

selves more profitable, and therefore objects of more useful attention. The spread of green crops in England and Scotland has been invariably the prelude to agricultural improvement, and to an amelioration, not only in the practice but in the circumstances also of the farmers; and it can hardly fail to be followed by similar results in New Brunswick.

c. *Allowing the grain to become too ripe before it is cut*, is a minor defect which this country shares with many others, but which, nevertheless, is productive every year of a large aggregate loss to the Province. This over ripeness not only causes the grain to shed so much as at times to make oats and buckwheat sow themselves thick enough to give a second year's crop, but it renders the quality of wheat and other grain inferior, by thickening the husk, and causing it to give a smaller yield of flour. Experience has shown that in these, and other respects, it is the interest of the farmer to cut his grain a week at least before it is fully ripe.

Such are a few of the defects which, apart from implements and their use, of which Mr. Brown has spoken, strike the observing agriculturist as he passes through the farming districts of New Brunswick, and examines the prevailing modes of cultivating and cropping the land.—The main defects in the treatment and feeding of stock I shall treat in a separate Chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

The actual condition of the Practical Agriculture of the Province. Continued.

B. The Cattle and Dairy Husbandry.

The experience of practical men in all countries has led to the general persuasion that the possession of what are generally distinguished as improved breeds of stock, forms the most certain basis of profitable farming. And this is so. First, because such stock yield a larger return of flesh meat, or of milk, from the same quantity of vegetable food; and, second, because by the manure they produce, they enable the same breadth of land to yield a heavier return of grain.

The quality of the stock in a country therefore must be a matter of much importance in connection with the profit and progress of its rural industry.

The traveller in New Brunswick, who possesses an eye for stock, will see much room for improvement in the starved and bony cattle which crop the often stunted pastures, and in the long-legged and long-snouted pigs which cross his path everywhere, from the valley of the Madawaska to the oyster banks of Shediac.

The defective quality in the live stock of the Province is very generally acknowledged by the practical farmers. I quote some of the opinions on the subject, which I have received in answer to my queries:—

In this County are to be found specimens of the very best breeds of cows, sheep and pigs. In the same County are plenty of swine running at large—these long-snouted, long-legged, ravenous looking brutes,—and cows equalled only by those which the King of Egypt dreamed of three thousand years ago.

JAMES BROWN, M. P. P., Charlotte.

The stock of cattle is almost run out, the sheep and swine also require to be improved.

JOSEPH WALTON, Charlotte.

It might be profitable to the farming interest of this district to improve the breed of cattle.

JOHN TRENHOLM, Westmorland.

I may state at once that the present mode of culture, implements, and breeds of cattle, &c., are all defective.

DANIEL M'LAUCHLAN, King's.

Too far behind the age. DANIEL S. SMITH, Queen's.

The stock may be improved by judicious importation.

ALLAN COSTER, Queen's.

The breeds of cattle here have ample room for improvement.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Queen's.

Improvement of stock much required in this district.

ELIJAH A. PERKINS, Queen's.

There are some individuals who have taken some pride in improving their stock, while after a time others have been benefitted thereby; but as a general thing, the present stock are generally natives with a mixture of foreign breeds.

WM. REED, Queen's.

The breeds of cattle are very inferior in quality.

WM. PINDAR, Queen's.

The breed of our hogs and sheep, more than other sort of stock, needs improving.

SAMUEL MAHOOD, Queen's.

There are undoubtedly a great many defects in the breeds of cattle.

CHAS. H. CLOWES, Sunbury.

I think that an improvement in the breed of horned cattle would be a great improvement to this settlement.

JAS. L. PICKETT, Carleton.

The breed of cattle for some years past has retrograded in consequence of the encouragement given to lumbering.

JOHN SMITH, Albert.

There has yet been scarcely anything done to improve the breed of stock.

WM. WALLACE, Albert.

But to be sensible of a defect is an important step towards the removal of it; and I have had the pleasure of seeing in nearly every district of the Province, both cattle and pigs of excellent quality, which have been either imported for the purpose of improving the existing breeds, or are the produce of such as have been imported. The following extracts add nothing to this statement, but they indicate a few of the special circumstances by which existing improvements have been brought about, and by which future ameliorations are likely to be promoted or retarded:—

The breed of domestic animals has been improved of late years, principally through the instrumentality of Agricultural Societies; still there are many inferior ones in the country.

JAMES BROWN, M. P. P., Charlotte.

There are in some situations improved breeds of stock from imported sires, though very few will go to any expense to benefit themselves by them, and when they do attempt it, it is not systematically carried out, from breeding in and in.

ANDREW AITON, King's.

As to cattle, we have much improved of late years, and

through the exertions of the different Agricultural Societies, are constantly improving. THOS. BEER, King's.

The breeds of cattle are generally a mixture of those imported, and vary in excellence according to the care bestowed upon them, and some have been made to excel the original stock.

C. L. HATHEWAY, Sunbury.

The late importation of an approved breed of stock has been found a very valuable acquisition to the farmer, and none more so than sheep, as every farmer requires them for food and clothing. The horned cattle have not been found so hardy through our long northern winter as our own native breed, neither have the cows in some instances been better milkers than our own; though the breed when crossed has been found very valuable, particularly for beef cattle, on account of their increased weight.—There is one discount upon their value among the middle class of farmers, that is, they require one third more hay, and the oxen have not performed in proportion to their expense. The owners of large grass farms derive the most advantage from the English breed of horned cattle, and on that account the importation of them is very necessary.

WILLIAM WILMOT, York.

There has yet been scarcely anything done to improve the breeds of stock, but measures are being taken to improve the breed of cattle.

JOHN LEWIS, Albert.

The improvements which have taken place, it appears from the extracts, have been chiefly owing to the exertions of the Agricultural Societies. Though, with the exception of that of Charlotte County, all the existing Societies are comparatively young, and are not so well supported by the rural communities as might be desired; yet so far as I have myself seen, they are generally conducted by a few intelligent and zealous individuals, whose exertions it is very desirable to encourage, and who it is to be hoped will not abate in their endeavours for the welfare and improvement of the districts in which they respectively live.

Connected with the desire, and with the progress of improvement in this branch of husbandry, is the enquiry as to the breeds of cattle and sheep which it will be most profitable in this climate to introduce. To this point Mr. Wilmot has adverted in his remarks above given, and there can be no doubt whatever that, as he says, the improved breeds introduced into the Province will scarcely rival in hardiness the stunted and scantily nurtured native stock. But for the profitable prosecution of stock husbandry, this degree of hardiness, which even our sturdy West Highlanders will scarcely reach, is by no means a necessary condition. If the better breeds are less hardy, the treatment and nurture must be adapted to their greater constitutional delicacy. Warm housing and more generous feeding in Scotland and England always accompany the introduction or purchase of more valuable animals; and it is because the farmer finds this change profitable, that the custom of buying and rearing better classes of live stock has in these countries so widely extended.

(To be Continued.)

CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED AGAINST JESUS CHRIST.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Saviour; with the remarks which the journal *Le Droit* has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now I am not aware that it has ever been made public in the German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows:—

"Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross;

"In the seventeenth year of the Emperor Tiberias, and on the twenty-fifth day of the month of March, in the most holy City of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas;

"Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgement, in the Presidential seat of the prætor,

"Sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove,

"1. Jesus is a misleader;

"2. He has excited the people to sedition;

"3. He is an enemy to the laws;

"4. He calls himself falsely the son of God;

"5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel;

"6. He went into the Temple, followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands;

"Orders the first centurion, Quirilius Cornelius to bring him to the place of execution;

"Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus;

"The witnesses who have signed the sentence against Jesus are—

"1. DANIEL ROBANI, Pharisee;

"2. JOHN ZOROBABEL;

"3. RAPHAEL ROBANI;

"4. CAPET.

"Jesus shall be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Iruenea."

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass, in the Hebrew language, and on its side are the following words: A similar plate has been sent to each tribe. It was discovered in the year 1820, in the city of Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, by a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commissaries of the arts, in the French army to Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then this relict is kept in the Chapel of Caserta.—The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgement of the sacrifices which they made for the French army.—The French translation was made literally by members of the commission of arts. Denon had a fac simile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on

the sale of his cabinet, for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this.—The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the Gospel.—Translated from the *Komische Zeitung*.

LIVE LOCOMOTIVES FOR RAILWAYS.—Horse-power has hitherto been variously applied for mechanical purposes, by means of treadmills, movable platforms, and such like contrivances; but there is a novelty and promise in the invention here described, that may well invite public attention to it. It is called the Patent Impulsoria. This ingenious means of applying animal power to the working of railways, so as to supersede the costly locomotive engine, has lately been invented in Italy, and exhibited experimentally upon the South-Western Railway. It consists in introducing the animals into a kind of coach, called Impulsoria, by which they transmit their acting power to the leading wheels. This transmission is conveyed by a very simple means, rendering useful both the driving power of the animals and their own weight. The horse being thus introduced into the Impulsoria, is placed upon a perfect rectilinear, artificial ground, or platform, turning so easily that the animal, which is yoked to the shafts, when it walks, does not itself advance; but, what amounts to the same thing, the platform itself is pushed backward. By this artificial ground platform, called by the patentee *pedivella*, is moved a tree, armed with a pulley, from which, by means of a rope, the motion is conveyed to the axle-tree of the leading wheels. The varying proportions between the diameters of the pulleys give different degrees of speed. The horses are to be worked always at their requisite speed, even at sixty miles an hour, without ever altering the usual walking pace of the horses, which are inside the Impulsoria, as on the floor of a room, sheltered from the weather.

The importance of introducing the horses into the carriage, in order to get more speed from the surplus of the acting power, had been long thought of; and the principle has been several times attempted in England, France, and Italy, but hitherto without success.

The new machine, whose inventor is Signor Clemente Masserano, from Pignetol, Piedmont, has been brought from Italy to England, and deposited at the Nine-elms terminus of the South-Western Railway, where it may be seen working on the line. It has been made for two horses only, and they work it very well on the *pedivella*. More than thirty wagons have been already experimentally drawn by it up the very inclined line of the station. For working it up and down the station, a wagon is fastened to it when it attains a speed of seven miles an hour. In the experiment to be made on the great line, it is expected to gain a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour; and it is calculated that an engine of two horses more will run at a speed superior to that of a steam-engine; but the driving horses do not change direction or movement. They can instantly be stopped while the horses continue to walk on the *pedivella*, without transmitting motion to the leading wheels.

By the simple manner in which the horses exercise their moving power on the new machine, they can work easily the usual time, (commonly about eight hours a day.) During these eight hours the Impulsoria can run at least over thirty miles eight times; and as four horses do not cost much more than two shillings each per day, it would be an expense of eight shillings only, instead of £6 on account of coke only, the cost of which is sixpence each mile run.

Such economy is of the utmost importance to the numerous interests engaged in the railways, subject to enormous working expenses. According to the statements by Dr. Lardner, in his valuable work on "Railway Economy," the locomotive power and rolling stock absorb always more than half, and often four-fifths of all the working expenses. But the principal advantage of the new machine will be to afford very cheap locomotion on all branch lines, thus extending the advantage of the railway localities hitherto impracticable from the expensive moving power.—*London Paper, June 22.*

BRITISH FISHERIES.—The report of the Commissioners for the British fisheries has been published. The total number of herrings cured in 1849 was 770,998 1-4 barrels, surpassing the fishing of 1841, previously the standard year, by 103,453. In the cod and line fishery there has also been an increase over the returns of last year of 13,444 cwt.—In the quantity of fish cured in pickle there is a decrease of 222 1-2 barrels, and also a decrease of 3,201 cwt. of fish consumed fresh. In this year 14,962 boats manned by 59,792 fishermen and boys, were employed in the shore-curing department, and the total number of persons engaged therein was 98,326. The tonnage employed in carrying salt amounts to 39,061 tons, and the number of hands to 2,834, being an increase of 5,397 tons and 342 hands. The tonnage employed in exporting amounts to 42,730, and the number of hands to 3,267. The tonnage of fishing boats amounts to 126,000, being an increase of 574. The number of square yards of netting employed amounts to 94,916,584, being a decrease of 4,056,983 square yards. The number of yards of lines amounts to 36,313,706 being an increase of 716,057 yards; and the total value of boats, nets and lines, amounts to £1,189,090, being a decrease from the preceding year of £60,988.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We regret to find an account in the Toronto Globe of the death of the Rev. Alphonso W. H. Rose, a minister of the Church of England, who cut his own throat in the Wellington Hotel, on Sunday the 10th inst.—*New Brunswicker.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday the 12th inst., a boy of four years of age, named Chesterfield Bingley Colwell, only son of Mr. Charles B. Colwell, of Gagetown, while driving a few miles from that place, was thrown from the wagon with such violence, that he was killed on the spot. It is supposed that the horse became frightened from some cause.—*Observer.*