

all events, it has proved a failure, and the actual loss that we shall sustain, will require every farthing of our present and next year's profits on our other operations to meet. Canada above all other countries with which we have any acquaintance, is the most difficult one to sustain an extended enterprise. Almost every man who engages in a new business, which is calculated to benefit the public, is doomed to become a martyr to the cause. This is a peculiar characteristic feature of our country, and it is one that has a very powerful influence in keeping down the energies of men of undoubted enterprise and business talent. For our own part we made a bold experiment, with a full determination at the time, of succeeding in establishing a Warehouse that would become a very powerful engine in effecting wholesome changes in the physical condition of our native land. To convince our friends that we do not despair entirely of being ultimately instrumental in accomplishing all we anticipated, we still hold ourselves in readiness to supply almost any labor-saving machine that may be required, provided that the cash or undoubted security be placed in our hands previous to the order being filled. We have no more risks to make for our Canada friends, but at the same time are willing to serve them when secured against loss.

#### Application of Barn Yard Manure.

A correspondent in the *Genesee Farmer*, has recently favoured the readers of that paper with some excellent advice, on the saving and application of manures, which may be summed up in a few words.

1st. His theory is, that barn yard manure should be covered deep in the ground with the plough, so that the gases which arise from it, while undergoing fermentation may be incorporated into the soil, and be taken up with the roots of plants.

2nd. That coarse manures lose half their value, by lying in the heap until thoroughly decomposed.

3rd. That the soil is capable of producing a crop annually without diminution, provided it be supplied with the like properties which the crop requires in its re-production, and his practice based upon the above theory is as follows:

His average annual harvest of wheat is upwards 1500 bushels, the straw of which is put

into a large stack in autumn, and during the winter it is fed to his horned cattle, by cutting down from the stack in slices, and scattering it around the yard. This process is repeated from period to period, so that by the middle of March, it is all trodden under foot. In this way his yard is always dry, and the stock need no other shelter than open sheds to protect them from storms. The Indian Corn stalks are cut fine in a machine by horse power, and fed in trough sparingly through the winter, which, together with the straw from the stack, keeps his stock in good condition till warm weather begins, when a little hay carries them through in fine condition. In the last week of April, he begins to draw out the manure, which is put on the land at the rate of from thirty to forty loads per acre. The manure is then ploughed in ten inches deep, good care being taken to have it covered neatly with the newly inverted land, and immediately afterwards the ground is rolled with a heavy roller, harrowed and planted with an early variety of Indian Corn, that is calculated to ripen by the middle of September. As soon as the corn is barely ripe it is cut up at the ground, and is drawn off the land upon which it grew. The ground is then ploughed and sown with wheat about the middle of September, and this plan he pronounces after many years trial, to be a better preparation for wheat than a naked fallow.

The foregoing mode of growing Indian Corn is practised by some in Canada, and with the wheat crop the land is sown with the cultivated grasses, and the results have been most satisfactory. No crop grown upon the land will take up through the sap vessels of the plants, so great a quantity of barn yard manure as Indian Corn, and if the land be well cultivated the manure will have then passed through its various stages of fermentation, and be in a suitable condition for wheat and other white crops.

*Rock-Boring Machine.*—Messrs. G. W. & J. Lee, of Maiden Creek, Pa., have invented and put in operation, a machine that will bore into common granite or other stone at the rate of five feet per hour, or one inch per minute, by the work of one man at the crank, of course, if steam or horse power was applied, it would accomplish large business. We have not been furnished with a full description of this machine, but expect to receive a model thereof, ere long, when we can describe it in full.—*Scientific American*.