

erator, or any other? This investigation ably touched upon by your correspondent in the lucid article which appeared in your column last year, and it is very desirable that it should be gone into most fully. Now the want of effective pull and speed attained by two things of the utmost importance to be retained, and the draught being steady, why attach a sufficiently powerful dynamometer to the rope in front of the implement, and anchor behind? Then let the most convenient element for the purpose be selected, and tried in succession under each system of haulage;—done, let such various implement be attached in succession to the same rope. Surely a few trials of this nature, conducted by competent men, would materially assist the agricultural world, and simplify the question of steam traction: they would exhibit to us where the team was in fault and where the implement, or is just what we want to get at. When we are offered, and judges appointed, makers do not hesitate to submit their machinery to our trial; but individual farmers are not in a position on the trial field to come to a satisfactory conclusion. An engine, whether working 100 lbs. or 90 lbs., looks very much the same, the hanging on of eight or ten additional horses to a machine would strike the most untrained eye; but we must never forget that for an engine works at 30 lbs. or 90 lbs. is a very material difference to the length of life. Steam engines are like horses: moderate and regular work will enable them, our farm horses, to do a fair amount, and a good many years: high feeding and overwork will make them break down the same, like our London horses. True it often better to act on the latter principle, but the farmer must not suffer himself to be deceived by the results achieved by "an ordinary 8 horse engine." He will also be wise, in purchasing an engine, to bear in mind the purpose which he intends it, viz., for cultivating as well as thrashing, &c. Engines well adapted for the latter may be ill adapted for the former; those well adapted for the former will do as equally well for the latter; hence he should always take into the substantial character of his engine, and also endeavor to procure the greatest amount of power with the least amount of cost: perhaps he can hardly do better than consult a first class maker, explain his wants, and let it be in his hands to supply them.—I am, Sir, obedient servant,

W. B.

British North American Colonies at the International Exhibition.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*.)

British North American Colonies have a noble display of their products at the International Exhibition, and have quite thrown

into the shade the United States. Few persons who have not visited our possessions on the other side of the Atlantic could have given them credit for the skill, enterprise, and ingenuity displayed in the various mechanical contrivances and manufactured articles, of which they have sent specimens. But it is not with these that we would deal on the present occasion. We desire rather to call attention to their agricultural products and capabilities, and shall touch upon those of the Lower Provinces, leaving Canada for subsequent notice. It is the first International competition in which the four Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland have taken part.

The province of New Brunswick we have noticed on some former occasions. The Commissioners of the Colony have sent home very fine specimens of its cereals, pulse, maize, flour, and meals, with agricultural implements made and used in the Colony—such as mould-board ploughs, horse rakes, and harrows. There is also a good collection of its timber shown rough and manufactured. The amount of land cultivated in New Brunswick does not yet produce anything like a sufficiency of food for the maintenance of the population. This has not been because agriculture has not been remunerative, but because of the apparently greater inducements held out to the mass of the people by other branches of industry. Lumbering and ship-building, however, are giving place yearly in a greater degree to agriculture. The number of farmers is rapidly on the increase, and a determination seems to have taken hold of every branch of society to leave no efforts untaken for the development of this most important—this greatest branch of industry.

In each county of the Province there is an agricultural society—in some counties more than one—and there has lately been established a Provincial Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of watching and protecting the interests of the farmers generally. The annual reports of these societies speak in high terms of the increase that is taking place in the number of farmers; the improvements made in the qualities of crops, and the interest that is being manifested amongst the farmers; and there is every reason to hope that hundreds and thousands of persons will be induced in a few years to enter upon the valuable lands now lying waste, and improve them; thereby enriching themselves and benefitting the country.

The farmers of New Brunswick are all, so to speak, in good circumstances. Many of them are rich, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labour of former years. The majority of them are men who commenced life twenty or thirty years ago with literally nothing. They went into the woods; the first clearing they made was a few yards whereon to build a hut;