

number, at 2s. 6d. each copy for a year. We can furnish all the back numbers from the commencement, and shall be happy to receive the commands of the Brockville Agricultural Society, which we shall attend to without delay.

We copy the following extract from a late Report of the Royal English Agricultural Society, and the remarks and suggestions are as applicable in Canada as in England. Farmers in every country cannot be too cautious in adopting new experiments, unless they appear to be reasonable and are not very expensive. No wonder they should be slow to believe some reports of experiments and results that frequently appear in print. Some of these reports are so ridiculously exaggerated, that they have a great tendency to destroy all confidence in agricultural books or periodicals. Of course these absurd statements cannot impose upon experienced practical agriculturists, but they do great harm with agriculturists who have not these advantages, and lead them into serious errors:—

The Council are aware of the great caution required in the application of science in the practice of agriculture; and of the guarded manner in which any new or striking facts of cultivation ought to be enunciated, in order that the particular circumstances of their occurrence may be most clearly defined. These circumstances they conceive must be accurately understood by the farmer before he can safely transfer to his own locality a mode of management that may have been adopted with success elsewhere. Science so called, can only mislead, when its quality is unsound, or its appellation erroneous; sound science, indeed, consisting of principles derived immediately from facts; which principles, when duly applied to practice, constitute an art of any kind; and this art, whether that of agriculture or any other branch of industry, is only to be perfected by the application of improved principles, whether these be accidentally discovered or ascertained by direct investigation. The Council feel how much the modification or establishment of such principles of improvement depend on the extended practical observation and actual test of their members; and while they are most desirous on one hand to aid in their legitimate development, they are most anxious on the other to prevent their hasty adoption. The really best practice in agriculture always includes as its prime mover the best science; but it is only by obtaining the distinct knowledge of such included science that the conditions can be ascertained under which the practice itself may be transferred successfully to other circumstances: and the Council, in endeavouring to carry out that union of "practice with science," which has become the well-known

motto of the Society, invite from its members such communications of successful instances of management or cultivation, as will either at once become models for adoption, or serve by comparison with other results, to modify the character and extent of deductions to be drawn from them. With such practical aid, the Council feel assured that the Society will continue to proceed in its steady course of public usefulness, gradually developing those national objects for which it was established.

The Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society meet at their Rooms on the second Wednesday of July, 14th instant.

**EXTRAORDINARY PRIZE CAULIFLOWER.**—Yesterday, evening Mr. John Draper, of the Globe Tavern, Hatton-garden, who has just returned from a tour in the west of England, produced a really monster cauliflower, just brought from the estate of Mr. Mainwaring, of Leominster. This extraordinary product of the vegetable garden weighs within an ounce of 14 lbs.; in girth it is three feet five inches, and height, from the stem, twenty-four inches. It is supposed to be the largest of the class ever grown.

**PATENT TILE AND PIPE MAKING MACHINE.**—We were invited yesterday to witness the working of one of Mr. Hart's Tile Machines, at the Atlas Works, Borough road, Southwark. This machine is one of a series intended for Italy, and its construction and principles have attracted a good deal of attention. It makes pipes, tiles, hollow and solid bricks, cornice work, and is capable of being readily adjusted to some 1200 patterns. It is worked by a screw, and is simple to singularity throughout, and is, indeed, the very Quakerism of machines. A man and a boy are capable of giving it a pressure of ten tons; and by a curious reversing or self-acting movement, no time is lost in the working of both ends, the man being continually at work while the boy is carrying away. Thus, and with only moderate exertion, we saw tiles produced at the rate of eight miles per ten hours, and hollow and solid bricks, &c., with like rapidity.—*Morning Paper.*

**ENORMOUS LOBSTER.**—A lobster of an enormous size—a perfect giant of his tribe—big enough to have served an eight feet Patagonian for breakfast, dinner, supper, and all—was caught last week off Helmsdale. It measured in length two feet seven inches, length of jaw ten inches, breadth of do. four and a half inches weight eight pounds two ounces, girth thirteen inches, length of feelers fifteen and a half inches, breadth from toe to toe nineteen inches. A whole party of aldermen might have supped upon this lordly lobster.

**PERUVIAN POTATOES.**—Prof. Way, agreeably to promise, laid before the Council the result of his trial of the Peruvian Potato alluded to on that day fortnight. The potato placed in his hands had not undergone, as he was supposed to have said, any chemical examination. He had merely cut it into four quarters, which he planted in his garden. The result was fifty potatoes, of which he had then the pleasure of laying a supply before the Council, in the hope that those who