



Agricultural.

THE FARMER.

Farmer, happy is thy lot, Peace and plenty crown the spot Which in wisdom thou hast chose, Solid comfort ever flows From thy quiet pleasant home. Even the fields o'er which you roam, With soft seren's seem to say, Thou art happy every day.

From thy trees, a sweet repast, Fattful fields will gladly bring, Treasures great, a boundless spring. In the country's balmy air, Health's bright visage thou may'st wear; Knowledge deep thou may'st obtain; Riches't blessings thou may'st gain; Independence glid's thy path; Thou true freedom ever hast; Thine's a station, envied more Than a prince's throne or power. A FARMER'S DAUGHTER

THE WEATHER.—Tuesday the 8th instant was a lovely spring day, calm sunny and warm, the roads and side walks were dry. Few would have supposed such a day was to be succeeded by a terrific storm from the north on the 9th; a severe storm set in after midnight on the 9th, snowing from the north for several hours, to the depth of six or eight inches; the succeeding night was cold, although a calm ensued about noon. This is usual March weather, such as we have been familiar with for thirty odd years in Canada; it is a fitful month, some days are bright, warm and sunny, others rude and snowy. We have often seen flocks of spring birds in the middle of this month in a snow storm; a few days since in travelling from Wellington Square, we saw crows and ducks, the evening of the 9th was unusually cold. The weather since has been rather cool.

THE CANADIAN SUGAR BUSH.

When sugar is spoken of the mind naturally turns to the burning South, the plantations of the West Indian Islands, Cuba, and Louisiana. The idea of sugar making in the northern latitudes seems strange, especially to a southern man; yet true it is we have in the most northern parts of Canada beautiful sugar bushes, where thousands and even millions of pounds of luscious maple sugar could be made. As the maple trees in our forests are innumerable, so the amount of sugar might be vastly increased. The taste of this sugar, when refined, is more palatable than even white sugar, it having a peculiar taste; so the best maple molasses are far superior to the West Indian or American molasses. The former is very little inferior to honey. Sugar, at this day, is made chiefly in three ways—from the sugar-cane, a tropical plant, resembling the corn stock only taller—from the sugar-bet, chiefly in France, and from the sugar-maple of America. This tree grows in all the northern and western American States, and in the British Provinces; the article can, of course, be made from other substances. The maple is emphatically the emblem tree of Canada, as the beaver is the emblematic animal. It grows in the most northern parts of our Province, in height to about 100 feet, seldom measures over two or two and a half feet at the butt in diameter, has a rough whitish grey bark, and is straight, and free from dead or lower limbs; the leaves are beautiful, especially in the young tree, and in the forest it has a bright appearance. No tree as an ornamental tree can excel the Canadian maple. There are three species of this tree, the sugar, bird's eye, or cabinet-ware maple, and the soft or red blossoming maple; the latter in all its appearances, foliage, spreading umbrage, autumnal tints, red spring flowers, is the pride of our country; the bark of the latter is generally dark and smooth, and the wood darkish. The sugar maple wood is of a delicate yellowish white. Nothing caused more excitement in our breast, as a child thirty years ago, than the idea of being present in April, or the latter end of March, at a SUGARING OFF, where the luscious juice was gradually boiled down to a syrup, from a syrup to sugar, or cooled off in the snow to waxy taffie. The idea of spending a bright March day, truant from school, in the woods, rattling among the dry leaves, and listening to the jays, the woodpeckers, the little bird creepers, the robin, the woodwrens, and lastly to the little frogs, whose chorus fills every swamp all amid the delightful pleasures of sugar making and eating, is one of romance and delight to a Canadian boy. Many a day have we thus spent, and they were among the most pleasant of life, because free from care, and in the midst of innocence and nature. We always had a farm and a large wood to roam in.

(To be Continued.)

We insert the following as a curiosity.—[Ed. Son] WHO WILL EAT PORK NOW?—We are gratified that many readers of our paper have been induced to abstain from the use of pork by the articles which have from time to time appeared in our columns against the unclean and pernicious indulgence. We wish we could persuade many more to eschew an article of diet not less strictly prohibited by the dictates of common sense than by the laws of health. To this end we make the following extract from the Water Cure Journal, in reply to a correspondent who asks the editor what particular harm there can be in eating slices of well-cured well-flavored and well-cooked ham? Those

who go the whole hog will please read. In answer to the inquiries the editor says:—Portland Eclectic.

"We can give a hundred particular reasons, one of them is this:—Ham is derived from one of the filthiest animals in existence, whose flesh, feet, viscera, and general carcass has, as food, been the especial abhorrence of all pure minded men and intelligent physiologists since the world began; and moreover Moses, by the authority of a "Thus saith the Lord," condemned it as utterly unclean; and furthermore, the experience of all men who have eaten hog-flesh freely, shows it to be diseasing, corrupting, brutalizing, and ulcerous, particularly the pork-eaters of Michigan and Illinois, who are often seen in the Water Cures in New York city, full of clogged up pores, swelled livers, enlarged glands, scrofulous lumps, dumb-agues, erysipelas eruption, hemorrhoidal tumors, ulcerative throats, &c; and still further the filthy flesh is rendered still more inflammatory by remaining so long in brine that the salt actually combines with the animal's fibres, (see Liebig, Perinra, and other celebrated chemists) forming a stringy, irritating compound, incapable of affording pure nutriment; and yet again, smoking renders the meat still more fever-producing and indigestible; and more yet, the process of fattening a hog is nothing more nor less than a way of causing the abominable beast to retain his superfluous excrement, so that, in very truth, a fatted hog is a mass of disease and corruption; and hence the inevitable inference as well as philosophical conclusion that swine-eating makes swine-eaters swinish. The other ninety-nine reasons which are equally potent, we have not time just now to write out."

CURE FOR A CANCER.—The Franklin (Penn.) Review says that Mr. Geo. Bennet, of Williamson County, cured himself of a cancer on the nose, with which he had suffered intensely for years, by the following process: he procured about a peck of clean Red Oak bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water, which he boiled at a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark; then he put it into a clean vessel and simmered it over a slow fire till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two fresh plasters every week until the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but he believes it an infallible remedy.

The oyster beds from which the principal supply of the London market is procured, are those of Whitstable, Rochester, Milton, Colchester, Burnham, Feversham, and Queenborough, all artificial beds furnishing natives. When the spawn of the oyster are first shed, they rise in very small bubbles, like oil or glue, to the top of the water, float on the surface, and are moved to and fro, till by the air and sun, they are brought to maturity and the shell formed, when they sink to their natural gravity and always remain at the place where they fall.

SPENCERVILLE SONS IN THE EAST.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.—A late personal communication received from you, requested me to furnish an account of the Division of the Sons in this place. I then promised I would do so, though not then a member of it; having withdrawn therefrom a short time before. I now take my pen to redeem that promise, which I am better able to do from the fact, that finding too many of the enemy's privateers were abroad upon the ocean of life, I deemed it unsafe sailing alone, and therefore having once more hailed the "good ship" temperance, bound to the harbor of enjoyment in the land of sobriety, the ready and ever willing seamen on board, belonging to the justly and honorably named Triumph Division, No 352, S. of T. briskly threw out their grappling irons, and I am once more under safe convoy; six others (new recruits) joined the same night, making in all 92 then in the Division on the anniversary of their installation, which took place twelve months before, when thirty-four were initiated by C. H. Peck, D. G. W. P.; since which time the Division has lost but three members, it has consequently much more than double its number, and next night of meeting (Thursday) we expect six more to come forward for initiation. This Division of the Sons, cannot therefore be said to rest upon their oars. This winter especially they have been pretty busy holding meetings in every neighborhood round them, at distances varying from two to eight miles—and at every one of which without a solitary exception, good has been done. It might appear to many minds, an invidious thing to mention names—but I am not afraid of creating any feeling in the Triumph Division but that of pride—when I say it is acknowledged by all both friends and foes—the main spring of that Division is Bro. Warren B. Bullard, a physician residing in this place—he is in fact an energetic Son of Temperance, as he says himself "he is a temperance man all over,"—and this is the more remarkable, as I truly believe, he was at one time on the very brink of ruin, from the power of the fascinating draught. If the Sons of Temperance accomplished no more than saving such a man as he from destruction, the toil and funds of the whole Order were worthily expended in such redemption—but when we think there are hundreds of such who have been snatched as it were from the fearful gulf, what pride and cheering thoughts should animate the breast of every Son and Daughter of Temperance.

Yours, in the Bonds of the Order, FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Spencerville, March 1st, 1852.

BR. A. H. ST GERMAIN, of Ontario Division, lately in California, has returned to Toronto again, thoroughly convinced Canada is far preferable in every way to that gold and crime-cursed land. He gives a wretched account of the vice and follies of Californian society. Let all take warning. We are happy to see him again in Canada in perfect health.

The list of officers some time since published in this paper purporting to be of the "Highland Creek Division," were those of the "Highland Division of Scarborough."

The Highland Creek Division have passed a resolution to pay no postage except on Grand Division letters.

The Daughters of Temperance at Elora lately held a Soiree, at which they realized, over all expenses, £10. It was a fine affair.

CHATHAM AND TEMPERANCE.—A meeting has been called in this town to consider the action of the Town Council in refusing to license any inn. It was a meeting of the drinkers and tavern-keepers, set on by the Planet and resulted of course in a majority for rum. How disgraceful is this! A town that contains 2000 people has 45 rum holes of vice, and a paper that ought to uphold the morals of the community condemns the Council for putting them down.

CALEDONIA DIVISION, No. 124.

CALEDONIA, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—At our regular Division meeting on Saturday evening, February 26th, the following resolutions were adopted.

Yours in L. P. and F., T. CONNELL, R. S.

WHEREAS, this Division did, at its regular meeting, the 29th January, last, pass a resolution regretting the inconsistent, or at least anomalous position in which it considered the editor of that able and professedly high-toned paper, the "Spirit of the Age" had placed himself before the public by writing in said paper articles condemning and discountenancing the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage as injurious to health, dangerous, and highly immoral, and at the same time, as editor and proprietor of the "Canadian" newspaper, admitting into its columns advertisements which are intended to serve as Sign Boards in directing the attention of individuals to where these same condemned, unhealthy, and destructive drinks may be obtained in all their purity. And whereas the "Burlington Division" Sons of Temperance, of the City of Hamilton, did on the evening of the 17th inst. pass a resolution in opposition to the principle enunciated in the resolution above referred to, and requesting this Division to reconsider the subject. Therefore be it Resolved as the deliberate and decided opinion of the members of this Division,

1st. That intemperance is a great moral, physical, social, and political evil, involving its subjects in a crime against God, against their own persons, against society, and against the political interests of the state.

2nd. That the Traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage is morally wrong, as in our opinion it is the great bulwark of Intemperance, because without this traffic it would be almost impossible for intemperance to exist.

That we regard the Traffic as a curse, and Intemperance with its long train of evils, as the necessary and legitimate effects.—as a taint, from which flows moderate drinking, and consequently drunkenness—as a deadly Uvas tree whose fruit is poverty, crime, disease, and premature death.

3rd. That whoever aids, encourages, or assists said traffic or who voluntarily countenances it in any manner whatever either by voting to place men in municipal bodies who are known to be in favor of granting licences to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, patronizing liquor establishments or as editor and proprietor of a public newspaper admitting into his columns liquor advertisements is responsible for the existence as well as the evil effects of said traffic as well as being accessory to all the crimes produced thereby, just in proportion to the extent of such aid, encouragement, assistance, or countenance.

4th. That we know but little and care much less about the quarrel or discussion between the editor of the Spirit of the Age and the editor of the Gem, and that the intimation contained in an editorial of the former paper of the 18th inst., that this Division is in league with the editor of the Gem to injure the circulation of said paper or the character of its editor, is without the shadow of foundation and unworthy the source from which it emanates.

5th. That however small and insignificant this Division may be considered, we have as members of a Temperance Organization certain rights as well as editors; and in the exercise of these rights we shall continue to pass just such resolutions expressing our candid and independent opinion upon just such subjects as we may think proper, without going to Hamilton to consult the editor of the Spirit of the Age, or to Toronto to consult the editor of the Gem. And in the refined and highly polite language of our Brother of the Canadian, we do not care "three straws" whether our opinions correspond with those entertained by the editors at Hamilton or Toronto.

6th. That the editor of the Hamilton Canadian, as well as the editors of other political papers who publish occasionally articles in their respective papers in favor of the temperance cause, are entitled to the thanks of friends of temperance, and we should be greatly rejoiced could they see their way clear to banish entirely from their columns liquor advertisements, thus clearing their skirts completely from the unclean thing.

7th. That we earnestly call upon every Division of our Order in Upper Canada to take up this subject in the spirit of candour and independence, and pass such resolutions in regard to it as they may think right and proper.

8th. That the R. S. be instructed to send a copy of those resolutions to the Spirit of the Age, Gem, and Canada Temperance Advocate for publication.

ORONO DIVISION.

DEAR SIR,—The Temperance hall is still rolling in Orono, and although we meet with some opposition from those who deal out that which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," yet Orono Division is doing well. On the last night of our meeting four backsliders were reclaimed; and one very talented and consistent Son, Mr. F. Clarkson, joined us by card from the Mitchell Division. Brother Durand, we have nothing to fear. Let our watchword be onward; and our conduct consistent, our blow right aimed, and victory is ours. F. B. R.

THE BROWNVILLE (KING) SOIREE, 3rd March, came off in due course. About 300 persons were in attendance from the neighborhood, and from neighbouring Divisions. The Chair was occupied by Br. James Parsols, and the audience were addressed by Brs. Graham, of King; Pearson, of Whitchurch; Moore, of Toronto, and others.

THE LATE DUNDAS SOIREE.—We have had no account of this pleasant affair from any member of the Division there, but we believe it was entirely successful. Br. R. Spence was in the chair, and the Rev. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharines delivered a powerful appeal on Temperance to the audience.

A grand Temperance Dinner is to come off at Frankford, Hastings, at the Temperance House of N. Sheriff, on the 23rd inst.

MARTINTOWN SOIREE.—On the 9th February, this Division held a large Soiree—400 persons were present. A band connected with the Division entertained the company, and Sons from Lancaster, Williams-town, and Cornwall, attended.

A bill has been perfected and laid before the New York Legislature to enact the Maine Law, or one very similar, in answer to the petitions of the people, but it is thought there is little chance of its passing.

The Nova Scotia Athenaeum says that a large majority of Nova Scotians are in favor of a prohibitory law. The Legislature have petitions before them for the enactment of such a law.

The Port Hope Division Sons held a large Soiree on the 7th instant.