

jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water till it heals.—*Ams. Far.*

#### UNBURNT BRICK HOUSES.

We received a few days since a note from a friend of ours, who resides in the Brock District, in which he desires further information relative to the mode of constructing the above cheap, durable, and warm houses. We heartily respond to the call, and take pleasure in not only answering his inquiries, but will give such additional facts as suggest to our mind at the present moment; and if any other inquiries are made by the same, or any other respectable party, on the above or in fact any other subject upon which we feel competent to give correct and satisfactory answers, we would take a pleasure in disposing of them in the same way.

The bricks referred to for the construction of the inside walls and chimneys, may be made almost any size to suit the taste and convenience of the builder, but the dimensions we gave in our last are decidedly the most preferable; and are sometimes used for outside walls when the building is not more than one story high. The whole of the chimneys for two story houses may be built with unburnt brick, excepting the fire places as high as the mantel-pieces, and the portion of the chimneys that project above the roof, providing that the roof joining on to it be made so that it will not admit any water to reach the clay.

The principal object of bond timber is to attach fixtures to the wall, such as varandas, door and window sills, base and surbase, &c.; and no danger need be apprehended respecting their rotting, as the walls would have to be made impervious to water to insure their durability. It is obvious when wood is thus secured from that devouring element, that it would remain sound for centuries.

Two story houses require four pieces of timber at least four inches thick, sawn or hewn out the exact length and width of the building, which should be laid into the wall for the rafters of the varanda to rest upon, and should be laid about one inch within the outer edge of the wall. The rafters of the varanda should be attached to the lower edge of these timbers, and they as well as all other outside bond timber, should be lathed with ordinary lathing, and by this precaution the plastering will remain as sound on the timber as on any portion of the building.

October is the best month in the year for plastering outside walls, as it would be dried principally by the air, which would make the process more slow and perfect.

Dr. Drury, an English gentleman, built a house on his farm on Yonge-street, twelve miles from this city, in the summer of 1836, which was neither plastered or protected with a varanda until the fall of 1838, and the wall to all appearance is as sound as

the hardest granite. This building is fifty feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and proportionably high, and certainly has the most imposing and respectable exterior show of any farm building in the Home District.

We do not recommend this description of buildings to be raised very high in the wall, although but little apprehension need be entertained, if at least one experienced workman be employed about the job.

A false notion has gained ground with many respecting the tempering of the clay, in supposing that but little care need be bestowed to that department of the business; whereas nearly the same minuteness should be observed as for burnt brick, with the exception that small stone or gravel do not materially injure them, and therefore need not be separated from it.

We highly recommend unburnt brick for the construction of sheds and stables for stock, and for every description of out buildings that are desirable for the comfort of man and beast.

#### HARD TIMES.

Scarcely a letter reaches us from our Agents, but greatly complains about the hardness of the times, the scarcity of money, and the unwillingness of the farmers parting with so small a sum for so useful a journal, as ours evidently must be to every man, who would practice even a tithe of what we recommend. We have made the cause of all these calamities a subject of studious investigation, and we flatter ourselves, have discovered a remedy.

As a conductor of an agricultural journal we are forced to acknowledge, that in order to point out a full remedy for the diseased state of the Province, that subjects foreign to the avowed policy of our publication would necessarily have to be discussed—these, however, will have to be dismissed from our columns, in order that our humble sheet may not be offensive to the most fastidious mind.

In pointing out evils which have existed among civilized beings from time immemorial, plainness and conciseness must be practiced by the writer, and indeed are indispensably necessary to effect the desired reformation. This style will be practiced by us, so that we may be understood by the common class of farmers and mechanics, and will also be of that character that will warrant our articles being not only read and appreciated by these classes, but we trust practiced; and when once properly practiced in all their bearings, the benefit will be theirs.

From what we have remarked, our readers may possibly anticipate a series of articles arranged under the appropriate heading "*Remedy for the Times*;" but we would remind them that this will not be the case. We have concluded, to devote in future, the larger proportion of this paper to the all-important question; and every article of

ours, as well as selected, will, we trust, be admirably calculated to aid in bringing about a new and healthy state of things in this important colony.

Although certain features of the times are remarkable in their nature and effects; and the commercial and agricultural embarrassment and distress are greater than they have been in the Province during the last twenty-five years, yet we should be thankful that we are not in a worse condition.

The Canadian agriculturist is in a truly enviable position when compared with the same class in the United States. The spirit of speculation has run so high within the last few years in that country, that it has, in some states of the Union, become a rare thing to find a farmer "free and independent"—or in other words, his freehold property unencumbered. Independent of this fact, the taxes direct and indirect are three times as great as ours; and the currency is so deranged, that the mass of the bank promissory notes are like so many filthy rags. The picture we have drawn, although correct to the very letter, might be considered by a prejudiced mind rather exaggerated, to convince such that we are not actuated by any improper motive, we beg to give an extract from a journal of a high and indisputable character published on the spot. A correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican*, writes under date of the 11th of January last:—

"The Secretary of State appeared within the bar of the House, and read to that body a communication from the Governor, urging upon the Legislature the immediate necessity of action in regard to the finances of the State. He affirmed that for want of means, it was with the utmost difficulty that necessary supplies could be procured for the two branches of the Legislature, and when they were, it was at most exorbitant prices. Wood which he stated could be purchased for one dollar and seventy-five cents cash, the State now had to pay three dollars and a half for; candles, which for money could be procured at thirty-seven cents per pound, now cost the State one dollar, and other things at the same proportion: all arising from the fact that there was nothing but auditors' warrants to pay them with. He also stated that it was with the greatest difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay the postage on letters addressed to the Executive department, and entreated that some action might be had in regard to the finances of the state at once."

We think that we have clearly shown that Canada is not in a worse condition than her neighbouring States; and in our next will make some allusions to the present state of the farming interests in Great Britain, and compare the difficulties which the English farmer have to surmount in comparison with the farming classes in this Province.

Mr. PORE.—The expletive Pope generally used by way of oath was "God mend me." One day, in a dispute with a hackney coachman, he made use of this expression—"Mend you!" (said the coachman) it would not be half the trouble to make a new one.