

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850. NUMBER XXV.

## Poetry.

### I LOVE THE LADIES, EVERY ONE.

I love the ladies, every one—  
The laughing, ripe brunette  
Those dark-eyed daughters of the sun,  
With tresses black as jet,  
Whose raptures in their glances glow:  
Rich tints their cheeks disclose,  
And in the little dimples there,  
Young smiling Loves repose.

I love the ladies, every one—  
The blonds so soft and fair,  
With locks so wild and languishing,  
And bright and golden discoloration,  
How lovely are their sylvan-like forms,  
Their alabaster hue,  
And their blushes, far more beautiful  
Than rose-buds bathed in dew.

I love the ladies, every one—  
They're Angels all, God bless 'em!  
A hundred winters' storm,  
The young, the old, the stout, the thin,  
Rich tints as well as cheeks disclose,  
Oh! yes! I love them all!  
And I will love them all!

I love the ladies, every one—  
Nose but a wretch would flout 'em;  
This world would be a lonely place,  
So I'll drink their health in water—  
Here's to the mothers, one and all,  
And every mother's daughter.

## AGRICULTURE.

### NORTON'S ELEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A., Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, 12mo. pp. 208. Albany: Erastus H. Pease & Co., No. 82, State Street—1850.

We have looked through Professor Norton's new Treatise with some degree of care, and find it well adapted to the purpose for which it was mainly composed, namely, to supply correct elementary instruction in Scientific Agriculture, for the use of schools, and inquiring youths, engaged in the business of farming. The application of scientific principles to the art of cultivating the earth, management of the dairy, the breeding and feeding of animals, &c., is treated of in a concise, plain, and scientific manner, and in considerable detail. The publication is alike creditable to the talent and industry of the author, and the discriminating judgment of the valuable Society which has been the means of calling it forth. We should be happy to see it introduced into all the schools, and the family of every farmer, of this country. We shall present our readers with a very brief and imperfect synopsis of its contents.

The author first describes the organic and inorganic constituents of plants, whence and how supplied. Soils, their composition, classification, and management. Manures, their varieties, modes of action, and application. Composition of cultivated crops, with their application to the purpose of feeding. Milk and dairy produce generally. Nature of chemical analysis, and the applications of geology to agriculture. These topics, in connection with other parts of a rather extensive treatise, are illustrated, as to be readily understood by persons who have paid but little, or no previous attention to scientific subjects.

The author's views respecting the analysis of soils, &c., by practical farmers, are so much to be commended, that we have calculated to correct a false impression which has made of late years considerable progress in the public mind, that we submit without abridgement, his remarks under that head. We should be sorry to misstate the slightest doubt of the ability of chemistry to assist the farmer in the practical details of his vocation; something has already been done in advancing the art of agriculture, and much more, we believe, remains to be accomplished, by bringing the scientific education of the farmer, and the practical details of his vocation, into a more intimate connection than at present exists. The author's views respecting the analysis of soils, &c., by practical farmers, are so much to be commended, that we have calculated to correct a false impression which has made of late years considerable progress in the public mind, that we submit without abridgement, his remarks under that head. We should be sorry to misstate the slightest doubt of the ability of chemistry to assist the farmer in the practical details of his vocation; something has already been done in advancing the art of agriculture, and much more, we believe, remains to be accomplished, by bringing the scientific education of the farmer, and the practical details of his vocation, into a more intimate connection than at present exists.

### LET.

Frame Dwelling House  
of 12 Rooms, and  
Culinary apply to  
L. M. ROSS, North St.  
1850. v3-n 0.

### ICE.

Having RENTED the  
and WHARF belong-  
ing to this place  
as a  
MISSION MERCHANT,  
from the Mer-  
chant will receive prompt  
JOHN McEWAN,  
1849. v3-n 0.

### on Signal.

SEEK EVERY THURSDAY  
S. MACQUEEN,  
PROPRIETOR.  
Printing, executed with  
SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-  
LINGS strictly in advance,  
and with the expiration  
of the country becoming re-  
cipients, shall receive a  
letter to the Editor may be  
not be taken out of the  
—

ever studied the subject thoroughly can for a moment doubt. It is a perfectly safe conclusion when any man asserts, for instance, the entire simplicity and ease of analyzing a soil, that his analysis would not be of a very accurate description.

Chemistry is a science that must be studied exactly and perseveringly, just like any other branch of knowledge which has a wide range. In order to know what is in a soil and to determine what are the quantities of its constituents, an intimate acquaintance is necessary, not only with the substances themselves in their almost endless relations and changes; but with great numbers of other substances from which they must be distinguished, and with which they are likely to be confounded by an inexperienced person.

We can only determine quantities by means of certain chemical processes: most of these depend on the addition of other bodies, to a solution in which are dissolved those that we wish to separate. Suppose now these bodies which they have gone to be impure: obvious the whole result will be erroneous; the chemist then, must know how to distinguish with certainty between pure and impure substances, and to tell what the impurities are.

When he knows these things, there are still a great number of minor but very important points, that require attention. He must use absolutely pure water, must filter his liquids through paper that has very little ash, and must weigh everything upon a balance that is sensitive to at least the tenth of a grain.

I might go on and mention other requisites to a good analysis, but those already noted are sufficient to show, that great care, skill, and experience, are absolutely essential in this business; that uneducated persons must constantly be making mistakes of the most flagrant description.

The worst difficulty of all is that in many cases, not having even knowledge enough to know when they have gone astray, they actually rely upon their own work as trustworthy, and lead others to do so too.

Results produced by such proficients are happily too common, and are always productive of harm wherever they go. The farmer who knows even little or nothing of chemical names, perhaps is not competent to judge of a good analysis; he cannot tell the difference between a pretender to scientific knowledge, and one who really knows something that is true and valuable.

It takes these erroneous analyses as his guides, and probably falls at once into some serious mistake, by attempting to do the supposed constitution of his soil.

After he has been disappointed in this way a few times, he is very apt to condemn all scientific agriculture as ridiculous, and of no avail for any practical purposes.

What I wish to impress in this connection, is that the chemist, in coming to such a decision. Let it first be considered, if the experiments to be carried out have been properly and carefully made, so that there could be no mistake in that direction. Let it next be ascertained that no physical obstacles are in the way of such a decision. Let it finally be considered, if it is found beyond doubt, that there has been no error from either of these causes, then let the farmer conclude—not that chemistry and scientific investigation are useless; but that the results of analysis obtained were wrongly interpreted, or that the examination were incorrectly made.

There is truth in science, but it is not every one who can draw it out; and the proper course in cases of an unsatisfactory nature, is to distrust the man and not the general principles.

It is easy to show that there are very serious difficulties, other than those which have been already mentioned, in the way of making perfect analyses. We will take soils as an instance. Wherever there has been made of the inorganic substances in soils, as in Table I, p. 60, it must have been noticed that the proportions of some of them were quite small, so much so as to seem of little importance. It was, however, ever explained, that the presence of these minute quantities was absolutely necessary so much so that our cultivated crops would not thrive without them.

Half a pound of phosphoric acid in 100lbs of earth, is a very small quantity, but it is, even in our most fertile soils, found in 100, makes but a small figure when we come to give the composition of a single pound; it is only five thousandths of a pound. Now one pound is a far larger quantity than can be used with safety for accurate analysis. The instruments employed, and the various methods of operation adopted, are such as, in nearly all cases, to forbid the use of a large bulk or weight of the substance to be examined. Consequently only a small fraction of a pound is worked upon, and from this all of the bodies present are to be separated, even down to small parts of a single grain.

It becomes at once obvious, that very great care and very good apparatus, and no small portion of good, are requisite to an analytical chemist in the determination of these minute quantities. If any of the chemicals used in the analysis, are impure, the impurities of course have an influence upon the result; hence the chemist must know the properties of many other bodies besides those upon which he is at work, in order to be sure that he is not adding something which will prove injurious to the accuracy of his results.

There is still another, among many points that might be noticed in this connection. It is necessary to know the properties of the bodies of potash, soda, and phosphoric acid, when all are present and in combination with other bodies, are in the least degree complicated and difficult. Many ways of determining them are described in books; some of these are altogether faulty, and all require much skill and knowledge on the part of the operator, that he may avoid serious errors. These bodies, it will be remembered, are among the most important that soils contain, because they are most likely to be exhausted by cropping. A comparatively inexperienced or uneducated person, may determine iron, zinc, or saltpetre, those bodies which make up the

bulk of soils; but when they come to the most important part, the detection and separation of these small quantities, they probably either fail to find them at all, find them when they are not there, or find altogether too much.

In view of the foregoing remarks, how moderate, and how unwise, are the statements of those who would lead the farming community to think that each man in a short time to acquire the skill to determine all problems of a chemical nature, that may present themselves in the course of his experience. It cannot be acquired by any intelligent man, but he can only accomplish it after a long course of study. When he has gone through with this course, still other difficulties present themselves; to make perfect analyses, he requires a laboratory, and rather expensive apparatus of various kinds.

A good analysis must have his undivided attention, and even then will occupy him not less than from ten days to a fortnight; these bodies which they have gone to be impure: obvious the whole result will be erroneous; the chemist then, must know how to distinguish with certainty between pure and impure substances, and to tell what the impurities are.

When he knows these things, there are still a great number of minor but very important points, that require attention. He must use absolutely pure water, must filter his liquids through paper that has very little ash, and must weigh everything upon a balance that is sensitive to at least the tenth of a grain.

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## From the Christian Examiner.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Concluded.

The aim of this age is to learn and apply the adaptations of nature to the wants of man. It is strongly to comprehend and possess the material world, to make it a congenial dwelling for the soul, by perfect acquaintance with all its nature, and perfect command of all its uses. It is to make the intellect unequal with his hands, and to be equal with his feet. The progress already made in this direction, since the close of the last century, assures indefinite progress for the time to come. The history of the last sixty or seventy years has been a continued invasion of the inanimate world by intelligence,—a continued interpretation, if we may so speak, of matter with mind. The sciences of chemistry and mechanics have made more discoveries during all the ages which preceded it. Mechanical invention has kept pace with scientific discovery, marrying science with art for the prosecution of use, and making the knowledge of the school a solid contribution to the comforts of life.

One effect of this astonishing progress in the application of knowledge to life has been an almost unlimited faith in the capabilities of nature and the power of man. If half a century ago some prophet had predicted the discoveries and inventions familiar to this generation,—had predicted, for example, that in fifty years men would communicate by lightning, and take part in the voyage from America to Europe without pain, or make the voyage from America to Europe in less time than was required to go from Boston to Baltimore,—such a prophecy would have been regarded as a mere idle fancy. But at present, no visionary surmise, or mere prediction of the order of the day. It is difficult to conceive of any thing in this kind, any discovery or invention, that would greatly surprise us, not even a journey to the moon, or a telegraphic communication with Jupiter. We seem to be standing for ever on the verge of some further and more momentous development. In this respect, the nineteenth century has been a century of wonders, and the wonders which have been realized, haunted by dreams of a time when nothing that is desirable of material goods shall be impossible.

And now, suppose this tendency to material perfection to proceed, until the process which translates substance into thought, the process which infuses matter with mind, and replaces senseless masses with intelligible forms and serviceable forms,—which subdivides and organizes and mechanizes all things,—until this process is consummated. Suppose the conquest of nature to be complete. Suppose the intellect of man to possess the entire power, so that the foot shall not tread nor the eye rest on a spot where man has not been, and that the mind shall be able to telegraph from pole to pole,—every obstruction removed, every waste subdued, all its powers in subjection, all its uses brought out, all its peoples civilized, and the whole covered over with prosperous communities, and want and war and vice done away with; what is the result? The result is that man has reached the summit of his career; that he is at the goal of his culture, and the limit of his action, and the bounds of his habitation. Suppose that time to have come,—what then? Is any thing yet wanting to complete the ideal of pleasure? Or will man still remain,—an evil to which the very absence of all other evils might seem to give additional terror; that is, death, which infuses matter with mind, and replaces senseless masses with intelligible forms and serviceable forms,—which subdivides and organizes and mechanizes all things,—until this process is consummated. Suppose the conquest of nature to be complete. Suppose the intellect of man to possess the entire power, so that the foot shall not tread nor the eye rest on a spot where man has not been, and that the mind shall be able to telegraph from pole to pole,—every obstruction removed, every waste subdued, all its powers in subjection, all its uses brought out, all its peoples civilized, and the whole covered over with prosperous communities, and want and war and vice done away with; what is the result? The result is that man has reached the summit of his career; that he is at the goal of his culture, and the limit of his action, and the bounds of his habitation.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday at Half past Three o'clock P. M., His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, in the Parliament Building, attended by Colonel Bruce and the members of his Staff. A guard of honour of the 71st was in attendance. A considerable number of strangers, including many ladies, were assembled in the Chamber. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's Name by His Excellency the Governor-General, viz:

An Act to alter the rates at which certain Silver Coins shall be a Legal Tender.

An Act to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces.

An Act to extend the period for the Election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River du Chene.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits and increase of Costs in Actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange and other Instruments."

An Act to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down Buys to mark the shoals in the North Channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the Traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company.

An Act to authorize the inhabitant Householders holding Lands in the new Settlements on the borders of the Saguenay forming the second Municipal division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

An Act for rendering a Written Memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel.

An Act to remove an error in the Act, dividing the county of Berthier into two Municipalities.

An Act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking.

An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the Side Lines in the Township of Osogood.

An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels, when within this Province.

An Act to amend an Act intitled, "An Act to incorporate 'La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Cite de Quebec'."

An Act to establish a survey in front of the Ninth Concession of Cornwall, [from Lot Number Twenty-two, Westerly, to the limit of the Township], as the governing line of the said Concession.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the Registration of Deeds.

An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain Concessions in the Township of Edwarsburgh shall be run.

An Act for the protection of Mill owners in Upper Canada.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

An Act to extend time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road and for other purposes.

An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating 'The Advocates Library of Montreal.'

An Act to facilitate the admission of Evidence of Foreign Judgments and certain official and other documents.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover costs in certain cases in Lower Canada.

An Act to amend and to continue as amended the Laws regulating the Inspection of Flour and Meal.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route.

An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other Works, to Companies for the purpose of acquiring Works of like nature.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers, the administration of the Common of the said Town and for other purposes.

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the power of the said Company.

An Act for making one uniform provision respecting certain Documents and orders to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Office of Coroner.

An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licences in Order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Lower Canada.

An Act to revive and continue for a limited time the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

The Commons having been dismissed, His Excellency left the Chamber and drove off among the cheers of the crowd who had assembled.

It is difficult to conceive of any thing in this kind, any discovery or invention, that would greatly surprise us, not even a journey to the moon, or a telegraphic communication with Jupiter. We seem to be standing for ever on the verge of some further and more momentous development. In this respect, the nineteenth century has been a century of wonders, and the wonders which have been realized, haunted by dreams of a time when nothing that is desirable of material goods shall be impossible.

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