

RESULTS OF A LITTLE NEGLECT.—I was once, in the country, a witness of the numberless minute losses that negligence in household regulation entails. For want of a trumpey latch, the gate of the poultry-yard was for ever open; there being no means of closing it externally, 'twas on the swing every time a person went out, and many of the poultry were lost in consequence. One day a fine young porker made his escape into the wood, and the whole family, gardener, cook, milkmaid, &c., presently turned out in quest of the fugitive. The gardener was the first to discover the object of pursuit, and, in leaping a ditch to cut off his further escape, got a sprain that confine him to his bed for the next fortnight; the cook found the linen burnt that she had left hanging up before the fire to dry; and the milkmaid, having forgotten in her haste to tie up the cattle properly in the cow-house, one of the loose cows had broken the leg of a colt that happened to be kept in the same shed. The linen burnt and the gardener's work lost, were worth full twenty crowns, and the colt about as much more; so that here was a loss, in a few minutes, of forty crowns, purely for want of a latch that might have cost a few halfpence at the utmost; and this in a household where the strictest economy was necessary, to say nothing of the poor man, or the anxiety, and other troublesome incidents. The misfortune was, to be sure, not very serious, nor the loss very heavy; yet, when it is considered that similar neglect was the occasion of repeated disasters of the same kind; and ultimately the ruin of a worthy family, 'twas deserving of some little attention.—*From the French.*

FINE PICKLE FOR MEAT.—Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, each 5 lbs.; saltpetre, 1 lb.; pimento (bruised) 5 ounces; black pepper (bruised) 3 ounces; nutmegs (rasped) 1 ounce; boiling water, five gallons. Mix. This not only imparts a fine red-colour to the meat, but also gives it a most delicious flavour.

Incombustible Wash.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus stacked, pass 6 quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now, to six quarts of this lime add one quart of Rorer or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water; then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, sifted. This mixture will now admit of any colouring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work, it renders it impervious to rain or wet.—*Emigrant's Hand Book.*

An experiment conducted by the President of an agricultural society in England, shows that manure which was kept covered by nine inches in depth of earth, so that no evaporation escaped, produced four bushels more of grain per acre, than the same quantity and kind of manure, applied, to the same kind and extent of land, but which had lain from the 13th of Jan. to the 4th of April, exposed to the weather.

Whitewash.—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and premises as painting and whitewashing the tenement and fences.—The following wash has been found by experience to answer the same use as oil paint, and is much cheaper:

Receipt.—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, and slack it with boiling hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then put it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and apply it hot as possible, with a painter's or a whitewash brush.—*Selected.*

Proposed Tunnel Through London.—It is said Mr. Stephenson has suggested the construction of a tunnel from Hyde-park corner to Mile-end, for the purpose of easing the great leading thoroughfares of their present throng of passengers. From this trunk line communication would be had with the streets above by means of spiral staircases, under cover, at regular distances, and branch tunnels would lead off to the various suburbs north of the Thames, Regent's park, Highgate, Hampstead, Tottenham, &c.; in these tunnels railway omnibuses would run, and a journey from one end of London to the other might be accomplished in half an hour or forty minutes; while the streets above would be considerably cleared, and much of the present confusion prevented. Such a proposal may at first to many persons appear absurd, but the plan is undoubtedly practicable, and though enormously expensive, the nature of the soil (London clay) is favourable, and the great traffic which would arise would probably pay a moderate interest.

"This is the way the Money Goes."—In the year 1843, eight million or a thousand four hundred and forty-nine pounds, one shilling, and fourpence was spent by the people of this kingdom in tobacco! a tolerable round sum to "end in smoke." If the weed had been worked into pigtail, rather more than half an inch thick, it would have formed a line 93,470 miles long—long enough to go nearly five times round the world!

A QUESTION FOR NATURALISTS.—In the town of Neah, a cow, the property of Mr. W. Bromfield was milked for the long space of four years without one single failure in the yield of milk during that period. Will any of your correspondents account for the fact?—*W. A.*

The murrain amongst cattle has broken out with great violence in many parts of Scotland.

The deepest mining shaft in the world is one in the Tyrol, which is 460 fathoms, or 3,764 feet deep.

Speaking of the ravages of caterpillars, the Genesee Farmer asks—"What can people mean by losing a whole crop of fruit, destroying the health of their trees, and swarming the country with insects, when one day's labour of a man at the proper season would save all?"

Honey is, according to Mr. Milton, who has lately published a treatise on bees in England, a universal specific, and among its other valuable properties, he declares that it prevents consumption, and states that that destroyer of human life is not known in countries where honey is regularly taken as an article of food. Those who have less faith in the specific, may perhaps attribute the cause to difference of climate rather than to honey. The Italian singers, it is also affirmed, are greatly indebted to honey, but their practice is to sharpen it with a few drops of acid, though they sometimes take it in a pure state.—*Albany Cultivator.*

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