Farm and Garden.

Agricultural Drainage.

This is the period at which land being bare, and dry somewhat under farmer's control, under-draining may be attended to. Most important is it that ere frost gets into arable land, stagnant water should be removed. Lands that last May were bare in consequence of ice having clung to it like the shirt of Nessus until life was gone, would have been green with grass or grain had they been thoroughly under-drained in October. This, too, would have prevented drought, by converting the subsoil into a porous reservoir instead of a compact hard block. It would have let the fertilizing gasses of the atmosphere reach the roots of the growing crops. It would, in Spring, have warmed the lower portion of the soil, and started the season's growth. It would have hastened the decomposition of the old roots and other organic matters, which would thus have served as manures. It would have hastened the perfect breaking up of the mineral contents of the soil. It would have distributed more thoroughly manures in the ground, by letting all roots reach them, and diffusing their dissolved particles round about. It would have made the mechanical texture of the soil, what is known as *mellow*. It would have allowed the poisonous excrements of plants to be filtered away from them. It would have prevented fine grasses perishing, and meadows "running out." It would have enabled ploughs to turn up deeper furrows through sound and rich bottoms. It would, by preventing ice forming in the ground, have saved wheat from being "upeowed out." It would have allowed teams to get on land sooner after rains. It would have kept off the effects of cold weather longer in the Fall. It would, by preventing acetic and other acids, have prevented the growth of such weeds as sorrel. It would have allowed rains and snows thoroughly to go through the soil and thus to leave their rich contents throughout it. On heavy lands it would have prevented the hard surface-crust, which is one of their principal drawbacks. It would have fitted fields for the pasturing of cattle in wet weather without being trod up into clay—and it would have rendered them more healthful to man and beast by preventing the hurtful exhalations which come from sodden ground. If these considerations are not sufficient to decide the farmer to drain, more would be useless.

Many a man that is hankering after more land forgets that he has *underneath* that which he tills, another farm and better than any he uses, and that its cultivation not only would not add to his labors, but would lighten them—at the same time making all look beautiful, and greatly improving his harvests. Far cheaper is it to drain than to buy,—cheaper than to clear. If we could persuade some of our farming readers to drain a field each this fall, we should not wish to say anything about it to them or their neighbors another year. Millions of bushels of wheat that are expected next summer will never be had because of winter-killing, and midge, and rust that will result from standing in the ground. Let anybody that doubts this only try with a plant in a flower-pot that has a hole in the bottom, and with another that has not, and we will let himself be the judge between us as to the effects of under-draining. Manures often disappoint those who apply them, merely because water in the ground prevents the circulation of air and the fermentation that are requisite for bringing them into use. Grasses, too, that are understood to require a good deal of moisture, are injured by a superfluity;—they do not get air at their roots, draw up mere water when they require nutrition, and are diseased by what to them is like fever and ague to men.

It is frightful to see how this country and the States are running down to barrenness through this circumstance. While in England the average product of wheat is 30 bushels per acre and in Scotland 29, it is only 16 in Upper Canada, and 10 in Lower Canada, with our comparatively virgin soils. Just as lands get old they get poor instead of productive. In the Country of Bruce they average 20 bushels, in Brant, Halton, York, Oxford, Kent, and Peel, 18 and 19, and, as before said, for the whole Upper Province 16. The fact is, that instead of rains getting away *through* the ground they run off in surface streams, which bear in them the organic matters that are our dependence for supplies of food.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Miscellaneous.

Obedience in Children.

In many families, prompt, unhesitating, unquestioning obedience is not so much as expected. The children seem to have no sort of conception of what obedience is. The external forms of respect to father, mother and grandparents are not observed. The children may perhaps be occasionally told to say, "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," but no one sees that they say it, and as for "What, sir?" they never heard of such a thing. If their parents or older friends speak to them, they answer—if they choose, and when they choose, and as they choose. They are taught to interrupt the conversation of older people—taught, because they are not reproved, or if reproved, it is only when continued "teasing" has exhausted the maternal patience, and the reproof comes with a kind of twitch, and jerk, and spasm, which lowers the mother's dignity, injures the child's disposition, makes the visitor uncomfortable, and does no one any good. When these children are seated at the table, life is a burden to every one around them till their plates are filled. Of course I do not mean that this is inevitably the case, but it is liable to be, and if it is not, it is because they are not hungry, or are thinking of something else, or are prevented by Providential interposition, or, in short, anything but because they are not allowed. Nor is it an easy matter to satisfy their clamorous demand. One throws his biscuit on the floor because it is slightly burnt at the edge. Another wants to help himself to butter, and plunges in his own knife up to the hilt. A third disdains his wonted silver cup, and, hardly grasping the goblet or tumbler with both chubby hands, and with head turned persistently away from mamma's anxious, half-outstretched arm, blubbers over the contents in a way which is certainly not calculated to receive the approbation of fastidious people who are not "used to children." A fourth insists upon having a "grown-up chair," notwithstanding paternal remonstrance. And I have seen a father so far yield to the whim of a girl five years old, as not only to allow her to change her high for a low chair, but afterwards rise from the supper table and change chairs with her, though the two chair were alike, and there was no possible reason for the child's preference.—*Congregationalist.*

Praying Mothers.

A great deal has been said about woman,s rights, and many women have lectured and written in advocacy of the right of women to hold certain public offices, and to vote. But in our view no woman possesses so much influence and does so much to improve society as a pious, praying mother. Almost every biography of the great and good, records the fact, that the subject of the memoir was blessed with a praying mother. And if the multitude of men who are now blessing the world by their good words and works, were asked if they had praying mothers, the affirmative would be the almost universal response. At the recent convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Troy, attended by about 250 young men, those whose mothers were praying women were asked to rise, and nearly all rose up to testify to the value and efficacy of a godly mother's prayers. At the services connected with laying the foundation stone of the new church for Mr Spurgeon, his father, who was one of the speakers, very feelingly alluded to the fact that for his son's religious impressions and subsequent usefulness the church was indebted to the judicious and untiring exertions of a praying mother. What encouragements do these facts present to pious mothers to continue their prayerful efforts to train their children for Christ. These incidents further suggest the thought, that mothers who do not pray for their children are not only neglecting a duty, but losing a means for promoting the happiness and usefulness of their offspring.

A Quaker's Cure for Swearing.

On one of my visits to Mr Jay, when speaking of Cobbett, and his strong prejudice against many persons, especially Quakers—for whom Mr Jay entertained great respect, so much so that he sent me to a Quaker's school, where I was the only scholar not of that persuasion—I related to him the following anecdote, which I had from Cobbet's own lips, as illustrative of his prejudice against Quakers, whom he unjustly regarded as liars:—'I was,' said he, while residing in Long Island, in America, acquainted with a well disposed young gentleman of large fortune, whose only fault was the habit of swearing—such a habit that he often declared that he would give half his fortune to get rid of it.—This desire came to the ear of a Quaker, who thereupon had an interview with the young gentleman, 'I can cure thee of that bad habit; whereupon the youth caught hold of the Quaker's hand and gave it a hearty shake, saying, 'How can you perform that miracle?' The reply was, 'I can tell thee, I have heard that thou art going to travel this day for a period of six weeks; thou art just my size; nobody will know thee: thou shalt come to my house, put on the cocked hat, the coat without buttons, the knee-breeches, and the shoe-buckles, and thou wilt find that the strangeness of the dress will have such an effect on thee when thou art going to talk, that it will restrain thee from swearing—as thou perhaps knowest, my friend, that we Quakers never swear.' The young man cheerfully assented to the proposal, and accompanied the Quaker to his house, where after changing his clothes, he took his departure in the garb of a Quaker and went his way rejoicing. The period of the young gentleman's tour having elapsed, the Quaker, all anxiety, started on the road to meet him. Having met him he said, 'Well friend how hast thou got on?' The reply was 'Very well,' Hast thou sworn so much with that dress on thee?' inquired the Quaker. The young man rubbing the sleeves of his coat, replied, certainly not, and stranger still, I feel no inclination to lie.'

The Drunkard's Soliloquy.

Having passed by the inn, I observed some one at a short distance, beneath a lofty button-wood, apparently holding a dialogue with himself. I drew near unobserved, and heard the following:

"Who am I? Aye, and what am I, but a wretched outcast, shunned and despised by the wise and the good? My estate wasted; constitution destroyed; affairs in ruin; friends absconded; children naked and hungry; wife in tears and comfortless; appetite none; visage, bloated and disgusting; hands and knees tremulous; reason debased, and manners become vile; character annihilated. My acquaintances pass by me like strangers. I am tormented by disease; harassed by law-suits; teased by creditors; collared by sheriffs; mocked at and hunted by truants and blackguards; I am a hated, filthy sot; companion only to the lowest brute. Nay, the wild brute is exalted, is noble, compared to a wretch like me. In all that is esteemed honorable, respectable, and worthy in society, I am the mere cinder of a crucible; the very paltry dregs of alembics! Cursed intemperance, these are thy fruits. Oppressed nature can hold on no longer. She is about to resign her worthless charge. The horrid grave opens upon me and yawns for its prey! Despair seizes me! My brain is on fire! Away then, let me hasten and sink unremembered, down, down to ———."

"Father, O, father?" exclaimed a sudden and wild voice. The knife fell to the ground, and a ragged, though lovely boy rushed into his embrace.

Plants sleep as well as animals; the attitude that some of these assume on the approach of night is extremely interesting to those who delight to study the beautiful phenomenan of vegetable life. Some plants exhibit signs of sleep more marked than others. The leaves of clover, lucerne, and other plants close as the sun approaches the horizon; and in the honey locust this characteristic is particularly striking and beautiful. The delicately formed leaves close in pairs at nightfall, and remain so until the rising of the sun in the morning, when they gradually expand to their fullest extent. It is in common garden chickweed (stellaria medica) that the most perfect exemplification of the conjugal love and parental care of plants it observed. At the approach of night the leaves of this delicate plant, which are in pairs, begin to close towards each other, and when the sleeping attitude is completed these folded leaves embrace in their upper surfaces the rudiments of the young shoots; and the uppermost pair (but one) at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaved stalks than the others, so that they can close upon the terminating pair and protect the end of the shoot.

To Obscure Window Panes.—If one ounce of powdered gum tragacanth, in the white of six eggs, well beaten, be applied to a window, it will prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating.

To Stop Mouse Holes.—Stop mouse holes with plugs of common hard soap, and you will do it effectually. Rats, roaches and ants will not disregard it.

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THE SITUATION OF MASTER OF THIS Institution being now vacant, the Government of the Colony are desirous of obtaining the services of a gentleman to fill the vacancy.

The salary payable to the Master is established by the local Statute of 17 Vic. cap. 12, at Two Hundred Pounds per annum.

The principle of tuition adopted in the Institution is in accordance with Stow's Normal system of training. Any further particulars relative to the subject may be learned on reference to John McNeill, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Education, Charlottetown.

Communications, testimonials, &c., &c., are to be addressed to the undersigned. No application for the situation can be received after the 1st day of November ensuing.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

August 20th, 1859. 1m

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AN EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES and Agricultural Productions will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26 of NOVEMBER, when the following Premiums will be distributed:

For the best 10 yards of Cloth of Island wool, spun and wove on the Island, but which may have been dyed and finished either in this Island or in the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick,	£1	10	0
For the best 10 yards wool grey Homespun, milled and pressed,	1	0	0
10 do., milled, dyed and finished,	1	0	0
10 do., fancy mixture, do.	1	0	0
10 do., Shepherd's Plaid,	1	0	0
10 do. twilled Flannel,	0	10	0
10 do. plaid do.	1	10	0
10 do. women's wear,	0	10	0
10 do. wool and cotton do.	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs, milled, not less than two yards square,	1	0	0
" Hearth Rug, made of woolen yarn,	0	10	0
" do. made of rags,	0	10	0
" Woolen fancy plaid Shawl,	0	10	0
" do shepherd's plaid do.,	0	10	0
" do not Shawl,	0	10	0
" do long Shawl or Scarf,	0	10	0
" 10 yards of Carpeting,	0	10	0
" 10 yards of checked Flannel, for shirts,	0	10	0
" 6 Shirts, ready made (all wool or half wool)	0	6	0
" pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for Overalls,	0	5	0
" 3 pairs woolen Socks,	0	3	0
" do woolen Gloves,	0	3	0
" do woolen Mittens,	0	3	0
" linen Table Cloth,	0	10	0
" 6 yards linen Toweling,	0	10	0
" 2 linen Sacks, capable of holding four bushels each,	0	10	0
" Bonnet, made of grass plait,	0	10	0
" Hat do do	0	5	0

Agricultural Products.

Best tub of Butter, not less than thirty pound weight,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Cheese, not less than twenty pounds,	0	10	0
2d do do do	0	5	0
Half-dozen Swede Turnips	0	2	0
do Carrots for the Table,	0	2	0
do Root Blood Beet,	0	2	0
do Roots of Mangold Wurtzel,	0	2	0
do Roots of Parsnips,	0	2	0
do Ears of Indian Corn,	0	2	0
do Onions,	0	2	0
do Apples,	0	2	0

Poultry.

best pair, (male and female), Dorking Fowls, not more than one year old, (alive),	0	5	0
do Cochin China, do	0	5	0
do Turkeys, do.,	0	5	0
do Geese, do.,	0	5	0
do Ducks, do.,	0	5	0

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Committee, although not enumerated in the list.

All articles exhibited must be strictly the manufacture of persons residing on the Island, with the exception of the first mentioned in the list. And all articles for competition, excepting live Stock, must be sent in to the Secretary on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 25th of October, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will be open to the public at 12 o'clock.

By order,
J. D. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Committee Room, Sept. 7, 1859.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the ills of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of these organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

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