Agricultural.

From the Montreal Gazette.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

The following letter was handed to us for publication, and we recommend attention to the subject on which it treats:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, 8th Jan., 1848.

Sir,—for your information, and that of the Trade generally, I am directed by the Council of this Board, to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter addressed to them by Francis McDonnell, the Inspector of Butter, temporarily appointed in October last, as the Council consider it contains some useful directions for the proper making and packing of Butter, as an article of export.

It is the intention of the Board to petition the Provincial Parliament at its next session, for an Act to establish an Inspection of Butter, to take effect as early in the season as new Butter is likely to be brought into market—probably in July or August. It will be necessary that some time should elapse between the passing of a Butter Inspection Act and its becoming Law, as its requirements must be made generally known before they can be complied with. It is not contemplated to make the Inspection of Butter compulsory, but optional as in the case of Flour, but no Butter will be eligible for inspection unless to be in packages of the description provided for in the Act. One of the intended provisions of the Act, I am directed to state, is, that Butter Kegs or Firkins, shall be made of White Ash Wood, that being in every respect the most suitable. Every Country Merchant, Dairyman, or other person engaged or interested in the packing of Butter, must, therefore, see the necessity of having a sufficient quantity of White Ash Staves prepared and properly seasoned, ready for making into Firkins as soon as the Act of Parliament (which will establish the size and form of the Firkins to be used,) shall have been promulgated. Copies of the Act will be extensively circulated, and published in the public prints, in ample time for all the purposes of the Trade.

In conclusion, I am directed to draw your attention to the importance of a careful observation of the various recommendations contained in Mr. McDonnell's letter, not only because many of them will probably be required by the intended enactment, but because the obvious tendency of their adoption is to increase the value of the article, and to establish for Canadian butter a higher character in the foreign market than it could otherwise attain.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FRED'K. A. WILSON.
Secretary.

(COPY.)

MONTREAL, 18th Dec. 1847.

To the Chairman and Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,— I beg respectfully to submit the following Report of the progress made in the Inspection of butter since my appointment as Inspector.

The quantity of Butter inspected and branded from the 23rd October, (the commencement of my operations,) to the 8th instant, (the close of the season,) is 4722 kegs of various qualities, as follows:—

256 kegs first quality.
1920 do second do.
1813 do third do.
559 do fourth do.
136 do fifth do.
38 do Grease.

The large proportion of inferior quality, I attribute principally to the short notice given of the intention to establish an Inspection, in consequence of which the trade was totally unprepared for the requirements of such a system.

Very little Dairy-packed Butter came under my notice, the quantity inspected being nearly all Store-packed, and put up in a very slovenly manner. In some packages the Butter was thrown in in Rolls as received from the producer, in others, made up of various colours and qualities mixed altogether, obliging me to give a low character to the whole package, others contained several pounds of salt on the top—others had large quantities of coarse salt mixt in with the Butter, and I have seen some Butter which was strongly flavoured with *leek*, and thus rendered most unpalatable.

The irregular size and slovenly appearance of the packages in which it is brought to market, is also to be deprecated. This, as well as the other faults alluded to, may by a little care be so easily remedied, that I beg to submit the following suggestions, for the regulation of the trade, in this important article.

A uniform shape and size or sizes of firkin or cask should be established. Say two sizes, one to contain 56 pounds of butter, and to weigh 12 pounds tare, and the other to contain 85 pounds of butter, and to weigh 16 pounds tare. The firkins or casks should be made of white ash, tight and full hooped, and the full weight or tare should be branded, with the cooper's or maker's name, on each one. None but well seasoned wood must be used in making the casks, and to insure this important point, the storekeeper should have his supply of casks made in anticipation, and give them out as wanted to the farmer or dairyman, to be filled and properly packed at the dairy before being brought to the store. The firkin should be scalded and soaked with strong brine or pickle before the butter is put into them. Fine salt only should be used in packing, and that only in sufficient quantity to preserve the butter, and it should be distinctly understood, whenever coarse salt is used the butter, however good in other respects, shall not pass inspection as first quality. Butter should always be washed with pickle insted of water, as it improves its quality, and renders little or no salt necessary to make it keep.

Scalding should not be resorted to, to clear churning, as it is injures the quality of the butter. Too much cannot be said or done to promote cleanliness in the vessels, hands, and everything that comes in contact with butter.

In connexion with this subject I may mentain the importance of good pasturage and proper care of cows, without which good butter cannot be obtained. Of roots, carrots will impart the best colour to butter, and together with fresh grass and hay, will be found the most nutritious and productive food. Milch cows cannot be too carefully kept from such herbs as impart an offensive taste or smell to butter. In autumn, butter will be found to be much better, and of richer colour, than that made in winter. Nevertheless, if properly made in winter, it will be found good in quality, although not so rich in colour.

Being fully convinced of the beneficial effect which a well regulated system of inspection must insure, by raising the character of Canadian Butter in foreign markets, and that both the producer and shipper will find their interests advanced by it, I would suggest, that any Legislative enactment which the Council may recommend, should not make inspection compulsory, but leave the buyer and seller free to avail themselves of it, or not, at their own option.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS McDONNEL.

Agriculture, in Connection with Colleges and Universities.

The above is becomming a favorite movement in various parts of the United States, and it is thought that should the experiments now being made prove successful in accomplishing the results the friends of the cause anticipate, liberal provision will be made by the different State Governments, for the establishment of agricultural chairs experimental farms, in connexion with their principal collegiate Institutions. The Eastern Colleges have nobly set the example, in bringing about this truly great reform; and we learn that Professors Horsford and Norton, the former of Harvard and the latter of Yale College, have been very successful in practically applying and illustrating the science of Agriculture to the understandings of the hundreds of students who attend these richly endowed institutions. The Legislature of the comparatively small and new State of Georgia, has recently made a liberal appropriation to found and sustain an agricultural professorship in the State University.

Ireland and Scotland are both becoming alive to the importance of raising the business of agriculture to a standard which will entitle it to rank, in the lapse of a few years, with the exact sciences. England is not lagging in the work, and there is no doubt that agricultural schools, in connection with example or pattern farms, will become very general in Great Britain and Ireland before many years. Indeed, Government has already made provision for the establishment of educational institutions of this description in each county of the latter country. If properly managed they may be made nearly self-sustaining, especially if established upon the basis of those that are being put into operation in Ireland.

As agriculture is the great source of productive labour in Canada, it is important that those employed in it should thoroughly understand the principles which govern the various operations of the farm, and be able to trace effects to their true cause. Modern philosophers have clearly illustrated the applicability of science to agriculture, and why should not the agricultural youth of the present day avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the important facts that have been so clearly revealed to us by a Davy, a Liebeg, a Playfair, a Johnston, and a host of other worthies, who have spent their lives and devoted their substance in the investigation of Agricultural phenomena? The discoveries made by these men have been promulgated far and wide by the Press, and may be made available with a very trifling cost, by any youth who has a desire to become acquainted with them. The science of chemistry, botany, geology, and mechanics, should be taught in those Academies where our wealthy farmers' sons are being educated; and even in the Common Schools we may hope that through the agency of the Normal School, a taste will be imparted to the rural population for the study of such sciences. We look to our Provincial University of King's College to set an example in this great national enterprise. It is so richly endowed that a few costly experiments in practical agriculture would not be seriously felt. A respectable farm, placed under proper management, in connection with this Institution, would have a very wholesome influence on the productive interests of this Province. The cultivation of new crops, the application of new machines to the various operations on the farm, the testing of the efficacy of the various modes of under-draining, sub soiling, and tilling the land, and not least, the careful analysis of soils and plants, would all form an important part in ameliorating and elevating the condition of the Agriculture of Canada.

Agriculture is now acknowledged on all hands to be of the greatest importance to all interests. The success of all other branches of trade is mainly dependent upon the productiveness of the soil. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Canadian Government will look well to the matter, and at least place the educational institutions under their control on such a footing, that a sound practical education may be imparted to the youth of our land, calculated to further the development of the great resources of the country. We shall, as soon as we can find time to digest some ideas which we entertain with regard to a *general law* for the promotion of Agriculture, lay our scheme before the public, and we hope to be able to draw the attention of the new Parliament to a subject which we contend is of vastly greater importance to the country than any other single measure that can be framed.—*Agriculturist.*

A WORD IN FAVOUR OF MARRIAGE.—Power, the sculpter, writing to a friend, of what some people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears, when he found himself in this very position; but he adds, with characteristic candour —"To tell you the truth, however, the family and the poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often, when on the eve of desparing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a horse, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, unless I can find more assistance in the marble, and I have a prospect of further commissions." The truth, as expressed above by that gifted sculptor, is like a similar remark we heard made not long since, by a gentleman from Boston, who tried martimony in the same way; and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket, which he had before squandered in "foolish notions"—young men's wishes, as he called them—was enough to support a prudent wife, who, by a well regulated economy, had proved a fortune in her self, and had saved a snug sum of money for her once careless husband. "A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition, and a genteel economy," he said, "Was like a timely succour at sea, to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage." Woman, the morning star of infancy—the day star of manhood—the evening star of age—bless such stars! May we bask in their influence until we be sky-high.

Bad Characters in Schools.—It has been decided in Massachusetts that a pupil cannot be turned out of school for bad character. The Judge ruled that the worse the boy's character, the more need of school influence to reform it.

GREAT WESTERN MEDICAL DEPOT.

B. A. MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON,
NEXT DOOR TO BALKWILL'S HOTEL,

HAS constantly on hand a large and well assorted Stock of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,

And every PATENT MEDICINE in popular use, &c. &c., which he is determined to Sell as low as any House in Canada West.

Country Dealers, Pedlars, &c., served on the most liberal terms.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A large supply of *Horse & Cattle Medicines* kept constantly on hand, with FULL DIRECTIONS how to administer them.

London, February, 1848. 1p

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES!

MACLELLAN & CO.

BEG respectfully to acquaint their customers in town and country, that they will commence from this date to sell off the remainder of their stock of Dry Goods, *at greatly Reduced Prices*, in order to make room for their very

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS,

to arrive by the first Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

MACLELLAN & Co.,
33, *Dundas Street.*

☞ Wholesale Purchasers supplied on liberal terms.

London, September 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will make liberal advances on all kinds of *PRODUCE*, consigned to their friends in Montreal or Britain.

MACLELLAN & Co.,
33, *Dundas Street.*

London, February 8, 1848. 1p

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To the Mercantile Trade, and Farmers of Canada West.

LONDON being situate in the centre of an extensive, rich and fertile Country, (improving more rapidly, even now, than any part of Canada,) requires only to have a permanent Market for the purchase, for Cash, of all kinds of Produce, and for the sale, *Wholesale*, of all sorts of Goods, to make it one of the first Towns in Canada West.

At present our Farmers and Merchants, at great inconvenience and loss, are obliged to find a Market in *Hamilton* and other places, to effect Sales and Purchases, when it is well known that Freights from New York, Boston, and to London, are no higher than to Hamilton or Toronto, and to or from Europe or Montreal, the difference is only 9d. per cwt.

He has been furnished with a large quantity of the first quality of GOODS, newly imported, and will commence an EXCLUSIVEL Y

WHOLESALE STORE,

The First ever started in London.

The prices will be fully as low as those of Toronto or Hamilton, and the TERMS as liberal.

No Second Prices; for business will be transacted in the most honourable way.

The Stock consists in part of

150 chests Teas,
30 hhds. Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
50 bags Green and Roasted Coffee,
70 boxes Tobaccos,
10 carroteels Currants,
7 tierces Rice,
100 boxes Raisins,
50 crates assorted Crockery,
300 pieces Grey Cottons,
100 " White do.
500 " Fancy Prints,
200 " Orleans, Merinos, &c.
6 cases Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Doeskins
4 cases Satinetts and Tweeds, &c. &c. &c.
100 boxes assorted Window Glass.

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

In Quarter Casks & Hogsheads.

JAMES C. MACLIN,
Agent.

London, January, 1848. 1p

NEW LIVERY STABLES,

Established in the rear of the Western Hotel,

LONDON, C. W.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has opened the above Establishment on an extensive scale, where will be found

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, &c.,

Ready at all times when called for, at moderate and reduced prices.

In coming before the public, in the above line of business, the subscriber begs most respectfully to state that he has, at a very great expense, fitted out one of the best Establishments in Western Canada. His Carriages, single and double, cannot be surpassed either for beauty, style or strength; all of which were manufactured expressly for himself, and furnished from the old and respectable establishment of MARCUS HOLMES.

JOHN JENNINGS.

N. B.—*Horses and Carriages* will be furnished at any time during the day or night, and the public are solicited to give him a trial.

London, February, 1848. 1p

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND

ACRES OF LAND,

IN THE

HURON TRACT.

Notice to Old Settlers, Emigrants & Others.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of *LEASE* for *TEN YEARS*—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent payable on the 1st of *February* in each year, is not much more than the interest upon the upset price of the Land—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rent.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada; it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract in the year 1842, contained 7104 souls—in June, 1846, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official Returns.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore, affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends.

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished FREE OF CHARGE, By application (if by letter post paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick-st., Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1848. 1p

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY;

(*Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. Chap.* 110.)

CAPITAL—£500,000, STERLING.

Established for the purpose of effecting ASSURANCES *on the Lives of Persons resident in, or about to proceed to, the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.*

EDINBURGH, ... 1 George Street.
LONDON, ... 4 A. Lothbury.
GLASGOW, ... 35 St. Vincent Place.
MONTREAL, ... 19 Great St. James-st.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,

Governor General of Canada.

THE Capital of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES

Have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS

Of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each policy having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the fund to be allocated for division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES:

Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:

1. *Security of a large guaranteed Capital.*
2. The *Moderate rate of Premium*, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party Assuring.
3. The *increased facilities to the Assured*, as regards *Residence and Travelling*, the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular *the Assured being at liberty to pass by Steam Vessels or Sailing Packets betwixt any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.*

The Assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission, (perhaps inadvertent) on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, of their intention to cross the Atlantic.

4. The *prompt despatch in the disposal of business*—The Board of Directors at Montreal being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the parent Board.
5. The *Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.*
6. The fact of the Company being *wholly, a Life* Assurance Office, unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates for Assurance—WITH PROFITS—without Profits—on single Lives—Joint Lives and Survivorships—for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period—together with every other information—may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
No. 19, *Great St. James Street.*

DIRECTORS:

HON. PETER MCGILL, *Chairman.*
DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.
ALEXANDER SIMSON, Esq.
HEW RAMSAY, Esq.
CHRISTOPHER DUNCAN, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITOR:
JOHN ROSE, Esquire.

MANAGER:
ALEXANDER DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America:—

NEW BRUNSWICK—Head Office, *St. Johns*; Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire.
NOVA SCOTIA—Head Office, *Halifax*; Agents, JAMES STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq.

—AS ALSO—

For WEST INDIES—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guana.
For AUSTRALIA—In Sydney and Adelaide.
For CAPE COLONY—In Cape Town.
For EAST INDIES AND CEYLON—In Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Columbo.

AGENT FOR LONDON, C. W.:
CHARLES MONSARRAT, Esq.

London, February, 1848. 1p

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal, 5th October, 1847.

ENQUIRIES having been made at this Office whether Assurances can be effected on the system of *Half Credit Payments*, adopted by other Offices, the Directors beg to intimate that Assurances *are* granted upon this principle.

The following plan may also be acted upon:—*One-third* of the Annual Premium, with interest, to remain *for life*, as a debt on the Policy.

The debt, however, in either case, can be paid off when convenient, and the party commencing with the Half, or One-third Credit system, can at any time change to the ordinary mode of payment.

By order of the Directors.
C. MONSARRATT,
1p *Agent.*

BRITISH AMERICAN

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN, *Governor.*
T. W. BIRCHALL, *Managing Director.*
W. W. STREET, *Agent, London, C.W.*
RICHARD SMITH, *Agent, Port Stanley, C.W.*

February 8, 1848. 1p

BRITANNIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—*One Million, Sterling.*
W. W. STREET, *Agent.*
LONDON C. W. 1p

LONDON SAVINGS' BANK.

TRUSTEES.

John Wilson, Esquire, Mr. William Begg,
Alex. Anderson, Esquire, Adam Hope, Esquire,
C. Monsarrat, Esquire, Simeon Morrill, Esquire,
L. Lawrason, Esquire, Mr. David Smith,
Thompson Wilson, Esquire.

Actuary—Mr. WILLIAM W. STREET.

Deposits will be received by the Actuary, during the usual office hours, till further notice.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be allowed on deposits; but it will not be limited to that rate, should the success of the Institution enable the Trustees to increase it.

W. W. STREET,
Actuary.

London, February, 1848. 1p

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Collectors of Taxes, and all other persons who are Debtors to this District, that they and their Sureties will be held personally responsible if they neglect to comply with the public notice given by the District Council, dated 13th October last, which requires that all such money be paid to me, and that my Office is open at my residence on *Ridout Street*, near the Court House Square.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.
Treasurer, London District.

London, Feb. 5, 1848. 1p

CHARLES G. MOORE,
AGENT FOR
MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters* have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The *Life Medicines* recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons The second effect of the *Life Medicines* is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs.—The blood, which takes it red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, heartburn and headache, restlessness, ill-temper, languor and melancholy, costiveness, diarrhœa, cholera, fever of all kinds, rheumatism, gout, dropsies of all kinds, gravel, worms, asthma and consumption, scurvy, ulcers, inveterate sores, scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, eruptive complaints; sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, salt rheum, erespelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which affect the human frame. In fever and ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the fever and ague districts, physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. MOFFAT requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the *Life Medicines* strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents; for sale by Mr. Moffat's Agents generally.

AGENTS:

DR. ROLLS, Druggist, *St. Thomas.*
W. B. WRONG, . . *Malahide.* 1-p

McALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE day will come when this medicine will be pronounced capable of doing more good than any five remedies before the public. At present, it is but partially known: the half has never been told. But when it shall be tested in all the various departments of sickness and disease; when its wonderful virtues shall be developed; its power over the maladies of men seen and felt, then it will be acknowledged that McAllister's All-Healing Ointment has power to cure more diseases than any five remedies before the world. This will appear plain upon a moment's reflection.

1st. That by opening the pores of the skin, it removes the grand cause of nine-tenths of the diseases in this world; and it is therefore as applicable to the Liver Complaint, Consumption, and Dyspepsia, as the Sick Headache and the Ague in the Face, or to the Asthma, Cough, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, as to the Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Croup, for they are all caused by checking the Insensible Perspiration—in other words, in "taking cold."

2nd. That for almost every disease, there is a specific remedy; and although there are a legion of them recommended for the cure of the same particular diseases, yet how seldom is it that one out of a hundred do any good whatever. Instead, therefore, of being under the necessity of applying a great variety of cures, the success in each of which is doubtful, the All-Healing Ointment takes the place of them all; and, by its action on the skin, throws open the door for the escape of all the humours within. And we assert that unless the skin is brought into healthy activity, and made to eliminate the Insensible Perspiration freely and fully, not all the medicine in the world will save the consumptive from the grave. It is from this very fact that we claim for the All-Healing Ointment a superiority over all other remedies yet discovered. Physicians know of no other article, the world at large know of no other—indeed there is no other article that has such power over the human skin.—And it is this power to open the pores by restoring the nervous energy, quickening the vital fluid within—that it is an instrument of curing more diseases than any five or ten remedies we are acquainted with. And in regard to Consumption and Liver Complaint, we will make one remark, and wish it to sink deep into every man's heart; it is this: That upon a proper and fair trial of the All-Healing Ointment, no good results from its cure, that person may as well cease, all efforts at once; for not all the Balms, Pills, Syrups, &c. &c., under Heaven, will ever restore such a person to health.

Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, and Influenza, are never caused but by checking the Insensible Perspiration, Ague in the Face, Headache, Earache, and frequently Toothache, are produced in nearly the same way, viz.; "taking cold."

Fever and nearly every case of inflamation of the Bowels, or of the Stomach or Lungs, is the direct result of checked perspiration. Besides these we may name diseases of the Spine and of the nerves, Rheumatism, Feler, Sores; diseases of the Chest, such as Asthma, Tightness of Breath, Pains, Weakness, Dyspepsia; also, Constipation of the Bowels, Croup, Cutaneous Eruptions, and all diseases of the Skin; in short, nine-tenths of the diseases in our country are produced by this one thing—checked perspiration.

The only advadtage the All-Healing Ointment has over other remedies, lies on this one thing—the restoration of the Insensible Perspiration. This will be seen by contemplating the following fact:

1st. That five eighths of all we receive into the stomach pass off through the pores of the skin, in Insensible Perspiration.

2nd. That the skin evacuates more matter than the Lungs, Kidney, and Bowels pet together.

3rd. That the skin discharges more matter in twenty-four hours, than the Bowels do in fourteen days! and that, by severe exercise, a man will lose three, four, and even five pounds in one hour.

4th. That the Creator pierced the human cuticle with pores or small openings to the almost incredible number of 600 million, making this the grand outlet of all the redundant matter of the body.

5th. That through these pores are constantly exuding the old, altered, and worn out particles of the blood, the humours of the body and the waste of the system.

6th. That to stop up these pores, twent-four hours would cause instant death.

7th. That sudden changes of weather and exposure to cold close these pores in part, and hence the long catalogue of diseases over the land.

8th. That as the skin is the medium for evacuating all the humours of the body, we see the profound folly and absurdity of resorting to Pills, Drugs, and other mixtures to cure the great majority of diseases produced by checked perspiration.

9th. That, until September, 1844, there was no medicine before the public that had power to restore the Insensible Perspiration, by imparting vitality and nervous energy to the skin.

10th. That McAllister's All-Healing Ointment is the medicine, and which, by possessing this power, is effecting more good than any five or even ten remedies in this country.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

CATTION!—As the All-Healing Ointment has been greasly counterfeitec we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names McAllister, or James McAllister & Co. are written with a pen upon every Label." The Label is a steel engraving with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500, to be paid on conviction, in any any of the constituted Courts in the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For Sale by S. F. URQUHART, Sole Agent for Canada, Temperance Buildings, Yonge Street, Toronto.

January, 1848. 4ba

Invaluable Family Medicine.

Only Seven Pence half-penny per Box.

RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS effectually relieve the stomach, and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove Headache, sickness, diziness, pains in the chest, &c. &c., are grateful to the stomach, *promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression, of spirits, while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the ears, they offer advantages that cannot fail to be appreciated.* In *Dyspepsia* they generally operate almost like a charm, preventing pain frequently experienced after taking food. To those of a *costive habit* they are truly invaluable. The late Dr. ABERNETHY said, "I have no hesitation in stating that *habitual costiveness* is the foundation of almost all diseases." In all bilious diseases they remove that jaundiced appearance of the countenance, and restore the biliary organs to a healthy action. Although exceedingly mild in their operation, they exert a sovereign influence over disease. By a happy combination of medicinal agents, they carry off all the vitiated secretions from the alimentary canal, and remove inflammatory or organic changes,—equalizing the circulation, restoring a healthy action to all the excretory organs, and promoting a vigorous performance of the organic functions.

They are warranted to be free from every ingredient of a deleterious nature. No restrain from usual habits required in consequence of taking these Pills.

Indigestion of Ten Years' Standing, cured by Dr. Rush's Pills.

They are warranted superior to any other Pills in the market, whatever their price may be; yet it is not pretended thot they can cure all the ills and ilments that escape from Pandora's Box, although a variety of advertised medicines pretend to do so.

The following testimony is only one of many such in hand, and is submitted to the discerning public. The party is of the highest respectability, and well known in Toronto:

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1846.

SIR,—I hereby certify, without any hesitation in doing so, that I have been cured of indigestion of ten years' standing, by taking *three boxes* only of Dr. Rush's Infallible Health Pills! Indeed, I was frequently so bad with it that I was afraid to eat my food, on account of the pain it occasioned me afterwards. You have full liberty to refer those wishing for further information, to me.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
ABRAHAM BOICE, Builder.

Mr. S. F. URQUHART,
Temperance Buildings, Yonge-street, Toronto, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Rush's Pills in Canada. 4

THE GOOD SAMARITAN SALVE.

THIS wonderful SALVE far excels anything of the kind now before the public, being a *Sovereign Remedy* for PILES, SCALD HEAD, SALT RHEUM, FRESH WOUNDS, OLD SORES of every variety, whether the bone is affected or otherwise. In cases of BURNS or Scalds this Salve produces immediate relief and a speedy cure, far surpassing the highest hopes of the anxious patient. Persons afflicted with SORE EYES of the most inveterate kind need not despair of a cure, for in this Salve is found a sudden and pleasant remedy. It is useless to attempt to enumerate all the healing qualities of this invaluable Salve; suffice it to say, that in all cases where an external application is required, it is unsurpassed in its beneficial effects. ☞ For directions see the wrapper accompanying each Box.

This may certify that I have known the Good Samaritan Salve, made and prepared by J. C. Burgess, to be used and applied in many cases, and I think it a good and valuable article. For the Piles, it excels anything I have ever known.

THOMAS J. WILKINSON, M. D.

MR. BURGESS:—Sir—Having disposed of your deposit of the Salve, I shall be glad to receive a few dozen boxes. The Salve has produced several very important cures of most inveterate sore eyes and old sores, during the time I have acted as your Agent. I am, &c.,
WILKS GILLETT.

Westminster, March 10, 1847.

MR. BURGESS—Sir—I have used your Salve, and am happy to say that the radidal cure it effected in a very bad case of sore leg, convinces me that it is a most valuable Salve.

I am, &c., HENRY NUREHAM, M. D.

Oneida, Sept. 26, 1846.

MR. BURGESS—Sir—In view of the public good, and in justice to yourself as the proprietor of the Good Samaritan Salve, I beg to state that I have used your Salve in what is called a case of scald head, and it has proved an effectual cure. HEMAN MORSE.

Made & prepared by J. C. BURGESS only, Westminster.

Sold by Dr. SALTER, London, and by the principal Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Province 1p

DR. SHERMAN'S CELEBRATED

COUGH LOZENGES.

JUST RECIVED,

A SUPPLY of this most popular *Medicine* is now received, and as the season for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. &c., is now fast approaching, let those who are subject to such attacks remember that a neglected cough has sent many to a premature grave in the bloom of health; when *a single box of Cough Lozenges*, at an expense of *one shilling and three pence*, would have saved—not only the Doctor's bill, &c. &c., but the life of many a one, beloved and esteemed beyond all price or consideration.

Also received, a supply of DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES and POOR MAN'S PLASTER, as well as his other MEDICATED PREPARATIONS., which are now so well known in this Province, (having been so extensively used by by Rich and Poor, and by the Medical Faculty as well as others, for the last four or five years,) that nothing requires to be said but to inform those who have not yet used them that they will not be disappointed if they give this medicine a fair trial, for they will cure, and that at a trifling cost of time and money.

N. B. Country Stores supplied with various popular medicines.

For Sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, Canada West, Temperance Buildings, Yonge, Street, Toronto.

Toronto, January, 1848. 4ba

TO THE REFORMERS OF MIDDLESEX AND KENT, AND THE TOWNSHIPS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

THE PROSPECTUS of the *Western Canadian*, issued last Spring, announced it as a Liberal paper: that will be its character in relation to political parties. It will also advocate Canadian Nationality, so far as is consistent with the most cordial adhesion of the people of Canada to British connection—a Nationality that will unite the inhabitants of Canada in one compact body, for the purpose of advancing their common interests.

In addition, the *Western Canadian* will be conducted with special regard to the moral influence that it is so desirable every newspaper circulating in the Province should have in every family into which it enters. The *Western Canadian* will be carefully conducted with reference to this important characteristic of a good and useful journal. It will present facts in all the interesting varieties of the most able publications of the day, and eschew the merely ideal in whatever form presented. It will be a faithful reporter of all public business, to the utmost extent. It will enter families as an Instructor, and will not on any account suffer these qualities to be neutralised by its support or sanction, direct or indirect, to the passions, fashions, follies, or errors of the day. In religious questions, so far as it may be proper for a secular journal to interfere, it will take the broad foundation of those principles of the New Testament which are admitted by all who recognize its absolute authority.

In local affairs the *Western Canadian* will be of no party, but will advocate local interests, and oppose local abuses, come from what source they may; and it will not be the organ of any party or clique subserviently, but the advocate and organ of the people.

THOMAS B. FRENCH,
ALFRED CARTER,
Proprietors.

London, February 17, 1848.

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