

potato, and thus saved it from disease. He, in fact, acted on the principle of counteraction by means of the issue, using a pea instead of the orange-bud.

*The Potato Disease, and Cutting off the Haulm.*—I lately paid a visit to Mr. Diplock, of the Griffinnim, Fletching, which I have done for three years in succession; and as Mr. D. has been very successful with his potatoes, not having one diseased tuber for the last three years, while his neighbours around him have had to deplore nearly the entire loss of theirs, I give you the mode whereby he prevents the ravages of the malady. As soon as the slightest symptoms of disease are manifested in the leaf, and before it has reached the stem, Mr. D. has the tops cut off close to the soil, at the same time in passing he presses in with his foot the top left behind; they are then thickly earthed over to prevent bleeding; and if the soil is observed to be damp a few days after, a fresh coat of soil is added. It is to the preventing of the bleeding that Mr. D. attributes his success, as he finds by this mode that the potatoes swell and grow as usual, while those left uncovered become exhausted by bleeding, and grow no larger. Mr. Diplock has now a fine healthy crop of potatoes, and not a diseased tuber among them, while every other grower in this neighbourhood finds theirs more or less diseased.—*Wm. Wood, Woodlands Nursery, Meresfield, near Ukefield, Sussex.*

*The Effects of Liquid Manure.*—An extensive landed proprietor, in Ayrshire, writes us (the *Glasgow Daily Mail*):—"You say that twenty sheep can be kept on an acre of Italian rye-grass. I know that many more than that number can be kept on a Scotch acre of it. At present there are about seventy sheep, of about twenty pounds a quarter, fed on a Scotch acre of Italian rye-grass per month. When first put up in the pens, within doors, each sheep eats twelve pounds per day of Italian rye-grass and half a pound of rape-cake; but as they take on fat they gradually fall off eating as much per day of the Italian rye-grass, and can consume not more than eight pounds per day. It is quite wonderful what a quantity of Italian rye-grass, watered with the liquid manure, can be cut from a Scotch acre. It can be cut four times in the year, and the weight of the four cuts is upwards of forty tons of moist Italian rye-grass."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

*Correspondence relative to the establishment of communication between the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (of London,) and the Canadian Institute, with a view to advancing the knowledge of the resources and capabilities of Canada abroad, and of promoting information on the same subject within this Province.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee of the Society of Arts, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Canadian Institute:*

SIR,—I am instructed by the Colonial Committee of the Society of Arts, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st July, (see *August No. of Canadian Journal*), and the various papers which accompanied it, transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington. The Committee are much gratified by the cordial promise of co-operation with which their proposal has been met by the Council of the Canadian Institute and trust that the correspondence thus commenced will hereafter lead to important practical results.

The Committee consider in the first instance that it would greatly facilitate future enquiries if you would be so good as to have a general list of natural productions and raw produce of Canada prepared and sent to me. This list should include as far as possible, the name of every substance, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, occurring or being produced in the colony,

whether used or known in commerce, or not, indeed it is in fact even more important that the list should include the latter than the former, as the chief object which the Committee have in view is, to become acquainted with those productions which are not yet known in commerce. It would be of advantage if in the enumeration of these substances the local or native names were given, in addition to the English or European ones, accompanied by memoranda of any uses to which the substances are applied and of the probable facility with which they could be supplied in large quantities should a demand arise. If there are, however, any productions, not at present articles of commerce, the value of which you are desirous of having ascertained, I am desirous to invite you at once to send them over to the Society, and they shall immediately be brought under the notice of competent persons for practical examination and report; as in so doing it is far more satisfactory to make trial of any new substance on a manufacturing scale, it will greatly facilitate the labours of the Committee if you will send large samples, say of at least a half a hundred weight of any gum, resin, oil, dye-stuffs, fibre, ornamental wood, and at least ten pounds of any metallic ore or stone.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithfully,

EDWARD SOLLY, *Secretary.*

F. CUMBERLAND, Esq.,

Canadian Institute, Toronto.

### REVIEWS.

*Geological Survey of Canada. Report of Progress for the years 1850-51. John Lovell: Quebec.*

Another of Mr. Logan's admirable Reports of Progress made in the Geological Survey of Canada has reached us. Mr. Logan's absence from the Provinces during the year 1850-51 for the purpose of superintending the arrangement of the collection of economic materials forwarded from Canada to the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in London, prevented him from reporting at the usual time; and owing to the expiration of the Provincial Act of 1845, making provision for the survey, and the unavoidable lapse of time before it could be renewed, the season available for field exploration was considerably curtailed. Notwithstanding the drawback last mentioned, the Report contains some highly interesting information, and shows that considerable progress has been made in some of the important details of the survey. The subject of the distribution of gold possesses much attraction at the present period, and in its relation to Canada has received due attention from Mr. Logan. We append that part of his Report which relates to this important subject:—

"In the Report of Progress preceding this, mention is made of a partial examination of the gold-bearing drift of the Chaudière. This examination was last season continued, and the facts resulting from it constitute the only additional topic to which I have to invite your Excellency's attention. The auriferous district was found to spread over an area probably comprising between 3000 and 4000 square miles. It appears to occupy nearly the whole of that part of the Province which lies on the south-east side of the prolongation of the Green Mountains into Canada, and extends to the boundary between the colony and the United States. Two general lines of exploration were followed: one of them up the Chaudière and Rivière du Loup, from the seignior of St. Mary to the Province Line, and the other from Lake Etchemin to Sherbrooke, on the St. Francis. The former, running transverse to the rock ranges, measured about forty-five miles; and the latter, with them, about ninety miles. The transverse line was more closely examined than the other, and traces of the precious metal were met with at moderate intervals throughout the whole distance. They were not confined to the channels of the main streams merely, but those of various tributaries furnished indications sometimes for a considerable distance up.

"The lowest point in the valley of the Chaudière at which the drift yielded traces of gold was on a small stream, falling in on the left side of the river, not far within the south-eastern boundary of the seignior of St. Mary. They were found to occur on four tributaries in the seignior of St. Joseph, for distances of one and two miles from their mouths. One of these joins the main stream on the left bank, about a