

AGRICULTURAL.

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following authenticated statement of the productive and safe qualities of the "Golden Straw" Wheat. This variety of early wheat was imported from the United States and sowed in Windsor by Mr. James O'Brien, shortly after the first attacks of the blight. It did not arrive in Windsor till late in the season, consequently no correct opinion could be formed of its properties, though its vigorous growth attracted the general attention of the following year several farmers had formed a correct opinion of its early productive qualities, procured samples and sowed them about the 10th of June. The straw being of a compact texture, and covered with a glazed cuticle is impervious to moisture, consequently resists the rust, to which late sowing or soft strawed wheats are so liable. It is more productive than Black Sea Wheat, and rather earlier. The following returns obtained from the golden strawed wheat give evidence of its productiveness this season. In one instance, it yielded 22 bushels after one bushel sown; another 17 to 1; and a third, gave 14 to 1; all of excellent quality weighing in some instances 64 lbs. per bushel. Our informant, who is a judicious farmer says: "In cultivating the Golden Strawed Wheat, we have nothing to fear from the fly if we sow during the first week in June; the crop requires only three months propitious weather to mature it." And he adds: "Had we adopted this variety, and understood the theory of late sowing in time, we would long ago have struck out the fly, in place of being starved out by it. This subject ought to engage the attention of our local Societies, and if they manifest a disposition to introduce this valuable variety of wheat more generally, we shall lend our assistance in procuring seed. J. IRONS. HALIFAX, JAN'y, 1851. Sec'y C. B. A.

HORSES.

The arguments may all be in favor of great size, but the facts are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble and be lame than those of a middle size. They are clumsy and cannot fill themselves so quick. Over-grown animals of all descriptions are less useful in most kinds of business, and less hardy than those of a smaller size. If theory is to be resorted to in order to determine such questions, we suggest to the lovers of over-grown animals the following:-- The largest of any class are an unnatural growth. They have risen above the usual mark and it costs more to keep them in that position, than it would were they moved on to level with their species. Follow nature, is a rule not to be forgotten by farmers. Large men are not the best for business. Large cows are not the best for milk. Large oxen are not the best for travelling. Large hogs are not the best for fatten best, and large hens are not the best to lay eggs. Extremes are to be avoided. We want well formed animals rather than such as have large bones. Old it may seem to the theorist, short legged animals almost invariably prove to be better travellers than any. Short legged soldiers are better on a march, and the officers say they endure hardships longer than those of longer limbs. On choosing a horse, take care by all means that his hind legs are short. If they are long, and split apart like dividers, never enquire the price of the horse dealer; run for your life and make no bargain lest you be taken up. Horses that are snug built are not always fast travellers. It is no easy matter to select a horse that is perfect in all points. Snug and tough horses are not fast on the road. The fastest trotters are not always made for very hard service. Think twice before trading off a horse that has served you well on the whole, though he may have some faults. We know men to swap off horses that had but one or two faults, for others that had a dozen. This generally arises from the bad temper of the owner. A horse refuses to draw before you, and he is put off for one that is not willing to draw anywhere. Another is high spirited, and the women can't drive him; he is put off for one that cannot be coaxed out of a walk. Another is not willing to be caught in the pasture; he is exchanged for one that is worthless when caught. A low horse that hardly keeps your boots from the ground, is put off for one that you cannot mount without a block. A lazy horse is put off for one that has not patience to let you be seated in the chaise before he must go.

THE HONEY BEE.

A lecture on the Honey Bee was recently delivered at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, by Dr. Morris. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in noticing the lecture, makes some interesting statements, and furnishes some practical hints. Bees, said the lecturer, are villainous thieves. They enter the hive and steal away the honey. Bees never pay complimentary visits. A bee never lights upon the platform of a hive not its own with honest intentions. The careful observer will instantly detect a stranger bee. It is well known as an enemy by the guard at the entrance to the hive, for a guard, day and night, is stationed there of sufficient force to repel intruders, and will certainly do it if the entrance in size is properly adjusted to the use of the community. Attention to this subject will prevent robbery among bees. Where however the entrance is of an unnecessary and unreasonable size, enemies will effect an entrance in spite of the guard. Then a war of extermination or subjugation ensues. It is dire and dreadful. Reinforcements on both sides are rapid, and many bees are slain. The battle is soon determined, nearly always in favor of the assailants. The strong are most likely to attack the weak. The vanquished party then unite with the conquerors, to assist in carrying away their own honey, and go with them. Such is the war of bees. The following is the best way to manage robbing bees. Close the door of the hive five minutes; in this time the robbers will have obtained their loads and will be pressing to the door. Open it, and let them out, and as soon as the hive is emptied of these intruders, close again so nearly as that but a single bee can pass at a time. With so small a space the robbers will soon give over, and then open gradually. When robbers are thus suddenly checked, they often attack an adjacent hive with a rush which the guard cannot resist. This should be looked to, and it will be prudent, at

the time of closing the entrance to the hive first attacked, also greatly to reduce the width of the entrance to all the hives standing near, until this danger is past. These directions given on the presumption that the hive is ventilated, as every hive should be. Without ventilation, in a hot day, five minutes exclusion of the atmospheric air may be dangerous or fatal. In this case caution must be used, but upon the same principle the intelligent apiarian can still succeed.

PLANTING ROSES.

The beauty and interest which a garden affords depends greatly on the disposition of its individual parts; even the arranging and planting of a single bed requires experienced taste in order to produce effective display. Take, for example a rose bed; imagine the kinds to be indiscriminately mixed, and no attention to have been paid to their respective heights, and the effect produced by such a medley assemblage will be immediately felt by any person possessing taste and accustomed to observation. Let us further suppose such a bed to be circular, and the effort will be as bad as they well could be, unless the object aimed at was to represent wild nature. The taller plants should have been planted in the centre and the others arranged so as to gradually fall to the outer rim. This arrangement would advance us a step, but let us proceed further, and dispose of the trees in zones or circles. In this way we give the bed the expression of design. For to be clearly understood that we are discussing gardening in an artificial sense. Now let us go a little further still, and consider whether there be not yet room for improvement, suppose we plant one color in the centre circle, and so change each circle until we reach the outer one. By such a classification we add color as well as design; but another important feature is produced, viz. contrast, and the picture becomes still further improved though not yet finished. Would not an edging render the whole more complete? The beauty and brilliancy of the rose would be singularly improved and relieved by an evergreen margin. This would in some measure help as it were to lift the group from the earth and place it nearer the eye. This edging may be Ivy or Cotoneaster myrtifolia or Persea munita, or any low dwarf evergreen shrub kept shorn into a formal rim. In the above, I have shown how much beauty may be exhibited in a circular bed, by the exercise of a little taste and forethought; but these simple principles are by no means confined in a rose bed; they can be carried out in every matter relating to the arrangement of a garden, so that unity and comprehensiveness of design may characterize the whole. When a contrary state of things prevails, delight vanishes, confusion takes the place of order, disgust that of pleasure, and instead of the most charming of pursuits, contributing to relieve the man of business from the oppressions and satieties of mind usually resulting from close application, he abandons the whole in utter dismay and hopelessness. Gardener's Chronicle.

PLANT SHADE TREES.

The subject of transplanting shade trees to ornament our yards and streets is one of general interest, and we hope the following remarks may be deemed seasonable, and serve to incite to action in the matter. In country and city, they add so much of health, beauty and convenience, that all who may, should seek to extend their benefits. We do not now intend to say anything of the kinds best adapted to the streets of villages, the door-yards or dwellings, or the road sides of the country, but there can be no great difficulty in getting any where those varieties which experience has proved to be the most durable, ornamental and useful. Judgment and taste should be exercised in this matter, as in all others. With those trees that put forth their leaves earliest should be mingled those that put forth their foliage latest, so that we can see the first budgings of spring and the last verdure of autumn. The best, maple, beech, oak, linden, willow, chestnut, and many others are all well fitted for this purpose, and may be safely used. It is to be hoped that the residents of all our cities and villages, who have not already done so, will not allow the season to pass without rendering more beautiful their streets and walks by setting out appropriate trees. It has been truly said that there is nothing that makes home more attractive or that is more pleasing to the eye of the stranger, than the trees that decorate the door yard or the way side, and cast their cool and refreshing shade over the weary in the full tide of a midsummer sun. It is in such places that the traveller seeks rest, and at that hearth there must be peace, when beauty makes so pleasant the path that leads to it. How much better it is to have finely shading trees along our walks to lure in their spreading branches those little warblers whose songs we love so well to hear, than leave them without these cheap, but very useful ornaments. Let there be an abundance of shade trees--there is little danger of their being too many. No dwelling should be without them. The happy influence which a general improvement in this respect would have, with a thousand times repay all trouble it can cause or cost. It would be well if each one would do this much for himself and village--to plant a tree and so take care of it that it shall grow and live. If the planter of it cannot always repose under its shadows, somebody else may, and who would not leave some cherished memorial behind a witness to the kindly emotions of a noble heart, showing that it was not wholly unmindful of the happiness and wants of others. N. Yorker.

Nature's Compass.--It is a well known fact that in the vast prairies of Texas, a little plant is always to be found, which, under every circumstance of climate invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the North. If a solitary traveller is making his way across the trackless wilds, he will find an unerring monitor in this humble plant, and he may follow its guidance, certain that it cannot mislead him. TIGHT LACING.--An inquest was lately held at Bristol, on the body of a young female, aged 23, whose death was caused by the rigorous practice of tight lacing, in which so many of her sex indulge. The medical testimony clearly showed that the deceased was quite free from disease, and that there was no visible cause of death but a compression of the stomach and viscera from tight lacing.

ington Allston, Capt. Richardson, which sailed from this port July 25th, for Maulmain, with a large number of missionaries, arrived at Amherst, mouth of the river Salween, Jan. 22. The following are the names of the Missionaries on board:--Rev. Messrs. J. Wade and wife; J. H. Vinton, wife and two children; E. Kincaid, wife and three children; M. Bronson, wife and child; Wm. Ware, and wife; S. M. Whiting and wife; Dr. John Dawson, wife and two children; Mrs. O. T. Cutter; Miss M. S. Shaw; Miss Mc Bain; Masters Lucian Hayden and James Tripp. (Two Assamese; and Miss Barbour. [An Assamese girl.]--Boston Traveller.

MILDEW IN BOOKS.--I send the following receipt, which I have copied from a book containing many others:--"Take a feather dipped in spirits of wine, and lightly wash over the backs and covers. To prevent mould, put a little into writing ink." Another:--"To take mildew out of linen: Mix powdered starch and soft soap with half the quantity of bay salt; mix it with vinegar, and lay it on both sides with a painter's brush. Then let it lie in the open air till the spots are out.---Notes and Queries.

AN HONEST OBITUARY.--A Western paper, announcing the death of a resident of the country, says:--"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He had been a regular tripler for the last half century."

LOVE OF MARRIED LIFE.--The affection that links together man and wife, is a firmer and more enduring passion than the enthusiasm of young love. It may want its gorgeousness--it may want its imaginative character, but it is far richer in holy and trusting affections. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedlock. What! because a man has ceased to "sing like a furnace" are we to be denied the fire that is extinct? No! it burns with a steady and brilliant flame; shedding a benign influence upon existence, a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.---Family Magazine.

A DEFINITION.--"Cynion" of the Boston Post, tells the following of some darkeys of his acquaintance: "I say, you Pete, will you hab de graciousness as to jes open your understandin' box, and gib me de definition of de big word belle-tre?" "Sartin, Cat--I wont do nuffin else. De fig an you unlettered colored man, dere be one two, free terriblissness to dat double and twislicated word. De first signumens de 's'criptions on de eight bells at de North end church. Den dere am de letters dat de fashionable gent'l'men send to our ladies. Finally, de libly stable folks, when dey lets out de sleigh bells, am called belle-tre! Am dere any tug else dat I can do to enlighten your dark, thick an' obtuse cocoon-nut dis mornin' Cat?"

The owner of a fine building was informed by his tenant that "mysterious knockings" had been heard on the premises, similar to those in Stratford and Rochester, and expressed much apparent alarm at the circumstances. "I'll put a stop to their spiritual operations; and the very next time you hear any mysterious knockings, consider it a notice to quit the premises; I want no tenants who entertain such company." It is unnecessary to say that they have not since been heard.

Put to a Shift for an Answer.--"Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. B. to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description. "A Sophy conring, Doctor," was the reply.

How to make a Thief.--Hire clerks for two hundred a year, and then insist on their keeping well dressed. This receipt has never been known to fail.

The editor of one of the Maine papers says that he has had a pair of boots given him which were so tight, that they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

This "wicked but witty" epigram, is from the French of La Fontaine: "The world of fools has such a store, That he who would not see an ass Must hide at home, and bolt his door, And break his looking glass."

An Irishman attempted to put a yoke on a pig. He had cornered the grunter in a room having a glazed window, when the animal, believing that his freedom was about to be infringed upon, went with a single bound through the window. "Dra't," said the old man, looking after him for a moment, "I've got your dimention--7 by 9 exactly!"

"My dear, what shall we name him?" "Why, husband, I've settled on the name of Peter." "Oh, don't," he replied. "I never liked Peter, for he denied his master." "Well, then," replied the wife, "what name do you like?" "I should like the name of Joseph." "Oh, not that," said his better half, "I can't bear Joseph, for he denied his mistress!"

Couldst tell the Difference.--A loafer got hold of a green persimmon, which (before they are ripened by the frost) are said to be the most bitter and pucky fruit known. He took the persimmon outside the garden wall, and commenced upon it by seizing a generous mouth full of fruit, which proved to be in a state to freeze his lips and tongue most provokingly.

"How do you like it?" inquired the owner of the garden, who had been watching him. The saliva was oozing from the corners of the fellow's mouth, and he was only able to reply: "How do I look nabor! Am I wissing or singing?"

Didn't mean that Evening.--A certain man, who was slighted by a very modestly asked a young lady, who would let him spend the evening with her. "No," she simply replied, "at what I won't."

"Why," replied he, "couldn't be so foolish, but so soon when I can't go any where else."

A Splendid Harvest.--If a man reap "whatsoever he soweth," what a harvest of coats and breeches the tailors will have one of these days!

AND CHATHAM NORTH.

THE Subscriber purposes (if sufficient encouragement be given him), to publish a neat LITHOGRAPHIC PLAN of the above Towns, on a scale of four chains to an inch, showing the different sub-divisions of Lots, so far as known, the sites of public Buildings, Churches, Mills, &c. &c., with a perspective view of the Court House and Gaol. He will also, where parties wish it, mark on the Plan the names of the owner or owners of Lots and parcels of Lots, for which an extra charge of 1s. 3d. will be made. Those wishing this done, or having parcels of Lots requiring to be marked, will please inform the subscriber thereof without delay to prevent disappointment.

The Plans are intended to be of two kinds, One kind mounted on cotton, with rollers, and colored, in order to make them not only convenient and useful but ornamental for the parlor or counting-house. Price, 10s.

The other plain, on thin paper, for transmission by mail or otherwise. Price, 7s. 6d. Payment on delivery of the Plan.

RICHARD PARR, Civil Engineer & P. L. S. Chatham, 29th April, 1851. SMITH'S PATENT AIR DISTRIBUTOR. STEAM Saw Mills, by using this valuable invention, require no other fuel than the Saw Dust, Bark, Chips, &c., saving even the Shuts for market. Any Steam Saw Mill may accomplish this, by having a sufficiency of boiler to use up the heat from the fuel consumed. A good draft is indispensable, which is easily obtained by running up the chimney a sufficient height, and of dimensions large enough to carry off the smoke. Much is also gained by having a well arranged Heater.

For Burning Tan, a good draft is also requisite, for Stoves, Heaters, or Steam Boilers. For driving Steam Engines, the castings of the Air Distributor weigh about 300 pounds to the foot. They are, with but trifling expense set in the place of the common grate. For Stoves and Heaters the castings are Very light.

For burning green wood or wet shals, the Air Distributor is a great improvement, and to show, briefly their advantages we here insert three certificates:

Grimsby, 20 Mile Creek, C. W., June 6 1849. Having tested to our satisfaction Smith's Patent Air Distributor, we can cheerfully and confidently recommend them, as far superior to ordinary grates, for burning Saw Dust, Chips, or Green Fuel. The advantage to be derived from their use, are numerous. First, compared with common grates, they cause one third more heat from the same kind or quantity of fuel. Second, they furnish a more regular supply of steam, enabling the machinery to perform much more work in a given time. Third, a boy at \$5 to \$7 per month, can fire, when otherwise a man at \$10 to \$12 per month would be necessary.

SMITH P. MORSE, Clinton, 30 Mile Creek, C. W. June 7th, 1849. Having put in and tested one of Mr. Smith's Patent Air Distributors I can with perfect confidence, recommend them to all persons having Steam Saw Mills. There is no difficulty in raising and keeping up a steady supply of steam, by using Saw dust, Bark, Chips, &c.

JOHN McLEAN, Hamilton, C.W., May 1st, 1849. James W. Reed, Esq.--Dear Sir:--I beg to inform you that Smith's Patent Air Distributor, in use in my Tannery, answers the purpose well. We burn almost entirely spent bark with it, except for kindling, and you are welcome to refer to me as a test of its great value for saving fuel.

Young Truly G. L. BEARDMORE Persons wishing to purchase rights with or without the Distributor, may apply to the subscribers, if by mail (post paid), who have the exclusive right to use, manufacture and vend to others, to be used in the Province of Canada, or to Solomon S. Smith, of Simcoe, C. W., Agent.

REED, ARMSTRONG & HADSELL, Proprietors, Lockport, N. Y. Simcoe, C. W., March, 10th, 1849. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE.

HICKS, PALMER & CO. HAVE on hand, at their Store, No. 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, a large assortment of DRY GOODS!

- Containing, in part, of 100 rich Silk Dress Patterns, 25 changeable Turk Satin Dress Patterns, 100 pcs Barage, all colours and styles, 50 do Silks Tissue, 2500 pcs Prints, Rich M. de Lains, French Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c. Canton Crapes, Barege, Silk Broche, Cashmere, and other Shawls, Lace Goods of all kinds, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Tules, Ruches, Parasols, blk Watered Silk for visites, with Fringes to match; French Kid Gloves, and Fancy Goods of every other description. 50 1/2 1/2 Sheets, 10 cases bleached Cottons, 15 do Blue Drills, 10 do Denims, 150 pcs Kentucky Jean, 200 do Striped Shirting, 50 do Tweed, 100 do Satinets, 10 1/2 1/2 Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 12, 5 do Carpet Warp, 20 pcs Linen Drill; 1 case Brown Linens, and Summer Goods, generally, of all kinds and descriptions, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. H. P. & CO. also offer for sale, 350 chests Young Hyson Tea, 150 do Gun Powder do, 1000 caddies do do, 30 chests Black do do, 50 hds. New Orleans Sugar, 50 do do do, 20 hds crushed and pulverized do, 10 do coffee do, 25 sacks Rio Coffee, 20 do good Java do, 3 Boxes Rice, 15 Boxes Tobacco, 55 hds Molasses, Saleratus, &c. The above Goods will be sold at lower prices than they can be procured for at any other house in this city.

HICKS, PALMER & CO., 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, April, 1851.

DR. BELL'S GALVANIC EMBROCATION.

THIS Galvanic Embrocation is used with positive and permanent success in all cases of Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic; seated in the head, joints or limbs, Gout, Dolorous, Nervous and Sick Headache, Paralysis, Fits, Epilepsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinal and Hip complaints, Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremours, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical energy, and all Nervous diseases, Chills, Burns, Scalds, &c. It is now generally admitted by the learned and scientific, that the mysterious power called Galvanism, or Magnetism is in fact the principle of vitality or life, and that disease in many of its most painful forms, is entirely owing to the absence of this Galvanic or Magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wonderful power, when it is thus deficient, we can successfully combat disease, and this has been fully and perfectly attained by this most wonderful scientific discovery, of combining MAGNETISM OR GALVANISM, with a Fluid which has caused the inventor of this Remedy to be styled the "Electrician of the West." There is not an intelligent Physician who has kept pace with the progress of Science, that does readily approve of the use of the Magnetic power in various Diseases, and there is scarcely a Medical Journal which, in this country or in Europe, which makes its appearance without the statement of various cases, showing some new effects of the wonderful agents or corroborating previous experience of their beneficial use.

The inventor of the Galvanic Embrocation has great pleasure in being able to state, that a majority of the most distinguished Physicians of New York constantly recommend this Embrocation in their practice, and from many he has received the kindest testimonials of approval and recommendation. OUR MINOR MISERIES. AMONG the minor miseries of life may be mentioned several prevalent and annoying complaints such as Headache, Toothache, Cold Feet, Lassitude, Indigestion, Sleep, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Hypochondria, &c. Now nearly all these complaints arise from some slight derangement of the nervous system, perhaps, simply by a deficiency of nervous power. In such cases the Galvanic Embrocation is found to be of immediate and certain benefit in all these affections. It soothes the feelings, while it exhilarates the system, and restores wanted life, energy to the debilitated frame. In those nervous affections to which females are peculiarly liable, the efficacy of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation is unquestioned and incontrovertible. For sale by PEGLEY & CROSS, Also EBERTS & ROBERTSON. Chatham, April 29, 1851.

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED.

There can be no question that there are yet many undecorated benefits to be derived from the use of Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrocation. It rests with the candid inquirer and patient investigator to discover them. To those especially who are the victims of that morbidly in which Physic and Physicians have thus far failed, it offers strong assurances of hope, and to you it is earnestly recommended. Try it. Though it is not offered as a universal Panacea, it has often done good where none was expected, and in no case can it do any harm. We say try it--some new and hidden virtues may be only awaiting the test and trial.

CHATHAM BRASS & IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber in again returning thanks to his numerous friends and the inhabitants of the County of Kent, would inform them that he has went to great expense in erecting a NEW FOUNDRY and procuring NEW MACHINERY, whereby he is enabled to carry on his business more extensively than ever. He will, as hitherto, have constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of COOKING STOVES, with or without furniture, Plate, Box and Air Tight Stoves, Corn Shellers, Hollow Ware, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c., all kinds of Mill Work made to order at short notice, in fact, every thing in the way of Iron Castings, cheap and warranted equal to any made in Canada, or imported from the United States. Sheet Iron and Tin Ware of all kinds on hand, or made to order. Turning, both in Wood and Iron done neatly, and on reasonable terms. N. B. Brass Castings, Blacksmithing and Finishing of every description, executed with neatness and despatch. Also, Old Iron, Copper, and most kinds of Produce taken in payment.

JOHN McDOWELL, Chatham, April 29, 1851. THE FARMER'S PAPER. THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST; The best and cheapest Farmer's paper published in Canada, and the only one now published in Upper Canada. The second volume of the Agriculturist in its present form commences January, 1850. It is issued monthly, and contains 24 pages, double column, imperial octavo. During the present year, the advertising sheet will be dispensed with. It will contain original illustrations of Machines and Farm Implements, Farm Houses and Cottages, &c. Plans for School Houses, Diagrams in explanation of questions in mechanical science, and natural philosophy. Where relating to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Education, or general Science, Several intelligent practical farmers and gardeners have promised correspondence, and the Editors will be happy to receive communications from their subscribers. Such as are of interest will be freely published. Two or three gentlemen of high scientific attainments (one of whom is connected with the University) have agreed to contribute to the columns of the Agriculturist. Farmers, subscribe and pay for your paper, and then write for: all parties will thus be pleased and benefited.

The Agriculturist is devoted to the development and advancement of the real interests of Canada. Much good has already been done by this paper, and those who have not seen it, and of which it is the proprietor, the proprietors of the Cultivator, and the other papers, alluded to, suffered great loss; and the proprietors of the Agriculturist have, so far, been out of pocket, besides their labour and anxiety spent in its publication. It is the prospect that the farmers of Canada will not support an agricultural paper of any kind, to continue? We hope not. Let those who love their country, and desire its improvement, make a little more effort this year, and the prospect may be wiped out forever. As an inducement to extra exertion, we offer the following Premiums: One Hundred Dollars! Seventy-Five Dollars! Fifty Dollars! Every person who will procure 200 subscribers for the Agriculturist, at the subscription price of ONE DOLLAR, and remit the money at the time of ordering the paper will be paid \$100; for 150 subscribers, \$75; for 120 ditto, \$50; for 75 ditto, \$30; for 50 ditto, \$25. Agricultural Societies, and those persons who obtain the paper through their society, are excluded from the above. As we have no travelling agents, the offers are open, and accessible to all, with the exception just mentioned. No papers will be sent until the subscription which precedes the order, until the smallest number (\$10) is realized: after that one-half the price may be retained by the competitor, till the completion of the list which he intends to forward. Who will try? Where is the town in Canada West, in which no young man can be found willing to spend two or three weeks this winter to win at least the \$25 prize? Agricultural Societies ordering 25 copies and upwards, will be supplied at half a dollar; twelve copies and upwards, \$3. 9d. Single subscriptions, one dollar. Local Agents, who will procure over three subscribers, and obtain the subscription, free of postage, will be allowed a special discount.

GEORGE BROWN, Secy. Agricultural Association, Principal Editor, assisted by WILLIAM McDOWELL, Proprietor. All letters should be post-paid, and addressed to the Editors of the Agriculturist, Toronto.

MASURY'S SUPERIOR SARSAPARILLA CATHARTIC. This is the best physic ever invented for infants, weakly females and all other persons of delicate constitutions or disordered habits. It will cure the most obstinate Costiveness;

and skin; strengthen the Digestive Organs; promote a healthy Appetite; eradicate Scrofula, Mercurial and other taints, from the system; and build up, strengthen and renovate debilitated and broken down constitutions. Unlike all other kinds of physic, this medicine acts simultaneously upon all sections of the body, working in harmony with the natural laws, and leaving the system always stronger than it finds it.

For infants and young children, this Medicine has no equal to cleanse the system from the remains of diseases, after the Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, and all other Eruptive Diseases; and what renders it invaluable for use in all families, is that it may be administered by the most unskillful hands with perfect safety, there being no danger of injury from giving an over dose.

We only add a few of the many certificates received during our short residence in Rochester, from responsible persons, who have tried the efficacy of these compounds.

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1848. The undersigned, citizens of Rochester, having used personally or in their families, Masury's SARSAPARILLA Compounds, and witnessed the health restoring effects thereof, cheerfully recommend these compounds to the afflicted as the best preparations of SARSAPARILLA with which we are acquainted.

HIRIAM BLANCHARD, JAMES C. MARSH, DAVID CLARK, N. C. BRADSTREET, M. S. NEWTON. This is to certify that I have used a preparation of SARSAPARILLA & Wawa-a-hoo, manufactured by Doct. John Masury of this city, and can with confidence say, that for general debility, weakness, &c., it has far exceeded my expectations. CYRUS SWAN.

FOR SALE BY PEGLEY & CROSS. WINER'S CELEBRATED CHAMOMILE PILLS. THE MOST CERTAIN PRESERVER OF HEALTH--A MILD YET SPEEDY, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

THE great number of new medicines which have within the last few years, been offered to the public, would have prevented the proprietors from submitting to their notice this valuable extract, had not the fullest and most decided evidence of its superiority convinced them that, as far as they could, it was strictly a DUTY ON THEIR PART TO MAKE IT GENERALLY KNOWN. These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar chemical admixture of the best and most delicate aperients, with the pure extract of CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, and DANDELION. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and for the obstructions and rigid action of the liver and bowels which produce INDIGESTION, and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints, attended more or less by the following symptoms:--Frequent sickness, acidity, or heart burn, giddiness, headache, drowsiness, and dimness of sight, spasms and flatulent distensions, an uncomfortable sensation experienced at the pit of the stomach soon after eating, a feeling of weight or oppression, tenderness or pain in the region of the liver, taints extending to the right shoulder with a short dry cough and interrupted sleep; a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes is often perceptible; the heart's action is at times disturbed and sensations felt in various parts of the body, with a ringing noise in the ears and a sense of fullness and weight over the eyes and back of the head--the tongue appears coated with a white or yellowish fur, the taste becomes vitiated, the appetite impaired, and breathing oppressed, the bowels are not so regular, and there is much languor and depression of spirit.

To the weak and sickly, and the sedentary, the preventive art of medicine must be an object worthy of particular attention. The object of this medicine is to give efficacy; for whether injured by severe attacks of indigestion, or by some inferior debilitating cause, or whether it has been impaired by time or neglect, the general result is similar, and consequently the repairing and very feeble of the system can only be accomplished by purging and bringing into proper action the digestive organs, thus preventing the general breaking up of the constitution. The proprietors from experience, confidently recommend an occasional dose of this valuable medicine, being assured of the most happy results, and that the period of life may be extended many years.

It is an important fact, and one that hundreds are undoubtedly ignorant of, that many of the pills in common use are composed of such powerful and irritating purgative substances, that a continuation of their use for a short time, as is often necessary in derangements of the liver and digestive organs, will in many instances be productive of very serious consequences, and not unfrequently will produce the very disorders they profess to cure. Such, indeed, is the nature of many of the purgative substances employed in pills, that they frequently act with too much violence upon the liver, and thereby derange the secretions, destroy the coats of the stomach, and often leave the patient afflicted with either nervous or rheumatic affections, or with some of its worst forms. These circumstances will plainly point out the many advantages of WINER'S CHAMOMILE PILLS--which, though equally certain in their purgative effects, are incapable of producing any of the consequences herein mentioned--containing a valuable tonic with their purgative principle, they produce a pleasant and natural evacuation of the bowels, strengthen and invigorate the system, restore the tone and activity of the liver and digestive organs, thus effecting all that is desired for the cure of all the diseases under consideration.

N. B.--These pills are put up in bottles, with the WRITTEN SIGNATURE (IN RED INK) of the proprietors on the label, pasted upon the bottle. None other will be genuine. Prepared only by JOHN WINER, manufacturing Chemist, and Wholesale Druggist, Hamilton, Canada West, and J. Winer & Co., No. 67 Maiden Lane, N. Y. sole proprietors for the United States, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS, CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. In Spinal Complaints of long-standing, and which have been given up as hopeless of cure, immediate and permanent relief has been effected by this wonderful Agent Galvanism or Magnetism.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. CHATHAM MEDICAL HALL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, DEALER in Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c. The Drugs and Chemicals have been purchased in the English market, and are of the best description. Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared.

LAND AGENCY, NOTICE. THE Undersigned have made arrangements for opening Corresponding Offices in the Towns of Sandwich and Chatham, for transacting all Agency Business, relating to the purchase or sale of Lands. Applications to the Land granting Departments and matters connected with the several Public Offices, at the Seat of Government attended to. The Sale of Stocks, &c. &c. procured. Searches made for Individuals requiring information as to the Wild Land Tax due upon Lots, or as to the Registration of Titles to Lands, and generally, Commissions executed at any of the Public Offices in the Towns of Sandwich or Chatham, for persons at a distance.

ALBERT FELLEW SALTER, Chatham. M. S. MACDONELL, Sandwhich. THOMAS MCKEE, Chatham, April, 27th 1851.