

when in the Ecclesiastical, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

BURN & JENNY LIND.—The long contested suit of "Burn & Lind" has at last been settled, it is said for the sum offered before litigation commenced, namely, £2,000.—Globe.

THREATENED EXCOMMUNICATION OF ELECTORS IN THE ROMAN STATES.—The Pope has published another protest, dated January 1st, in which he reminds the electors of the Pontifical States of the pains of excommunication decreed of old against all those who shall in any way obstruct or usurp the temporal Sovereignty of the Roman See, and warns them against taking any part whatever in the election of representatives to the Assembly convoked by the revolutionary Government.

The Indian army being now supplied with cavalry horses from Australia.

Col. Conolly, M. P. for the county of Donegal, died at Castle-town, near Dublin, on Thursday week. He deceased the youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Pakenham, and assumed the name of Conolly on inheriting the estates of the late Hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castle-town.—January 13.

The first church bell which has ever been heard in Egypt since the occupation of that country by the Moslem conquerors, has lately been suspended in the tower of a Roman Catholic church, built by the Jesuit Fathers, at Assiout.

The Globe states that a steam plough has been tried on a farm near Stratford, in Essex, by stationary engines at the extremities of the field, and that the experiment was satisfactory. The engine is ten feet by six in bulk, portable with a pair of horses, and may be used for ploughing, thrashing, or for any purpose where power of the kind is required.

The Disasters have taken to the public reading of Mr. Noel's book on their cheeks.

The title of "Ban" was given to the ruler of Croatia in the time of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and the Austrian Governor of that province is still called "Ban."—Whitman's Dalmatia.

In the year 1849, according to the records of the London fire insurance establishment, the premises totally destroyed or greatly injured by fire were 206, and the number of less important ones 1,000.

FRANCHISE BILL FOR IRELAND.—It is reported that a bill to establish a county franchise in Ireland will be introduced early in the next session, and also to lessen the period for holding elections in counties.

The Rev. Thomas St. George, Incumbent of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, while walking in Nassau-street, Dublin, on the 30th ult., suddenly dropping down and expired.

ALLEGED APPEARANCE OF THE VIRGIN.—The Bishop of La Rochelle has officially authenticated as a fact vouched for by himself, the apparition of the Virgin, alleged to have taken place recently on the mountain of La Salette, near Grenoble; a miraculous event, which has obtained very general credence among the Romanists abroad.

INDIAN AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the number of persons employed on account of this company, including those occupied in the collection and delivery of goods: 2 secretaries, 1 manager, 2 superintendents, 966 clerks, 3045 porters, 701 police constables, 738 engine and firemen, 3347 artificers, 1452 labourers, and 10,000 coolies. The number of horses employed is 10,000, and of mules, 253,000.

The "Times" in a long leading article gives the description of a new printing machine, which has been for the past two months in use in that office, whereby the extraordinary number of 140 copies can be thrown off in a minute. It is a machine having eight cylinders. Hitherto, the rate at which it printed was about 1,000 revolutions per hour, or 3,000 impressions; but it is probable that it will be ultimately worked to 12,000 copies an hour. The name of the gentleman who constructed this wonderful piece of mechanism is Mr. Augustus Applegarth, of Dartford.

The Baron of Lez at the Queen's table on Christmas Day ate a portion of his beef, which was served up by a sliding Farm, and purchased by Mr. Minton, Purveyor to Her Majesty: it was the weight of 24 stone, or 752 lbs., and occupied ten hours in cooking. A rump, sir-loin, and sitch bone, were offered by Mr. Minton to Louis Philippe, but politely declined.

A Sow, belonging to a villager at Rait, near Dundee, lately attempted to swallow a rat, head foremost. The rat stuck in her throat, and in the throat of the unlucky sow, that she was choked by her strange tit-bit.

A GOOD SIGN.—The walls are plastered in Manchester for power loom weavers. The mills being now fully employed, any further extension of machinery will absorb all hands accustomed to such employment, at all wages; so that there is not a doubt that good wages and cheap provisions will be the lot of the working classes for some time to come.

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.—Since the discovery by Galvani of the magnetic power imparted to bars of iron by an electric current traversing copper wire coiled round them, numerous attempts have been made, with various degrees of success, to move machinery by the enormous force which we have thus at our command. The most remarkable experiments were made by Professor Jacob, in 1838 and 1839, succeeded in propelling a boat upon the Neva at the rate of four miles an hour. At this time an engine is in process of construction in London, of Mr. Wheatstone's design, of the greatest size. It is intended to be used for the purpose of driving a magnet of 5,000 lbs., and its attractive force at one-eighth of an inch was equal to nearly 1,500 lbs.

The Athenaeum publishes an account by an African traveller of a hitherto unknown animal, which is stated by the natives to exist in the province of Kordofan. This animal, which is termed "A hana," is said to be of the size of a small deer, with a thick body, thin horns, coarse hair, and a tail like a bear; and is also said to be armed on its forehead with a long horn, which it usually allows to hang down, but erects immediately on perceiving an enemy.

In the saloon carriage lately built for the Caledonian Railway Company, the seats are upholstered with a sliding panel, on which are placed two large mirrors, and each apartment is seated with two arm chairs and two sofas, all covered with red velvet, and capable of being raised or lowered at the touch of a button. On the ceiling, at each end, there is a short platform, on which travellers may get out to enjoy the scenery through which the train passes.

The produce of two gratuitous Jenny Lind concerts at Manchester, for building additional wings to the Infirmary, is £2,512.

EMIGRATION.—The number of persons who have emigrated from Liverpool during the year 1848 is, as follows:—127,501; North American colonies, 2,066; West Indies, 199; Australia, 298; Hongkong, 14; Falkland Islands, 12; total, 131,121.—Liverpool Journal.

The Duke of Marlborough supplied 501 families, comprising 3,640 individuals, plentifully with coal, and the Duchess distributed blankets and warm clothing among the poor, last week.

A SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE, at Chester, has been discovered, passing under two of the principal streets. It is hewn out of the solid rock, and is just wide enough to allow one person to go slowly, with wide intervals, and, no doubt, as passing places. It has not yet been explored.

The River Nile, in a known course of 1250 miles, receives no tributary streams.

GYPSY MEETING.—The twentieth anniversary meeting of this neglected and interesting people took place on Thursday last, at the seat of William Bets, Esq., at Bevois Mount. Divine service was performed at 11 o'clock in a spacious marquee, by a choir of 500 persons, who sang and played with capability. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. James Crab, Capt. Glynn J. Manners, R. Morse, and other clergymen. Some of the children who are now being educated at Farnham school were examined, from which it was evident they had made considerable improvement during the short time they had spent at the Asylum. After the meeting, a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding was provided, to which they were all invited. Most of them were supplied with warm blankets, stockings and other articles of clothing, as well as Bibles and Testaments. A subscription for the visitors and friends present was entered into to defray the expenses of the dinner. Sec.—Wills Independent.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SIBBONE.—With deep regret we announce the death of this officer, so very generally known to the service at large and to the public, and universally esteemed as an excellent kind-hearted man, and, from his talents, an ornament to the profession. Captain Sibbone, who was Military Secretary and Adjutant at the Royal Military Asylum, of which office he was appointed 10th November, 1843, died at Chelsea, on the 13th ult., after a lingering and painful illness, he being nine years and a half in the hospital, and the recipient of the "Medal of the Battle of Waterloo." This beneficial work was commenced in the first instance by the desire of the Government, but was ultimately abandoned by them, and Captain Sibbone was left to give over that which had raised his fondest hopes and highest ambition. He was for 18 years Military Secretary at Dublin, office which he filled with great credit under Sir George Murray, the late Lord Vivian, and Sir Edward Blydeney. He was also the author of the "History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815," the only authentic record of the Battle of Waterloo. He has left a Widow, two daughters, and a son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, to deplore the loss of a most excellent husband and father.

Dr. Machale, the Romanist Archbishop at Tuam, has issued a sort of pastoral letter to the faithful of his diocese, he begins by stating that such is the extreme poverty of the people that many of them "die of starvation." This he does without the decency of Christian sepulchre. He closes by announcing that this same people are anxious to make a subscription for the Pope, and that he will take an early opportunity of determining "what mode of collecting it may be best calculated to manifest the fervour of their homage and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff, Christ's viceregent on earth."

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On the 1st February, Parliament was opened by the Queen in person, with the usual formalities. The houses presented a very brilliant appearance. Nearly all the representatives of the foreign powers were present, the bishops, peers, and a fair variety of

at the same time to secure my merchandise which was the most valuable of it, but unfortunately, while I was absent at Toronto, some prying, envious persons discovered the goods which had been concealed, and gave information to the authorities—so that, instead of receiving several hundreds of pounds as I reasonably expected, my wife and myself were arrested, tried, and convicted of arson, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Many ignorant, illiberal persons, who do not understand constitutional liberty, will say that we were guilty, and deserved punishment, but your Honourable House will take a more liberal and enlightened view of the subject. You will see that we were hard worked, and particularly the wife, and that we were merely endeavouring to improve our condition at the expense of others, and that we did not succeed owing to our misfortune, and not our fault. And that it was the inquisitive neighbours who discovered the fact, and the corrupt magistrates who arrested, tried, and convicted of arson, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Your petitioner however is happy to perceive, that a more just and liberal policy is now prevailing, and it is with confidence that he now approaches your Honourable House, to seek remembrance for the "losses" he has sustained in these "unfortunate" circumstances.

Your petitioner therefore prays, that the Honourable House will institute an enquiry, to ascertain the value of the building and goods destroyed by the fire, and otherwise loss, as also, the loss of his time, and that of his wife, for seven years, and the injury to their health, consequent upon close confinement and hard work, and particularly the injury done to his character.

That having ascertained the value of such claim, you will take such measures as you in your wisdom may deem meet for the reimbursement of such losses. And your petitioner would intend fruits of his villainy, should he be compelled to pay the losses he has thereby sustained.

Should your petitioner be included in the "amnesty" about to be extended to other criminals (which he hopes to be, unless he has inadvertently omitted some essential crime which would recommend him to the favour of your Honourable House), so that the remainder of his imprisonment may be remitted, he would submit to a proportionate deduction from his claim for loss of time. And should your Honourable House be pleased to pay your petitioners debts he would be willing to have that also deducted from the general amount.

Hopeing that your Honourable House will extend to him the same measure of justice which you have done to others of a like character.

Your petitioner will ever pray.

BISHOPRIC IN CHINA.

With feelings of much gratification we have to state that an addition is about to be made to the number of our Colonial Bishops. "Her Majesty, (says the Colonial Church Chronicle), has been pleased to signify Her approval of a plan, long under deliberation, for planting a Bishop's See in the Island of Hong-Kong, with jurisdiction over the members of the Church of England in the five free ports, and wherever else it may be desired to limit the number of Bishops may find an opening for the introduction of the Gospel."

The new Diocese is to be styled the Bishopric of Victoria, and the merit of its formation is to be attributed in no small degree to his Lordship, the Bishop of London. That pious and energetic Prelate, soon after the treaty with the Chinese Empire had been concluded, at once perceived the "great door and effectual," which was opened for the spread of the Gospel, and the extension of the kingdom of Christ.

He accordingly issued a pastoral letter, which we noticed at the time, bringing the matter energetically before his Clergy, and inviting them to collect the offerings of their respective congregations for a fund, towards the endowment of a Bishopric in the Chinese seas. His appeal was cordially responded to, and the result was the formation of a fund, which now, with interest, amounts to upwards of £6000. To this sum the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have added £2000, and the munificent sum of £10,000 has been contributed by two anonymous individuals, who seeking along the favour of Him, who seeing in secret rewards openly, simply designate themselves as "A brother and sister." A portion of this fund is to be appropriated towards the erection of a College at Hong-Kong, and the salary of the Bishop as Warden thereof.

We may add that the Rev. George Smith, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has been appointed first Bishop of this deeply interesting and most important Diocese.

OUR AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES.

The subjoined commendation we properly appreciate, coming as it does from such a competent authority as the Rev. Mr. Tupper.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

The spirited and very reasonable Ballad which we give below, was sent expressly for publication in the Church, and we have to express our obligations to the friend in this Province who was the medium of its transmission. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we deeply appreciate the distinction which an author so deservedly popular as Martin F. Tupper, confers upon our journal, by noticing it in this manner. Gifted with poetic abilities of the very first order, he uniformly devotes them to noblest and most patriotic purposes; and in these darksome days, of democracy and insubordination, it is difficult to estimate the health-giving influence of such lyrics, as, from time to time, he pours forth with a grace and vigour unsurpassed.

We take the liberty of making the following extract from our Correspondent's letter, forming as it does an appropriate introduction to the verses.

"By the way, I received a few days since a most delightful letter from the amiable author of 'Proverbial Philosophy,' with whom I have been lately corresponding containing several of his beautiful Ballads, and amongst the rest 'Home,' which I may tell you was written at my suggestion, and, strange to say, the author had it in mind for his very next subject, and he sent me for publication in 'The Church,' and want of time alone has hitherto prevented me from transcribing them. You may therefore imagine with what delight I this morning saw 'Home,' occupying a prominent corner in the paper.

I now send you another of them for next week's publication; and as I transmit the paper to the author, he will be deeply gratified.

These Ballads are effecting much good, in both hemispheres; and it rejoices the heart of the estimable writer, to see them producing such happy effects."

ENGLAND'S HEART.

A WORD OF COMFORT TO THE LOYAL.

(By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy.")

England's heart! O never fear
The sturdy good old stock;
Nothing's false or hollow here,
But solid as a rock.
England's heart is sound and true,
And safe in its old place,
Honest, loyal, true, and bluff,
And open as her face!

manship. The time and labour saved by using good and efficient implements is an important consideration, besides the more effective manner in which the ground is prepared, and the consequent greater result in the crops cultivated. Every description of seed required for spring sowing should now be got, and when getting seed the farmer of any intelligence will not be contented with any but the best possible description of each variety. The importance of this can scarcely be overrated. Some varieties of each of the ordinary farm grains sown, are much more productive and remunerative than other varieties: the seed to be sown should not only be of the best kind that can be obtained, but the best possible sample of that kind. It would probably not be an over estimate to suppose, that the deficiency in produce annually sustained from sowing light and inferior seeds, and that of which the germinating powers have been injured, (not to speak of what is foul, or infected by insects or the seeds of weeds), equals in amount a fifth of the whole crop obtained. Or, in other words, if the best and soundest seed was always sown by every person, the whole crop of the different kinds of grain annually obtained might amount to a full fifth more in value than is now actually realised.

In regard to the preparation of the land itself for spring crops, we, in Canada, must, of course, wait till such time as the disappearance of the frost leaves it in a fit state to admit of the commencement of operations. All that we can do in the meantime is to attend to every other branch of labour in connection with the season, that nothing may be in the way to prevent field work being begun the very moment the ground is ready. The advantage of having had a good harvest of ploughing performed in the autumn will now be appreciated. It is of the greatest consequence to have everything that will contribute to facilitate the dispatch of spring work, performed in good season, that when the time for active field operations arrives, not a moment's time may be unnecessarily lost. The season for sowing in this country is short, and if a part of it is lost in attending to matters which should have been seen to before, it will be a cause, not only of loss and an increase of toil, but of vexation and annoyance in many respects.

We have met with an extract from Stephens' celebrated Book of the Farm, relating to work at this season, which, though rather long, and in some respects more directly applicable to circumstances in connection with farming in England and Scotland than here, is so much to the point, that we conceive we cannot do better than insert it. The principle implied applies equally everywhere. After describing how every favourable day should be taken advantage of, in preparing the land for wheat, beans, oats, potatoes, turnips, tares, or naked fallow, in their respective order, (this, of course, cannot be one here in winter as described by him, but only in autumn and early spring,) he goes on to say:—

"And when every one of all these objects has been promoted; and there is found little or nothing to do till the burst of spring work comes, both horses and men may enjoy a day's rest now and then, without incurring the risk of throwing work back; but before such recreations are indulged in, it should be ascertained that all the implements, great and small, have been repaired for work—the plough irons all new laid—the harrow tines new laid and sharpened, and fastened firmly into the bulls of the harrows—the harness all tight and strong—the sacks new patched and mended, that no seed-corn be spilled upon the road,—the seed corn thrashed, measured, up, and sacked, and what is last wanted put into the granary—the horses new shod, that no casting or breaking of a single shoe may throw a pair of horses out of work for even one single hour—in short, to have everything prepared to start for work when the first notice of spring shall be heralded in the sky.

"But suppose the contrary of all this to happen; suppose that the plough-irons and harrow-tines have to be laid and sharpened, when perhaps to-morrow they may be wanted in the field—a stock to be thrashed for seed-corn or for horses' corn in the midst of the sowing of a field—suppose, too, that only a week's work of the season is left, and that the consequence is, that six acres of land have to be ploughed when they should be sown, that is, a loss of a whole day of six pair of horses, or of two days of three pair—suppose all these inconveniences to happen in the busy season, and the provoking reflection occurs that the loss incurred now was occasioned by trifling off-puts in winter. Compare the value of these trifles with the risk of finding you unprepared to sow beans or spring wheat. Suppose, once more, that instead of having turnips in store for the cattle, when the oat-seed is begun in the fields, and that, instead of being able to prosecute that indispensable piece of work without interruption, you are obliged to send away a portion of the draughts to bring in turnips, which must be brought in, and brought in, too, from hand to mouth, it being impossible, in these circumstances, to store them. In short, suppose that the season of incessant labour arrives, and finds you unprepared to go along with it,—and what are the consequences? Every creature about you, man, woman, and beast, are then toiled beyond endurance every day, not to keep up work, which is a lightsome task, but to make up work, which is a toilsome task, but which you said you could easily do, when you were idling your time in a season you consider of little value; and, after all, the toil is bestowed in vain to obtain the end you wish, namely, to prepare your crop in due season. You, who are inexperienced in the evils of procrastination, may fancy this to be an overdrawn picture—even an impossible case; but, unfortunately for that supposition, it is drawn from the life. I have seen every incident occur which I have mentioned, both as to work being in a forward and a backward state."

Such is the sound advice of the writer of, perhaps, the most eminently practical and complete work on farming that has yet appeared. If generally acted upon in this country, it would contribute no little to the advantage and satisfaction of the parties concerned.

From about the first to the fifteenth of this month the season for manufacturing maple sugar generally commences. This is a branch of domestic industry which, if skillfully conducted, will return, perhaps, as considerable a profit, in proportion to the time and capital expended, as anything else in connection with farming pursuits, and as the season occurs at a period of the year when there is, in most cases, not a great amount of other work on hand, many farmers find it much more profitable and convenient to manufacture their own sugar than to dispose of a considerable portion of their field produce in purchasing this necessary article. And those who possess extensive groves of the tree, and have the requisite labour at command, may not only make a sufficient quantity for the use of their own families during the year, but also have a considerable surplus for sale, and thus obtain a neat augmentation to the amount of their annual receipts. In a favourable season, with attentive management, as much as an average of two pounds to each tree may be obtained. In order to the preservation of the trees for a number of years, they should be injured as little as possible in tapping. Boring to the depth of three quarters of an inch, with an inch, or three-quarter inch auger, is preferable to the common destructive method of cutting large gashes with the axe. In such a hole may be inserted a tubular spout of the proper length, or the common spile may be put in underneath, with the tapping gouge as usual. A wound of this kind will soon heal over, and the tree will not be sensibly injured. The first requisite in making a superior article of sugar is perfect cleanliness in every department of the business; the vessel generally used for receiving the sap from the tree, is the common trough; the best are made from the yellow pine, white ash also does very well for the purpose, but the nearest and best article is a cheap, rough bucket, which may be stored away under cover when the sugar season is over, and will last for a number of years. These troughs, or buckets, should

be thoroughly cleaned before being used, as also should the boilers, and storing trough or cask. The sap should be gathered at least once every twenty-four hours, and boiled as soon as possible. If allowed to stand any length of time, it undergoes a sort of fermentation, and will not make so good an article.—Before being put into the boiler, it should be carefully strained, to remove leaves and pieces of sticks, which would give it a dark colour if allowed to remain.—The addition of a little lime water, especially as the season advances, at the rate of a gill to three or four gallons of sap will be serviceable. It will correct the acidity of the syrup, and facilitate its granulation.—When boiled down to syrup, it is taken off, strained through a close flannel cloth, and after being allowed to stand over-night, to allow the sediment to fall to the bottom, put into the sugaring-off kettle. At this stage of the process, it is necessary to adopt some method to cleanse the syrup from all impurities, which the straining could not remove, and which consist principally of minute particles of dust. One mode of doing this, and sufficiently effective for ordinary purposes, is to mix the whites of two or three fresh eggs, well beaten, a pint of milk, and half a spoonful of saleratus, with a sufficient quantity of syrup to form, say forty pounds of sugar,—the egg, &c., to be stirred in when the syrup is about at a blood heat. As the heat gradually increases all foreign matter will rise to the surface, and must be carefully skimmed off,—care being taken not to allow the syrup to break into a foam before the skimming is completed. It is then sugared off, but if the best article is desired, it should be left sufficiently moist to draw in a little. It is then put into kegs or boxes, made smaller at the bottom than the top, sixty or seventy pounds in each, and after granulating, holes are made at the bottom of the boxes, through which the molasses may escape. The sugar may then be covered with several folds of a clean, thick woollen cloth, saturated with pure water, and over that a board neatly fitted to the shape of the box or cask. After it has done draining, or nearly so, it may be further refined by being dissolved and sugared off again, and undergoing the same process of clarifying and draining as before. By this or some similar method a superior quality of sugar may be made, which would compete favourably with some of the best imported sorts. We have seen samples of maple sugar, which had been manufactured in a careful and skillful manner, quite equal in point of whiteness and flavour to the best crushed loaf sugar; whereas it is well known, that in the very rude and imperfect manner in which the business is commonly conducted, the greater part made is scarcely fit for any domestic purpose.

Sowing clover and grass seeds, in such a way as to insure a successful growth, is a matter of much consequence, one in which failure is frequently met with, and consequently great loss and disappointment incurred, particularly when seeding down fields with fall wheat. From what experience we have had in the matter, we are led to believe that there is no safer time to sow winter wheat, at least on clay lands, than towards the close of this month, or just as the snow is leaving the ground. The seed is drawn into the ground with the melting of the snow, and the alternate freezing and thawing, and generally produces a thick enough growth of herbage. The spring frosts will not injure it. As soon as the frost has left the ground, the farmer should go through his wheat fields with a spade, note carefully every place where water is standing, and clean out the drains, or deepen them, if necessary, to let the water off. A small amount of labour in this way, applied at the proper time, may be the means of saving a large quantity of wheat that would otherwise be lost. The same thing is also necessary in fields intended for spring grain or fallow, and will forward the business of sowing.

During this month and the next is the period at which the calving of cows principally takes place: "The first great event in spring, on a farm of mixed husbandry," says Mr. Stephens, "is the calving of the cows." Though in this country things are not managed quite so methodically, it is still even here, where a number of cows are kept, a matter of very considerable interest and importance, and requires the most careful and skilful attention of the farmer and his family or servants. When the cow shows symptoms of being about to calve in a few days, she should be confined, not tied, in a comfortable room or box, of sufficient size, and be moderately fed on sweet hay, with a warm mash or two, or a few boiled oats, or carrots, and have warm water to drink. In case of any difficulty occurring in parturition, recourse should be immediately had to an experienced person. The attempts of ignorant and unskilful servants should not be permitted: valuable cows and calves have often been lost in consequence of the meddling of such persons. If the calf is to be reared, it may be taken from the cow when one or two days old, and taught to drink. It should have new milk for the first two or three weeks, after which a little skimmed milk may be mixed with the new, decreasing the quantity of the latter gradually, till at the age of six weeks it may be fed entirely with skimmed milk. The milk may be thickened after the first week or two with oat or wheat meal, and a few carrots, boiled and sliced. If the calf is to be fattened for the butcher, it should be kept in a clean dry pen, suckled twice a day, at regular hours, having the first of the milk, and should not be permitted to overload its stomach. If it is intended to produce a very superior animal, a Bull calf, or a premium heifer, the same treatment will acquire at first and as the season advances, and the calf swears size and strength, it may run with its dam in the pastures, and be allowed to take all her milk.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to appreciate our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REVEREND SIR,—I request that you will have the goodness to allow me space in The Church, as soon as convenient, for the correction of certain misstatements made and circulated by the Wesleyan Methodists in the 22nd and 23rd Annual Reports of their Missionary Society, respecting my conduct, and also that of the Rev. A. Elliot.

When, about a year ago, our attention was called to the first attack, being aversive to strife, we at once determined to let it pass without notice; but being informed by some of our friends, that the Wesleyan Methodists were endeavouring to impart Christian instruction to the heathen, we went among them and informed them, through his interpreter, that the Methodist preachers are intruders into our country, and that they have no authority to preach and administer the sacraments; that their religion is unscriptural, and without foundation, and that they are heathen, and as safe in their present condition as they would be were they to become Methodists; that the Church of England is the only true and safe, and if they changed their religion they must become members of her, and they would find rest and safety. With a few remarks on their unscriptural accusation, I beg to state that my own persuasions of it

During this month the live stock on the farm will require increased care and attention. Working horses that have been kept sparingly during winter, should now be well fed on hay and grain, in order that they may be in good condition for work, when the busy season arrives. At this season horned cattle will fall off more than during the winter months, unless well fed: a few turnips, or other succulent roots, will be grateful to them, and will serve to prepare them for the pasture fields. A little salt also, once in a week or ten days, will keep them in health and give them an appetite. Cattle should not be allowed to wander over the meadows while the frost is disappearing, as they injure them very much by tramping on them in a wet state, while the little herbage they can get does them more harm than good, and is apt to give them a disrelish for dry food. Sheep will be benefited by having a few carrots, parsnips, or other nourishing roots with their fodder.

All winter work remaining on hand should now be at once despatched; the grain all thrashed, cleaned up, and stored in the granary, if not disposed of in the market. Hay, that will be required for working cattle and horses, should be got into the barns or stables, that time may not be lost in the busy season, in going after it, when it is required for immediate use. All the timber that will be wanted for spring fencing should now also be cut, that it may be ready to split as soon as the frost is out of it. As soon as possible after the snow leaves the ground, the fences should be all repaired, and new ones made where required. Much valuable time will be saved by having all such work executed before the fields are ready to be ploughed and sown.

The near approach of spring now renders it necessary to look to all the farming implements and tools, and see that they are in the best possible working order. The plough irons should be relaid and sharpened; the harrow teeth laid and pointed; and the harness repaired, if necessary, oiled, and put in good working order. Every farmer should provide himself with a full assortment of working implements,—ploughs, harrows, cultivator, drill, barrow, or sowing machine, roller, &c. When new implements are required, they should be got of the most approved pattern known, or that can be obtained, and of the best possible work-