

have often thought that the sweat and labour, and the tattered dresses, must be a sad set-off against the contents of their baskets. And we have wondered too that Farmers, (who so grudge a day or two's labour in the garden) do not see that as a matter of profit and loss, not less than of convenience, it would be better to cultivate the fruit near home than to send their wives and daughters at a season when their time is so valuable a long and fatiguing tramp in search of them. There is no difficulty in its cultivation, nor would the extent of land necessary be worth mentioning. Three or four square rods, containing some two hundred plants would suffice for a family. Then also, the cultivated kinds are so superior in size if not also in flavour—and when produced in the garden close by one's own door, could be picked early in the morning, in a few minutes by the tiny fingers unfit for other labour: affording them at once a pleasing and a profitable occupation. There are several varieties, of which we would recommend the following—The Red Antwerp, and the Yellow—the Franconia and the Falstoff. Plant them in rows three feet apart—and three or four feet from row to row, in rich, deep, sandy loamy soil. The shoots of the previous year bear the present—and new ones are annually produced to bear the year following. Those that have born die, and should in the autumn be cut out. We have found that they do best in rather a shaded place, and if damp (not wet) all the better. The rows might be planted wide enough for the cultivator to work between them. Leached ashes is excellent for them. While writing upon this subject we would suggest to our enterprising nurserymen and amateurs, the raising of new kinds from our excellent native sorts. We have seen, and gathered, and eaten, large and most delicious raspberries from the wild stocks growing by the roadside as we journeyed upon a recent occasion from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene. The seed could be obtained easily and the result would surely remunerate. A fruit used so extensively as this is—for the dessert, for making syrup, wines, jams, and jellies is worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received from us. Its merit is also very much enhanced by its being a product so very natural to our clime and soil: as to be spontaneous almost everywhere. We have repeatedly seen virgin lands, that have been but once ploughed and then laid down to grass, throw up the shoots of

the wild raspberry in the greatest abundance—and where not browsed by cattle, in a short time thickly covered.

DAMP HOUSES.

There is an almost universal complaint in the spring of the year, by persons occupying brick and stone houses, that their houses sweat so abundantly as to cause great injury and inconvenience. A true knowledge of the cause and the nature of the evil, however, will enable us to remedy the evil. The universal impression is, that the damp and moisture which have been accumulating in the walls, flow out upon their surface on the first mild days of spring. This view, however, is erroneous, and leads to false conclusions as to the healthiness or unhealthiness of certain houses. The truth is that the walls, during the winter months, have become frozen, or in other words have accumulated a large amount of cold; on the first genial days of spring, the warm air, laden with an additional quantity of moisture, (for the capacity of the air for moisture increases according to its temperature,) comes in contact with the cold walls and deposits a portion of its moisture upon the walls. The cold walls diminish the temperature of the warm and heavily-laden atmosphere which comes in contact with them, thus rendering it incapable of holding in solution its previous volume of water, which consequently is deposited upon the walls.

To prove and illustrate this position, I need only to refer to an occurrence with which all are acquainted. Fill with cold water a glass or silver or other pitcher, incapable of the transmission of water, and place in a room on a warm day, and you will instantly see the outer surface covered with drops and streams of water. Here the water cools the vessel, and the vessel lowers the temperature of the air brought in contact with it, necessarily causing a deposition of the surplus moisture. In the case of both the walls and the vessels, this operation goes on with like results until these materials attain the same temperature as the circumjacent atmosphere.

How then shall we remedy the difficulty? Simply by keeping our houses closed during this period as much as possible; thus preventing the admission of the external air, overburthened with moisture, until the walls have become warmed by more genial atmosphere, to the same temperature as the air itself. In proof of this position, you have but to examine any room or cupboard or closet, into which the external air has not been admitted during one of these giving periods of spring. We seldom have more than one of these periods of sweating in the year, unless a hard freezing supervenies to cause a subsequent accumulation of frost in the walls. By this simple remedy may your paper be kept uninjured and adhesive to the walls—the furniture from undue expansion, and paint and varnish from injury.

From this view of the case, you will of course perceive that the amount of moisture settling