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THE AGRICULTURIST

AND CANADIAN JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Education, Useful Improvements, Science, and General News.

Wm. McDougall,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I.

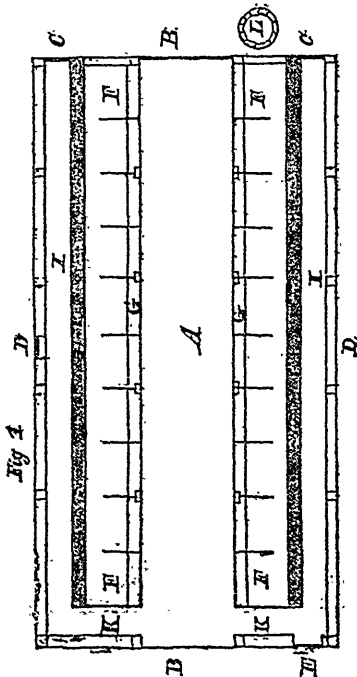
TORONTO, AUGUST 15, 1848.

NO. 12.

STOCK BARN.

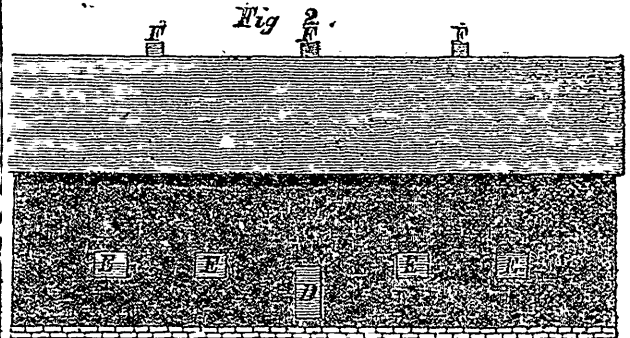
We have been favored with a communication, which will be found on the 137th page, from a respectable farmer in the Western District, giving drawings and a description of an Improved Barn. Our engraver having returned, we procured cuts representing the ground plan and the side elevation. The end view we did not think necessary to be given. He also sent us a drawing of a mode of fastening cattle in their stalls, at once, simple, cheap and convenient. The cut explaining it will appear in our next number.

We may remark that Mr. Paton's plan of arranging his barn for stock, &c., is very similar to one which we described in the *Canada Farmer*, belonging to Mr. Allen, the distinguished American breeder, on Garden Island. The chief difference is this: in Mr. Allen's barn, the cattle, instead of being in the body of the barn, were stabled in leanto's along each side. This allowed room for buys on each side of the main floor, and between it and the cattle's heads. The stalls, passages, &c., were precisely similar to the present. We refer the reader to Mr. Paton's letter for a fuller description of his plan, as well as for some very sensible remarks. We hope, since he has broken the ice, that Mr. P. will favor us again.



EXPLANATION OF FIG. 1.

- A. Driving floor for waggon.
- B B. Doors to enter driving floor.
- C C. Doors for cows to enter, also for cleaning out the soil; they are 3 feet wide, so that a yoke of oxen may be driven in with the yoke on them.
- D D. Two side doors for accommodation, either for cows or those that attend them.
- E. Door leading to the dairy.
- F F F F, and the spaces between, are stalls for 40 cows, each division holding two cows, being 7 feet wide.
- G G. Feeding troughs for cows.
- H H. Gutters for soil.
- I I. Passages.
- K K. Passages leading towards the dairy.
- L. Tank to hold liquid manure.



EXPLANATION OF FIG. 2.

- D. The same door as shown at D D, fig. 1.
- E E E E. Four ventilators, which might be made with slots like Venetian blinds, sliding horizontally, they are intended for both sides of the building.
- F F F. Ventilators in the apex.

THE BEE.—Providence, that delights in spreading beneficence as well as beauty over all creation, has wisely formed the bee as an humble but active and untiring agent, in gathering up for the most important purposes, and converting to the most valuable use, the scraps and fragments of nature which would otherwise be scattered by the "viewless winds," and spread through the "ambient air." She has adorned the song of the poet, pointed the fable of the moralist, and furnished food to the hungry in the desert. Virgil calls the bee a ray of divinity; Plutarch pronounced her a magazine of virtues; Quintilian asserts that she is the greatest of geometricians; and Watts, by calling in poetry to the aid of morality, has rendered her figure the means of interest, improvement, and delight to many a youthful mind. Philosophy has stooped to examine her habits and to watch over her haunts; she has presented the models of science and called forth the attention of scientific men; by her the husbandman is cheered when sitting in his cottage garden, in his evening reflections on his day of toil; and in whatever light she may be viewed, there is none who can declare that he has no interest in her ways.

Agriculturist and Canadian Journal.

TORONTO, AUGUST 15, 1848.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers, Retailers and Agents of the AGRICULTURIST, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby notified that the Partnership existing between William G. Edmundson and the Subscriber, in the publication of the said paper, is dissolved, in consequence of the sale by the Sheriff, on the 3rd inst., of the interest of the said W. G. Edmundson therein. All monies due on account of the paper, or for advertisements, must be paid to the Subscriber, and all business matters connected therewith can be arranged with him only.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1848.

WM. McDOUGALL.

From the above announcement our readers will be able to understand more fully the cause of some of our difficulties. It is obviously impossible to carry on a partnership business when one of the partners is in such circumstances that he can neither furnish means nor obtain credit, and especially when the receipts of that business do not equal the expenditure. This has been the case with the *Agriculturist*, as was explained in our last number. The writer has no desire to say a word to injure either the character or the feelings of his late partner, but there are facts which are necessary to be stated, in order that he may put himself and the paper right with the public.

In the month of January, 1847, the writer was induced to join with a young friend connected with the press, in the publication of a semi-monthly paper called the *Canada Farmer*. Our object was to make it something more than a mere Journal of Agriculture—to take up and discuss certain questions connected closely with the interests of the agricultural class, yet not coming within the range of a purely agricultural paper. We fixed the price at 7s. 6d., which, compared with the expense and with the price of other papers, was considered cheap enough. Mr. Edmundson was then publishing the *Cultivator*, and, as the readers of both papers will recollect, a feeling of rivalry soon displayed itself; increased efforts were made on his part to push the *Cultivator* into circulation, and as we found them operating to our disadvantage, we were induced to lower the price of the *Farmer* to that of the *Cultivator*, and to allow the same commission to agents, trusting to a large circulation to make up the expense and loss which would thereby be sustained. The enterprise succeeded as well as we could expect under the circumstances; it was late in the season before we sent out regular travelling agents, and yet our circulation in December had reached 2030. After the last number of the first volume of the *Farmer* was issued, Mr. Edmundson called upon the writer and requested him to purchase the interest of his partner in the *Cultivator*, and join the two papers in one. After some hesitation and delay in settling the terms, upon being assured that the circulation of the *Cultivator* equalled 7000, we closed the purchase, and sent the first number to press. The agreement was, that the writer should manage the editorial department, with such assistance from Mr. E. as he could give, and that business matters, (except receiving and disbursing money,) corresponding with agents, mailing, &c. &c., should be transacted by Mr. Edmundson. During the issue of the first five numbers the writer could hardly get a sight of his new partner, and consequently had all the labor of getting out the paper, except the mailing, thrown upon his shoulders; and even up to the last number, the small share of assistance rendered by Mr. E. has rather tended to embarrass and confuse the business of the publication than otherwise. His excuse was, that from the failure of the other enterprises in which he had been engaged, his embarrassments were so great, that he found neither time nor inclination to attend to the paper. Thus the publication dragged along until the seizure of his interest therein by the Sheriff. The result of this mode of management has been, that the paper was not so well edited as the writer wished, nor has the business part of the enterprise yielded profit to the proprietors or satisfaction to the public. We might say a great deal more to show that the paper has been seriously damaged, and the prospect of establishing it on a lasting basis, even in the best hands, postponed two or three years, by the conduct of one

the proprietors, in which the writer ventures to say he can by no possibility be implicated.

But the consideration of such topics are not more uninteresting to the reader, than disagreeable to the writer; nothing more than a simple announcement of the dissolution of the partnership, and the arrangements for the future, would have been published, had it not been absolutely necessary to account for the delays and changes in the publication, and to restore, if possible, the confidence of its supporters. Such a work as the *Agriculturist*, we feel satisfied, is wanted in Canada, and with a few modifications, if properly conducted, it will, we have not the slightest doubt, receive sufficient support. In the first place, it is a grand error to publish a paper at the low price of one dollar, and to give credit. If you send out agents, you must either pay them, or allow them a commission of at least two shillings in the five. One-fourth of the credit subscriptions, it may be safely said, will never be realised, another fourth, at least, will be expended in the collection. This will leave one shilling and sixpence for each credit subscriber! about the price of the paper, and perhaps the expense of mailing! Figure the thing up as you will, we know that the practical result is even worse than this. Let those who please publish newspapers on the credit principle, we are determined to do it no longer. Papers, whose subscription price is 3 or 4 dollars, may manage it, though, we believe, many have broken down under the system, and many more have not long to live. In the case of an agricultural paper, if it is not worth a dollar, it is worth nothing, and the farmer who is not able to pay the dollar, and pay it in advance, does not want it. We would rather have a circulation of 3 or 4 thousand on the cash system, than twice or three times that number on any other.

We shall be obliged to publish the paper in its present shape till the end of the year, in consequence of not being able to get a press large enough to print a sheet which will make 32 pages, the size of those of the *Albany Cultivator*, or *American Agriculturist*. We intend to commence the volume for 1850, on the general plan of those two admirable journals, and we shall endeavor to give as much reading matter as is contained in either of them. Other points relating to the next volume, will be fully explained in future numbers of this paper.

We must here urge upon our agents the absolute necessity of collecting and transmitting what is outstanding, without delay. The paper is now largely in debt, and to carry it on till the volume is completed, and to discharge its present liabilities, will require every shilling that is due. Societies that have ordered the paper, promising to pay in the fall, will, it is hoped, remit as early in the fall as possible. If parties grumble at irregularities, and at the change from semi-monthly to monthly, all we can say, is, that we undertook what we have been unable to accomplish without twice the circulation obtained, unless we had been willing to submit to a certain loss of two or three hundred pounds, which for the reasons above stated, must have fallen on the shoulders of one partner. In spite of our disappointment and difficulties, we believe we shall be able to satisfy all the reasonable patrons of the publication.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT.—A practical farmer in our county tells us of an experiment he tried in keeping off this scourge of our wheat fields, which proved entirely successful. Last year his crops of rye and wheat were in adjoining fields, and he noticed that his wheat next the rye field was apparently unharmed by the weevil, while the remaining part of his wheat was mostly eaten up by the insect.

In the Fall of 1846, after sowing a small field with wheat, and harrowing it in one way, he sowed a peck of rye over the same ground, and harrowed it in the other way. The result is, his crop of wheat is good, stands 20 bushels to the acre, and is entirely free from the insect; while his neighbours' wheat fields, of as good soil, are wholly destroyed by the weevil, and turned to pasture. He is a firm believer that the small quantity of rye (mixed in sowing) with his wheat, saved his crop. We have seen something of this kind mentioned in the *Cultivator*, and are glad our farmers are testing the result. If the weevil will not touch wheat when rye is growing with it, the mixture should be made until the insect is exterminated.—*Oswego Times*.

CHEESE.

Although we have lately published remarks at some length on the subject of cheese-making, we are induced to insert the following, being the practical directions of an experienced dairy-woman. There can be no harm in picking up information on a subject so important, wherever it can be found. It is hardly necessary to say that we have no practical acquaintance with cheese-making, and therefore are incompetent to judge of the superiority of one mode over another, or to decide upon conflicting recommendations. Those who have not attentively read the fuller details, in the Report of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, may glean something from the brief remarks below:—

CHEESE.—It is difficult to give intelligible written directions on this subject, as success depends so much on experience that it requires practical teaching; but when this is not to be had, we must make up by care and observation in practice, what is necessarily deficient in theory. To make the cheese of a small dairy—say eight or ten cows, which would produce seven pails of milk per day, which if properly managed would make twenty lbs. of cheese. I give the following rules; one point being constantly observed—that is temperature; as too much heat not only affects the quality, making it hard and poor, but diminishes the quantity. The milk when set for curd, should be at 90 degrees, or about two degrees below milk heat.—The rennet is then added, two or three spoonfuls to seven pails of milk. The exact quantity can only be ascertained by trying its strength. If the proper measure has been used the curd will be fit to break up in one hour from the time it was set; which may be done with a long skimmer or curd breaker. This must be done very gently to avoid bruising the curd, and losing the cream. It is then left one half hour to settle, a pail-full of the whey is then made milk warm, and returned to the curd gradually, all the time breaking it up.—Another pail full of whey is now made two degrees above milk heat, and most of the whey remaining on the curd, let into another vessel, left cold. The warm whey is then returned to the curd, breaking it up as fine as peas. It should be now one degree above milk heat; if it is not, heat more whey and put on. It is then left fifteen minutes, the strainer is then spread in the cheese basket, the whole mass put into it, breaking it up as the whey drains out. A pail of whey is then put on to cool it. After being sufficiently drained, it is returned to the cheese tub, and salted one gill of salt to 16 lbs, then put into the whoop and pressed with about half of the proper weight put on, till near night, it is then turned, the whole weight put on, and pressed until next day when done.

If you wish to make a double curded cheese, make the second curd in the same way as the first. When it is ready to go to the press, take the first curd, (now a cheese,) out of the press, but not out of the hoop, cut and scratch over the upper surface, making it rough, that the second curd may adhere firmly to it. It is then put into the hoop, with the other pressed until near night, when it is turned into another strainer, and pressed till the next cheese is ready for the press, when it is taken out and rubbed with lard, a bandage sewed on it and turned and rubbed every day.

Another way of making a double curded cheese is, to make the first curd without warm whey, merely cutting it up in the basket, and letting the whey drain out, keep till next day, when it is cut into small pieces, warm whey put on it until it is a little more than milk warm, then drained and chopped; the second curd made according to the first rule, is mixed with it, salted, and put to press.

PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES

A valuable process for preserving various substances, is noticed in the English papers. It consists, 1. In an improved method of applying rapid currents of heated air to the drying and preservation of vegetable substances. 2. An improved method of applying rapid currents of heated air to the preservation of meats.—3. An improved method of applying heat to the preservation of the edible matter contained in eggs.

Vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, parsnips, &c., are first washed and scraped, then sliced by hand or machinery, and laid in thin layers on trays with hair cloth or lattice work bottoms, and the trays placed on racks, one above another in the heating chamber. When thoroughly dried they are to be put up in packages; or before packing they may be reduced to a fine state;—but the packages should in all cases be air tight. Potatoes are preserved by first boiling or steaming them, and after being peeled, reduced by mashing or otherwise to a state fit for spreading in thin layers, upon trays of the same description as those employed for the articles above named. The

trays with the substance are exposed to currents of heated air, at a temperature of about 150 (Fah) till the substance is thoroughly desiccated. If the substances are of small size, such as peas or beans—they are exposed in their entire state to the rapid currents of heated air.

Meat, when bulky, is first cut into slices of about half an inch thick—the slices hung on lines or nails, exposed to the currents of heated air—the temperature 120 to 190. All moisture is by this means completely expelled from the meat, and its albumen at the same time, firmly conglolated. Meat which has been so treated, will continue for a long time, under ordinary circumstances, in a perfectly wholesome state; but if it is intended to be exported to damp or variable climates, it is recommended to apply a little highly-diluted pyroligneous acid, or some other approved antiseptic, to prevent it from reimbibing humidity; after which it should be subjected to a further heating in order to free it from any moisture it may hold. To ascertain when the meat is perfectly dried, a portion of it may be weighed at intervals, and when it ceases to show any diminution of weight, the process may be deemed complete.

To preserve eggs they are taken from the shells, the white and yolks intimately mixed together, and about an equal weight of wheat flour, ground rice, or other farinaceous substance, is added to them, and the whole beat into a uniform mass, which is spread upon trays of horse hair cloth or lattice-work bottoms. The mass is then exposed to a temperature of about 180. When thoroughly dried, the mass is reduced to the state of flour, and in that state packed up for use. The eggs may be preserved in their entire state, denuded only of their shells, the yolks and whites being dried and reduced to a state of flour without any intermixture with other substances.—*Cultivator.*

HEAVES IN HORSES.—I have been acquainted with this disease practically for many years. I think it can never be cured, nor much alleviated by medicines. I am assured, on what I consider good authority, that removal to Ohio is a certain remedy. I once drove a heavy horse twenty years old, through a journey, going and coming, of eleven hundred miles, in the months of May, June, August and September. The whole was accomplished with fair speed and a good degree of comfort to man and beast, by the observance of one short and simple rule. *Aroid dust.* The manger and rack were usually dusted, the hay shook and sometimes watered, and the oats wet before the horse was allowed to approach them. A good deal of trouble," says one. "Yes," I answer, "and a good deal of comfort, too, both to horse and traveller." The worst predicament was in travelling a dusty road with a light breeze blowing in the direction of the journey. Then the poor creature suffered, of course.—*Cor. Ohio Cult.*

A SIMPLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY, WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED.—As the season to which this complaint is most prevalent, is near at hand, we insert the following, cut from the Caledonian Mercury, a standard Edinburgh paper, which does not publish trumpery. The plan is simple and easy enough of trial:—

"Take some butter off the churn, immediately after being churned, just as it is, without being salted or washed; clarify it over the fire like honey. Skim off all the milky particles when melted over a clear fire. Let the patient (if an adult) take two table-spoonfuls of the clarified remainder, twice or thrice within the day. This has never failed to effect a cure, and in many cases it has been almost instantaneous. It has already succeeded in nearly one hundred trials, and to many who were supposed to have been at the point of death, it has given instant relief."

HYDROPHOBIA.—The following is said to be a preventive of hydrophobia, discovered by a French physician, M. Cossar: Take two table spoons-full of fresh chloride of lime, in powder—mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add, that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment. From 1810 to 1821, the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital, 174—of whom only two died.—From 1783 to 1834, into the Hospital at Zurich, 223 persons bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs) of whom only four died.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Show of the Provincial Association will be held at Cobourg, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next. Although from the scarceness of money, it can not be expected that the District Societies will contribute as liberally as they would otherwise have done, yet we are glad to see that a very respectable amount is likely to be obtained. The Agricultural Societies throughout the province should feel their credit and honor pledged for the character of the Exhibition of the Provincial Society. Many of our American neighbors will no doubt be present, and many of our own people who will have visited the Buffalo Fair, will also attend. Therefore a determined effort should be made by competitors and managers to produce a splendid Show.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Buffalo, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September. A splendid show is expected. Canadian stock and agricultural products are allowed to enter for competition. Two or three gentlemen from this side have been chosen to act as judges. A convention of Fruit growers and Nursery men of the State of New York and of Canada will be held during the Fair. Every lover of improvement in agriculture, who can possibly spare time and expense, should go to the State Fair. He will see much to admire, and will come home, we dare say, somewhat wiser. So convenient an opportunity will not very soon be again presented for observing the way in which our neighbors manage these things. We would especially recommend those gentlemen who expect to officiate at Cobourg in October, to visit Buffalo on this important occasion. The confusion and dissatisfaction exhibited at Hamilton last year might thereby be avoided.

THE GREAT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The country meeting of this important society took place at York, on the 10th, and two following days in July. From the reports which have reached us, we conclude, that the exhibition has not, in any one particular, fallen short of preceding anniversaries, and in a few respects appears to have been decidedly superior. The situation of York would, of course, ensure a large attendance of the best breeders and farmers of England. The show of horses, as might have been expected, was remarkably large and fine. No less than 120 stallions were entered for competition, all of them good, and not a few truly noble animals. It would appear that the Durhams, although excellent, were neither more numerous nor superior to former exhibitions. The Devons were few, but first rate animals. Sheep and pigs in most of their many varieties were quite equal to former occasions. The judges, it would appear, paid more attention to the natural character and distinctive points of the animals, than the gross amount of fat with which they were encased—a change for the better lately observable at several of the principal Cattle Shows.

The Implement yard was crowded with an immense amount of implements and machinery. Not less than 1,700 different articles were entered for competition, of which 200 are described as being new inventions. A peculiar feature of this department, was the large number of steam engines adapted to agricultural purposes, 17 of these were entered for the prize. There were 120 ploughs, 80 drills, 88 harrows and 82 carts or waggons of different constructions. The chaff-cutters, corn-dressing machines, grinding mills, crushers, scarifiers, horse-hoes, and machines for making draining tiles and pipes, were

exceedingly numerous, exhibiting a large amount of expenditure both of skill and money. The first prize for the best plough adapted to heavy land, was awarded to Mr. Brisby, an implement, it is said, capable of working the land effectually twelve inches deep, and with a lighter mould-board may be worked with two horses. The steam-engine to which a £50 prize was awarded, is described as of six-horse power; simple in its construction, fitted with governors, and easy to manage, with tubular boiler, fire-box, and smoke-box complete, and equally adapted the various purposes of the farmer.

A very valuable feature of their meetings, is the large amount of scientific as well as practical information that is afforded. Professor Johnston delivered before the members an admirable lecture, on some of the more obvious points of connection between science and agriculture; and the next evening, Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, London, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, on the subject of calving and lambing, illustrated by a number of colored plates.

Both the council dinner and that of the members generally, were as usual very numerously attended. The Earl of Yarborough, the President of the Society in the chair. Among the company were Prince Albert, the Dukes of Cambridge and Richmond. The Belgian, Prussian, and American Ministers, with a large number of the nobility and principal landowners and farmers of the country. At the council dinner, we observe, complimentary toasts were dispensed with. The noble chairman, after giving the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, introduced a subject for discussion—"The best method of raising cattle during the first year." This called up several speakers, each being confined to 15 minutes, and much valuable information appears to have been elicited. B.

WIRE WORM.

The following communication was given to the printer for the last number, but was overlooked. Mr. Denison will please accept our apology for the inadvertence. We have from time inserted such remedies as we found recommended for the wire worm, but as we have had no personal experience in the matter, we can give Mr. D. no reliable information. This is just one of those cases in which an agricultural paper may be rendered invaluable to the farmers, if they would make a legitimate use of it. If, when one reader meets with any difficulty which baffles his skill, (and such difficulties are constantly occurring,) he would inquire of his brother farmers throughout the province, many of whom will in all probability have had some experience on the subject, and if they would reply, giving that experience, not only for the benefit of the inquirer, but a hundred others; who could calculate the amount of good that would thereby be effected? How many losses would be prevented, how many dollars saved by individuals, how many thousands would be added to the annual products of the country? But, "I can't write," and "I haven't time," and a dozen other excuses, equally absurd, will be made, and the sufferer will go floundering on—the question will never be asked—and if it be, no one will answer it! While every question of trade, or science, in which the interests of the merchant, mechanic, or the professional man are involved, is discussed as soon as it arises. Books are ransacked, facts gathered, statistics compared, experiments made, till every conceivable means has been exhausted in the endeavour to throw light on the subject; the newspapers take up the question, the editorial quill is at once in active operation, recording the various knowledge, the diversified facts, the unique thoughts that are tumbled together in such "admirable disorder" in that most singular and recherche repertory, the editorial brain; but when a

question purely affecting the operations of the farmer, let it be never so important—though the very bread of life be periled—who takes it up? Who sets about finding a remedy for the evil? Here and there an isolated individual; there is no concert—no communication of discoveries; if by chance some one does get a clue to the difficulty, he acts as if he were afraid to let any body know it; his immediate neighbors may hear of it, and derive advantage from the discovery, but to write to a newspaper, to show such vanity and presumption as to publish his knowledge to the world! Horrible! it is not to be thought of. But—never mind. “God said, ‘Let there be light?’”—and we are one of those who are looking for the fulfilment of the command in the removal of mental, as well as physical darkness:—

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

SIR,—

Having read your last editorial, I am convinced that many of your remarks are correct, from my own experience, which I will give. Six years since I sowed six acres down with clover and timothy, at the end of two years the clover was all gone, frozen out in the manner you mention. I continued to mow the timothy two years longer, and then ploughed and sowed with peas, which was a good crop; after that I ploughed twice, adding it to the adjoining field, which was a naked fallow, by taking away the fence. I sowed the whole in fall wheat, early in September—the naked fallow produced a fair crop, but the sod field was all destroyed by the wire-worm, which was the first I had ever seen, though brought up a farmer. In the spring, when I found the crop destroyed, I sowed again with spring wheat, which was cut off in like manner, when about two inches high. I then ploughed again, planting with India corn, pumpkins, mangel wurtzel and turnips—the corn was all cut off, and the mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, and turnips, were a good crop, but the latter perforated with many small holes, in some of which I found the worm hard, round, yellow, and nearly an inch long. The turnips kept well all winter. This year I sowed 2 acres that was last year in turnips, with barley, and now that is nearly destroyed, after promising well, the remaining four acres I have put in turn ps, carrots, and mangel wurtzel, with a great quantity of dung, and expect a good crop. But what to do next year I know not, till I get rid of my enemy, can you tell me? for at an honest calculation, I have lost £50 by that field, which is some of my best land. I have heard that salt will kill them, but I fear I cannot afford that cure, nor do I know how much, or in what manner to apply it, being only a native.

N. B. I would also say that I have never found one of the worms in the other half the field.

Your subscriber,

R. L. DENISON.

DEMNISON TERRACE,
Toronto, July, 1848. }

To the Editor of the Agriculturist.

SIR,—

From what has appeared in the agricultural paper of Canada West for two or three years past, and from what has come under my own observation from other sources, I believe a large portion of this Province is well adapted for dairy farming and raising stock; and judging from the samples of stock exhibited at the Provincial Show at Hamilton, there is a foundation laid for raising as good stock here as in any part of the world. But to make the dairy farm and the raising of stock a pleasant and profitable occupation, it is necessary to have good pasture in summer, and comfortable convenient stables and plenty of feed in winter.

As many object to the labor of feeding cattle in stables, and also to the expense of building—objections of some weight where the price of labor is high and the means of the farmer small, which is often the case in the newly settled parts of the province—I send you the plan of a cow-stable and hay-barn, which would in a great measure remove the objections just alluded to. With the exception of the floor over the objects for the hay-loft, and the stalls for the cows, it would cost little more than a common-frame barn of the same size.

As the cattle are all fed from the floor in the centre, one person could feed forty or fifty cows in a very short time; and for feeding with green feed in summer or roots in winter, it is easy to see that this barn would be very suitable, as a cart or waggon could be drawn along the floor, and the troughs filled from it.

By having two cows in each stall, they eat their feed better, with less loss than any other way of feeding them. In this way the timid or weak get their share with the strong, which is not the case where they are allowed to go loose in a yard; and by fastening them with a chain and swivel to a slider, as shown in fig. 5, (will appear in the next number,) the cattle have nearly as much freedom as if they were loose, while one cannot hurt another. There may be cheaper ways of fixing cows at the first, but I have never seen any method of fastening them that would give them as much freedom, and at the same time, be safe and durable, and therefore cheap in the end.

The yard should be near the end of the building, so as to be handy to put away the manure. The liquid manure should be conveyed to the tank (L) from the gutters, and the building should be placed so as the fall of the ground would be to the dung-yard.

The milk-house being at the other end, the drainage would be from it, as dirty water and every thing that would cause a bad smell, must be conveyed away from the milk-house, for any bad smell will assuredly taint the milk.

The bottom of the dungstead should be nearly level, and by having a drain into the tank, all the liquid manure would be saved. The sills being laid on a stone foundation 2 feet high, and by making the dungstead 1 foot below the surface, the dung-heap could be 4 or 5 feet deep, and yet not much above the level of the floor. I am speaking of ground that is nearly level; where it is otherwise a greater advantage might be got so as to have the manure heap deeper, but then it would require the tank to be at the lower side of the dungstead or to have two tanks. It looks much better, besides it is a great saving of manure, to have it put a good depth in one place, than to have it all scattered here and there or filled up to the sides of the house, for it is one way of pulling down a house to lay the manure to the sides of it. I think if the manure, liquid and solid, is carefully collected and properly applied to the land, it will pay all the labour of stabling cattle.

The trevis boards for the stalls would require to be boarded to the same height in front of the cows, and by having the boards moveable from the edge of the feeding trough, they could either be made with hinges or to slide up so far as to allow the feed to be put in the troughs—perhaps it would be a better way to put four 6-inch pieces of boards 4 inches apart, which would be high enough. It would also be lighter and allow a better circulation of air in the stalls. As the drawing is very plain, I do not think it requires any further explanation.

It might have been proper to have said something about a milk-house for this country, to suit the extremes of heat and cold, and keep the milk and other dairy produce in a good state. If any of your readers would be so kind as to give a description of a milk-house that would be suitable both for summer and winter, stating what would be the best materials, as well as the best method of constructing it, I am sure it would be a piece of information that would be gladly received by a number of your subscribers,

JOHN PATON.

Anderdon; Western District, }
June 19th, 1848. }

P. S.—I would be very happy to meet a few hundred of my Canadian brethren at Buffalo, in September next, to see our agricultural friends in the State of New York; for, from the encouragement and invitations they have given us, both as a society and as individuals, to go there, we may justly call them friends.

PRIZE LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND SHOW.—Just as we were putting our paper to press, we received the Prize List for the October Exhibition, printed at the Star Office, Cobourg. We have not space in this number for any particulars, except to say, that the prizes are generally well arranged, and as high as can be expected in the present state of the Society's Funds. All prizes are paid in money. The first prize in all the classes of cattle, except grade cattle, is £7 10s. First prize for horses, £10. We shall endeavor to give the greater part of the list in our September number.

All articles must be entered by 10 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, the 3rd October. Payment of 5s. constitutes any person a member, and none but members are allowed to compete.

ROOT CUTTING MACHINES.—I never felt the need of a machine of this kind although I have fed roots freely for many years. I use a box with a hard wood plank bottom. The size depends on the amount of stock to be fed. In such a box I crash them with a square headed mallet. Here are no knives to get dull or be broken by a stone among the roots. This box may be kept in your cellar in cold weather. All sorts of animals eat roots thus prepared more easily than when sliced in a machine; since by being left in grains by the mallet, and these grains often cohering, the animal can the more readily seize them than when cut by a machine.

WRITERS FOR AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

There appears to be a desire among many writers and readers of Agricultural papers to interdict from the columns of the press all writers who are not rigidly practical men, and to my comprehension this is an error that should be discountenanced.

Are we to weigh and to measure everything by its mere worth in dollars and cents? True, a man may be practical in growing of flowers, or the dressing of a set for a finger-ring or a breast-pin, and might be admitted on the one hand as practical, or on the other as one who has grown rich. Yet there may be others much better qualified to give directions than either the one or the other. Were a man required to teach one how to handle a spade or a hoe, then we might look for the practical man. Or were giving lessons in making money, then the man who would best give demonstrations how to live on nothing, and spend no money for comfort or luxury, would be the man to look for.

The great bug-bear is theory; that is the stumbling block. Now this thing of theory is as essential to the thinking planter or farmer who desires improvement, as any other thing. Hypothesis is quite another matter. The one lays down reasons from known premises, deduced from facts. The other assumes premises, and is too prone to be a dreamer.

The lamented Willis Gaylord, was one of the most cogent and able writers we have ever had, yet he was unable to practice the theories he had deduced from his early labors, which were even then limited from bodily infirmity.

I have been a tolerably close observer of men and things, and I think I should not err, if I said—as a rule laboring men are not in the main good at directing, nor are money-making men good managers. The first follows too much a routine taught him; the other has no other idea but saving. The first fears to try an improvement he never tested, a course of cultivation he never tried, a seed he never used, lest he might not do as well. The other will not lay out a dollar that he does not see the immediate return of. There are exceptions I admit, and when we meet the enlightened mind, then we should hold on to and encourage. But the idea as thrown out by one writer in an Agricultural paper, that money-making men, are the men who improve land and stock, keep up fences and buildings, and in short do every thing well—is a vain hypothesis. Let us look into any neighborhood, and we shall find men who are accumulating property, who wear out land, and live without much expense. Large crop makers, work at a heavy outlay of something, and the man who makes large crops has not the time to rebuild, or improve land.

Most men that have accumulated large estates, can not tell how they have grown rich—and other men who make large crops, cannot see why every body can not do so. The fact is, there are "vessels made to honor and others to dishonor;" some men with one-faculty and others with another; to make money comes as easy to some men, as the eternal waste comes to others. Let us hear from all, and though we may have to pick over a bushel of chaff to get a grain of wheat, yet we may be benefitted thereby.

I do not like this way of ruling off the track, all that have not the Flying Childers or the Eclipse blood in their veins; if agricultural readers only want to hear how they can make dollars, let them call up the misers from their dens, who can best tell them how many grains of corn will do to support human life; and as they pay for the printing, they have a right to control. As for me, this eternal weighing and measuring with a dime, I am sick of. I love dimes, but I do not want to eat them, nor sleep on them, nor to measure a man's honor, nor his worth, nor his ability to advise me, by the length breadth, weight or worth of his purse.

If I wanted legal counsel, I would not ask whether Daniel Webster was wealthy; if I wanted medical advice, I would not ask whether Valentine Mott could make pills fast. No, sir, I would ask—are they fully, sufficiently, entirely competent in their professions?

Why should not the principle prevail in agriculture? Why should not Dr. Daniel Lee be just as able to instruct in the best mode to conduct an estate, as any Jonas Smallbones in the land, though he might be born between the plough handles? The instructor must have the faculty of communicating his views, and should by all means be thoroughly conversant with his subject—then, it matters not whether he be a doctor or a plowman.

There are many who are too much bound to their own views to examine others, or to give them a trial. Much of this natural (I may say) disposition is broken by mixing with our

neighbours—by education—yet it will hold to oneself in spite of him.

I consider myself a practical man, yet I have not hoed a row of corn or cotton in many years, nor turned a furrow, yet I am not considered practical by the majority, because I had the blessed advantage of having had a father who sent me to school and made me study.

I cannot accumulate property, nor do I have that sort of a desire: I see so many things I want, that I spend my dollars before I get them to jingle. Though I am not anxious to write for the press, and will gladly quit, whenever I see such a desire exhibited by even a tithe of the readers, I have vainly thought that, though I have sheep-skins enough to permit me to use the M. D. I might be of service to my fellows; if in error, I assure you and all others that I erred in judgment, not from any vanity.—*Alb. Cult.* M. W. PHILLIPS.

RED-WATER IN COWS.—We are informed by the Danville (Va.) Register, that not less than 300 cows have died in that vicinity, from the disease called red water. It is a malady we have never met with, and we are not prepared, from our personal knowledge, to "throw any light upon it." According to veterinary works there are two kinds of red-water—acute and chronic. *Cole's Veterinar.* describes the latter, (which is probably the kind above alluded to,) as follows:—

This is most common in cows of weak constitutions, and in calves. In the first stages, it is far more a disease of the digestive organs than of the kidneys. The following causes are assigned: relaxed vessels; thin blood; cold; change from poor to rich pasture; luxurious pasture for cows recently dried and scarcity of water in a long, dry summer. Some of these are only secondary causes, and there are doubtless various other primary causes, among which is the want of exercise.

Symptoms. The urine is of a brown color, or brown tinged with yellow. The beast feeds nearly as well as before, but ruminates more lazily. In a few days a natural diarrhoea comes on, and then the animal is well again; or a purgative is given and a cure is soon effected.

At other times the animal is dull, heavy and languid; the ears droop, the back is bowed, she separates from the herd, refuses food and ceases to ruminate. Again she is better, and then suddenly changes to worse; the urine assumes a dark color, resembling foul coffee or porter; it increases, in quantity, and is sometimes discharged with difficulty and in little jets. The milk diminishes, and acquires a tinge of yellow or brown, and the taste is unpleasant. The pulse is accelerated to sixty or seventy beats a minute. The skin is yellow, but of a darker yellow than in jaundice; it has a tinge of brown. The urine becomes of a darker hue, and is almost black. Sometimes the animal shrinks when the loins are pressed, but not usually, nor so much as in acute red water. There is a loss of condition and general debility, and the legs and ears are cold. In every stage there is costiveness very difficult to remove, yet generally there was violent diarrhoea at the beginning, which suddenly stopped. The dark color of the urine is caused by vitiated bile, not by blood, as in acute red-water.

An examination, after death, shows that the contents of the *manypus*, or third stomach, are perfectly dry and almost as hard as though they had been baked—It is doubtless the disorder which many farmers call *dry belly-ache*; and some call it dry murrain. The liver is inflamed, and darker than usual; the gall-bladder is full to distention, and the bile is thick and black. These circumstances show that the seat of the liver, and the gall is obstructed in its passage to the intestines; and indigestion is the result.

Remedy. As in this disease constipation of the bowels is generally obstinate, back-rake, and give an exciting injection; then give a good dose of physic, with ginger, or other stimulant, and if there be no operation in six or eight hours, repeat, in half doses, and continue mild injections occasionally, until an operation of the physic. Give also warming teas, such as sage, peppermint, &c. Feed on laxative food, and give astringents, as for jaundice, to restore the digestive organs to their usual tone and action. We think that ashes and cider would be excellent. Saltpetre, in doses of an ounce, is good. Change the food, and remove all cause of disease. Small doses of sulphur are good.

PRESERVATION OF CUCUMBERS.—In Germany and Poland, it is said barrels of cucumbers, of various sizes, and ages, headed water tight, are preserved fresh, from one year to another, by immersing them in deep wells, where the uniform temperature and exclusion of the air seem to be preserving agents.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL.

FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following important bill, providing for a free exchange of national products between the two countries, passed the United States House of Representatives, and before this time, has probably received the sanction of the other branch of Congress. It is a measure of first importance to this country. The prices of grain, particularly of wheat, have, for several years past, been about 25 per cent. higher there than on this side of the line. Free access to the American market add an additional value of at least 20 per cent. to the chief articles of Canadian produce. This spur to Canadian industry will soon produce the most happy effects. It may be of use to look at the causes of the greater value of produce in the United States than in the Canada market, to see whether they be temporary and accidental, or arise out of some local or natural advantage that will be likely to make them permanent. As the Americans produce a large surplus of grain beyond what is necessary to supply their own wants; it follows that they have no final market to offer for Canadian produce. All the advantage therefore which we derive from the American market, is in the cheaper means of transportation, to the market where the grain is consumed. They have a surplus of grain to sell—so have we. If we can send that surplus through our channels of communication, cheaper than the Americans can through their channel of communication, there will be less to deduct for freight from the produce of our farmers, than from that of the Americans, and the Canadian farmer will get more than the American farmer. In that case, the American farmer would seek to enhance the price of his produce, by availing of our cheaper means of reaching the English market. But at present the case is reversed: the Americans can send the produce to England cheaper than we can; therefore we seek to avail of that cheapness, which will add to the value of our grain. The question is, who has got the best and cheapest ships, and the best rivers and canals? The Americans have got better ships than we have; the dangers of the navigation are less from New York than from Quebec, and consequently the rate of insurance, as well as of freight, are lower. Our ships will not much longer be inferior to those of any other country. The vessels of all nations will visit our ports, if the bill for modifying the navigation laws pass the Imperial parliament. The somewhat dangerous navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is beyond the power of man to remedy. It is possible that insurance will continue a trifle higher from Quebec than from New York. But this, it strikes us, is the only advantage the Americans will have over us, when our canals are completed.—If they will have some advantage over us in sea navigation, we hope to be at least equal to them in inland communication. We possess one of the most splendid rivers in the world—the St. Lawrence—while the Americans have nothing but an artificial channel from the great Lakes Ontario and Erie to the ocean—a canal. Here we have nature pitted against art; river vs. canal navigation. Our splendid river is not free from rapids and other impediments in navigation, but these are neither numerous nor insuperable. If the sea navigation from Quebec becomes as cheap as that from New York, no doubt we shall finally be able to compete successfully with the Americans in inland navigation.

Free access to the market of the United States, is advantageous, at this moment, on account of the position of the carrying trade, which is itself in a state of change. A spirited rivalry will spring up between Canada and the United States for the trade of the west. When the time comes that we can command the trade of the west, or a fair share of it, the time will have passed when free access to the American market will be advantageous to us. In the meantime it is an important advantage. If we take the right steps now, the future must be guided by the altered circumstances to which it will give birth. Some of our cotemporaries have hinted that, immediately on the final passage of the reciprocity bill, by the United States Congress, the Canadian Government will give effect to the law by an order in council. We take the following from the *St. Catharines Journal*:—

RECIPROCITY BILL.

A Bill to admit certain articles of the growth or production of Ca-

nada into the United States, free of duty, upon the condition that the like articles of the growth or production of the United States, are admitted into Canada free of duty —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the articles hereinafter enumerated, being of the growth or production of the United States, to be admitted into the Province of Canada, by law, free of duty, then on and after that day, until otherwise directed by Congress, the like articles, being of the growth or production of said Province of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, to wit: Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, butter, cheese, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, ashes, timber, slaves, wood and lumber of all kinds.

Wm Hamilton Merritt, M. P. P., for the County of Lincoln, has just received letters from the Hon. Washington Hunt, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, and the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, the member who introduced the Bill in the temporary absence of the Chairman, announcing its passing the House of Representatives on the 12th inst.

The inhabitants of both countries are indebted to these gentlemen, as well as the Hon. J. Dix, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce in the Senate, for their exertions in removing the unnatural and unnecessary restrictions on the exchange of the natural productions of the respective countries.

This change in the commercial policy of Canada warrants the Government in summoning the Provincial Legislature, to give it effect, in the shortest possible period; the Fall Trade alone would justify them—if markets continue higher there than in Europe the farmer will gain one quarter in the value of his products, which for the amount exported during the navigable part of the season, will be no inconsiderable item, besides ensuring employment for our mills, vessels, and a general revival of trade.

The value and importance of this measure is not generally understood or appreciated. The actual difference in prices since August of last year, in the markets of Rochester and Toronto, has ranged from 25 to 33½ per cent. The loss the country has sustained by this diminution of its wealth, accompanied by the prostration of all business, is sensibly felt. Hereafter the best markets in America will be open to the productions of Canada—an inequality of prices can no longer exist on the two sides of the boundary. The first step has been gained for Free Trade—the Home Government has manifested an earnest desire to carry out this principle, as far as this colony is concerned. Under the British Possessions Act, a Provincial law was sanctioned, increasing the import duties on her manufactures from 5 to 7½, fifty per cent, and reducing the duties on American manufactures from 12½ to 7½ per cent, double the amount of the former. A more sweeping change was never before attempted, at any one time, by any former Legislature.

Under the proposed Navigation Law, the Provincial Legislature will soon be invested with power to open our rivers and ports, and extend the same principles of reciprocity to American vessels which is already extended to the natural productions of the respective countries. Do we possess sufficient intelligence to meet the views of the Imperial Government in the like good faith? Are we prepared to avow the policy, and without further loss of time commence the gradual reduction of Import Duties, and as soon as practicable remove them altogether.

Contemplate the effect which removing all existing restrictions would produce on the commerce and wealth of Canada.

Situated on a direct line between Great Britain, where capital, manufacture, and a dense population has been increasing for ages, and an inland coast exceeding 4,000 miles, above the Falls of Niagara, capable of containing a population of many millions, with a soil and climate producing the fruits of the earth in great abundance, who will venture to predict the extent of the exchanges between these countries—the profit to be realized by individuals—the revenue to be derived from tolls by the Government—the number of emigrants passing through or the prosperity and wealth created.

To ensure this trade, our canals must be finished to admit the passage of a vessel to or from Lake Erie to the Ocean, drawing at least nine feet six inches water, after which, from May until October the major part of the commerce of the Western States will pass through this channel; for the remainder of the season the trade of Canada will seek Atlantic ports through the United States, thus securing to the inhabitants of each all the natural advantages that either could possess were they under the same Government.

We heartily congratulate the country on the passing of this bill, and trust that no delay will occur to retard or defeat the cheering prospect it holds forth.

A LONG DINNER.—Mr Hay, afterwards Lord Newton, one of the judges of the Court of Session, was equally remarkable as a bacchanal and as a lawyer. A client calling for him at four o'clock, and being surprised to find him at dinner, said to the servant that he understood five to be Mr. Hay's dinner hour. "Oh, but, sir," said the man it is his *yesterday's dinner!*"—*Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh.*

LITERATURE.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams,
 With lights that hang in the twilight sky,
 And wetering oceans and trailing streams,
 That gleam when the dusky valleys lie.
 But over its shadowy border flow
 Sweet rays from the world of endless morn,
 And the nearer mountains catch the glow,
 And flowers in the nearer fields are born.
 The souls of the happy dead repair,
 From the bowers of light to that bordering land,
 And walk in the fainter glory there,
 With the souls of the living, hand in hand.
 One calm sweet smile in that shadowy sphere,
 From eyes that open on earth no more—
 One warning word from a voice once dear—
 How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er!
 Far off from those hills that shine with day,
 And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,
 The Land of Dreams goes stretching away
 To dimmer mountains and darker vales.
 There lie the chambers of guilty delight,
 There walk the spectres of guilty fear,
 And soft, low voices that float through the night,
 Are whispering sin in the helpless ear.
 Dear Maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower,
 Scarce weaned from the love of childish play!
 Thy tears, on whose cheeks are but the shower
 That freshens the early blooms of May!
 Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow
 Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams,
 And I know, by the moving lips, that now
 Thy spirit stays in the Land of Dreams.
 Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet!
 Oh keep where that beam of Paradise falls;
 And only wander where thou may'st meet
 The blessed ones from its shining walls.
 So shall thou come from the Land of Dreams,
 With love and peace to this world of strife;
 And the light that over that border streams,
 Shall lie on the path of thy daily life.

ADELAIDE ACADEMY.

The Educational Institutions established among a civilized people, afford the most certain evidence of the character and degree of their civilization. We cannot expect the stream to run higher than its source. And accordingly, when we find a low standard of excellence characterizing the schools of a country, we may safely infer an inferior degree of intelligence amongst its inhabitants. In Canada this remark is not true, to its full extent, for the reason that a large portion of its people have come from other countries, and have brought their acquirements with them. But the general rule will be found to operate here as well as elsewhere, and its effects are plainly discernable. It is a circumstance peculiar, we believe, to the present age, that the female mind is deemed worthy of higher cultivation than can be ordinarily obtained under the parental roof. The opinion is now held by thousands who occupy a position to spread and impress their sentiments on the public mind, that it is quite as necessary to the happiness and advancement of society, that females should be as well trained—as thoroughly educated in all those branches of knowledge not exclusively within the province of the other sex—as males; and to accomplish this, it is necessary there should be public institutions, with means and appliances similar to those provided in the colleges resorted to by males only.

We are glad to find such institutions springing up in our young country, which give promise of high excellence, though as yet maintained by private enterprise alone. They have not yet attracted the attention of government, but we believe the day is not far distant when they will be admitted to possess as strong claims to its bounty and protection as any others.

We were present for a short time at the examination of the pupils at the Adelaide Academy, which took place in July, being the close

of the summer session. There have been about sixty in attendance during the session, superintended by a staff of seven teachers.—Classes were examined in all the common English studies, including among them Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, General History, Astronomy, &c. &c. Their proficiency, as displayed during a lengthy and trying examination, was very creditable to teachers and pupils. We have no hesitation in recommending the Adelaide Academy, so long as it remains under the direction of Professor Hurlburt and his accomplished lady, to the attention of all parents in this vicinity, who wish to give their daughters the benefit of a good—a suitable education. We make room for the following extract from Mr. Hurlburt's prospectus or programme of studies. The reader will thus not only see what branches are taught at this institution, but what, in our opinion, should be taught in all well-regulated schools of the kind.—

In the *First Department* the Rudiments of Education are commenced. The Studies are; Reading, Orthography, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Plain Needle-Work.

In the *Second Department* the Studies of the first are reviewed. Arithmetic and Grammar completed. General History, Analysis of Derivative Words, Progressive Compositions, Trimmer's Natural History, Bakewell's Natural Philosophy, and Plain Needle-Work.

In the *Third Department* the Studies of the second are reviewed, Composition, History of England, Watts on the Mind, Jamieson's Rhetoric, Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Astronomy, Keith on the Globes, with the Use of the Globes, Botany, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Physiology, Critical Reading of the English Poets and Classics.

In the *Fourth or Highest Department* the studies of the third are continued as Exercises. Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Elements of Criticism, History of Literature, and Book-keeping. If required, Algebra, and Geometry. Composition in the Journal and Letter form, or in written Essays, are required through the entire course. The pupils of the several departments are exercised in Orthography, Reading, Parsing, and Writing.

LECTURES, LIBRARY, &c.—Lectures will be given to the classes in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Physiology, and Biblical History.

The Library connected with the Academy contains 500 or 600 choice volumes, embracing Histories, Voyages, Biographies, and also works on the various subjects of study pursued in the Institution; select English and French Poets, &c., &c.

The Institution is furnished with Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Telescopes, and various kinds of Astronomical and philosophical Apparatus; Maps, and Churts; Pianos, an Organ, Guitar, &c.

From the course of instruction published above, it will be seen that the most useful of the solid branches are made the prominent subjects of study; at the same time, superior facilities are afforded for the pursuit of all the solid and ornamental branches usually embraced in the education of girls. The studies are so arranged as gradually to develop the minds of the pupils, without confusing them or burdening their memories with subjects beyond their years, or above their capacities. The elements of education are first taught, and must be understood before the pupils are advanced. For the better illustration of every branch of study, appropriate apparatus is used in the several departments. In each department, the Teacher being confined to a limited number of studies, the instruction must be more thorough than in those Schools in which the attention of the Teacher is necessarily directed to a wider range of subjects. All the Teachers have had much experience in the education of young ladies. The departments are kept as distinct as possible, making, as it were, so many separate schools, connected with each other—the higher departments depending upon the lower—but all under the same government.

CANADA.

"Hail to the land whereon we tread,
 Our fondest boast!"

Could the ancient lords of the forest look upon the land, where once they roamed, free as the winds, they could not recognise in our cultivated fields, populous towns, and crowded streets, the hunting grounds of their fathers. Where once rang their warwhoop, and where were scattered their wigwams, they could hardly be convinced the red man's foot had ever trod.

Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, an Italian, who sailed under Henry VII. The English monarch did not think proper to make any use of this discovery. The French, however, availing themselves of the information afforded by Cabot's voyage, after various unsuccessful endeavors, finally established a colony in 1608. The country was conquered by the British in 1759, and in 1763 was ceded, by the treaty of Paris, to that nation, under whose sway, notwithstanding the repeated attempts to wrest it from the crown, it has since continued. Till 1841 it existed as two distinct provinces. The united province contains 340,000 square miles—nearly three times the area

of Great Britain—a fact, which in itself considered, redeems our country from insignificance; yea more—inspires a glow of high toned patriotic feeling.

From "its watery boundary on the south and east, to the utmost verge of its immense forests on the north and west," it abounds in charming and romantic scenery; "amidst the variety and grandeur of which the imagination wanders and loses itself." Indeed, in no part of the universe has nature more abundantly spread her charms. Its lakes and rivers, while they must ever excite the admiration of the lovers of the beautiful, supply facilities for the promotion of commerce; thus causing an intimate union between the various parts. In speaking of the magnitude of her lakes and rivers, a certain writer has remarked, "it looks as if the great Pacific had burst the bounds prescribed for it; forced a channel across this great continent, and was emptying itself into the Atlantic—converting every valley in its uncontrollable course into an inland sea; for some of the lakes are equal, whilst others are superior, in superficial contents, to the whole of the island of Great Britain; and fancying now such to be their source, the wonder would yet be, that they still flow on unexhausted and inexhaustible.

Nor are her towering forests wanting in charms of attraction. They are remarkable for the purity and richness of their foliage; the rich hues of green being changed in autumn, to the most brilliant colors; and to use the language of another, "giving our autumnal forest scenery a gaiety, variety, and splendour of coloring, which the wildest fancy could scarcely surpass." The forest trees, as if impelled by some motive of emulation, tower aloft, almost to the clouds, and with their branches intertwined overhead, form, as it were, a mighty temple.

Flowers of rich tints and delicate shades are plentifully scattered over this highly favored portion of the globe, diffusing their fragrance alike upon the slumbering air of the forest wild, the mountain breeze and valley zephyr.

Fruits too, of various kinds and delicious flavors, are produced in this smiling country, so that her inhabitants need not sigh for the vineyards and orange groves of southern climes.

Birds of rare plumage and sweet song, flit among her groves; and let us wander where we will, we are enraptured by some new and charming landscape. There we behold some magnificent work, fashioned by the all-forming hand of God, which expands and fills the mind with awe, and, rising above the things of earth,

"We climb the heights of yonder starry road
Rising through nature up to nature's God."

Here we are delighted by the contemplation of some softer scene, blending beauty with harmony, and tending to soothe and tranquilize the mind.

As the climax of this world's sublimities, Canada presents her stupendous cataract, "a mass of wonders tossed from the hand of the Almighty, to mock the folly and vanity of man." "The light showers of ever continued spring—wetting the rocks, the grass, bushes and trees—the green foliage crowning and clustering about the rocky cliffs; and gently the eddying waters below, but slightly removed from the boiling foaming surge; laving playfully, the rocky edges of the shore, and murmuring softly, as they ever again kiss the foot of the bank, and the tips of long grass hanging over, as if to woo the greeting—all this to the observant eye, makes Niagara not more a scene of striking grandeur, than of calm, softest beauty." And what a world-famed wonder, when the opposite shores of the vast gorge below are bound together by the iron bridge! "In full sight of the cataract, the surge of angry waters far beneath the mighty whirlpool, and the sullen, storm beaten rocks all around, it will be an iron link of civilization between the ruling powers of the world."

The falls of Montmorency, though less grand, are nevertheless noted for their beauty. To ascribe appropriately, the ever-varied sublime and beautiful scenery of our fondly cherished country, must be the work of her future bards—her Scotts, her Byrons and her Southey's.

While nature has lavished the ornamental, she has not forgotten to scatter with it the useful. Canada is rich in mineral products, which must, at no very distant day, become a source of immense revenue; rendering her, to a greater extent, an exporting than an importing country.

When, in connection with her mineral and forest wealth, her superior adaption to agricultural pursuits is considered, who can doubt that Canada is destined to become a rich and populous country? On this subject it has been remarked, by a writer, that it is chiefly with her agriculturists to raise her to an elevated position in Europe, and cause her to be beloved and respected as a highly favoured country of wealth, prosperity, and merchandize. And she is constantly advancing in improvements. Where a few years ago the mighty and almost impenetrable forests stood, now resounds the busy din of trade; and while the thousand villages of yesterday have advanced to the rank of cities, new and flourishing villages are yearly springing up; and, judging from the fact, have we not good reason to predict, that ere another century shall have been numbered, when we who now admire and love our native land are gathered to our fathers, that Canada will shine as one of the first nations on the records of history, rivaling even her mother kingdom, to which she is cemented by the closest ties of affection and government.

The climate of Canada, though changeable, is remarkably healthy; and in point of salubrity, perhaps is not exceeded. While others are

driven by necessity from the home of their childhood, and are obliged to seek in other lands those necessaries which are denied them in their own country, we, more highly favoured, find our wants more than satisfied, and have sufficient, whereby we may assist the crowd of emigrants that yearly flock to our coasts. In this far off portion of the new world the sons of Erin, as well as of other countries, find food and shelter, and soon forget their sufferings in their father-land, in the smiling plenty of their new home.

Blessed with so many and great advantages; with a fertile and productive soil, which yields abundance; with a healthy and agreeable climate; with inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth; with water privileges, unsurpassed in number and excellency by any country in the world, in a word, with all that gratifies the taste and charms the sight, what sense of gratitude have we to our heavenly Father, who has given us our inheritance in this goodly land, an appendage of the most free, enlightened, and glorious empire, upon which the stars of heaven look down, or the sun pours forth his cheering beams.

Our Queen, though ruling a mighty empire does not forget her far off Canadian subjects, but shares with them a parent's love; yea, and a parent's love. May it be her delight long to sway the sceptre over a people, elevated by religion, literature, and everything that ennobles and exalts mankind, and may we prove ourselves worthy of our country and our Queen.

"There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore;
Thou art the shelter of the free,
The hope, the port of liberty.
Thou hast been, and shalt ever be,
Till time is o'er."—*Calliopean.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A WORD OR TWO MORE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

When the remarks under our editorial head were written, we did not imagine that perverseness and stupidity could impel any person to the absurd and reckless course which Mr. Edmundson has chosen to pursue. Not satisfied with injuring this paper, and thus sacrificing the interests of others as well as his own, by every kind of neglect, mismanagement and bungling, which a man not absolutely out of his senses could commit: not satisfied with having secretly, and contrary to agreement, obtained large sums of money from agents and subscribers, and used them for his private purposes, when the paper was in debt, and could not be embellished with engravings or properly conducted for want of means, he now, after his interest has been seized for his private debts, and the publication deranged worse than ever, refuses to return the *mail books* to the office of the paper! Although he was aware that the paper was ready to issue as soon as it was out of the Sheriff's hands, he locks up the books containing the subscribers' names, and goes into the country, not intending to return for a couple of weeks! That he had no shadow of right to do this is clear; one partner cannot, when he chooses, carry off the books of the partnership, and refuse the other partner access to them. If any wrong was done him, he had his legal remedy, but he had no right to ruin the partnership business, and especially when that business was the publication of a paper, which must go on in a regular manner or not at all. We are told that his excuse (?) for this outrageous proceeding is, that his employer, who is about to open a store for the sale of agricultural implements, wants a paper to puff his business, which Mr. E. is to conduct, and if the *Agriculturist* can be destroyed, and its mail books used for the new enterprize, an important object will be accomplished!

As soon as we discovered this plot, we filed a Bill in Chancery, and took out an Injunction, which we are inclined to think will spoil the scheme. In the meantime we have made new mail books as well as we could from the letters and orders in our possession. A great many mistakes will of course occur, but our readers will know the cause. So soon as we get the books all shall be made right. We think no further excuses are required from us, *i. e.* from the writer.—If it were not that we felt our individual character pledged to subscribers, we should have allowed the paper to drop some time since, and remedied our losses the best way we could. As it is, we shall lose something more, if necessary, to give the country such a publication as we think is required.

AGENTS are requested to send to this office immediately, corrected lists of all subscribers obtained by them respectively, to whom the *Agriculturist* is still to be sent. Postmasters will oblige us as well as subscribers, by sending lists of subscribers whose papers do not reach them.

THE LADIES.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

BY R. R. M.

Not where drums are beating,
Not where banners wave,
Not where lives are fleeting,
To the warrior-hero's grave;

Not where plumes are bending,
Above each glad young brow,
Which War's stern voice is sending
To the ranks of death below;

Not where falchions beaming,
Beneath a golden sun,
All glittering and gleaming,
Proclaim the battle won;

Not where streams are flushing,
With a crimson not their own,
But won from brave blood rushing,
With the soldiers dying groan;

No; the din of battle ringeth,
Unheeded on her ear;
But wild wood songs she singeth
To children listening near.

Her gentle form they banish
From the stern warrior-band;
Her sweet, glad smile, would vanish,
With the falchion in her hand.

A speaker's voice there pealeth,
Along the pillared aisle,
But the parted crowd revealeth
On the brow no woman's smile.

No; her gentle nature shunneth
The gaze of many men;
But where the rivulet runneth
In the bottom of the glen,

Where holy quiet liveth,
By the sick man's weary bed,
Her tender care oft giveth
Ease to the aching head.

The pale, damp brow she smootheth,
Of him who soon must die;
And the widow's wild grief sootheth,
And calms the orphan's sigh.

The sick child's restless slumber
She watcheth with good-will;
And pale stars without number
Will see her watching still.

The sin-stained convict needeth
Her words of peace and love,
And her gentle influence leadeth
His thoughts to God above.

Her sweet, white hand, oft weaveth,
For the loved, who walk with God,
A garland, which she wreatheth
Across their burial sod.

To man she gladly yieldeth
The sword and falchion bright,—
The banner which oft shieldeth
In the tumult of the fight.

Thank God, 'tis hers to gladden
The hearth, as best she can,
Nor does her spirit sadden
To share the sphere of man.

—Mrs. Kirtland's Magazine.

MY UNCLE'S ACCOUNT OF THE COST OF A PAIR OF ANDIRONS.

"Peter," said my uncle, knocking the ashes from his pipe, and laying it on the corner-stone of the mantel-piece, and then fixing his eyes on the andirons; "Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dollars."

"Dear me!" exclaimed my aunt.

"Oh, father!" cried the girls.

"Impossible!" said I.

"True, every word true. One thousand, did I say? Yes—two thousand—full two thousand dollars."

"Well, well," said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night "I should like to know what you are talking about."

My uncle bent forward, and planted his hands firmly on his parted knees, and with a deliberate air, which showed no doubt of his being able to prove his assertion, he began:—

"Well, you see, a good many years ago, we had a pair of common old andirons. Your cousin, Letty, says one day, 'Father, don't you think those old andirons are getting too shabby?' Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud. Soon after that, Peter," my uncle continued, "your aunt took it up—"

"There it goes," interrupted my aunt; "you can't get along without dragging me in."

"Your aunt took it up, Peter, and she said our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and were no better off than we were. And she said Letty and her sister Jane were just getting old enough to see company, and the stingy-looking old andirons might hurt their market. I knew that women will have their own way, and there was no use in objecting, and so I got the andirons; the price of them was ten dollars and a half—"

"Ah, that's more like it," cried my aunt. "I thought you said two thousand dollars."

"My dear, I wish you would not interrupt me. Ten and a half. Well, the first night after we had got them, as we all sat by the warm fire talking over the matter, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven. The hearth was entirely out of keeping with the new andirons, and I thought I might as well have it replaced first as last. The next day a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, and when I returned home, your aunt and cousins all beset me at once to have a marble slab. The mason had convinced them the hearth would not look decent without a marble slab, and they put their heads together.—"

"La, me," exclaimed my aunt, "there was no putting any heads together about it. The hearth was a real old worn-out thing, not fit for a pig-pen."

"They put their heads together, Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dollars. Yes, twenty dollars at least. Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I thought wrong. Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out about the brick-work around the fire-place not corresponding with the hearth. I stood it out for a month or two against your aunt and the girls, but they at length got the better of me, and I was forced to have marble instead of brick. And then the old wooden mantle-piece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of all this was nearly one hundred dollars. And now that the spirit of improvement had got a start, there was no stopping place. The new marble mantel put to shame the old white-washed walls, and they must be painted, of course; and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared 'o be quite satisfied; and when it was done, they had no idea the old parlor could be made to look so spruce. But this was on'y a short respite. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace.—"

"Now my dear," said the old lady with a pleasing smile, accompanied with a partial rotation of the head.

"Now father!" exclaimed the girls.

"Till I got a new carpet. That again, shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned out and replaced with new. Now, Peter count up, my lad: twenty dollars for the hearth, one hundred for the mantel-piece, and thirty for repairs. What does that make?"

"One hundred and fifty, uncle."

"Well, fifty for paper and paint."

"Two hundred."

"Then fifty for a carpet, and one hundred at least for furniture."

"Three hundred and fifty."

"Ahem! There's that clock too, and the blinds—fifty more."

"Four hundred exactly."

My aunt and cousins winked at each other.

"Now," continued my uncle, so much for this open room. No sooner was this room finished than the complaints came from all quarters about the dining-room and entry. Long before this, I had surrendered at discretion, and handed in my submission. The dining room cost four hundred more. What does that count, Peter?"

"Eight hundred, uncle."

"Then the chambers—at least four hundred to make them rhyme with the down stairs."

"Twelve hundred."

"The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted, of course. Add two hundred for that."

"Fourteen hundred."

"Then there must be a piazza in front—that cost two hundred."

"Sixteen hundred."

Here aunt began to yawn, Letty to poke the fire, Jane to turn over the leaves of a book.

"A new carriage came next, Peter—that cost two hundred dollars."

"Eighteen hundred."

"Then there was a lawn to be laid out and neatly fenced—a servant to be hired—parties given occasionally—bonnets and dresses at double

the former cost, and a hundred other little expenses in keeping with the new order of things. And all these grew out of those very andirons. Yes, Peter, I was entirely within bounds when I said two thousand dollars."

The opposition was now silenced. My aunt immediately rose, and guessed it was bed-time. I was left alone with my uncle, who was not inclined to drop the subject. He was a persevering man, and never gave up what he undertook till he had done the work thoroughly. So he brought out his books and accounts, and set about making an exact estimate of the expenses. He kept me up till after midnight, before he got through. His conclusion was that the pair of andirons cost him two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars!

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.

CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTNING RODS.

A correspondent, after reading the remarks in our last number, on "The Protection of Buildings from Lightning," says he is determined to fix a protector to his house and barn, and wishes to know if a common blacksmith can make a rod that will answer the purpose. According to the article alluded to, an iron rod would require to be "coated with silver, gold, copper, or tin," to make it efficient. This is too broad an assertion. The cause of inefficiency in an iron rod is oxidation or rust. Paint or varnish will prevent rust, but at the same time interferes with the conducting power of the rod. Professor Olmstead recommends a paint with charcoal as the base of the coloring matter, this substance being a good conductor. Copper, which is a better conductor than iron, is too expensive for common use, and to coat an iron rod properly with copper or silver would, we suspect, transcend the skill of a common blacksmith. An iron rod is therefore more likely to be tried in ordinary cases, and this a good blacksmith may easily make. It should be painted as mentioned, to protect it from rust.

A correspondent of the *Albany Cultivator* gives the following plain directions for the construction and erection of rods. We will only add, that the "points at each end of the ridge pole" should be carried up to the height of eight or ten feet above the top of the roof, in accordance with the rule which has been well ascertained, that a proper rod "will protect a space in every direction from it, whose radius is equal to twice its height." From the language of the writer it would not be inferred that the "points" required any elevation above the ridge of the building:—

As the season is fast approaching in which large quantities of hay and grain are to be stored, I wish to call the attention of your numerous readers to the importance of protecting their barns by lightning rods.

It is well known that the warm vapour arising from newly filled barns, has a strong affinity for electricity, and on the near approach of a thunder cloud, places such buildings in imminent danger; but a prejudice has arisen against the use of conductors, from the improper manner in which they have generally been constructed. When not rightly made and put up, they are of no value. In many cases they may be even worse than useless. For instance, if the points at the upper extremity are covered with rust, they will not answer the purpose intended, because a metallic oxide repels instead of attracting electricity. If the lower end terminates before reaching the ground, or penetrates it but a short distance, the fluid is liable to escape from the rod into the side of the building, which being close at hand, offers a better conductor than the air, or the dry surface of the ground.

For the information of such as may not have given attention to this matter, I will give the method of making and attaching conductors, which has been tested by experiments, and approved by men of science. They should be made of horse shoe rods, five-eighths inch square, which are sufficiently large, and being slit cold, have a rough jagged surface, affording numerous radiating points. The several pieces of which the rod is composed, may be welded smoothly together, so as not to increase the size, or joined by a hook and eye. In the last method, the hook should have a point left on the end, and be driven into the eye after being bent at little more than a right angle.

In applying the conductor to barns, begin at the north west corner, by inserting the rod far enough into the ground to always insure its contact with moist earth; carry it along the gable end to one end of the ridge pole, thence along the ridge pole to the other end of it, thence along the other gable end, and down the southeast corner, continuing it into the ground, as in the beginning, far enough to reach the moist earth. There should be a point at the eaves on each corner, and one on each end of the ridge pole, which should be covered with a coating of silver to prevent them from rusting. The rod should be secured in its place by wooden fastenings. If these directions are carefully ob-

served, there can be but little doubt that buildings thus provided would be effectually secured against destruction by lightning, with little trouble and at a small expense.

NEW CARDING MACHINE.

We learn from the *Newark Herald* that Mr John Dagget of that place has invented and put in operation at the establishment of Messrs. J. Dagget & Son, an improved Carding Machine in regard to which the writer remarks:—

This machine is intended to perform *four times* the amount of work done by the best double carding machines now in use, within the same length of time; and we can see no impediment to hinder it from so doing, as the machinery is so arranged that it will card the wool and produce *four rolls* as easily and as quickly as a common machine produces *one*. It requires *one m. c.* power for its motion than that used to impel an ordinary machine—it does not take up as much room on the floor—and its expense is but a trifle more.

The superiority of this invention over every thing of the kind now in use, is perceptible to all who have witnessed its operation; and we do not hesitate in saying, that in our opinion—as well as that of more competent judges—it is bound to do away with and supplant the use of all other machines, adapted to this purpose, that have ever yet been made.

While it was under the course of construction, some imperfections were predicted by different individuals, but upon a thorough trial none have been discovered—everything working admirably; and, indeed, considering the long acquaintance and experience which Mr. Dagget has had in the business of manufacturing woollen machinery, and the reputation which he enjoys throughout the United States and Canada, it would hardly seem probable that he would invent or manufacture anything in that line but what would be an improvement, and be sure to perform the object for which it was intended.

All who have any doubts as to the practicability of the above machine, by calling at Messrs Dagget & Son's manufactory, can examine it and satisfy themselves; and the view which will necessarily be had of their extensive establishment—the powers of mechanism therein employed—together with the perfect order in the arrangement of their machinery there, constantly undergoing the various processes previous to its being perfected, etc.—will be amply recompensed for the time and trouble thus expended.

We may give some idea of their notoriety by saying that they have supplied orders to the amount of from \$16,000 to \$20,000 since the first of January last! As they have lately enlarged their establishment to nearly double its former size, they will now be more able to supply the great demand for all kinds of woollen machinery, which they constantly have from every part of the Union—and which will probably be increased to a great extent, when people once begin to discover the utility of their new machine.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILLING.—We have been informed that a great improvement has been made in the Water Wheel of a Flouring Mill. The experiment has been tried in Rawdon, in this District, in a Mill belonging to Edward Fidler, Esq., and at present leased by Mr. Wm. Baker, through whose enterprise this new wheel was introduced into the District. The Mill has been built about two years, during which time it has been running, with what is called "Smith's Wheel," and which would grind at most, ten bushels of Wheat per hour, with about 10 feet head of water. This appeared to be too slow work for the spirited Lessee, and accordingly he went to the States, and engaged the services of a Mr. Boyce of Fulton, Oswego County, New York, who has constructed and put in operation two "New Centre Discharge Wheels," which have performed wonders such as were never, we are informed by those whose judgment in such matters is worthy of credit, before known in this country. Our informant says, that he saw 20 bushels of Wheat weighed, put into the hopper, ground and bolted in 35 minutes with one run of stone, and that there is not the slightest doubt, but that the Mill will grind from 35 to 40 bushels per hour, on an average, with each run of stone. By the means of this new centre discharge wheel the Mill will be able to grind and bolt 480 bushels of wheat in 12 hours, making 96 barrels of flour with each run of stone; while with the old wheel it could not have ground more than 120 bushels, making 24 barrels of flour; or, in other words doing with the new wheel, in one day, that which it would require four to do with the old one. If this is correct, and we have it from unimpeachable authority, Rawdon can now boast of possessing the fastest flouring mill in the province.—*Belleuille Intelligencer*.

NEW INVENTION.—We learn from the *Springfield Republican*, that a machine has been recently invented in that town for folding newspapers and other printed matter. It is to be connected with a cylinder, or improved Adams press, so that the sheets come forth from the press, folded in the required form. The inventors warrant it to fold 3600 papers per hour, of any size, with the greatest accuracy.

METHOD OF DISTINGUISHING IRON FROM STEEL.—Drop a little aquafortis on the metal; let it remain for a few minutes, and then wash it off with water. If it is steel, the spot will be black; but if iron, the spot will be whitish grey.

HARVEST, MARKETS, &c.

The wheat harvest, so far as we can learn, has been safely got in throughout the province, and is a fair average yield. Spring wheat, and especially the Siberian variety, has been very much hurt with rust. In some places it is not worth cutting. Upon the whole, we believe our farmers have little reason to complain of the produce of their fields this season. If fair prices can be obtained for the surplus they will have to spare, they, as well as all other classes, may hope soon to experience some relief from the present unexampled pressure.

Very little of the new wheat has as yet been brought to market.—Buyers are not very plentiful. Prices may be ascertained from our table below.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last issue events have occurred in Europe of the most startling character. The capital of France has passed through one of the most bloody scenes ever witnessed even in that ensanguined city. On the 14th June an attempt was made by the *outriers* or workmen, the discharged convicts, thieves, lewd women, and several of the disappointed and intriguing political factions, to overturn the Republic which had been established by the Revolution of February. For three days the streets of Paris were red with blood; but the friends of order prevailed, and the insurrectionists were put down. It is supposed there were not less than 5 or 6000 killed, besides an immense number wounded. Prisoners have been taken during and since the insurrection, to the number of 10 or 12,000, who will probably be transported to some penal settlement. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to give satisfactory details in this paper, of these terrible doings. Most of our readers have probably seen or heard them from other sources. We may remark briefly, that the latest accounts from Paris lead us to hope that order will be brought out of chaos, and that a strong and liberal Government, on a republican basis, will be established in France. Still, it cannot be overlooked, that there are disturbing causes at work, deep in the social organization of that people, which may result in an explosion that will involve the whole country, and shake society into its original elements.

IRELAND.

The eyes of the world, notwithstanding the exciting events transpiring elsewhere, are now directed towards this unhappy island. A popular outbreak seems inevitable. The Government on one side, and the people on the other, are making most active preparations for the struggle which both expect, and which, when it comes, will be fierce and bloody. It is said that the conviction of Meagher or Duffy of the *Nation* newspaper, will be the signal for revolt. The intention of the Clubs, which are organized all over the country, is evidently to wait till the harvest is secured; but the Government seems determined to provoke a rising before that time. We present a few details by the *America*, which arrived at New York on the 4th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

Ireland is on the eve of an outbreak.

On the evening of the 21st July, Lord John Russell announced his intention of asking, at the sitting of the next day, for leave to bring in a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Governors of Ireland for the time being, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, any person or persons suspected of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government.

Abroad things continue to wear an appearance of returning tranquillity. The German Danish war may be considered at an end, and according to the most credible rumours, the war in Lombardy promises to terminate soon in peace. Charles Albert grows strong in Italian regard, for the Sicilians have conferred the free crown on his son.

France continues tranquil, and the people of Paris have called for their wonted amusements.—Assassinations have been reported, but beyond two or three instances they have not been confirmed. General Cavaignac retains the good opinion of the people and not undeservedly.

Lamartine has taken occasion to vindicate his policy whilst Minister of Foreign Affairs. His published speech is full of eloquence, point and sound principles. He claims the merit of having preserved Europe from war, and challenges approbation for successful efforts in attaching the friendship of England. In her hands he recognizes the destiny of civilization; and he sees beyond the operations of whig and tory, the power above all, of public opinion.

THE IRISH RISING—THE DEACONS KINDLED.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that Club Organisation is daily assuming a more alarming aspect, more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more concentrated and systematised, while branch Clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts. The recent proceedings at Waterford and Limerick in connection with the prosecution against Mr. T. F. Meagher, have shown how difficult it is for the leaders to restrain the clubbists from a "premature outbreak."

This may be considered madness, and it is nothing short of insanity; but the evil is not the less dangerous; and if some decided steps be not taken for the suppression of the Clubs, the most deplorable consequences may be apprehended.

A Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 18th, at which the Lord-Lieutenant presided, when it was resolved to proclaim the following places under the Coercion act; County and City of Dublin, County and City of Cork, County and City of Waterford, and County and Town of Dogheda.

There has been a brush at Carrick on Suir.

The intelligence of the rising of Carrick-on-Suir was received all through Tipperary with enthusiasm. On Monday night the mountains were all in a blaze with fires, from Slievebloom to Slievenamon, and the peasantry crowded round them in large masses. The cheering along the Waterford range was distinctly heard in Clonmel, and the Clubs turned out to do homage to the general enthusiasm. They marched through the town in sections. The military were under arms, prepared if necessary, for repression.

The officers of the City of Dublin Clubs held a meeting on Saturday night, the 15th, Mr. John B. Dillon, President of the Curran Club, presiding, when the following declaration was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., seconded by Mr. R. O'Gorman, Jr.

"The systematic efforts made by writers in the pay of the British Government, to cause it to be believed that the Repeal Clubs of Ireland are organized for the purpose of pillage and massacre, and for the overthrow of religion and social order, render it expedient that we should define the real objects of the Club organization:—Be it therefore resolved and declared—

"That the purposes and end of our organization are the overthrow of the power of the British Legislation in this Island.

"That while we are firmly resolved to abstain in our political capacity, from any interference in matters of a religious or sectarian character, we are not the less desirous that religion should be upheld, and the legitimate influence of its ministers maintained in its integrity.

"That so far from desiring to overthrow social order, and to subject our country to universal anarchy, our first anxiety has been, and is to secure the legislative independence of our country with the least possible injury to any class of its inhabitants; and in accomplishment of these, our designs, we hope to put an end for ever to the sufferings and the disorders which have never ceased to afflict our people under the sway of Britain."

POSTSCRIPT!

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!

New York, Aug. 14, 10, a. m.

The *Acadia* arrived at Boston at half-past three o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

IRELAND.—The tone of the news is that the insurrection has been temporarily overawed. The troops are pouring into Ireland. It is supposed that there are 30,000 troops within two menaced provinces, and 5000 constables. The Habeas Corpus act is suspended. £500 reward offered for Smith O'Brien, and £300 for Meagher, Dillon, and Dohney. The utmost quietness prevailed at last dates. In the South of Ireland still some outbreaks are considered inevitable. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation suppressing clubs.

Liverpool has been in great excitement, consequent upon the presence of a large number of repealers. Twenty thousand special constables have been appointed.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, July 29.—Bad weather—potato rot, &c., had produced a rise—prices advancing.

Flour, 30s.; Canadian, 28s. a 29s.
Corn—Yellow, 36s.; white, 35s. Meal, 16s. a 16s. 6d. There was good enquiry at full prices.

HOME MARKETS.

The following table gives the highest average prices at each of the three places:—

	Toronto Aug. 14.	Hamilton Aug. 14.	Montreal Aug. 12.
Flour, per barrel	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	£1 6 3
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 5 6
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 4 6
Rye, per 56 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
Oats, per 34 lbs.	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 0
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 3 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	1 2 6	0 13 9	1 10 0
Potatoes, per bushel	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
Hay, per ton	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	1 2 6	0 17 6	1 5 0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 10 0
Lard, per lb.	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 7
Butter (fresh) per lb.	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 1 0