies in company, but I do not find them to differ greatly from those I left at home, among the well-educated classes. Manners, however, are certainly much more a study than with us, and upon the whole make society much more agreeable; for they are not put on for the occasion, but grow up with them as matter of course. Every thing in society proceeds much more quietly than with us. From what I can see the English women must be excellent house-wives, as nothing can exceed the neatness and comfort of their establishments.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Eight of us were mounted by our host at half-past eight o'clock, and off we galloped, a sort of steeple chase, with all the exhilaration of a fine day, and with capital objects in view. Our excursion was altogether agricultural; and our first visit was to a meadow, where by a moveable railway, large amounts of loam were to be removed on to peat or bog land, and the meadow brought into cultivation. The result of what had been done exhibited this as a successful and beautiful experiment. The object was—an experiment on a very bold scale—no other than the redemption of four thousand acres in one body of peat and bog meadow, into arable land; and this all undertaken by the capital and energy of one individual. On this place is the dry bed of an old river, filled with rich alluvial deposits. He has undertaken to excavate this bed of mud to the extent of eleven hundred feet in length, three hundred and sixty feet in width, and twenty-eight feet in depth; all of which is to be dug out and carried by railroads and cars to the necessary distance, and spread upon his meadows at the rate of eight inches in depth. He accomplishes four acres per day. This is an astonishing work, and will surely succeed, because many acres which have already been redeemed, present the appearance of very fine crops. The next object was several miles farther off, to see the process by which the waters of a very muddy river were made by dikes, &c. to overflow extensive tracts of land, in which there is left a deposit of eighteen inches of mud a year. This is called warping. These were, you may be sure, most interesting and valuable experiments, and prove what may be done for land, otherwise worthless, by skill, labor and capital; and show an extraordinary expenditure, which, in the end, fully remunerates the proprietor.

SCOTCH FARMS AND FARMERS.

You would be surprised at the extent of their farming. Mr. Oliver, the farmer with whom I dined on Wednesday, pays an annual rent of more than five thousand dollars for his farm, which he has on a lease of nineteen