

and in a word, the prospect before the farmer was dreary, and many despaired of reaping a harvest. But, the Hand that guides all things, directed the 'winds and the storm' in this direction, and in the first week of July, the timely long-looked for fructifying showers came, reviving the whole face of nature and clothing the fields with green foliage no less beautiful than needful, filling the heart of man with the prospect of food and gladness.

We have taken a tour through a part of the country lying on the Bay of Quinty, and it gives us pleasure to be able say that the prospects of crops in general, are, notwithstanding the drought, about an average crop. Those on close hard soils, of course, suffered most, but many farmers assured us their crops were as good as usual.

The fall sown wheat was much injured by frost and ice during April, and by the drought in May and June; still, although short and in many cases thin, it is well filled, plump and heavy, and we believe an average crop. Rye, of which there is but little in this part, is very good, some cornfields look excellently well, and promise a great yield, others are thin and light. Oats and barley are very good, but barley is late, peas are finely podded and well filled, though we noticed some pieces that were mildewed, or rusted. But of hay, we dread to speak, it is not half a crop; so far as we can learn, from Toronto to Montreal there is but a slight yield of hay, though the *quality* is superior. It will stand the farmer in hand to be prudent in the gathering, as well as the foddering of all his straw, corn fodder and hay; and he should also adjust his stock to the fodder he will be able to procure.

Most of our root crops were injured during the spring drought; potatoes are late, but bid fair for a good crop.

From the Western part of the province we learn that crops of all kinds are abundant, particularly wheat.

The crops in the United States are reported to be good—but in England, very poor, the weather for harvest bad.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

In a paper like this, where articles reporting and explaining the results of practical experiments are required, whatever may be the talents of the conductor it is impossible to make it what it should be without able and numerous correspondents. We have already anticipated this and engaged the services of some of the most able and scientific Agriculturists, both in this country and in Europe, still we wish to avail ourselves of that knowledge which the practical farmer alone possesses, to give variety and interest to our paper, as well as extend useful information through the country. But, how is this practical information to be obtained? We know of but one way.

Let the man whose occupation it is to cultivate the soil also cultivate the mind, and let him observe the best time, the best and cheapest way of doing every thing, and communicate it to his agricultural Journal;

ing himself, and by its publication and circulation among other cultivators will also benefit them. This will elicit inquiry and observation, and also induce improvements.

We respectfully and earnestly solicit the farmers, both theoretical and practical, to aid us in advancing the great interests of our country, by communicating to us the result of any experiments that they may make, in cultivating the soil—raising of grain,—breeding of cattle, or stock of any kind,—managing of dairies, or any department of domestic economy. We know very well the farmer's reluctance to write, and we are equally well aware the loss that a country sustains in consequence. Farmers in general have been famed for the exercise of this christian virtue "help one another," and we hope you will now help each other and us too, by sending your communications immediately to the "Canadian Farmer and Mechanic." Will you do it?

TO AGENTS AND POSTMASTERS.

To you we are much indebted for the prompt attention given, and exertions made on our behalf, in circulating our prospectus and obtaining subscriptions for our paper. We most cordially thank you for the past and hope you will continue to aid us in this arduous undertaking. We have to request that particular care be taken in giving the Names of persons becoming Subscribers, that they be *intelligibly written*, and that the Post office where the paper is required to be sent, be mentioned, to prevent mistakes.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHOOSING FLESH, MEATS, AND POULTRY.

BEEF—Ox beef is decidedly preferable, if you require the best, choose that which has a fine smooth grain—the lean a bright red, the fat as nearly a white as may be. The best roasting piece is a sirloin; the next, the first ribs; if kept till they are quite tender, and boned, they are nearly equal to the sirloin, and better for a family dinner. The round is used for *a-la-mode* beef and is the best for cooking.

The best steak is cut from the sirloin, the inner part. Good steak may be cut from the ribs.

Veal.—The best part of a calf is the *loin*—it requires to be roasted about three hours—the *fillet* is good stewed like a leg of mutton. The neck of veal makes fine cutlets—season and fry or broil like mutton chops. The knuckle is the best stewed.

Poultry.—If a turkey is young, the toes and bill are soft—the legs purple, the surface of the skin uneven, and if rubbed with the head of a pin, will easily give way.

A Goose.—If young, will be quite plump in the breast, and the fat white and soft,—the feet yellow, the web of the feet thin and tender.

Ducks.—If young, feel very tender under the wing, and the web of the foot is transparent. The best fowls have yellow legs—if very old the feet look stiff and worn.

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR COUGH IN HORSES.

A writer in the Cultivator signed J. L. B., furnishes a curious, and it is said effectual cure for the cough in horses. He has tried it repeatedly and found it to succeed. He says, "my carriage horses had an extremely bad cough which had continued for six or eight months; different applications were made without effect. I applied to a man

who I knew dealt in horses, and had paid some attention to their diseases, for a remedy. He at once told me he had never found any thing so effectual for a bad cough as human urine, given a few times by being put into a bucket of water and let them drink it, or on their food and eat it. I directed my driver to do so, and in one week my horses were relieved. I have frequently had it tried with the same good effect." Coachmen, Stage proprietors and farmers, try this.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Mechanic.

DEAR SIR;—I have just noticed with pleasure your prospectus for publishing an Agricultural and Mechanical Periodical, in which I wish you every success, and beg leave to remark, that such a work combining two branches so intimately connected with each other, is deserving not only the decided support of every tradesman and farmer in the country, but also demands the patronage and encouragement of every influential person interested in the prosperity, happiness and welfare of the Province. I am well aware of the difficulties which you have to encounter and will experience before you can derive sufficient remuneration for your time, trouble and expense, which will be attendant on an undertaking of the kind; particularly, in a new country where Woodcuts, *et cetera, et cetera*, cannot be procured, but must be had elsewhere; all which will occasion an heavy outlay; also, that you will be subjected to all the disappointments incident to an undertaking of the kind. The usefulness of combining these two branches in such a publication, in giving all new plans of roads, agricultural implements, &c., will have the most beneficial effect, and will often tend, from the force of example, to urge the back-woodsman to renewed exertion; will also be the means of developing the resources of the country, and making this colony what it ought to be, the brightest appendage to the British Crown. Having from experience acquired a perfect knowledge of a large portion of the country, I will feel happy to give you any information in my power. Wishing you every success in your new undertaking.

I am truly,

Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS HEWSON.

Kingston, July 29th, 1841.

CREAM CHEESE.

Cream gradually increases in consistence by exposure to the atmosphere. In three or four days it becomes so thick that the vessel which contains it may be inverted without risking any loss. In eight or ten days more its surface is covered over with mucous and byssus, and it has no longer the flavor of cream, but of very fat cheese.

Cream possesses many of the properties of oil. It is specifically lighter than water; it has an unctuous feel, staining cloths precisely in the manner of oil, and if it be kept fluid it contracts a taste very analogous to the rancidities of oil.

These properties are sufficient to show that it contains a quantity of oil; but this oil is combined with a part of the curd, and mixed with some serum. Cream, then, is composed of a peculiar oil, curd, and serum. The oil may be easily obtained separate by agitating the cream for a considerable time. This process is usually called churning.—The continuance of this operation for a sufficient time causes the cream to separate into two portions: one fluid and resembling creamed milk called butter-milk,—the other solid and called butter.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—No man, whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity. He that would be superior to external influences, must first become superior to his own passions.