

The Propeller *James Woods*, with 400 barrels of flour on board, was caught by a gale in Lake Erie on Sunday morning last, and the whole of her cargo washed overboard.

There will be a grand Regatta in the Bay on Friday and Saturday next, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

We are requested to state that during the Fair the steamer *City of Hamilton* will, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of next week, leave Toronto for Hamilton at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of the usual hour.

Her Majesty's Steamship *Buzzard*, of 6 guns, 700 horse-power, has arrived at Quebec, from the Fishery station below, to get repair, having touched the ground off Halifax, on her first arrival from England.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the premises of the Salmon River Hotel, and the store and Post Office occupied by Hiram Holden, Esq., in the village of Shannonville, were completely destroyed by fire.

A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, and other stock, will be held in Woodstock, on Tuesday, 19th October next.

The blowing down of a pine tree in the Township of Nelson, has revealed to the wondering gaze of hundreds, the skeleton of a man of great stature, a stone image, two copper vessels; and some large sea-shells.

Agriculture.

THE AGRICULTURAL CURIOSITY SHOP.

I have often pleasingly indulged my fancy looking forward to the time when improvements in our machinery were to effect, not the degradation, but the social emancipation of our artizans; but the same incessant race still continues to be run, and the greater the accumulating power of the manufacturer, the greater the depth of poverty and distress, which follows in its train. It seems to have resolved itself into an axiom, that the greater the amount of ingenuity displayed, the greater will be the corresponding depression in the scale of humanity, to which some unfortunate fellow being will be reduced in consequence of this invention. I by no means repine at the awful progress we are making,—the very reverse, I rejoice at it with all my heart, but I wish it somehow turned to the benefit of humanity.—I think sanctified is the word a divine would use to express my meaning,—I wish then that all that energy, and ingenuity, and adaptation of the inexhaustible resources of nature, to the furtherance of our commercial progress, were so sanctified that poor, frail, broken down humanity, may be somewhat cheered by the amazing efforts of intelligence. Knowledge is power,—may that power be used, then, to clove us in the scale of being. I thought in reading from the *Albany Argus* lately, that somehow—in so far as agriculture was concerned—we were getting nearer to that happy era which is associated with my fondest day dreams, but I remembered that improvements in agricultural implements had been made before and instead of these relieving the son of the soil, they had only reduced his scanty pittance to a shadow, and in many cases, caused him to leave his early home and seek a shelter, and the privilege to labour in a land of strangers. However, this instrument which I have termed an Agricultural Curiosity Shop may have a happier effect than those which have preceded it. If it is at all as described, it certainly leaves very little to do but to look on and see its operations. The inventor is a Mr. Henry Beebe, a young mechanic of Albany. It was patented in April last. *The Argus* says:—It

embodies in one implement the capacity for ploughing with four ploughs, scattering the seed in the furrows, harrowing and rolling. The ploughs are arranged at suitable distances, in front of the cart, and the number can be diminished at pleasure, or all four used. Immediately following and attached to the ploughs, are the buckets for the reception of seed—corn included, and from which it is distributed.—The harrows follow, behind the wheels of the cart, and the rollers bring up the rear. On the platform of the cart, and forming a part of it is a basin, of the same width, which is the receptacle of the seed. Its position is immediately over the buckets, and as the cart goes forward, it is arranged so as to allow the seed to fall in suitable quantities into the buckets below.—The platform is large enough for the driver and will also accommodate several bags of grain. The harrows are also the width of the cart, in the pieces, as are also the rollers, for more easy passage over the ground. The entire arrangement can be removed with ease, and the cart used in any other capacity about the farm.

THE SCIENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF GARDENING.

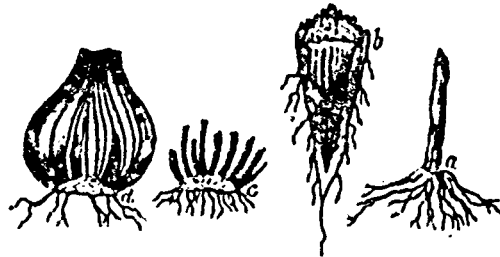
PROPAGATING BY DIVISION OF THE ROOTS.

Every root has what is called the crown or neck, and in some tuberos roots, the potato, a

similar part is called the eye, attached to which is the body of the root, and from this the fibres with their leading tips or mouths are produced.

The crown, neck, or eye, is in most roots the only part of them that can set up a stem. The exceptions to this, are the roots of mind, horse-radish, etc. *Juncus tenuis*, *artichoke*, couch or quack grass, and a troublesome weed in gardens called ash-wood, from the leaf resembling that of the ash, the smallest piece of the roots of any of which will grow. In some they seem to be rather underground stems than real roots. Rhubarb, likewise, and sea-kale, will generally produce plants from a piece of the roots, though entirely destitute of eyes. They are, however, a great length of time in performing this process, and the practice of propagating them in this manner cannot be recommended for gardening purposes. Dandelions, sow-thistles, and the like, might also be adduced as further illustrations of this principle, and teach us the fallacy of attempting to destroy them by merely hoeing off their tops, as the only method of getting rid of them is to eradicate every particle of the roots.

It will follow, that with those, and a few other similar exceptions, roots will only be capable of being divided when they have more crowns or



Roots to show the neck or crown; a, in shrubs and trees; b, on the carrot; c, on herbs; d, on bulbs.

eyes than one, as in the small bulbs that grow at the base of the larger bulbs in lilies, daisies, tulips, and snow-drops; the eyes in potatoes, and rhubarb; the crowns in primroses, auriculas, scapinks or thistle, dahlias, paeonies, and double rockets; and the side branches in border box and carnations.

In many of the plants just mentioned, such, for instance, as bulbs and primroses, the different crowns may be easily separated from each other by the hand, as they may generally be broken off or pulled asunder, with a good portion of root attached to each division, and being thus well provided with roots, will grow without the slightest difficulty. These remarks are also applicable to dwarf-box, which only requires to be slipped or broken off, with a few roots to each division, to render success certain, as it will seldom grow without each piece is allowed to retain a few roots. But there are others, such as dahlias, paeonies, and rhubarb, which cannot be properly separated by the hand, and with these the crown or eye ought to be cut with a sharp knife, so as not to tear or bruise the parts; and each division should, if possible, have a piece of the body of the root, and also some fibres, with their tips uninjured.—This, however, is not indispensable, for the crown or eye alone will often grow without possessing any fibres at the time of planting, as is the case with auriculas; though the fibres will, in very few instances, succeed, without having some part of the body of the root, or of the crown, attached to them.

The chief points then to be attended to in the propagation of plants, by dividing the roots, is to see that each division has, at least, a few roots, and either a bud or eye, or the rudiment of one.

This mode of multiplying and increasing plants, it will be seen, is almost as natural as propagation by seed, except that, by the latter, plants diffuse their own seed, and increase their own species; while, by the one now under consideration, the assistance of man is necessary to perform the operation for them. It is now, however, very seldom practised, except with a few common sorts, and herbs, as by the methods yet remaining to be detailed, a much greater number of young plants may be obtained.

Arts and Manufactures.

Sault St. Marie Canal.

In discussing the prospect of the construction of this Canal by our Government. The *Lake Superior Journal* says:—

We presume the Canadian Government has delayed this important work for several years, from its bluster that has been kept up to no purpose on this side of the line, thinking the United States would certainly accede so important a channel of communication with the great lake. We know, in fact, that the Canadian Government is watching the result of this measure in this Congress with considerable interest; and our neighbors must be highly pleased with the manner in which our distinguished legislators from the lake country supported the Government bill for constructing this Canal. But they need hesitate no longer; the coast is as good as clear: the best and the most this Congress will do is to grant a lot of land for the purpose of building a great national work, a donation of means