The Provincial Wesleyan.

Look Aloft.

BY J. LAWRENCE.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart,
"Look aloft!" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are array'd,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the Sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart,
The wife of thy bosom in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And oh! when death comes in his terrors, to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart.

Agriculture.

Source of the Nutritious Property of Vegetables.

The nourishing property of corn, wheat and other grains, is owing to the gluten contained in them. And this gluten consists, in great part, of nitrogen. It is of course an important object with the farmer, to increase the proportion of gluten, and that is done by supplying additional nitrogen in the aliment of the plant. Carbonic acid and water are the chief sources of *growth*. Nitrogen is the principal element constituting the nutritive quality. The atmosphere contains a large quantity of nitrogen. It is not supposed to be taken up by vegetables, however, from the atmosphere, in its simple form, but, by combination with hydrogen, in the form of ammonia. By the digestion of the ammonia, the nitrogen is afterward separated in the plant and used to constitute the peculiar product, gluten, to which its nutrition is owing.

Ammonia is produced by the decay of most animal substances. In this way it is that the application of manures is so beneficial to plants;—by the supply of ammonia furnished, which being digested in the plant, results in a separation of nitrogen, which enters in the tissues of plants and produces their nutritive quality.

Ammonia is readily absorbed by water, and the rain and dew becomes impregnated with it, and it is thus administered to vegetables, in small quantities. This may be sufficient for their existence and ordinary growth. But a greater supply of ammonia is necessary to some plants on account of their peculiar economy. This is the case with all plants containing much gluten. And this substance may be greatly increased by a liberal supply of manures from which ammonia is more abundantly provided. These plants can therefore only be cultivated advantageously by a free application of manure, or otherwise an equivalent provision of ammonia in another form. Corn ordinarily, when raised in vegetable mould, contains nine and a half per cent. of gluten; but raised on land manured with blood or urine, has been found to contain thirty-five hundredths of gluten.

Gypsum has the quality of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere, and yield it again to water which may soak through it. This is the mode in which gypsum has a beneficial action on vegetation, while the gypsum itself held in solution in water is considered to be injurious.—*New England Farmer.*

Simple Rules,

FOR LAYING OUT GIVEN SURFACES.

These can be of little use to the surveyor, but may be of utility to refer to, especially to those who are not versed in the surveyor's art. In landscape gardening and rural embellishments a few such rules are often indispensable. In measuring land surfaces, the chain of two or four rods is used. A proper *chain* is 4 rods, or 22 yards, or 66 feet, or 100 links (of 7.92 inches) in length; and a square chain contains 16 square rods, or one tenth of an acre. A wooden rod 16½ feet in length, or a tape or rope of the exact length 16½ feet may likewise be used. The square acre contains 160 square rods, or 10 square chains, (of four linear rods each)

To lay out an acre in the form of a square, measure one way, (say north,) 12 rods and 16 2-10 links, or 12 rods and 10 7-10 feet; then measure at right angles to this, (say east,) the same distance. To lay out the same in form of an oblong, measure one way 20 rods and the other 8, or so that one side multiplied by the other shall equal 160.

To lay out, 1st, an acre, 2d, one-fourth acre, 3d, one-eighth acre, in the form of a circle:—

1. Fix a centre, and with a rope (radius) 7 rods and 3 3-8 links in length, trace the circle (of one acre) on the ground.

2. For one quarter acre, use a measure 3 rods and 14 links in length.

3. For one-eighth acre, use a measure 2 rods and 13 links in length.

To lay out, 1st, an acre, 2d, one-eighth acre, in the form of an equilateral triangle:

1. Make each side of the triangle 19 rods and 5½ links in length for an acre.

2. Make each side of the triangle 6 rods and 20 links in length for one-eighth acre.

A plot of ground may be laid out having the form of an ellipse or oval, in the following manner, viz.: Set three stakes, not in a straight line, but say at the three corners of a triangle. Around these stretch a rope or cord. Then take away one of the stakes, which stake move along against the rope, keeping it tight, and it will trace out an ellipse.

If proper, I will send some simple rules for surveying land and for multiplying chains, links and rods, &c., with remarks on the use of the compass.—*Corr. N. E. F.*

How to Make Large Currants.

The currant likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady situation. Downing says, "No shrub shows the good effects of his manuring so completely as the currant. If you wish to get a very large fruit, *train* the bush on the north side of a trellis, and feed the roots with half rotten stable manure."

Management of Animals.

In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault of the brute arises from ignorance. Be patient with him, teach and coax him, and success in time is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habit or viciousness, and these sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling at his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits, by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream. With his tail pointed to the water, he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somerset or two, and floundering a while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at every body and every thing, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; when the sudden assault, on a wintry day, resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manners took care to avoid in future.

A sheep-killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind legs to a stout ram on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. On being set free, and somewhat startled at setting out, in his haste to rejoin his friends, he tumbled and thumped master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field and the birds of the air," by other means than brute force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things by his superior cunning.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Harvesting Wheat.

BY DANIEL LEE, M. D.

Many farmers cut wheat too late, (waiting until it is dead ripe) and still more permit the grain to remain a long time in the field in small stacks after it is harvested. Both practices are wrong. Wheat intended for seed ought to be fully ripe before it is cut; but that which is to be ground into flour should not stand too long. The proper time is to cut it in the "doughy state," out of the milk, but not hard or flinty. Where one has many acres to harvest, it is difficult to avoid cutting some a little too early, or a great deal too late.

So soon as the straw is sufficiently cured, the crop should be housed, stored away in a barn, or thrashed. Wheat-straw is worth half the price of hay, if the grain be cut at the right time, and the straw properly saved from rain, dew and sunshine. Where good hay is cheap, say four or five dollars a ton, the saving of wheat straw for forage need not command much care. But at the South, where first rate hay is rarely worth less than seventy-five cents or one dollar per 100 lbs., the stems and leaves of all the cereal grasses should be preserved from damage by exposure to the elements, and used for wintering stock. Sheep are kept all winter on straw alone, by the large wheat growers in Western New York; and so are mares and colts and cattle. Good barns, sheds and stables are not so common as they ought to be, and no farmer who has the means to make these useful buildings should be without them. They will pay a high interest on their cost, greatly economize fodder, and operate to improve our live stock.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Weeds.

The cost of a crop of sturdy weeds is often much greater to the farmer than that of an equal *bulk* of the most valuable grains. All weeds exhaust the soil without yielding any return; therefore, the aliment extracted from the corn, or oat field, by a weed, is a "clear loss." Besides this it produces a numerous progeny, if it matures—sends its germs, broadcast, upon the bosom of the restless winds over the fields, and thus perpetuates an evil which, when it has once been suffered to develop, it is difficult if not impossible to overcome.

Cleanly cultivation, and success in agricultural life, are inseparable. This fact should ever be borne in mind. System, without which no one ever accomplished much in this life, is as indispensable in farming as in any department of effort. It is the soul of enterprise, and without it, (though we may "live," and perhaps be, to a certain extent, prosperous for a time, and with the assistance of favourable circumstances,) we shall, in the end, surely fail. We would insist upon the eradication of every weed, as one of the most essential elements of correct farming. The *dictum*—"Never allow a weed to mature its seeds," should be written conspicuously—like the moral axiom—"Know thyself," on the temple of Delphi, in every cottage and farm house in the land.

Facts about Milk.

Cream can not rise through a great depth of milk. If milk is therefore desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, 50° Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in twenty-six hours, but at 76°, it will probably all rise in less than half that time, and when milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes partially solidified.

In wet and cold weather the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on that account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects—the milk in the spring is supposed to be best for calves, in summer it is best suited for cheese, and in autumn the butter keeping better than that of summer. Cows less frequently milked than others give rich milk and consequently much better. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.—*Exchange Paper.*

Poultry and Eggs.

I do a small business in raising and putting up garden seeds, and last fall a year ago, as I was clearing out some red pepper seeds in my back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed the hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs, though they had laid none for a month before. I fed them regularly, two or three times a week, since then, with red pepper, and they have never yet stopped laying, summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were hatching their chickens; and I am confident, from more than a year's experience, that by this method hens may be made to lay the year round.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Farm Experience.

Twenty years' experience upon a farm has taught me that one acre of land, well manured and tilled, will produce more than two acres which received the same amount of labour and manure. That one cow, well fed, will be of more profit than two fed upon the same amount of fodder, this will apply to all other stock. That one ton of hay, cut when the grass begins to blossom, will produce as much milk as two tons cut when the seed is ripe.

Miscellaneous.

The Pulse.

Every one knows that among the numerous inquiries and examinations which precede the prescription of a careful physician, the state of the pulse is never omitted; yet, as it is probable that few of our readers are acquainted with the reasons of this inquiry, or, what is the same thing, with the facts to be learned from it, we think it may not be uninteresting if we enumerate some of the more prominent ones.

It is almost unnecessary to premise that by the pulse is meant the beat of an artery, and that the one commonly chosen for examination is the radial artery, which beats at the wrist. The first point generally attended to is the number of the beats; and since in this, as in all other medical questions, it is necessary to be acquainted with the state of health, in order to recognize any deviation from it, we must mention the ordinary frequency of the pulse at different ages. In the new-born infant it is from 130 to 140 in a minute, but decreases in frequency as life advances; so that in a middle-aged adult, in perfect health, it is from 72 to 75. In the decline of life it is slower than this, and falls to about 60. It is obvious, that if we could suppose a practitioner ignorant of these plain facts, he would be liable to make the most absurd blunders, and might imagine a boy of ten to be labouring under some grevious disease because his pulse had not the slow sobriety of his grandfather's. A more likely error is, to mistake the influence of some temporary cause for the effect of a more permanent disease; thus, in a nervous patient, the doctor's knock at the door will quicken the pulse some 15 or 20 beats in a minute.—This fact did not escape the notice of the sagacious Celsus, who says, "The pulse will be altered by the approach of the physician, and the anxiety of the patient, doubting what his opinion of the case may be. For this reason a skilful physician will not feel the pulse as soon as he comes; but he will sit down with a cheerful countenance, and ask how the patient is,—soothing him if he be timorous, by the kindness of his conversation, and afterwards applying his hand to the patient's arm."—(De Medica. lib. iii. cap. 7*)

Granting, however, that these sources of error are avoided, the quickness of the pulse will afford most important information. If in a person, for example, whose pulse is usually 72, the beats rise in number to 98, some alarming disease is certainly present; or on the other hand, should it have permanently sunk to 50, it is but too probable that the source of the circulation, the heart itself, is labouring under incurable disease, or that some other of the great springs of life is irremediably injured.

Supposing, again, the pulse to be 72, each beat ought to occur at an interval of five-sixths of a second; but should any deviation from this brythm be perceived, the pulse is then said to be irregular. The varieties of irregularity are infinite, but there is one so remarkable as to deserve particular mention. It will happen sometimes that the interval between two beats is so much longer than was expected that it would seem that one beat had been omitted; in this case the pulse is said to be an intermittent one. When the action of the heart is irregular, the beat of the pulse is so likewise; but it will occasionally happen that the latter irregularity takes place without the former one, from some morbid cause existing between the heart and the wrist. It is hardly necessary to observe, that, in all doubtful cases, the physician examines the pulsation of the heart, as well as that at the wrist; just as the diligent student, discontented with the narrow limits of provincial information, repairs to the Metropolis to pursue his scientific inquiries.

The strength or feebleness of the pulse, its hardness or softness, and innumerable other qualities, might be discussed here; but, from the great difficulty attending any examination of these points, and the technical niceties involved in anything more than a bare mention of them, we omit them.—There is one point, however, which it would be unpardonable to pass over in silence; sometimes no pulsation can be felt at the usual part of the wrist. This may proceed from so great a langour of the circulation that it is imperceptible at the extremities; or from the radial artery (the one usually felt) being ossified; or from an irregular distribution of the arteries of the fore-arm.

*The lapse of eighteen centuries has not destroyed the utility, much less the beauty, of the eight books on Medicine bequeathed by Celsus to posterity; they are unrivalled for perspicuous elegance and laconic good sense. Celsus is one of the writers of the Agustan age, and is worthy of the times in which he flourished.

Pompeii.

It is twelve miles from Naples to Pompeii. The road runs along the Bay shore at the foot of Vesuvius for ten miles, and then turns to the south-east through a valley and near the river Sarno, which is supposed to have been its ancient boundary, though there is now a fertile valley a mile in extent between the city and the river.—In going to Pompeii you pass through Portici Terni del Greco, towns that have been built upon lava foundations, and are sure to be destroyed when Vesuvius discharges itself in this direction; and yet the inhabitants live on as little concerned as we are with the idea that the world is at some future period to be destroyed by fire,—an idea, by the way, which finds strong corroborative evidence in the fact that internal fires are rending mountains and upheaving seas throughout a region of hundreds of miles in extent.

The ancient city of Pompeii is plainly indicated by a ridge or mound extending from the base of Vesuvius to its excavated amphitheatre, which is situated at its Eastern extremity. Not much, if any, more than one-third of the city has been excavated; and most of this was done by the French, though the work has been progressing moderately under the Neapolitan Government. The task is herculean, for the city lies buried under volcanic earth from ten to twelve feet deep, and as the roofs of the buildings were all crushed, the apartments were of course filled with solid earth.

Volcanic earth is very fertile. The unexcavated portions of Pompeii are highly cultivated. Whatever is planted or sown here produces abundantly. Extensive and beautiful vineyards grow and bear luxuriantly. These vineyards give us the Lagrime, Christi and Falernian wines, which though most delicious, are heating and fiery, as may well be inferred from the nature of the soil which produces the grape.

There are about fifty labourers now engaged in excavations. We were allowed to use the pick, but not to take away any of the spoils, though, like other visitors, we did obtain a few specimens, among which were fragments of stucco, and Etruscan ware.—Whenever a sovereign visits Naples, the event is signalized by developing, in his presence, the contents of a house, and are given by the king to his royal guest. Everything valuable found at Pompeii has been carefully preserved here in the Museum, to which, as well as to Pompeii, strangers have free admission.

The excavations display streets, institutions, dwellings, shops, &c., in a much more perfect condition than I had supposed.—These are all satisfactorily identified. There is neither doubt nor obscurity as to the Pantheon, the Tribunal, the Temples of Iris, Jupiter, Bacchus, Hercules; the theatres, the baths, the houses of Diomede, Panza, &c. Not only the walls of these buildings, but their different compartments, with, in some instances, elaborate fresco paintings, are seen. Entire streets have been excavated and renumbered. Wine and oil stores are identified by the jars and other vessels in which these liquids were kept, and which are still in use here.—In a large bake-house, the ovens of which were perfect, bread, with the name of the baker stamped on each loaf, was found.—In Diomede's wine vault, the jars are still standing against the wall, close to which several skeletons were found, one of which was supposed to be either the wife or the daughter, from the rich necklace, bracelet, and earings that adorned the person of the sufferer. Near the gate of the city leading to Herculaneum, the skeleton of a soldier who perished while on duty, with his armor on, and his arms by his side, was found.—The sentry-box in which this soldier was found is perfect.

The amphitheatre was a noble structure. The seats were of marble. Near the arena are dens or cells in which the wild beasts with which the gladiators contended, were caged. In one of these the skeleton of a lion was found. In this amphitheatre it is said that twenty thousand spectators could be seated.

The streets were paved with large stones of irregular shape and size, but with a flat surface, in which were cavities evidently caused by the wheels of vehicles. The side-walks are raised like ours, and handsomely paved with pebbles, and around the temples, &c., with mosaic. In front of the Home of the Vestals there is a fine mosaic pavement with the world "Salve" (welcome) on the sill at the entrance. In one of the largest and most elegant houses were marble dining tables.—*Weed.*

The Barometer.

Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," in writing concerning the Mercurial Barometer, says its great use as a weather-glass seems to be to the mariner, who roams over the whole ocean, and is often under skies and climates altogether new to him. The watchful captain of the present day, trusting to this extraordinary monitor, is frequently enabled to take in sail, and to make ready for the storm, where, in former times, the dreadful visitation would have fallen upon him unprepared. The marine barometer has not yet been in general use for many years, and the author was one of a numerous crew who probably owed their preservation to its almost miraculous warning. It was a southern latitude. The sun had just set with placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, and the usual mirth of the evening watch was proceeding, when the captain's order came to prepare with all haste for a storm. The barometer had begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet, the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threatening in the sky, and were surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations; but the required measures were not completed, when a more awful hurricane burst upon them than the most experienced had ever braved. Nothing could withstand it; the sails, already furled and closely bound to the yards, were riven away in tatters: even the bare yards and masts were in great part disabled; and at one time the whole rigging had nearly fallen by the board. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane above, of the waters around, and of the constant and incessant peals of thunder, that no human voice could be heard, and amid the general consternation even the trumpet sounded in vain. In that awful night, but for the little tube of mercury which had given warning, neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the skill and energies of the commander, could have saved one man to tell the tale. On the following morning the wind was again at rest, but the ship lay upon the yet heaving waves, an unsightly wreck.

Amusing Cure for Drunkenness.

The late Earl of Pembroke, who had many good qualities, but always persisted inflexibly in his own opinion, which, as well as his conduct, was often very singular, thought of an expedient to prevent the exhortations and impunities of those about him. This was to feign himself deaf; and under pretence of hearing very imperfectly, he would always form his answer by what he desired to have said. Among other servants was one who had lived with him from a child, and served him with great fidelity and affection, till at length he became his coachman. This man by degrees got in a habit of drinking, for which his lady often desired that he might be dismissed. My lord always answered, "Yes, indeed, John is an excellent servant." "I say," replied the lady," "he is continually getting drunk, and I desire that he might be turned off." "Aye," said his lordship, "he has lived with me from a child, and, as you say, a trifle should not part us." John, however, one evening, as he was driving from Kingston, overturned his lady in Hyde Park; she was not much hurt but when she came home she began to rattle at the Earl. "Here," says she, "is that beast of a John, so drunk that he can hardly stand; he has overturned the coach, and if he is not discharged, may break our necks." "Aye," says my lord, is poor John sick?" Alas, I am sorry for him." "I am complaining," said my lady, "that he is drunk, and overturned me." "Aye," answered his lordship, "to be sure he has behaved very well, and shall have proper advice." My lady finding it hopeless to remonstrate, went away in a pet; and my Lord, having ordered John into his presence, addressed him very cooly in these words: "John, you know I have a regard for you, and as long as you behave well, you shall be taken care of in my family; my lady tells me you are taken ill, and indeed I see that you can hardly stand; go to bed, and I will take care that you have proper advice."

John, being thus dismissed, was taken to bed, where, by his lordship's order, a large blister was put upon his head, another between his shoulders, and sixteen ounces of blood was taken from his arm. John found himself next morning in a woeful plight, and was soon acquainted with the whole process, and the reason upon which it was commenced. He had no remedy, however, but to submit; for he would rather have incurred as many more blisters, than lose his place. My lord sent very formally twice a-day to know how he was, and frequently congratulated my lady upon John's recovery, whom he directed to be fed only with water-gruel, and to have no company but an old nurse. In about a week, John having constantly sent word that he was well, my lord thought fit to understand the messenger, and said he was extremely glad the fever had left him, and desired to see him. When John came in, "Well, John, says he, "I hope this is about over." "Ah, my lord," says John, "I humbly ask your lordship's pardon. I promise never to commit the same fault again." "Ay, ay," says my lord, "you are right, nobody can prevent sickness, and if you should be sick again, John, I shall see to it, though perhaps you should not complain; and I promise you shall always have the same advice, and the same attendance that you have had now." "God bless your lordship," says John, "I hope there will be no need." "So do I too," says his lordship, "but so long as you do your duty towards me, never fear, I shall do mine towards you."

A City-Street.

BY MRS. HOWITT.

I love the fields, the woods, the streams,
The wild flowers fresh and sweet,
And yet I love not less than these,
The crowded city-street.
For haunts of man, where'er they be,
Awake my deepest sympathy.

I see within the city-street,
Life's most extreme estates,
The gorgeous domes of palaces;
The prison's doleful gates;
The hearths by household virtues blest,
The dens that are the serpent's nest.

I see the rich man proudly fed,
And richly clothed, pass by;
I see the shivering, homeless wretch,
With hunger in his eye;
For life's severest contrasts meet
For ever in the city-street!

And lofty, princely palaces—
What dreary deeds of woe,
What untold, mortal agonies
Their arras chambers know!
Yet is without all smooth and fair,
As heaven's blue dome of summer air!

And even the portliest citizen,
Within his doors doth hide
Some household grief, some secret care,
From all the world beside;
It ever was, it must be so,
For human heritage is woe!

Hence is it that a city-street
Can deepest thought impart,
For all its people, high and low,
Are kindred to my heart;
And with a yearning love I share
In all their joy, their pain, their care!

The Employed and Employers.

The following advice, touching the duties which persons employed owe to their employers, is excellent; and, as such, we commend it to the attention of all concerned:—

1. Be strictly honest.—You are allowed free access to a great amount of your employer's property, because he believes you to be honest. Make it, therefore, a matter of conscience, whatever be your circumstances, never to *steal* or *pilfer* the least article of property belonging to your employer.

2. Beware of wasting or damaging any part of your employer's stock.—Be quite as careful of everything you use, as if it were your own. Never spoil or waste anything by carelessness, or countenance others in doing so.

3. Be diligent at your business.—You will do the best work when you are the most active; and it is for your own advantage to form habits of industry. Never *saunter* over any job or work you have on hand.

4. Be exact in observing the hours of labour.—It is as wrong to rob your employer of the *time* which you ought to devote to his service, as it is to rob him of his property.

5. Avoid eye service.—Do not act the hypocrite, but work as hard and behave as well in your employer's absence, as you would if he were present.

6. Be faithful to your employer's interest.—Never injure his reputation or credit by circulating evil reports, but always consider your own interest as identified with his.

7. Cultivate every moral excellency.—Without these your mechanical attainments will avail you little. Avoid bad companions; shun the public-house: never taste intoxicating liquors; be dutiful to your parents, and kind and good to all.

Four Important Rules.

1.—A suitable place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

2.—A proper time for every thing, and every thing done in its time.

3.—A distinct name for every thing, and every thing called by its name.

4.—A certain use for everything, and every thing put to its use.

Much time would be saved; many disputes avoided; numerous articles kept from being lost or injured, and constant confusion and disorder prevented, by the strict observance of these four important rules.

Gold Produce of the Globe.

The present annual supply of gold is much as follows, and from the following sources:—

Europe, exclusive of Russia,	£200,000
Russia,	4,000,000
Asia, exclusive of Russia,	500,000
Africa,	400,000
North America,	200,000
South America, exclusive of California,	1,200,000
California,	13,000,000
Australia,	10,000,000
Total,	£29,500,000

Should this rate of production go on for half a century—and there is every probability that it will be greatly exceeded—the gold produced during the half century would be £147,500,000, so that, from the period of the discovery of the New World to the year 1900, the gold produced will be of the value of £697,500,000.

Advertisements.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 8th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale lists of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to use them, and, although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE,
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendents, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and say further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills and so a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Sore throats,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula or king's evil,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel,
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaint,	Headaches,	Tic Doloreux,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tumours,
Costipation of bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipilas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine	

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neill, Lunenburgh. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. N Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J & C. Jost Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. E. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Tulloa & Co. Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney J. Matheson. Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d., 33s. 4d, and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 1.

Canada Land Company.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In *Upper Canada* they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the *Government* and *Canada Company*. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country,—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships,—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years, or for Sale Cash down. *The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when leased, *no Money is required down*, whilst upon the others *nothing to be relative. One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the Settler from *Rent* Calls until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his Lease into a *Freehold*, and of course *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed* to him the *value benefit* of his *improvements* and *increased value* of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler*.

A Discount, of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings' Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans Charlottetown, P. E. I., of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office.
Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1852. April 26.

"STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY."

Founded 1843.—Capital £100,000 Sterling.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent for the above named institution, hereby gives notice, that he is prepared to transact the business of the Halifax Agency at the Office of Bell & Black, Upper Water Street, and requests all Policy Holders to pay to him, the premiums becoming due after this date.

The privileges offered to Assurers in the STAR LIFE Office, are highly advantageous. Ninety per cent. or nine tenths of the profits (ascertained every fifth year) are allocated to the holders of Policies, which may be applied in the reduction of the future annual premium, or be added to the sum insured, as a Bonus.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the premium from the date of its becoming due.

All claims are paid within fifty days of their being allowed by the Board, and disputed claims referred to arbitration.

The dividend declared in 1846 was 62 per cent. on the premium paid, the largest Bonus ever given by any Company having agencies in this Country.

This Society is chiefly but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the bearers and friends of that connexion. Assurances however, have been, and may be effected upon all assurable lives. Nothing need be said upon the propriety of persons assuring their lives for the benefit of their families or friends, when so many proofs are furnished by the experience of every day life. The advantages of a Respectable Company, with a large Capital and divid ng handsome profits, are too obvious to need any comment.

All necessary Blanks and Pamphlets and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner.

R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Examiner. M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent at Halifax, N. S.

July 15. 4in.

PHOSPHATE
Of Lime in Consumption.

A GENTLEMAN of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's Medicines. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperectly prepared—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains was administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of Cod Liver Oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest soon abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved about the apartment reclined on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding, on an average, ten miles, on horseback, facing the wind and breasting the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of the case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with Cod Liver Oil.—*Boston Medical & Surgical Journal, April, 1852.*

The Phosphate of Lime, and Cod Liver Oil, to be had pure at No. 139, Granville Street.

July 29. ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Samuel Cornwall, of Digby Neck, deceased—are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

JANE CORNWALL, Adms.
DANIEL CORNWALL, Admr.

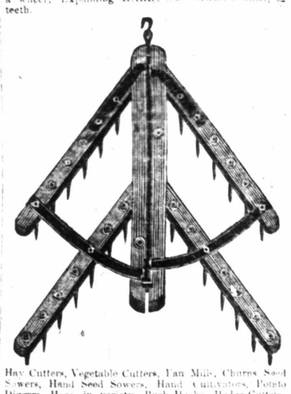
Digby, 23rd June, 1852.

Agricultural and Garden Implements.

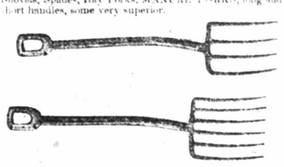
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C

BESSONETT & BROWN

HAVE received a supply of Agricultural and Garden Implements, more extensive and varied than they have usually kept, and respectfully invite those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to call and examine them. The PLOUGHS are of various sizes and patterns, and some of decidedly improved descriptions. They have also improved Expanding CULTIVATORS, with and without a wheel; Expanding HARROWS—Gardener's Rollers, 62 teeth.



Hay Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Tan Mills, Churns, Seed Sowers, Hand Seed Sowers, Hand Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Hoes, in variety, Bush Hooks, Hedge Cutters, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, MANURE FORKS, long and short handles, some very superior.



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grain Cradles, Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills, and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools.

A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Dog, Manures; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c, which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the opportunity now afforded of obtaining them.

They have also their usual well assorted and very extensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY; Window Glass, Paints, Oils,