

"It has been well observed by Professor Johnson, in a recent article of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, on the relations of Geology to Agriculture in North America, that the *Peninsula of Upper Canada*, encircled by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, has a much wider expansion of those happily combined soils, which are so eminently distinguished for the growth of the finest quality of wheat, in large abundance, than even the far-famed Genesee District of the neighbouring State of New York.

"In this extensive range of country, (bounded by the great Lakes,) there is absolutely no land that is naturally sterile; and, probably, there is no other tract of equal area on the North American Continent, so well adapted, from circumstances of soil and climate, to the general purposes of agriculture. This interesting region has already been materially benefited by the opening of the Great Western, and the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railways; and is rapidly settling by a persevering and industrious class of people. It will in a few years be the Garden of Canada, if not of North America.

"It is considered that the altered position of this Province will much attract the attention of a class of people possessed of considerable means; who will make Canada a home for themselves and families. With this view, some pains has been bestowed upon the educational matter,—procured from the heads of the various departments,—and which cannot fail to be of interest to those families contemplating settlement in Canada."

FISH FOR FOOD.

There is much nourishment in fish, little less than in butcher's meat, weight for weight; and in effect it may be more nourishing, considering that, from its softer fibre, fish is more easily digested. Moreover, I find there is in fish a substance which does not exist in the flesh of land animals, viz., iodine—a substance which may have a beneficial effect on the health, and tend to prevent the production of scrofulous and tuberculous disease, the latter in the form of pulmonary consumption, one of the most cruel and fatal with which civilized society, and the highly educated and refined, are afflicted. Comparative trials prove that, in the majority of fish, the proportion of solid matter—that is, the matter which remains after perfect desiccation, or the expulsion of the aqueous part—is little inferior to that of the several kinds of butcher's meat, game or poultry. And if we give our attention to classes of people—classified as to the quality of food they principally subsist on—we find that the ichthyophagous class are especially strong, healthy and prolific. In no class than that of fishers do we see larger families, handsomer women, or more robust and active men, or a greater exemption from the maladies just alluded to.—*Dr. Dary's Angler and his Friend.*

SORE TEATS—Colic is the very best application to heal the cracks in the teats of milk cows or the bites of the sucking calf. Wash the udder with cold water before applying the molasses. Nothing I have ever tried cures so quickly. A kicking cow is frequently cured by the same remedy, provided the milker is careful to keep short finger nails.

CISTERN BUILDING.

A good Cistern is an essential appendage to every Farm House. The mode of building is various. We find the following directions in an exchange paper:—

In the first place strike a circle about 7 feet in diameter, and excavate to the depth of from 6 to 10 inches, leaving the surface level, then within this strike another circle some 5½ or 6 feet in diameter, and excavate to the proper depth leaving the diameter at the bottom somewhat less than the top; making the sides as smooth as possible to receive the cement.

Now with 300 or 400 of what is termed hard bricks, form an arch or dome over the cistern in each of covering in the old way with timber; this can be done by laying down the first course of bricks end to end on a layer of mortar that is somewhat thicker at the outer than the inner edge, so as to elevate the outer edges a little; now lay the second course with very little mortar between the inner edges of the bricks, and considerable between the outer edges so that the latter course shall have a greater inclination than the former by about half an inch; continue on in this way until the bricks have attained an inclination of about 45 degrees; now reverse the order of laying them, putting very little mortar between the outer, and considerable between the inner edges, until they come to lie level; the thing must be so managed as to leave an aperture at the top sufficiently large to admit a man to clean the cistern, (about 41 to 20 inches.) The mouth should be somewhat elevated, so as to bank up sufficiently to place the dome below the action of the frost, the dome must be covered with cement both inside and outside.

My cistern was plastered on the bank, which I think preferable when the earth is sufficiently tenacious; one barrel of cement lime was used. Proportion for first coat—2 parts rather coarse sand, and 1 of lime; for second coat, equal parts of lime and fine sand. My cistern has been built 6 years, and there is no reason apparent why it should not endure for ages. A waste pipe should be inserted near the top, to discharge surplus water.

TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLES—A Correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says.—It is well known to many farmers that plowing will destroy Canada thistles though there is some difference in the mode of operation. Most generally the ground is plowed four or five times during the summer, which will nearly or quite exterminate them, but my treatment of these customers I think better will. Five years ago I purchased a farm on which were a number of patches of Canada thistles. On one field of six acres they were from two to four feet high, and so thick that neither grass nor anything else could grow with them. About the end of June I harrowed down the thistles and sowed them under and the first week in July plowed the field again and sowed buckwheat.—It yielded a good crop and some thistles; thrashed the buckwheat on the lot, and burnt the straw and chaff. I treated this field in like manner to three years in succession, sowing down with clover and timothy the first year, and have completely eradicated the thistles. By sowing the buckwheat, the farmer will not only be remunerated for his labour, but there is no kind of crop so good as this to free the land from daisies, thistles, and other noxious weeds. To subdue patches growing in corners of fences and on highways, mow them off in the old of the moon, Dutch rule, in July and August. I have tried this rule and have exterminated many patches in this way.