

Brantford, Jan. 22, 1851.

Sir,—The Temperance cause looks brighter here than formerly, owing to the Sons of Temperance. We have some of the brightest men in our town attached to our numbers. We had the Mayor last year, and this year we have (although not the same person) the Mayor also; we have three lawyers, one Baptist minister, our high School teachers, three of our town council, a number of others of the most influential in this place, and two doctors, one of them employed by our Division to attend its members; two of the five who were appointed as inspectors, were Sons, and another of them is favorable to our cause, making a majority.

HENRY WADE.

Sir,—At the commencement of another year I take up my pen to give you, and with your permission, as many of your readers as feel interested in the advancement of the glorious cause which your valuable journal advocates, a short sketch of the Temperance movement in Dundas. During the earlier part of the past year there has been both supineness, and I would also add, (though some of the blame must necessarily fall upon my own shoulders,) culpable negligence, exhibited on the part of both officers and members of the Total Abstinence Society in this place. The true the officers so far endeavored to perform their duties, as to call meetings and provide lectures last spring, but were fatally defeated by the carelessness of the members, whom nothing could induce to attend, consequently the Society seemed all but dead; however, it is gratifying to be enabled to state that things have not continued so. Since the organization of a Division of the Sons of Temperance here, an interest has been awakened on behalf of the Temperance cause, which still continues to increase, and promises fair to influence the whole community against the use of what has been very justly termed, "the greatest enemy to social happiness." The advancement of the cause, as exhibited by the influx to the Sons of Temperance is truly astonishing, considering the feelings evinced against the institution at its commencement, and the apparent indifference of the leading members of society to the moral improvement thereby intended, but that indifference is wearing off apace, many things conspiring to open the eyes of the community to its best interests. Homes once desolate, and hearths once cold, are being cheered and warmed by the rays of the sun of Temperance—and, in the public streets, men who at the commencement of the year 1850, have been seen half-naked, raving like maniacs, and staggering they knew not whither, are now to be met comfortably clothed and in their right mind, owing to the same happy influence. On the other hand, there have been warnings, sufficient to awaken even the most lethargic mind to a sense of the dangers to which the use of intoxicating liquors expose the votaries of intemperance. Men have been cut down in our midst, and hurried in a state of drunkenness, before the Bar of Him who has declared that none such shall ever inherit his kingdom; and but the other day, we had an awful instance of its dire effects, in the death of a young man, filling a respectable situation, strong, healthy, and in the prime of life, suddenly called off in the stage of time, and adding another to the black catalogue of the victims of intemperance. These melancholy facts, while they are acknowledged by all as startling warnings, are to the advocates of temperance strong incentives to greater efforts and steadier perseverance, and it is pleasing to see how closely men of all ranks of society—the clergy and the laity, the farmer and the mechanic, the artisan and the salesman—men of every shade of creed and hue of politics, are bound together in the tie of love, purity, and fidelity, and merging all differences of religious and political opinions, in one feeling of universal philanthropy, and a fixed determination, as far as in them lies, to endeavor to ameliorate the ills of suffering humanity, pushing their phalanx into the midst of the enemies' camp, drawing thence his victims, and restoring fathers, brothers, and sons to their rejoicing families, and husbands to their disconsolate and heart-broken, yet still constant and affectionate wives, thereby re-animating the family circles with beams of joy and gladness, and assisting to scatter and disperse the clouds of moral darkness, which too long

have hovered over the face of society, darkening its most cheerful aspect, and chilling by their malignant influence, the noblest feelings in the human breast. Much good has thus been accomplished. But much more might have been done, were the advocates of total abstinence faithfully assisted by the press. But here it is unfortunately not the case, for though our only local paper while in the hands of its former gentlemanly proprietor, (who with both tongue and pen advocated Total abstinence principles) did some good service to the cause, it is now in the hands of one whose Laodicean policy towards our cause is calculated (whether intended or not) to materially injure and deter its advancement.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Press in Canada is so generally either opposed, or give but a negative support to our cause. A different state of matters, however, can only be brought about, by the consistent, prayerful and persevering exertions of teetotalers. Our correspondent continues:—

The cause however is advancing, the Division of the S. of T. formed here on the 18th February, 1850, with scarce a sufficient number to fill the office, now, in January, 1851, numbers 174 members, with a large number of propositions still on the books. As many, indeed nearly all, the officers of the Total Abstinence Society have become members of the Sons of Temperance, a Committee has been appointed by both Societies for Lecture purposes during the season, and at those lectures, which are held in the Town hall, kindly granted by the Town Council for that purpose, names are received to the total abstinence pledge, and on a late occasion, fifteen names were given in. This is encouraging and I think worthy of trial by other divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

The holidays, as they are called, so proverbial for drunkenness and rioting, have passed off here in comparative quiet. The Sons of Temperance marched through the principal streets to the Methodist church, where a Lecture was delivered to a large audience by the worthy chaplain of the Order, the Rev. J. Clutton, and as a proof of the influence of the movement, since then 31 have been proposed for membership.

THOMAS STOWE.

## Agriculture.

### A MODEL FARM.

In a former number we alluded to the importance of giving to the public a description of the cultivation of every farm that obtains a prize for good management, and stated that a plan of the farm which had obtained the prize of this County would be shown at the Provincial Exhibition, together with a rotation of crops adopted by its intelligent proprietor. This rotation he had found fully competent to perform, what is generally supposed an impossible achievement, namely, the bringing of a worn out French Canadian farm into good heart, without the application of capital, in a short series of years. That is to say, this rotation will enable a poor farmer to bring a worn out farm into a state of high and constantly increasing fertility, without needing either to borrow money, or to starve during the process; and when we remember that nearly all the French farms in Lower Canada are in the predicament of being worn out, and needing a restorative process which does not require capital, the importance of such a description will be at once manifest. Nor will it be valuable only for French Canadian farms—a rotation tested by experience, which constantly increases fertility, and renders cultivation easier and easier every year, as we are assured this does, must be of the greatest value to all agriculturists, more especially as we are informed that very few of them in this country proceed upon any settled plan of rotation at all.

The description of this highly important rotation is as follows:

1. Divide the arable part of the farm, no matter whether 50 or 200 acres, into six, as nearly as possible, equal fields, with substantial fences, and distinct means of entrance to each field.

2. Take any of these fields that circumstances may point out and call it *number one* of the rotation: numbering the others also as circumstances may direct—2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Of course, the first year the appropriate numbers will be applied to the fields which suit the following rotation.—

3. The rotation is —