SPRING ASSIZES.

(*Reported for the "Courier."*)

The Court opened on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and rose on Friday; the Hon. Justice Galt presiding, and A. N. Richards, Esq., Q. C., Counsel for the Crown.

GRAND JURY.—J. G. Hayes, foreman, John Armour, John Allan, Ebenezer. Bell, Robert Cavanagh, Joseph Cram, J. Ellis, Michael Foy, J. T. Henderson, James M. Miller, George McDougall, John Paul (Dal.), Jno. Paul (Ramsay), Jno. J. Playfair, John Spalding, John Stewart, Wm. Tait, William Wodden.

CIVIL DOCKET.

A. C Sutherland et al *v.* Thomas Percy et al.—Action brought to recover amount of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $220.33.

C. B. Frost et al *v.* Edward Beeshan, —Action to recover amount of two promissory notes and account. Verdict for plaintiff for $166,53.

Canada Permanent Building Society *v.* John McEachen.—Ejectment, brought to recover possession of the N. E. half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th concession of Beckwith, Lot No. 3 in the same concession. Verdict for plaintiff, with 1s. damages.

Wm. Cusick *v.* Esther McPherson.—Ejectment, brought to recover possession of two undivided fifth parts of part of the east half of Lot No. 7, in the 2nd concession of Montague. No defence. Verdict for plantiff, and 1s. damages.

Mary Jane Cole *v.* The Corporation of the Village of Richmond.—Action brought to recover damages received by plaintiff, in consequence of the horse she was driving having fallen over a defective bridge, the property of defendants. The parties came to a settlement, and a nominal verdict for plaintiff of 1s. damages was understood on the record, and a certificate for full costs granted.

Robert Howard *v.* David Moore.—Breach of contract. Action brought to recover consequential damages for the non-delivery of a pair of bob sleighs which defendant had contracted to deliver plaintiff. The parties came to a settlement, and a verdict was rendered for plaintiff by consent for $35. Certificate for Division Court costs to be taxed to plaintiff.

Stephen O'Connor *v.* Canada Central Railway Co.—Action brought to recover damages for a horse which had strayed on to the railroad track, owing to defective fences, and had there been run over and killed by the cars. Defendants agreed to pay plaintiffs $85 and costs, and the record was withdrawn.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen *v.* Samuel Tovey.—Larceny. The prisoner was indicted for stealing a penknife, a razor, and other articles, from J. McMunn, in the village of Almonte, in March last. Pleaded guilty to stealing the penknife and razor, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labour.

The Queen *v.* John Wills.—Assault on a constable. Constable Cosgrove had gone to Pike Falls to search the residence of Wills for stolen goods; he had also a warrant for arrest on information for sureties of the peace. Shortly after the search had been made, Wills came along, when the constable arrested him, and seeing the muzzle of a pistol protruding from his coat pocket, and knowing the reputation of Wills as a dangerous character, made a grab for the weapon; Wills however, got hold of it first, and wheeling round suddenly made a blow at the constable's head with the butt of the pistol. The constable threw up his hand to ward off the blow, which he received on his hand, inflicting a wound on one of his fingers. Cosgrove then threw Wills down, and took the pistol from him. Wills afterwards made his escape, an account of which we have already published in this journal. Under the direction of the Court, a verdict of not guilty was recorded, on the ground that Wills had no means of knowing that Cosgrove was a constable.

The Queen *v.* Sabina Finners.—A charge of perjury. At the trial of the case 'Eccles *v.* Lowry,' at the last Spring Assizes, the defendant was a witness on the part of the plaintiff; and in giving her evidence stated, among other things that about nine years previous, and a few days before the death of the late Hamilton Lowry, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair and R. Walker came to see the deceased when he arose in his bed, shook hands with them, expressed himself glad to see them, requested his wife (the defendant) to give the gentlemen some cakes and whiskey. For making this statement the defendant was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. Four witnesses including the two gentlemen named—deposed that on the occasion alluded to the deceased, Lowry, did not rise in his bed; did not speak to the gentlemen; and did not order refreshments—in fact that he was insensible at the time, and did not know any one. The Court ruled that these descrepancies as to details in matters of fact that happened so long ago could not properly form the ground for a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, and directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal, which was rendered accordingly.

The Queen *v.* Terrence Murphy.—The prisoner was in custody on a charge of having caused the death of his sister, Elizabeth Murphy, by leaving her to perish in the snow on the roadside, in the township of Burgess, on the night of the 6th of February last. The grand jury found "no bill."

The Queen *v.* William Kenny.—The prisoner was in custody on charge of having obtained from John Flett and others, in Almonte, on the 26th of March last, a quantity of saw mill machinery by false pretence and with intent to defraud. The grand jury found 'no bill.'

MURDER TRIAL.

THE QUEEN *v.* HALLIDAY.

The prisoner, John Halliday, residing in the township of Montague, was indicted on a charge of having murdered his wife, on the night of the 9th November last. The following gentlemen composed petit jury (numerous challenges having first been made before a "twelve" to suit both counsel could be obtained): —Wm. Scott, Thomas R. Bullock, Samuel Reid, Andrew Patterson, John Byrne, William Connery, George Smith, John Christie, James McAdam, James Parks, James Kearnes, and Alex. Duncan; Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C. Crown prosecutor, and James O'Reilly, Q. C., counsel for the defendant. The prisoner having pled "not guilty," the jury was addressed at some length by Mr. Richards. He explained the nature of the case, and the evidence that would probably be laid before them on behalf of the Crown. The following was the evidence:

Edward Pocquet sworn:—Know the prisoner and his wife; they came to my house between eight and nine o'clock on 9th of November; came in bob sleigh with two horses; no rack on sleigh; horses were hitched outside; they came into my house; I and my wife were all that were at home; stayed at my house more than an hour; prisoner stayed up with me; had something to drink; witness thinks the liquor—high wines—both drank; witness drank once out of a tumbler; saw the prisoner and deceased go out together when they went away; deceased asked prisoner two or three times to go home, before they went, saying she wished to go home and take care of the children; do not know whether deceased drank anything or not; she went out first, and I followed her and called him; the bottom of the sleigh comprised but one board, ten or twelve inches broad, and she sat down on it; could not say whether she was drunk or not; never saw her drunk; appeared to walk without difficulty; put a horse blanket around her; prisoner drove off; this was between nine and ten; there was not much snow on the ground but there was sleighing; prisoner's house was about a mile from mine; I live between prisoner's and Smith's Falls; he came to ask me if I would go to help his thrashing machine next day, and I promised to go; recognize the coat (the one produced) as prisoner's had no blood on it that night; saw deceased next morning in bed at her house, about nine o'clock; heard of something being wrong by before going to the house; examined sleigh on account of something being said prisoner; after careful examination, found no blood on it; tracked sleigh back from prisoner's house to my own; was looking for some tobacco prisoner said he had lost; saw disturbance in snow between prisoner's house and railway track, on the way from my house to prisoner's; this disturbance was about an acre and a half (100 yards); George Pepin was with me; saw where the horses stopped and stood on the road, and where the sleigh had backed to the ditch; searched for the tobacco; snow was beaten, as if some one had been playing or fighting; the spot was three or four feet round, and not on sleigh track; saw no blood there; tracked it as far as railroad track.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Reilly—It was about seven or eight o'clock in the morning when I looked for the tobacco; there was no other sleigh track road was not much tracked snow had fallen during the night; was looking for tobacco only; did not find tobacco or anything else; didn't search farther than an acre or an acre and a half; saw no snow on railroad track; the spot in snow about half way between prisoner's and railway track; deceased was in the sleigh a minute or two before her husband, on leaving my house the night before; prisoner was good natured in my house; never was bad friends with me; took his departure quietly and peaceably; the board deceased sat on was loose; bobs about two feet apart; no rack on sleigh; Mrs. Halliday bid us good night.

By Mr. Richards:—Snow fell previous to prisoner coming to my house, not while he was there; sleigh-track quite distinct.

Julia Pocquet, sworn:—Know prisoner slightly; knew his wife better than him; remember them coming to our house on the night in question, about eight o'clock, came on sleigh and horses; don't know what sort of sleigh it was; prisoner came into the house first; I went to the door and he asked for Pocquet; deceased was sitting on sleigh, and her husband told her she might as well come in, as he would be some time; deceased went and stood by stove and warmed herself, and then went into my room; she went away about ten o'clock, did not see her drink anything in my house; went out to see them start; she was sitting at bottom of hind part of sleigh, prisoner stood up on fore part of sleigh when they went away deceased had a teapot on her lap; recognize this bonnet (one which had been produced before) as deceased's she had a black lace veil over her bonnet; had a shawl when she came to my house; found her shawl on the settee after they had left; she was sitting on the sleigh facing the horses, with her legs doubled under her; there was nothing to prevent her from falling backwards; think if she fell she would fall backwards, or clear the runners at sides; never saw her again.

By Mr. Richards:—She talked rationally and walked steadily; night was cold and freezing.

William Halliday, sworn:—Am fifteen years old; lived with prisoner, my brother, last November; prisoner and deceased left home between five and six o'clock in the evening; left me at home and their eldest boy David, the other boys and a baby; they went away on two bob-sleighs; there was a wood-rack on sleigh, two stakes behind, and no rope or chain reaching across; there were two boards at foot of rack, lengthwise; rack about two inches high; took nothing but a bag with them; prisoner had on the coat and boots produced; the blood now on the coat was not on it when they went away that evening; recognize bonnet produced as that of deceased; I stayed to mind the children; went to sleep at ten o'clock; Davy, next eldest brother, woke me up; didn't know what time it was; when I awoke the same children were there, and heard no noise; about half an hour after, prisoner and his wife came in; David, eldest boy opened the door, and went out on hearing the dogs bark, and I went out too; met prisoner on door-step; his wife was there too; he had hold of her around the body; her back was to his face, and he had hold of her under her arms; she wasn't doing anything; had nothing on her head; saw blood on both sides of her face; prisoner told me to help him in with her; I took hold of her feet, and we carried her in and laid her on the bed; bed room was off the kitchen; with no door hung; saw blood nowhere but on her face she did not speak all this time; think we put the quilt over her, with head on pillow; took off some of her clothes; prisoner, witness, and John Dawson (second son of prisoner), went to the stable to put in the horses; we found two blankets and some beef between the house and the barn; the rack was in the barnyard, off the sleigh, all but one of the straps of the pole-strap; the other horse held the tongue; one of the lines was tied in a knot where it had been broken when they went away, but when they came back it was untied and the part gone; found the part of the line by the pig pen, which was on the way between house and stable; only one board was left on sleigh; the rack was turned over on some ploughed ground, without the stakes and did not afterwards find them; two corners of the rack were torn apart, one front and one hind corner; pins had held them together; rack had two cross pieces at the ends; rack had been separated by having the pins pulled out; the two long stakes were in the hind end of the rack when they started; sleigh was just in front of barn, all right; one end of board was on the hind bob, the other end on the ground behind it; board was a 12-foot one; could not find the other board; after putting up horses, returned to house; deceased was lying on her side on the floor in front of the stove, about twelve feet from the bed; prisoner went out and got some cedar bark, lit it, and went away to look for the things, Dawson and I went with him, on the road towards Pocquet's; about a quarter of a mile found some sugar, tea, tea-pot, currants, and deceased's bonnet scattered along the road for a distance of three or four rods; saw where the snow had been trampled; did not find the bonnet there, but further on towards Pocquet's; the spot trampled was about five feet across; this was in the ditch and on the road also; a sleigh-track was on side of road; brought the stuff found back to the house; prisoner had his coat on; deceased and children were there when we got back; she was lying on the floor still; I put on a fire and got supper; prisoner was sitting beside the stove; deceased a little while after asked for a drink of water, and Dawson gave it to her; baby was there; David gave it to his mother, as it was crying, and deceased held out her arms for it, but said nothing; she put baby to her breast, and it sucked; she went to lie down, and let the baby fall over, and we took it away, she lay there till after supper, and then crept over to the door on her hands and knees, then lay down on her side at the door; she lay there about half an hour; said nothing while there; then she crept back again to the stove, where she lay about three-quarters of an hour; then she crept to the window; said nothing, but lay down for a quarter of an hour, and then crept back to the stove and lay there; after a little, she asked for a drink and took a swallow; at this time the prisoner was lying by the stove, after supper; he and two children (Dawson and Albert) went asleep; Davy lay down with baby, and William was in bed in another room; I sat up all night; prisoner did not wake up till about daylight; I awoke him; he got up and went over to deceased and said she was dying; we laid her on the bed in the other room, and covered her up; prisoner went down for Mr Lane; there was blood on floor, at door, at stove, at window, and in bed-room; wherever she had been, there was blood; kept on a good fire, saw no blood on the wood I burnt; after prisoner came back from Smith's Falls, he took his coat off; after that he had on his smock; in the morning saw cuts on deceased's head; was with prisoner from the time he came home till he went to Lane's; swear I did not see him strike her that night during that time, nor kick her; saw no blood outside; did not look particularly after it; never had sat up before, nor had never been asked to; prisoner told me to do so this night, for fear she would fall on the stove; don't know if my brother (the prisoner) knew she was hurt; our house is about a mile and a half from Smith's Falls; there are doctors there; think prisoner saw her creeping round, but he did not say anything, nor offer to get help; my brother said when he came home that the horses had run away, and thrown her off the sleigh; said he carried her and brought her home as well as he could; think prisoner knew she was hurt; he said he jumped off when the horses ran away; he said deceased was fast to the sleigh, and he got her loose and then jumped off himself: he didn't say where; there were two cross-beams in last bob-sleigh; one horse was five and the other six years old; did not say where he picked deceased up; saw no marks except those described before; there were two or three armfuls of wood burned that night, and did not cut any outside.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Reilly:—At the spot where the snow was trampled, the horses appeared to have gone straight on, one of the runners going in towards the ditch: had a cedar torch when we were searching: had a lamp in the house burning all night.

To Mr Richards:—Did not strike deceased myself in any way whatever.

To His Lordship:—Did not hear her say anything as to what was the matter with her.

John Lane, sworn:—Live about breadth 100 acres, (¼ mile) from prisoner; recollect prisoner coming to me about quarter after 7, a. m., of 20th Nov.; I went up as fast as I could to house; saw little blood on floor; didn't take much notice; saw deceased in bed; saw she was hurt badly; Mrs Wm Moore went for doctor; saw bob-sleighs about 9 or 10 o'clock, at the barn; I was the first man took away the sleighs; they were heavy, home made sleighs; I and my little boy went down for the sleighs; the rack was torn off; didn't notice if there was blood on sleigh; rack was torn off as if it had struck a waggon or something and got torn off; saw the mark where it had struck the waggon; here was one board on the sleighs; don't remember whether I found the stakes or not; didn't notice any blood about board or rack; didn't talk to the woman when I went in; saw she was hurt, and didn't take much notice; I sent for Mrs Pocquet; when I went there there was no one but prisoner, his brother, and children; traced the sleigh-track up to next neighbor's house, Patk. Crowley; the horses and sleigh were off the main track; the sleigh track was off the main track from time I left prisoner's house as far as I went, to Crowley's, and saw no disturbance in snow; went back, and found my wife there.

Mrs Margaret Lane, sworn:—Arrived at prisoner's house about half-past 7, my husband being there before me; saw blood on floor leading from door to stove, and from stove to partition, and between door and bed, and between partition and bed; staid there till Dr. Chambers came; the dishes, &c., seemed to be there in a slovenly sort of a way.

Letitia Lane, sworn:—Got to prisoner's house before my mother on the morning in question; my father was there before me; I got there about half-past 7; deceased was in bed; went to speak to her; she didn't speak; she was living; there was a little blood on her head, didn't take notice if there was any on pillow; was there when Mrs. Bolf came there.

Mrs. Catherine Bolf, sworn:—Got to prisoner's house between 8 and 9; saw Mrs. Lane and her daughter and Mrs. Moore; saw prisoner there; understood prisoner to say he bid David the night before waken up John and Wm. to go to the barn for the horses while he made a torch to look for the things that had been lost; saw the state deceased was in; doctor came after me, she remained in same state; don't recollect prisoner saying where he was when boys went to put in horses.

Dr. Chambers, sworn:—Arrived at prisoner's house about 8 o'clock; deceased was lying on her back in bed, with her arms across her breast, living; immediately examined her, and found eight incised wounds on back of her head, that is the occepital region; not a great deal of blood on her; it was coagulated through her hair; looked as if some short time had elapsed since wounds given; she was in a state of prostration; gave her some stimulants to raise action of system—to restore her pulse, which was very low; located round the house blood; around the stove she weighed about 124 pounds—well proportioned; had seen her before, she was apparently in good health; went back to village and called for Dr Anderson to see Mrs. Halliday; he and I returned together, and found her much in the same condition—rather sinking; I left to attend another case and she died while I was gone.

Dr. Anderson, sworn:—Saw Mrs. H. before her death; went there with Dr. Chambers; found her in state of collapse, sinking; gave her a stimulant, knew she had but a short time to live; left, and an hour after heard she was dead; held a post mortem examination; reduced my observations to writing.

[The Doctor read to the Jury the notes he had taken at the post-mortem, explaining the nature, number and extent of the wounds found on the body of deceased, and giving a remarkably clear and lucid idea on these points. We regret we could not procure a copy of these notes, as they would give the reader a just estimate of the terrible character of the injuries sustained by the poor woman. The impartial reader would also draw from them the inference that many of these wounds could not have resulted from the runaway of the horses, even if deceased had been caught and dragged by the flying sleigh. At the close of his evidence His Lordship paid a high compliment to Dr. Anderson for the clearness and plainness of his notes and his evidence—saying that both were about the most satisfactory he had ever heard from a medical man, and took the liberty of detaching the reports from Mr. Richards' fyle and placing them along with his own notes. In this estimate Mr. O'Reilly concurred.]

The Doctor resumed:—

The injuries mentioned here would cause death—death would be inevitable; 3 kinds of wounds; 1st, incised—cuts,—one or two of this kind; others were contused wounds—that is caused from a fall or from some blunt instrument; three lacerated wounds; blood flowed considerably from those wounds immediately, and more freely from incised than other wounds; the blood in the house came from the wounds in her head, and would come immediately; did not search the premises for blood; went back on road to spot; about quarter mile distant, to where I had been told he had extricated her from sleigh; there was fair sleighing; saw no blood there; this tramped spot was on side of road, which was slightly turnpiked; ditch about a foot deep and very broad; dirt had been excavated from ditch to make road—flat rock formation; sleigh had run close to ditch; Mrs. Halliday was a healthy woman, short and stout; would weigh from 130 to 140 lbs.; did not see the coat produced; could not say positively it was blood on it without proper test; thought it was blood; from the wound's on deceased's head blood could be readily communicated to the coat; the wound on side would cause the congestion of lungs.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly:—Examined stomach; did not find presence of liquor there.

To His Lordship:—House looked as if it had been cleaned up.

To Mr. Richards:—Could not tell, on examining the bonnet, if these wounds on the head could have been received with it on; thought the blood would have been seen on the strings.

Dr. Chambers, re-examined:—The sleigh track was on the right side all along, and saw where it backed to the ditch, just as it has been described half a dozen times to day; think the snow would have shown blood, if any had been spilled on it: without some intervening medium, the blood from deceased would have defaced the coat.

Margaret Pagrin, sworn:—Was at prisoner's house about two or three o'clock p. m.; deceased's outside dress was off: saw the coat produced shoved inside an old box up stairs; found it when looking for a baby's dress; deceased's dress was handed me by one of the little boys; deceased's maiden name was Grace Laycock.

David Halliday called:—Don't know how old I am: don't know the nature of an oath. [In consequence of the latter statement, His Lordship refused to allow this witness's evidence to be taken.

This closed the case for the crown.—The counsel for the defence stated that he offers no evidence on behalf of the defendant. Neither counsel addressed the jury, Mr. O'Reilly claiming that there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

The learned Judge charged distinctly in favour of the prisoner; but remarked that it was very strange that so many severe wounds on the head were found on the body of deceased, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury did so, without leaving their seats; and his Lordship discharged the prisoner with some severe remarks on the brutality exhibited by him towards deceased while she was dying, and the culpable negligence he displayed in neither caring for deceased himself nor in sending for medical aid until the following morning. The prisoner then left the Court room.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is in the habit of visiting the poor families on the Argyll estates in much the same way as her royal mother, Queen Victoria loves to do at Balmoral. A short time ago the Princess was making her usual round of visits near Inverary, accompanied by her husband, when she went into the house of an old woman about one hundred years of age, who was alone and confined to her bed. The royal visitor "spoered" of the old dame whether she was in want of any assistance. The "auld wife" thereupon asked the Princess to help her to a "wee drap o' tea" from the teapot before the fire. The royal lady got up to comply with the request, but on lifting the cover discovered that there was no tea within. Upon informing the old lady of this, the latter requested her royal visitor to "jist put a wee drappie o' water iittil it." This only presented another difficulty—no water could be found in the house. Thereupon the Princess with a smile, called in the aid of her noble husband, the Marquis of Lorne, who at once proceeded to the public well close by, and procured a supply of water, with which—when boiled—his royal helpmeet proceeded to "mask" a brand new cup of tea, to the great delight of the old woman, who laughed heartily while telling the story.

Laura Fair is said to be a model house keeper and to have the happiest husband in California. He deserves to be that for his courage, but then none but the brave deserve the Fair.

THE MANUFACTURE AND MARKETING OF EARLY OR SPRING CHEESE.

BY HON. X. A. WILLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DAIRYMENS' ASSOCIATION.

By the time this article is printed and reaches the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, cheese-making will have commenced over a broad extent of country in the States and in Canada. Some suggestions, therefore, in regard to the manufacture and marketing of the early or spring make of cheese, will be timely.

But first, it will be well, perhaps, to take a general survey of the situation. During the past year, from January 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1874, the exportations of American cheese have been the largest ever known, amounting in round numbers to upward of 104,000,000, of which Canada probably shipped 20,000,000 pounds. As yet with this immense exportation, and the increased production of cheese in the States and in Canada over former years, the markets both in Europe and America have never been more closely cleaned out, or short of American cheese than at present. This state of things makes it obvious that the new make of cheese going upon a bare market will command good prices, especially if the quality of the goods be unexceptionable in "meat and flavor."

Now, in the United States for the past three months butter has been scarce and high, and this will induce a large number of dairymen to skim more or less closely the early make of cheese, and hence, any good meaty cheese arriving in England with this "lean fodder-make," must be caught up eagerly by buyers at extreme prices. The inducements to make butter are not so great in Canada as in the States, and we advise our Canadian friends to take advantage of the situation, retaining all the cream of the milk in the cheese, and making an article rich and mellow, and one that will be sought after with avidity in the English markets. Perhaps no better opportunity will be offered to Canadian dairymen to get a reputation on their goods among the cheesemongers of England than by adopting the course we have suggested, this spring.

The English markets are comparatively bare of American cheese, and "fine things" are very scarce. The first shipments of new cheese from the States will be comparatively lean in quality, and if the first shipments from Canada be rich and meaty, it will take precedence in the English markets for a time at least, and this precedence at the beginning of the year will exert a valuable influence over the Canadian product during the whole season.

Is is quite true that the early hay-made milk should not be deprived of any portion of its cream, if intended for cheese-making, for the butter in such milk is all required to make a good "full-meated" article; but in case such milk is deprived of any portion of its cream, manufacturers should remember that a larger proportion of rennet will be needed, and the ratio above the usual quantity required for whole milk should always be graded in proportion to the amount of cream removed. In my recent address before the Dairymen's Association of Ontario, I showed how the butter or fat of milk was concerned in those changes which the milk undergoes during the process of cheese-making, and that in removing the fat we weaken to some extent the fermenting powers of the rennet, rendering it more difficult to break down the cosein into a mellow, plastic article of food. Manufacturers, therefore, will do well to remember that the quantity of rennet should be regulated according to the quality of the milk, and that this point is as essential in producing fine cheese as some of the other and subsequent manipulations of the cheese-making process.

Again, we advise Canadian dairymen to sell or ship their early cheese just so soon as it is ready for market, since the highest price it will command will be reached, for this kind of cheese, early in the season. The factory shelves should be cleared of all the early make of cheese before hot weather, because the cheese then will rapidly fall off in flavor, and because prices almost invariably decline at this season. If the cheese, when ready for market, could be sold and shipped away from the factories weekly, it would be policy to let it go, taking the market price at the time. But, at all events factories should try and make semi-monthly sales, thus getting the cheese to market when its flavor and condition are best, and, in addition, saving the shrinkage and the chance of its losing flavor or a decline in priers. The Herkimer Co., N. Y., dairymen have for many years followed the plan of selling the early cheese as fast as it is made for market, and they have almost invariably obtained more for their product in this way than other dairymen who have held their cheese for longer periods. Even if prices should drop, it is better to let the "hay cheese" go, because it is an article upon which you cannot rely to improve by keeping. We say, then, sell the early cheese as soon as it is ready, and do not look for higher market rates than those ruling at the time, for if you do, "ten to one" the experiment of holding will cause you a loss. It may often be policy for factorymen to hold a part of the August, the September or October cheese. In that case you have flavor and quality, while the constant approach to the cooler weather is in your favor and there is no danger of your goods deteriorating on your hands.

But for the early cheese, there is the hot weather to contend with, which of itself is a formidable enemy to flavor and success in holding. The best place for "hay-cheese" is in the hands of consumers. Let it go and be consumed before the nice rich "grass cheese" comes into competition.

At what rates will the market for new cheese open? This is a question which, of course, no one can predict, but the impression prevails in New York, among those best acquainted with the trade, that from 15c. to 16c. will be the ruling figures paid for cheese in the country markets at Little Falls and Utica. Prices for fine goods may range higher, but we cannot expect these rates to continue long in the season, because as shipments begin to be made freely from the large number of factories in the States, stocks must be handled expeditiously, or they will accumulate on buyers' hands, and either of these conditions had a tendency to reduce prices.

Notwithstanding the area of cheese factories is extending in the States, especially in Maine, in Wisconsin and in the north-west, we do not apprehend the increase will sensibly affect the market, since many cheese factories in New York, in Vermont and other States are being converted into butter factories, and the increase of consumption will, it is believed, balance increase of production so that prices during 1874 ought not to average below those of 1873.

We think Canadian dairymen need have no fears that the business will be unprofitable, if they put upon the market a good, sound, useful article.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

BROCKVILLE INDUSTRIES.

THE BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Last year we published several articles on the manufactories of Brockville. We again revert on the subject.

Yesterday afternoon, having a little spare time, we availed ourselves of the invitation of Messrs Cossitt & Bros. to take a look over their works. Of course we were aware that there existed in Brockville several large manufacturing establishments, but we must admit we were rather surprised at the large dimensions of Messrs Cossitt & Bros' Agricultural Implement Factory. These enterprising gentlemen only commenced to put up their factory here in May, 1872; they have been in running order upwards of twelve months. The main building is a compact looking edifice of brick 260x50 feet, three stories high. In the rear is the foundry and moulding shop, also of brick, 50x80. At the side of the main building is a boiler house of brick, and a large frame warehouse, 30x150 feet, three stories high. For the benefit of our readers we will give a description of the factory in the order as we were shown over it. First we left the spacious office and passed into the

WOOD PLANING DEPARTMENT.

Where some of the latest improved wood working machinery is in operation. Next came the department in which the

IRON WORK

Is done. Here are to be seen several very fine specimens of Canadian machinery. Upright drills, of very great strength, from Guelph, lathes and iron planers from Dundas and Bowmanville. All are worked on the most approved principles, and are a credit to Canadian manufacturers. There are several American lathes also in use.

THE ENGINE

Is also in this department. It is a very fine one, of 50 horse-power, made by Goldie & McCullough, of Galt. The arrangements of the factory are most complete. The boiler is in a separate building of brick, about ten feet from the factory, the steam passing to the engine through a large pipe. This arrangement is well calculated to be a preventative against fire in the factory. The communication between the two buildings is so small that it can be cut away very easily, and thus, in all probability, the main building would be safe from fire caused by the engine From the iron working department we passed to the

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

In which are six forges and a large combined punching and shearing machine, of extraordinary power. We saw this machine cut, with apparent ease, a piece of iron about six inches wide and one inch thick. It is a Canadian machine. Next we come to the

CLEANING DEPARTMENT,

Where three rumblers are kept at work. The castings are all cleaned in this department before going into the factory. From this we pass into the

MOULDING SHOP,

Or foundry, a separate building, 50x80 feet. In this department, as in all the others, everything is perfectly arranged. A crane, which was constructed on the premises, is in use, capable of hoisting from five to six tons. We now come back to the main building and pass into the upper regions by means of a large

"OTIS' ELEVATOR,"

Made expressly for this factory, at a cost of $2000. This is the most complete hoisting machine we have ever seen; and an accident is almost impossible, every precaution having been taken in its construction to make it proof against such. It will hoist upwards of five tons at a time. Upstairs we find the

FITTING AND PAINTING SHOPS.

In the former we were shown one of Waddell's Patent Saws, which can be reversed by a very simple management from a cross cut to a rip. A band runs through the floor from the shaft below, with which all machines are tried before leaving the shop. We now pass from the main building to

THE KILN,

Over the boiler house. In this all the wood is dried before being worked up. We soon tire of this atmosphere and enter another building, which is used as a store house. In it are stored 600 Buckeye mowers ready for shipment, a large number of rakes, and piles of different parts of the machines ready for setting up. This ended our stroll over the factory and we repaired to the office again. The Messrs Cossitt informed us that they intend to make this season 400 one horse mowers for the Lower Provinces, 600 of the larger size, and 200 iron frame mowers known as the "Model Buckeye."

Last year Messrs Cossitt turned out 200 drag saws for cutting cordwood, all of which have been sold. They also manufacture threshing machines, shingle machines, and the celebrated Ithaca steel-tooth horse-rake. We were shown one of the latter which has just been made at the factory, and it appears to be as it doubtless is, the best horse-rake at present in use. It was awarded a gold medal of merit, after having been put to a thorough test, at the World's fair, held in Vienna last year. The teeth of this rake are very carefully made of spring steel, oil tempered, and are governed by a lever, thus leaving the hands free from driving. All the implements we were shown presented a very finished appearance, and are a strong evidence of the good quality of work turned out from Messrs Cossitt's factory. 130 men are constantly employed in this factory. While stating this fact it may not be out of place to remark that in passing through the different shops we noticed very few boys, all the hands seemed to be grown up men and thorough mechanics. As a rule large numbers of boys are to be found in factories of this kind, probably because they can be hired for less money. In this the Messrs Cossitt's show their practicability, for the extra money they pay to good workmen must surely come back to them in the larger demand for their reliable productions. They use up annually about 400 tons of pig iron, 200 tons of bar iron, and 50 tons of spring and cast steel. Most of the raw material is Canadian, though about 30 tons of malleable iron is yearly imported. The amount of capital invested in the establishment cannot be less than $100,000. Brockville may well be proud of such an establishment. We wish the enterprising proprietors every success in their undertakings.

As we were leaving the factory one of the Messrs Cossitt showed us a cut of a new tire setter they are procuring from the States. It is called "West's American Tire Setter," and it is said to be capable of upsetting a tire and making it sufficiently tight, while on the wheel; without the aid of heat. This machine will be at work in the factory in a few days, when we purpose giving a full description of it.—*Brockville Recorder.*

The Herald,

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CARLETON PLACE, APRIL 22, 1874.

A NEW TARIFF.

The Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance was an able and exhaustive elucidation of the Financial position of the country. Among the legacies which he and his colleagues have inherited from the late Government is a deficiency of income as compared with expenditure for the current year which must be in some way met and provided for. In view of the large outlay for public works and the ever increasing burden of official labor, which is heightened by each new accession to the area of the Dominion, it does not seem possible to retrench the present ratio of expenditure or to "economize" to anything like a sufficient extent to fill up the discrepancy which has thus arisen. Consequently an increase in the tariff on certain articles of import becomes a necessity, which, however unwillingly, the Finance Minister is per force obliged to propose, and which it is believed will be laid upon such articles as can best bear the burden of an increased tariff.

Theoretically an increased tariff is usually levied upon articles of luxury; but unfortunately under our improved civilization, many articles once regarded as luxuries, have come to be looked upon as necessaries, and to be held as indispensable accordingly. Increased duties are to be levied upon imported wines and liquors; on teas, coffee, sugar, cigars, tobbacco, patent medicines, certain kinds of machinary, and a host of other articles, a list of which will be seen elsewhere in our columns.

The necessity for this increase is to be regretted; but the Finance Minister requires three millions of dollars over and above the present probable revenue, and in no other way can it be procured than by a re-adjustment of the tariff and such an advance in import duties as has been indicated.

We have no doubt but our present Rulers will show themselves ready and willing, so far as possible to carry out in power those ideas of retrenchment and economy which they have so persistently advocated when in opposition; but it must be borne in mind that the present deficiency is one which encountered them on their accession to office; and that time and prudent management are required to curtail an expenditure so vast as that of the Dominion, which every year threatens to exceed that of the yearly increasing revenue, and it will be time enough to censure too present government for an increase of indirect taxation when it is shown that the causes of an increase of the public burdens are of their own creating.

Understanding that it is the intention of the municipality of this village to organize some fire protector, and learning that a few people here had some groundless prejudice against Chemical Engines for such purpose, the Agent of the Babcock Manufacturing Co., Mr. Reiffenstein, came from Ottawa on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and had an interview with most of the members of the Corporation informing them that it was his intention to endeavor to remove any doubt or prejudice there might be in the minds of some gentlemen here regarding the efficacy of such machine, by giving an exhibition in order to show the rapid effect which would be produced by the Chemicals on the fire which might be kindled for him to extinguish; a little after 3 o'clock, that being the appointed hour, consequently a pretty hot fire was produced by the most inflammable material procurable, after the fire had taken good hold of the wood the operator was directed to play upon it, and in about half a minute the fire was extinguished. It was lighted again after a little while with the aid of a quantity of coal-oil, and when the fire had good hold on the material the operator was again directed to put it out which was done in 22 seconds; after this the distance was shown how far horizontally the stream could be carried which was over 45 feet, and then vertically up to the eaves of a moderate sized dwelling-house and shop in the neighbourhood, after *two thirds* of the charge had been expended.

This should dispel any doubts as to the capacity of the little machine, and in order to show how harmless the liquid is, the operator poured a quantity of it upon his own clothing without its leaving traces of ill effects.

The working power obtained is 100 lbs. to the square inch, and it can deliver its charge to a distance of 48 to 50 feet horizontally and over 25 feet vertically, as before shown. The spray in itself is a protection, as fire will not take where it has been watered with the liquid. It contains about 7 gallons of water and it takes from 4 to 4½ minutes to discharge, a continuous stream of this liquid constantly, as it does, conveying carbonic acid gas to the fire must eventually kill it.

It would be a great boon to this village if it were decided to accept the offer of the Company to furnish Fire-protection in the way of a Hook and Ladder Tank to which a few portable extinguishers are attached, with a few more of them judiciously placed around the village, or a single Cylinder Engine of 60 or 80 gallons with 200 feet of Hose. The price of a double Cylinder Engine, weighing about 1800 lbs. with 250 feet of hose which could be drawn by either men or horses, capacity 70 gallons, is $2000, not troubled with training of a large Company to *work* it, having the power within itself, is within the power of purchase by this village, and its powers of protection are undoubted from experience of the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and the chief cities in the States where they are in prominent use.

The story of the loss of the Europe is very contradictory in many respects. It is agreed that the vessel had been leaking on the passage out, and that she was docked and repaired in Havre. On the second day of the homeward passage she began to leak in the engine-room; and on the second day of April, there being then seven feet of water in the middle compartment, the captain signalled the Greece, and asked to be transferred with his passengers and crew to the latter steamer. Here the accounts given by the officers of the Greece and the French captain begin to diverge. The former assert that as the water was not high enough to extinguish the fires under any of the boilers, and as there was no water in the ship except in her midship compartments, there was every reason to suppose that she could have been brought into port. Captain Lemarie, on the contrary, says that the fires under two of the boilers were extinguished, and that she was in imminent danger of sinking. Both agree in saying that the pumps were in good order. During the night of the 2nd of April the water in the engine-room gained but one foot in depth. It would seem that the pum