

The value of British cotton, linen, silk, woollen and iron manufactures, that found a market in Canada in 1839 was £1,148,552.

The value of ashes, grain, and timber, the most important articles of Canadian produce that were exported in 1839, was £1,054,912.

The fisheries for cod, herrings, mackerel, and salmon, carried from Lower Canada, furnish, after supplying the inhabitants of the Province, a yearly export, chiefly to our West India Colonies, to the value of £50,000 to £80,000.

Agriculture must necessarily, for many years to come, engage the chief part of the attention of the Canadian population; and, if even the assumed necessity for emigration thither, from the parent country, should cease, she will continue to find customers among them for her cheap manufactures, although the commonest articles of clothing and household utensils have long been produced in their cottages. It was found that, in 1830, there were 13,400 domestic looms in Lower Canada, estimated to produce about 1,400,000 yards of coarse woollen cloth, 1,000,000 yards of common flannel, and 1,350,000 yards of linen. There were, at the same time, in that division of the province, 90 carding, and 97 fulling-mills, 3 paper-mills, 295 grist-mills, and 737 saw-mills, many whiskey distilleries; and 7 iron foundries. Sugar is very generally made for use by families, from the juice of the maple-tree.

In Upper Canada, in 1834, the weaving of woollen cloth was a common occupation in the cottages. There were numerous distilleries, breweries, tanneries, fulling-mills, and carding mills. The number of grist-mills was 551, and of saw-mills, 843.

The growth of this province of England, has been, and will continue to be, greatly stimulated by the advantage of easy communication which is offered through the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the magnificent chain of lakes connected with that noble river. In aid of this natural advantage, some costly works have been completed, partly by private enterprise, and partly at the expense of England. The most important of these works, the Rideau canal, cost her a million of money. It is 135 miles long, beginning at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and ending at the foot of the Chaudiere Fall, in the Ottawa river.

### A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

*From an American Paper.*

There is one thing that some boys are much inclined to forget, but which they ought always to try to bear in mind, viz.: that they are *only boys*, and that it is their duty to endeavour to be contented to be so, until their turn comes round to be men. But they are, many times, in so much of a hurry that they cannot wait, they want to become men at once. They should recollect, however, that we have all had our turn in being boys, some of us, very probably were as impatient as they are, but somehow we all got through with it in a very short time, at least it seems so now, and so it will seem to them. But the particular reason of my mentioning this here, is, that some of the difficulties and troubles of life which the farmer's boy frequently has to encounter, and is apt to think a good deal of, will, in a great measure disappear when he comes to be a man. Such for instance, as arise from the inclemencies of the weather, as heat and cold and wet, &c. These, as he grows up to manhood, his frame will be better able to endure. And then the man, when he becomes the owner and manager of a farm, has numerous sources of encouragement and enjoyment which, of course neither the boy nor the hired man can be supposed fully to understand; particularly those arising from

the contemplation of the profits which he expects to realize from the growth of his crops and animals. There it must be admitted, will and must hold a very prominent place among the pleasures of the farmer, and it is right that they should, provided they do not exclude others of a more exalted and ennobling nature. And it is a satisfaction to know that the most intelligent and best managing farmer is pretty sure to receive the greatest amount of profits. Every person, however, whether old or young employed, on a well conducted farm, who has a well cultivated mind and taste, and who is in the habit of observing the beauties of nature, will be sure to feel interested and gratified at the general success and prosperity. Now, in order that he may at some future time become an intelligent, successful and a happy and contented farmer, the first step for a boy to take is (I mean if he has not already taken it,) to form habits of reading, observation and reflection. What particular book he begins with is not of so much importance as that he begins with *some kind* of one immediately, and with a determination to persevere. And when he begins to acquire a habit of reading and study let him direct his attention to those subjects that will most surely prove useful and interesting in the end, although they may appear somewhat dry at first, particularly I would recommend those mentioned in my first communication, and others of a scientific character. And be not easily discouraged, recollect that the habit once formed for life, not merely of reading but loving to read. And what an immense advantage is to be gained by it. How wonderfully superior is the man who reads, to him who does not. The old excuse, so often made use of, that you have no time to read, is not to be tolerated, it is not true; the fact is, those persons who make that excuse have some time to read, perhaps but little, but they do not improve that little. If all the little nooks and corners of time are improved, such as waiting for breakfast and waiting for dinner, and showery days and evenings, &c. &c., you will be astonished at the amount of reading you will get through with in a year. By habits of observation, I mean taking notice of every thing that comes within our sight and observation, so that we can be able to recollect something about it, and give some account of it at another time. And also of distinguishing in our minds between those things which we think are beautiful and useful, and those which appear otherwise. Especially let the boy notice all the beautiful things about the farm, not only his father's farm, or the farm where he lives, but all the farms he sees, the buildings and the conveniences about them, the fences, the trees, the fields and particularly the domestic animals, let him learn to distinguish the particular points of beauty in the cow, the ox, the horse, &c. Let him try his hand in endeavouring to improve the beauty of his flock of chickens. By selecting only the most beautiful to keep for breeding, he will soon find that an improvement has taken place, and by the same process other animals are improved. By habits of reflection, I mean the power and practice of controlling our thoughts, and directing them to such subjects as we have thought and studied about before, and in general, to such subjects as may be said to be worthy of being thought about, instead of letting them run at random upon such things as they happen to light on, however unworthy they may be. And a boy who is studying Geology or Botany, need never be at a loss for a suitable subject for his thoughts. Whether he may be upon the farm, or whatever may be his business, he cannot fail of finding something to engage his attention and enquiry. Every new or unusual plant or weed that may meet his eye, will immediately attract his attention. Also every stone he may happen to turn up with his plough or hoe will be recognized as belonging

to a particular class or family, and every one of rare occurrence or curious structure will be preserved and placed in his cabinet.

There is also another class of evils which are sometimes a sore affliction to the boy (and man too) but which do not necessarily belong to farming. I mean those that are caused by bad management, such as attempting to cultivate so much land that nothing can be done thoroughly, or in its proper season. Bad ploughing makes hard hoeing, and hoeing that would be tolerable if done this week, is abominable if put off two or three weeks. In fact, a farm half-ploughed and worse hoed is growing worse and worse from year to year, until, I must confess, it is enough to give one the horrors to look at it, much more to attempt to cultivate it. And of the boy whose lot falls on a farm managed in this kind of way, I will only say he has a *hard row to hoe*. But I hope he will stick to it patiently, if duty requires him so to do, but at the same time, form in his mind such a resolution as this. If I should live to become a man, and the owner or manager of a farm, I will endeavour to attempt to cultivate no more land than I can plough thoroughly, harrow thoroughly, and seed thoroughly. If he does that, and sticks to it until he can put it in practice, I believe he will find farming a much more pleasant kind of business than he finds it now to be, in the days of his boyhood.

UNCLE JONATHAN.

December 1, 1843.

PATINA DISTR.—"What a pleasure it is to pry one's debts!" was the remark of a well-known writer, and the observation is certainly a just one. It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances, each of which is productive of pleasure. In the first place, it removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection. It promotes that future confidence which is so very interesting to an honest mind. It opens a prospect of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions. It leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation. —*Boston Bee*.

When the leisure evening hour is employed by a family in reading the page of instruction, there grows up in easiness in the younger members a love of home—a sentiment incompatible with some of the worst vices, and favorable to all the virtues.

TO MAKE BISCUIT OR ROLLS.—Put two tea spoonfuls of cream tartar finely pulverized, into one quart of dry flour, then dissolve three fourths of a tea spoonful of sup. carb. of soda into warm new milk, sufficient when mingled with the flour, to make the paste of the ordinary consistence for soft biscuit; then mix and bake, in the form of rolls or biscuits, for about twenty minutes. These directions, if strictly followed, will render the bread extremely light, and of a superior whiteness and flavor. *Albany Cultivator*.

TO COOK A BULLOCK'S HEART.—Wash it well and dry it thoroughly; then prepare the seasoning, made with crumbs of bread, thyme and parsley, or any meat herbs, and an onion chopped fine, with a little suet and some pepper and salt, all mixed together and put into the heart, the opening of which is to be sewn up so as to prevent the stuffing from getting out. Bake it, and while it is cooking, rub it occasionally with lard, to prevent the skin from becoming too hard.—[Condensed from an article on cottage economy and cookery, in the *Journal of the Royal Ag. Soc.*]