

allow. Every farmer, we trust, may have confidence in the information and suggestions that will be submitted in this Journal. As far as it may be possible for us to judge, it is only what may be practicable that shall be recommended. Its columns shall at all times be open to useful communications on Agricultural or industrial subjects, and such communications are earnestly solicited. Every individual who thinks he can contribute to the improvement or welfare of his country, will have it in his power to communicate his views, subject, of course, to the approval of the Journal Committee, previous to publication. The publication is not private property, but will actually belong to those who contribute to its support, and it shall be conducted for the general good. To all Agricultural Societies we particularly appeal; their object is to promote Agricultural improvement, and the Lower Canada Agricultural Society have no other object in this publication, or in any other measures they may adopt. This number of the Journal will be addressed to those who, we hope, will subscribe. We must necessarily omit many who may be willing to subscribe, but we beg this omission may not be attributed to any wilful neglect or disrespect on our part. We shall be most happy to receive orders for the Journal from any individual we may have omitted to send the present number to. It is intended to publish advertisements of lands, stock, farm implements, seeds, and other matters having reference to Agriculture, at moderate rates; such advertisements to be sent to the Secretary a few days previous to the first of each month. The Journal will be published regularly about the first of each month. An index and title page will be given at the end of the year. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Post Office, Montreal, post-paid, or to be left at the Publishers, Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, St. Nicholas Street.

At this particular period, after we have witnessed the ravages of typhus fever in Montreal,

it may be proper to enquire what remedy may be possible to adopt against the recurrence of such a calamity? The country generally is interested in this matter, because if towns have typhus fever, it will certainly extend to the country. Mr. Guy, in his lectures on the health of towns, endeavours to establish the following propositions:—

“1st, That towns are unhealthy. 2nd, That one of the leading causes of their unhealthiness is defective cleansing and drainage. 3rd, That the refuse of towns, which, when allowed to accumulate within their precincts, impairs the health of their inhabitants, and gives rise to severe and fatal diseases, may be most advantageously applied to Agricultural purposes. The principal statistical facts, by which these propositions are proved, cannot be too generally known, or too deeply impressed on the mind.”

The following is a brief recapitulation, that, we hope, may be acceptable to our readers:

“If we compare one million of the inhabitants of large towns with the same number of those of rural districts, the inhabitants of towns lose nearly 8,000 more every year than the inhabitants of the country. The average duration of human life in town is much lower than in the country. The mean duration of life in the county of Surrey is 45; in London, 37, and only 26 in Liverpool. The inhabitants of the metropolis, therefore, taken one with another, when compared with those of Surrey, lose 8 years of their lives, and the inhabitants of Liverpool, 17 years! In a single metropolitan parish—that of St. Giles’ and St. George’s, Bloomsbury—while the gentry, who inhabit the open squares and broad streets, live, on an average, 40 years; the working class, who inhabit narrow lanes, blind courts, and dark cellars, live only 17 years; that is to say, they lose, one with another, just 23 years of their lives.

“In treating of his second proposition, Mr. Guy states, ‘In regard to the town of Preston, that in streets, which are well cleansed and drained, the mortality among children under one year old, is 15 in the 100; in streets moderately cleansed and drained, 21 in the 100; and in streets badly cleansed and drained, 44 in the 100; being, as nearly as possible, three times the mortality of streets kept in proper condition. \* \* \* The diseases which prevail in these neglected places are of the class of contagious disorders. Pestilence has always haunted scenes of filth.’ The plague, the black-death, the camp, jail, and ship fevers, the cholera—all have made these scenes their favourite resort; and typhus fever, our modern pestilence, forms no exception to the rule. ‘The districts in which fever prevails,’ says Dr. Southwood Smith, ‘are as familiar to the physicians of the fever hospital as their own names.’ What is the character of these districts? ‘There is uniformly bad sewerage, a bad supply of water,