

hundred dollar speeches, with acts that do not require tinkering session after session, until the original is a mere non-entity.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES JONES.

Stanford, C. W., May 27, 1851.

[We are always willing to insert brief and temperately written articles on questions relating to political economy, it being, however, understood that by so doing we are not necessarily committed to the views taken by our correspondents. With political questions of a mere party character, we can have nothing to do; such being altogether unsuited to our pages. We could like to see in operation such a system of education throughout the length and breadth of the land, as would awaken the dormant intellect of our agricultural youth, and qualify the coming generation of farmers, who will form the basis of the social pyramid, for their proper position in the legislature of the country. Our improved and improving Common School system is tending as fast, perhaps, as circumstances will allow, in this direction; while it is obvious that our grammar Schools and Colleges are obeying the same great social law of progressive impu'. We shall have something to say hereafter on the important question of deep cultivation, and in the mean while shall be happy to find a number of practical men, following the example of our intelligent correspondent, by giving the public, through our columns, the benefit of their experience in this particular matter. We may also express in this connection, the same hope in regard to another important question, so ably treated by Mr. Parsons, in another column.]—EDITOR.

SUPERIOR WOOL.—PERTH.

(For the Agriculturist.)

SIR,

On the 4th of June, Mr. Andrew Hope, a Scotch farmer, near Perth, County of Lanark, one of the active members of our Agricultural Society, sheared off from one ram, of the Leicester breed, 13½ lbs. of superior wool; being finer than usual. The fleece averaged some 7 or 8 inches in the length of the wool. The ram is young and not very large. I sent to him for the weight of it, but he has not yet handed it to

me. This neighbourhood has produced some good sheep, and an active demand for wool has sprung up here.

W. O. BUELL.

Perth, July 2, 1851.

P. S.—Some of our farmers have been inquiring for an explanation of the *modus operandi*, in making sugar from the beet, in the very short space of time, lately mentioned in some of the newspapers. Can you enlighten us?

W. O. B.

[We are not acquainted with the process referred to; perhaps some of our readers can furnish the information.]—EDITOR.

"KNOWLSON'S COMPLETE FARRIER."

THE YELLOWS, OR JAUNDICE.

This disorder is very common in horses, and sometimes is either unknown or overlooked till it gets much worse to cure. A young horse is easily cured, but an old one is bad to cure. Some people may say, *How can a horse have the Jaundice, when he has no gall-bladder?* I answer, *though he has no gall-bladder in sight, he has a large vessel in the liver which answers the same end.* We may here observe the handiwork of God in placing a horse's gall-bladder differently from those of other animals, when we consider that the horse is the swiftest and most laborious creature in the world; so that if the gall-bladder had been placed on the liver it would always have been exposed to injuries.

SYMPTOMS. The white of the eyes is yellow, also the inside of the mouth, the tongue, and the bars in the mouth, are of a dusky yellow; the horse is dull, and refuses all kinds of food; a slow fever is perceived, which increases with the yellowness; the dung is often hard and dry, and of a pale yellow colour; the urine is commonly of a dark, dirty brown, and when it has settled, sometimes looks like blood: the horse stales with pain and difficulty; and if the disorder is not checked, becomes in a short time unable to stir about. When this disease gets strong hold of a horse before proper medicines are applied, it is often fatal, or it brings on some other disorder as bad, or worse than itself.

CURE. Bleed plentifully, and as this disease is always attended by a costive habit of body, it will be proper to give a clyster or two before you give the physic. A clyster may be made of an ounce of camomile flowers boiled in a quart of water with two ounces of Castile soap. Then give the following ball.

4	drachms	of Indian Rhubarb.
2	do	of Saffron.
6	do	of Socotrine Aloes.
1	oz	of Castile Soap.

To be brayed in a mortar with a little syrup of