



Agricultural.

THE WORKING-MEN.

BY CARLOS D. STUART.

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who back'd by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the wood and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder name
'Than follows Kings' or Warriors' fame.

The working men, whate'er their task,
Who carve the stone or bear the load,
They wear upon their honest brows
'The royal stamp and seal of God;
And worthier are their drops of sweat,
'Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working-men!
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the Main—
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

THE WEATHER—The weather last week on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday was unusually cold—wind north and north west, thermometer sinking to zero most of the time—days blustering. On Thursday the weather got milder, since which it has been moderate. March so far has been rather colder than usual. Friday and Saturday were very mild—quite like spring. It rained part of Friday. In December we remarked that the three first days of the month were mild, and an old saying said they would rule the winter. Such has been the case, for December, January, and February were unusually mild in this vicinity. A great deal of snow has fallen to the north of us, and in Lower Canada—and the sleighing has been good in extreme northern townships for three months past. We will now have some weeks of good weather for making maple sugar. The ice is nearly out of our harbor. Steamboats come up to Gorrie's wharf.

The Market on Saturday assumed quite an animated appearance, the weather being sunny and beautiful. Large quantities of potatoes were offered for sale, at prices from 2s. to 2s. 3d. Butter and eggs were scarce and high—the former 11d. fresh per lb.—the latter 10d. to 11d. per dozen. Apples and turnips were also offered in considerable quantities—turnips at 1s. 3d. per bushel. A corn exchange society has been formed in Toronto, by which dealers in produce may be safely guided in their sales and purchases. Sunday and Monday were very mild—wind south.

SUGAR MAKING.

This is the season for sugar making which will continue until the middle and perhaps the last of April if the weather should be cool. In our last we made some extended remarks on the subject and now conclude them. Good sugar weather consists of warm sunny days and cool frosty nights, such as occur in the latter part of March and during April—the leaves are still dry and brown on the ground and rattle and crack beneath the feet, and vegetation just begins to start beneath the leafy covering. The little tree creepers, and the spotted jenny wood peckers of several varieties are busy flying from tree to tree rattling on the dead and hollow trunks. The jay sits sunning himself and exhibiting his beautiful blue plumage, and tufts in the sunny valleys disturbing the silence of the woods by his loud "teah, teah, teah." A stray robin may be seen, and the little cedar bird sports in the high pine tops. The owl hoots at night, and the squirrels begin their gambols. Parues of boys and girls are seen wending their way at morning to, in the evening from the sugar bush. The woods give a person a keen appetite for any kind of food.

Let some of our city dispecces but try it, and they will find that after chopping wood all day, or after carrying pails of maple sap all day, fat pork and brown bread, the former cooked on the coals, eat with a superior relish; the drink may be sap, fresh from the maple. A good tree on a fine day will easily give a large pail full of sap; this pailful, or four gallons, would make about one pound of luscious sugar, or a pint of choice molasses. A sugar bush may contain from 100 to 200 trees more or less, and should yield 1000 lbs. of sugar if well managed in a few weeks. A great waste of sap generally takes place, and not more than 500 lbs. are made in a majority of instances in the sugar bushes. Maple molasses well made is decidedly superior to any foreign production, and about as cheap. Maple sugar is sold generally at from 5d. to 6d., rather dearer than muscovado. Unless a farmer has spare time it would hardly

pay him to make domestic sugar. Sugar bushes are at times put out on shares, the owner in such case receives one half of the proceeds, on finding the troughs; sometimes only one-third. The tree is tapped about three feet from the ground, with an augur hole, and circular chisel, into which tap a scooped wooden sap conductor about one foot and a half long is driven, the part entering the tree being sharpened. This conductor is generally made of dry pine or cedar, and leads the sap into wooden troughs, that will hold from one to two pailful of sap. The sap has a pleasant sweetish taste. There are other ways of tapping trees.

HOW TO FEED HENS—Give to Hens for food all the meat they will eat, and of grain, any kind except Rye. Give them pure water, bones broken to small pieces, lime or plaster and a warm place. Thus treated, they will lay the year round.

LEMON SYRUP—One pound of clean sugar, boil it down to one quart, add one quarter of an ounce of tartaric acid, let it stand two days. Shake it often. Then add four or five drops of lemon.

ERYSIPELAS—CRANBERRIES—The New Haven *Palladium* records another case of the complete cure of this disease, by the simple application of raw cranberries, pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed, that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the *Palladium*.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMING—We learn that Her Majesty and Prince Albert possess several farms in the Isle of Wight, two of which containing about six hundred acres, the Prince farms himself. Every recent improvement has been introduced into these farms, and steam engines are now performing on them various agricultural operations. His Royal Highness is a thrifty and successful farmer, and the results of his skill and superintendance may be regularly seen at the neighboring markets. The Prince is partial to the rearing and fattening of the Scotch black cattle.

SNOW SKATES—The *Minnesota Pioneer* intimates that they have considerable snow up in that region, and say that "some of the Norwegians who reside here use the Lapland snow skates, which are described in the school geographies. These skates are strips of smooth wood, about six feet long, and three inches wide, and turning up like sleigh runners before. The wearer partly shuffles along by moving alternately his feet, and shoves himself behind at the same time with a long staff. One of these snow skaters arrived in town last week from Lake Superior, having travelled at the rate of eighty miles or less per day."

TOOTHACHE CURE—Two parts of brown sugar, two parts of tar, and one part of finely ground black pepper; mix them cold and apply a portion to the affected part. Repeat this occasionally for a day or two, and a perfect cure will be effected. I have tried it twice with entire success on my own teeth. My neighbors have found it equally efficacious.—*Scientific American*.

A firm of Syracuse nurserymen have introduced a new climbing rose, called the August rose. It is double, of yellow color, and very fragrant.

Mr. Duncanson, the negro artist of Cincinnati, who lately painted "The garden of Eden," has been offered \$800 for it. Rev. James Freeman Clark says that he is the best landscape painter in Cincinnati.

A farmer in Euclid, O., last season, raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes on ten acres of ground, and marketed them in Cleveland at fifty cents per bushel.

A CAT NURSING THREE RATS AND TWO KITTENS—There is now exhibiting at Wolverhampton, (says a correspondent of *Kidd's Own Journal*), a curious family, namely a cat and three kittens. They are all sweetly affectionate. The cat, a fine animal, was in the stables of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Station, Stafford-road, where in May last, she gave birth to five kittens. Three of these were drowned. The disconsolate mother, finding her family reduced, discovered a rat's nest, killed the parents and five of her young ones, appropriating to herself the three that were left. These she conveyed to her own bed, suckled them and brought them up. All this curious lot is to be seen in one cage, happy and glorious.

A VAMPIRE BAT—On Wednesday morning last says the *Panama Echo*, of the 18th Dec., the barkeeper of the Pavillion Hotel, Tobago, not appearing at the usual hour, Capt. McKinney the proprietor of the house, proceeded to his room to call him when, to his astonishment and horror, he found him insensible and bathed in blood. After the usual restoratives were applied, the barkeeper stated that on the previous evening, after retiring, he remembered experiencing the most delightful sensations, as of fanning, which soon put him into a deep sleep, and he had no consciousness of the attack made upon him until morning. The only wounds by the bat were two small spots on each of the great toes.

WINE IMPORTED—An exchange says of the twenty millions of gallons of wine consumed annually in America only six millions are imported. Of the fourteen millions of gallons of the home product, all but about three hundred thousand gallons are manufactured from cider, turnips, logwood, and various deleterious drugs. No wonder wine bibbers have foal stomachs and aching heads.

The English people paid in 1851, for their own use in the United Kingdom, 72 cents per pound of a tax to government, upon 28,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, being twenty millions dollars of a tax, on all which the poor laboring man was called to pay as much as the richest nobleman, and not each of them according to his means. In the United States the tobacco is not taxed, nor is its growth prohibited.

BOSTON SCHOOLS AND BOSTON GROGGERIES—The Boston schools and school houses for the year ending on the 1st of last May, cost \$325,826 60. The 1500 groggeries drink up four times the amount of school money. A tenth part of the whole drink money, would keep public high schools for girls for ten years; and yet Boston thinks the city cannot afford to give a superior education to its girls.—*Boston Life Boat*.

THE MORNING POST (OF ENGLAND) ON BEER SHOPS.

A leading article of the *Morning Post*, of Dec. 30, contains a very graphic description of the true character of beer-houses, and the mischievous and demoralizing effects of the Act of 1830. Public attention is now, we rejoice to think, being seriously turned to the operation and results of that act, and as we are desirous of giving all the aid we can to the cause, we lay before our readers the opinions of the *Morning Post* on this important subject. "Of all the moral pests of the country, none are productive of greater evil than the beer-shops, properly so called—those low pot-houses which have sprung up in every village in the country since the passing of what was called the Beer-bill in 1830. In the metropolis, the suburbs, and provincial towns, they are to be found in almost every dark and out-of-the-way street, often in very close proximity to each other, and beyond all proportion to the number required to accommodate the public. There the skittle-ground, the betting-list, the flush tea-gardens, the thimble-rigger, and sharpeners of every grade abound. There, throughout the day, the idle set is hanging about, and at night the working man turns in to spend his evenings in smoking, singing, and the like, to the injury of his family, and the promotion of every kind of profligacy. In country districts they are even a greater nuisance. It is not impossible to name parishes in which there are as many as eight or ten of these to every thousand people, or about one to every forty male adults. And there they are, the sinks of iniquity, the source of more agricultural distress than all the floods, and all the competition that ever lowered the price of grain, or threw the laborer out of work. There, poaching expeditions are planned, the small earnings of the laborer spent, the morals of the young corrupted, illicit acquaintances made, and evils of all sorts propagated. To the laborer they are a curse, to the farmer a nuisance, to the squire and clergyman a perpetual grief. To the brewer and occupier alone have they a single recommendation: herein the legislature is, we humbly conceive, bound to interfere. The principle of unrestricted competition, as well as other principles of much older date and more tried utility, suggest the inexpediency of too many restrictions touching matters of trade. But this is a question of public morals;—no gaming-house, no penny gaff, no indecent exhibition, could outvie these low beer-houses in the mischief they do, and therefore on high grounds of public morality, they ought to be reduced in number by at least one half, and the remainder put under the strictest surveillance. Until something be done in this direction, we may build schools and multiply churches in vain, our best efforts will be impeded by a superfluity of naughtiness disgraceful to any Christian community, and dangerous to the moral welfare of any Christian State."—*Bristol (Eng.) Temperance Herald*.

The New Jersey Legislature, by a vote of 45 to 9, have refused to pass the Maine Law. The people in Minnesota held a mass convention in February, for the purpose of having a prohibitory law enacted, so as to obviate the decision of the Court there against the old law. It is said Judge Curtis's Rhode Island decision against the Temperance law has been reversed by the Supreme Court—Quebec, of the Federal Government?

THE PRINCE ALBERT SECTION OF CADETS held a pleasant public meeting in the Toronto Division room, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. It was addressed by numerous speakers, among them Brothers A. H. St. Germain, Boxall, and others. Pieces were recited, and some good Temperance songs were sung. A good company attended.

Note given, partly for liquor, bad.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Superior Court of the State of New Hampshire, in a case before it for the recovery of the amount of a note given for a stock of goods bought, including a quantity of liquor, ruled that the liquor being sold without a license, was an illegal transaction, and consequently invalidated the whole bill. Verdict for the defendants.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A son of Mr. Birchall of this city was shot by accident whilst he and another boy were playing with a pistol some ten days ago in this city. The body found floating near Niagara is supposed to have been that of Miss Fitzgerald of Port Dalhousie, who is supposed to have committed suicide and has been for some time missing. The people of St. Catharines talk of building a railroad from port Dalhousie to the falls. The Oshawa Town Council have passed some very good by-laws against the abuse of liquor selling on the part of inn-keepers. A man was burned to death at Duffin's Creek in an inn a week since, by falling into the fire in a fit—the inn-keeper it is said refused to give him a bed,—he was of intemperate habits. A disgraceful attempt occurred last week in this city to coerce the License Inspectors in the discharge of their duties. Messrs. Mowatt and Garside caused several keepers of low grog-shops to be fined for selling without license. They were fined and the Inspectors were assaulted on their return home by a low loafing mob—some of the city constables in the meantime were looking on. It is time such drunken scenes should end, and that such constables should be dismissed. Mr. Mowatt deserves the thanks of the community for doing his duty manfully. A nest of juvenile thieves has just been broken up in Hamilton. An outrageous attempt was made at Dundas some days ago to commit a rape upon a servant girl by a man, who was subsequently arrested. It is not correct that Lord Elgin is to be recalled. The Roman Catholics had a large procession headed by two priests in this city on the 7th inst.

Only two members, Messrs. Canchon and Brown, voted against the second reading of the University alteration Bill. Mr. Richards has introduced a Bill to amend the law of real property in Upper Canada. On the vote for the second reading of the Representation Bill 15 voted that it should be based on population, including Mr. Brown, McKenzie, and Ferguson, and 57 against it. Among the years for an equal division were Cameron and Rolph, the former having voted the other way in 1850 in Toronto. It is quite evident that latter rules the votes of most members.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—Mr. F. Peel has introduced the Clergy Reserve Bill into the British Parliament. A Bill to do away with Jewish disabilities has been introduced. A debate had occurred in the House of Lords on a contemplated British war with the Island of Java. It is said that Austria had sent an ultimatum to Turkey demanding the session to her of two important ports. Turkey refused and the Austrian Ambassador left Constantinople. Austrian troops were ordered to advance towards Turkey. The Ottoman Porte has appealed to England and France, which nations will probably at once protest against the conduct of Austria. In the House of Lords on the 15th Feb. an animated debate occurred on the propriety of allowing Canada to legislate on the Clergy Reserve—the Bishop of Exeter opposed it and the Duke of Newcastle ably advocated it.