

EXTRAORDINARY.

A large Beaver was killed a few days ago on the twelfth concession of Goulburn, by a dog belonging to Mr. Robert Young. The animal was discovered in a drain on the side of the main road, within a short distance of a branch of the head waters of the river Carp. It is rather a strange circumstance that a beaver should make his appearance in such a thickly settled part of the country, and in such a public place; the animal in his native state being remarkably shy and wary of the approach of man.

Our readers are aware of the fact that the introduction of silk and other materials in the manufacture of hats, has within a few years back, very materially reduced the prices of Beaver furs; they are perhaps aware also that reasoning powers are attributed to this wonderful creature by the Indians. In consequence of the cheapness of the skins, the animals have rapidly increased in numbers—but few being killed—and it is supposed the gentleman whose fate we chronicle, was a delegate commissioned by an overstocked population to investigate the causes of the decline of trade; or it may be, like his unfortunate friends, (?) the Aborigines, to treat with the Government for a new tract of land to emigrate to. We consider it a pity that the poor fellow was assassinated like a French soldier in the streets of Rome—as he might probably have driven a bargain for a few miles of the Rideau Canal which will exactly answer all purposes should the Railroad ever be completed.—*Orange Lily*.

REAPING MACHINES.—Mr. Mechi, the great English experimental farmer, has now made a full trial of the American reaping machine, and arrives at the following conclusion in regard to it: It will act perfectly on level land with a standing crop; that it will cut from ten to sixteen acres per day, according to circumstances; that the quantity cut depends more on the activity and strength of the man who has to remove it by rake from the board on which it falls; that open furrows and deep water furrows are much against the action of the machine; that the paddle-wheels do not in any way beat out or injure the corn; that certain trifling modifications in its details will be required where the straw is very long; that it will cut laid corn where it falls towards the machine, that where it falls from it, it is desirable to cut such portions by hand; that a proportionate number of hands to bind the corn will be required according to the crop; that all reaping will soon be done by horse or steam machines.

A MONSTER CABBAGE.—We have heard of bipeds and quadrupeds with two heads on one body, but who ever heard of a cabbage with fifteen distinct and well formed heads on one stalk? Such a garden monster was however brought to our office on Thursday last by Mr. John Phillips, of Yonge, in whose garden this vegetable (not intellectual,) giant was raised.—*Brockville Recorder*.

A Mr. John McGillivray in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow, however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—*Constitutional*.

EXTRAORDINARY CROP OF WHEAT.—Mr. James Davidson, Keg-Lane, near Paris, cut a field of Wheat, which contained about six acres, producing the immense quantity of 480 shocks, which may be calculated to yield about 50 bushels to the acre. This gives us 300 bushels of Wheat from six acres of land. The quality of the grain is most excellent. There would be little reason to complain of the poor return from the Wheat crop, if every acre in Dumsfries were as liberal and prolific as those owned by Mr. Davidson, even if every bushel brought only 4s or 5s worth to the farmer's pocket.—*Galt Reporter*.

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of Husk Beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but more durable. The cost is trifling. To have husks nice they should be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is, after they are split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, husk beds ought to be 'all the go,' and such undoubtedly will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stocks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement now a days.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago a horse, the property of Mr. McCaul, of Castletown, was brought to Mr. Towers, veterinary surgeon, Dundalk, suffering from general derangement of the system. Having examined the animal, Mr. Towers prescribed some medicine, and shortly afterwards an eel was evacuated, measuring 15 feet. The eyes of the eel were covered with a light skin.—*Louth Advertiser*.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEACH GROWERS.—We have seen peach trees in the District of Columbus, this summer, having much larger and more delicious peaches than our more Northern fruit, and the trees in the highest state of perfection, in consequence of being painted near the root by a cheap chemical paint, prepared by J. C. Lewis, Esq., of Washington City. This preparation works the almost instant destruction of the grub worm, the enemy of both tree and fruit, and so great an enemy that it is a common thing for them to destroy the fruit entirely in from three to five years. Having seen the perfection of the remedy and the vigor of tree and fruit in consequence of its application, we can recommend it to our friends in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and everywhere where peach orchards are in cultivation.

All plants have a season of rest; discover what season is peculiar to each, and choose that season for transplanting.