

stitute, consisting of the best works of the day, upon Agriculture, Mechanism, and practical Sciences; and it is anticipated that, if the public will come forward and subscribe their mite to sustain this noble and patriotic effort, an Agricultural Museum or place for depositing specimens of the most improved farming implements, choice seeds, and every other article that would contribute to the well-being of agricultural improvement, will be attached to the Institute Rooms, which will be open for the inspection of all who may think proper to call.

Each of the members of the Institute are to be supplied with a copy of the *British American Cultivator*, for the payment of an extra sum of 2s. 6d.

A similar institution has been established at Newmarket, with merely this difference, that the whole of the funds of the latter will be expended in the purchase of practical books upon Agriculture, Mechanism, and practical Sciences. Two or three conversational or discus-sional meetings, will take place previous to the issue of the February number, which will give us an ample opportunity of bringing this institution under the favourable notice of the public. The meetings are held on Saturday evenings.

The farmers and mechanics of Richmondhill and Newmarket have set a noble and patriotic example to their fellow-countrymen of other portions of the province. If the people would for once study their own and their country's interests, they would follow this example. Further particulars of the advantages of these Institutions may be seen in another portion of this sheet.

*Cure for the Distemper in Cattle.*—A writer in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, England, states that, "I cannot

resist giving a receipt for the treatment of beasts that may take the prevalent distemper. It showed itself last winter in one of my farm-yard stock, by its discharging abundant saliva from the mouth, with sore and inflamed tongue and gums, very dull, no appetite, confined bowels, and very hot horns. I desired the bailiff to give him one half pint of the spirits of turpentine, with one pint of linseed oil. repeating the oil in twenty-four hours, and again repeating it according to the state of the evacuations. At the end of twenty-four hours more, the bowels not having been well moved, I repeated both turpentine and oil. In two days the beast showed symptoms of amendment, and in three or four took to his food again, and did perfectly well. All the yard beasts and two of the fattening beasts have had it, and all have been treated in the same manner with perfect success. Half-a-pint of turpentine is the smallest, and one pint the largest dose, during three or four days. Little food beside oatmeal gruel was given."

*Guano.*—A very simple mode of testing the genuineness of Guano is, to dissolve a small portion in Hydrochloric Acid. (Spirits of Salt) diluted with four times its weight of water. The salts of the genuine substance will be readily dissolved, they being all soluble as well as the bone dust it contains in this acid, whereas other substances, from their not being acted upon by the acid will sink to the bottom, or be precipitated, in the language of chemistry. Pure Guano is of a light brown color, and is mixed with small portions of white substances here and there, which on being crushed between the fingers will appear like minute pieces of chalk, and which will be found to consist of fish bones.—*Am. Far.*