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A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

No. 14.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

The following interesting remarks are by Mr. Allen, editor of the *American Agriculturist*. This gentleman went to England a few years since, for the purpose of making selections of stock for importation to America. The information he gained relative to the origin and character of England's celebrated breeds, especially the short horns, is pleasantly, and, we presume, truthfully detailed in this article. To the lover of good stock, such information will be read with avidity; and to all others, we hope it will prove useful, in stirring up attention and giving a new relish to such subjects.

The great show at Hull being over, we accepted the kind invitation of our excellent friend Mr. Bates, to pass a week with him at Kirkcubright; and, on our way thither, made occasional detours in Yorkshire and Durham, stopping to visit the Roman antiquities at York, its old churches, and the glorious minister; Studley Park, with its charming show grounds of lake and dell, and extensive monastic ruins, the solemn grandeur and exquisite beauty of which neither pen or pencil can describe; Ripon Cathedral and Newby Hall, and several other places; and subsequently by our ourselves, the large manufacturing cities of Leeds and Sheffield, and numerous towns and scenes that it would but fatigue our readers to mention. We traversed Durham and Yorkshire with unspeakable interest, for these counties are emphatically the home of the Short Horns. Here they originated, here they have flourished from time almost immemorial, and here they received those improvements that have carried them forward to such a pitch of excellence as to ensure them a pre-eminence throughout the most fertile regions of the world. Very large exportations have been going on from here to America for more than a quarter of a century. The British colonies in Australia and elsewhere for some time have been following our example, and a few of the European Governments are just becoming alive to their marked superiority for milk and grazing in rich pastures, over every other breed of neat stock existing.

Ten years ago we read the Rev. Mr. Berry's pamphlet of the history of Short Horns with eager interest, but have ever regretted that it was not written more fully and completely, for at this time the Messrs. Colling were living, and many others, who unhappily are now dead, that could have furnished particulars of the appearance, characteristics and breeding of the founders of the Herd Book, and their remote ancestors, which would have been of the greatest importance not only to the breeders of our day, but even to their posterity. How eagerly is every minute particular gathered up and detailed, again and again, of the appearance, the powers, the speed, the endurance, and general traits of England's early Arabians and their blood descendants, and will less interest hereafter be attached to Short Horns? We think not, and as a few are yet living who have seen and known the first animals of the Herd Book, we hope that among them some one will yet be induced to give the world, fearlessly and honestly, every thing that can now be gathered up respecting their origin, gradual improvement, and, indeed, their whole minute history. Mr. Berry alludes to "floating traditions," although there was much, doubtless, somewhat apocryphal in them, still they contained grains of truth, which might have been sifted out; and even if this were impossible, we must confess ourselves so enthusiastic in the cause, that we should have copied them down verbatim, allowing the public to estimate them at their own value. We acknowledge that we have a profound respect for this same "tradition;" gleams of light can always be found in its records, and what else is the early promise of man, and every thing connected with him?

The popular belief about Short Horns is, that they were all a large, coarse, though somewhat valuable race of animals, existing on the banks of the Tees, till Messrs. Robert and Charles Colling, of Durham, appeared upon

the stage as breeders, and that we are indebted to these gentlemen for their chief excellence and improvement; nay, that such was their genius and such was their plastic power over the animal creation, that they took up the most common and ordinary animals of the country, and with a sort of enchanter's wand, converted them, in the space of a few years, into the superb, improved Short Horns that now prevail in Great Britain and America. But tradition says, the best tribes have existed in great excellence for more than two centuries, making them in reality, an ancient race of animals, carrying the same pre-eminent qualities from generation to generation, with continued improvements on the part of their indefatigable and scientific breeders, till at length they have reached a state of excellence which may be pronounced almost perfect.

As an evidence of the ancient excellence of this race, let us now turn to the pamphlet of Mr. Berry, who seems to have received and set down most of his particulars with great caution.

As early as 1745, living witnesses informed him that a breed of cattle existed on the banks of the Tees, in colour resembling what is called improved breed of the present day, except that the fashionable roan was not quite so prevalent; possessing a fine mellow touch, good hair, light offal, particularly wide carcasses, and deep fore quarters; they were also justly celebrated for extraordinary proof when slaughtered, resembling thus closely the descendants of the present day. One trifling difference alone is worth recording, the locus of the old Tees-water breed were rather longer, and turned gaily upwards. About this time Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston, imported cows and bulls from Holland, which were soon crossed on the Tees-water stock, and became distinguished, as "uniting in a wonderful degree, good grazing and dairy qualities."

In 1740, Mr. Milbank, of Barringham, stood pre-eminent as a Short Horn breeder; and it is on record, that a five year old ox of his weighed, dressed the four quarters, 2,100 lbs. beside 224 lbs. of rough tallow; and a cow of the same stock, a daughter of the old Studley bull, weighed upwards of 1,540 lbs. The Studley bull was described to Mr. Berry, by a person who had often seen him, as possessing "wonderful girth and depth of fore quarters, very short legs, a neat frame, and light offal." Had he added mellow handling, which no doubt the animal possessed, nothing more essential could be said of the good Short Horns of the present day, and yet this bull existed long before the Messrs. Colling appeared as breeders, for he was the sire of Dalton Duke, sold at the "then high price of 50 guineas to Messrs. Maynard and Wetherell, in whose possession he served cows at half a guinea each." From the old Studley bull are also descended William and Richard Barker's and Mr. Hill's bulls, all animals of the highest reputation of their day, and the originals of the improved Short Horns. These circumstances forcibly prove that Mr. Milbank must have possessed a very valuable stock of cattle, even at that early period, namely, one century since.

From Sir William St. Quintin, Sir James Pennycuik stocked his estates in the counties of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and from these came the celebrated Snowden bull, bred by one of his tenants at Hurworth, which was the sire of Hubback.

As a proof of what the Short Horns did before, and about the time, the Messrs. Colling commenced their career of breeding, Mr. Berry records the following facts of their great weight and early maturity.

Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, bred two oxen, which weighed, at six years old, 1,820 lbs. each.

Miss Allen, of Grange, bred a three year old heifer, fed on hay and grass alone, which weighed 1,260 lbs. The same lady also bred two three year old steers, fed in a similar manner, weighing respectively 1,288 and 1,344 lbs.

Mr. Waistell's four year old steer weighed 1,540 lbs. Another of the same age, bred by Mr. Simpson, fed on hay and turnips alone, weighed 1,690.

A cow, from Mr. Hill's stock, weighed 1,778 lbs. A Northumberland ox, bought by Mr. Waistell, yielded 364 lbs. of tallow.

Mr. Coates slaughtered a heifer, fed on turnips and hay, which, at two years and two months old, weighed 952 lbs., while a seven months heifer of his came up to 476 lbs., and a steer, exactly three years old, 1,330 lbs., and another, two months old, 1,470 lbs.

An ox, bred by Mr. Hill, six years old, weighed 2,122 lbs.

Two Howick oxen, at seven years old, respectively, 2,147 lbs., and 2,136 lbs., of beef, with 231 and 224 lbs. tallow.

Mr. Charge's ox, of same age, 2,362 lbs., with 192 lbs. of tallow.

"Thus much," adds Berry, "for the Tees-water cattle, the originals of the improved Short Horns, ripe in points, possessing fine symmetry, and light offal, their descendants are not a breed of yesterday, liable and likely to degenerate to-morrow; but they possess the important advantage of being descended from a long line of animals, in which existed, in an eminent degree, the good points which are now admired in themselves."

In passing over the classic ground of this famous breed of cattle with Mr. Bates, our interest and enthusiasm in their early history seemed to awaken something of the same feeling in their veteran breeder, our excellent friend and fellow-traveller. His own superb tribe descended, as he claims, from the most ancient of the ancients, had just carried off pretty much all the prizes of value at the Royal Agricultural show at Liverpool, and again at that of Yorkshire, at Hull, where, at a public dinner, he was toasted by an hon. member of parliament, as the "unconquerable Bates." With all these blushing honours, thick upon him, he was, of course, in excellent spirits, and, as we stopped at towns and rambled through beautiful estates, many were the curious details he gave us respecting them; but a small part of which only, we regret to say, we have now the space to relate. His father was a breeder of some eminence before him, and he himself was the contemporary of the Messrs. Colling, occasionally dined at their hospitable mansion, watching and commenting on their breeding, and now and then purchasing an animal for himself, as he could obtain them, and they suited his purpose.

The family of the Asklabes, the then residents of Studley Park, had very fine cattle in the seventeenth century. Sir William St. Quintin drew some of his best blood from this source, and of course Hubback had it in his veins through the Snowden bull. The ancestors of the present Sir Richard Blackett, of Matter, in Northumberland, then owners of Newby Hall, (now the residence of Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,) paid great attention to the short horned cattle at the same time with the Asklabes. Portraits of these animals were occasionally taken and hung up to adorn the entrance of Norfolk Hall; but when the noble residence passed out of their hands, these pictures were sold. We should hope that they existed yet in some "old curiosity shop," and, if so, and can be found, we shall then have a definite idea of what one family of ancient Short Horns were.

But Mr. Bates' proudest claim of antiquity rests upon the Duchess tribe, and these, he contends, were good animals, bred by the Smithsons of Stanwix, (now Duke of Northumberland,) two centuries ago.*

The last Cow of the superior race of Short Horns, being on its way to London, to be sold in 1784, Mr. C. Colling heard of it and purchased her. This was the same year he bought Hubback, to whom she bred. Her produce was put to Favourite, (252), and that to the Dairy bull (180), and thus the blood was preserved, and by Mr. Bates' purchases in 1809 and 1810 of Mr. Colling, has ever since rested in his possession. We saw the portrait of this Stanwix Cow's great granddaughter, the produce of the Dairy bull and dam of Ketton 1. (709), and as the family now down to the 52nd Duchess, bred by Mr. Bates strongly resembles it in general characteristics, we give a description.—This was taken we believe in 1804 when the animal was rather low in flesh, and giving milk; at which time, being deep milking, they show this upon the rump, but when dried off and fatted, Mr. B. assured us, they made as good a point there as elsewhere. Their colours vary, from a deep rich red to a roan, and both horns generally turn slightly up. Colour of the portrait more red than white, the former predominant.

ing over the neck and shoulder, the latter on the flank. Horns fine, short, and of a clear waxy colour, one of them drooping a little, the other slightly turned up—head long and fine, the muzzle extremely so—eyes bright and glowing, and standing well out. Brisket wide, and better forward than any other animal known, we do not even except the living Duchess 31, though a superb model in this respect. Shoulder, barrel and loin good, and rather thin on the rump, in consequence, as before remarked, of being in a milking state. The tail fine, but not quite as perfectly set on as we could have wished, but this is not a family fault in the descendants. Her limbs mellow as to length, and clean and sinewy, and the whole animal, altogether, bearing a fine finished fashionable air.

The beef of this tribe is pronounced superior, and their handling very mellow and elastic. In this respect as well as all others they were favourites with Mr. Colling, and when his stock was in its highest perfection he was in the habit of showing Duchess 1, as a model of superior handling, and has repeatedly said, he never bred so good an animal out of the Stanwix Cow he purchased of the agent of the Duke of Northumberland, as she herself was, though put to his best bulls, Hubback, Favourite, and Dairy.

(Remainder in next number.)

* About the time that George III. ascended the throne, the title of Duke of Northumberland became extinct by the death of the last male heir of the Percy family. Sir Hugh Smithson had married a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, descended from the Percy family by her mother, and having children by her, George III. raised him to the title of Duke of Northumberland. So fond was he of his Short Horns, that his peers quizzingly dubbed him "the Yorkshire grazer." He was in the habit of weighing his cattle, and the food they eat so as to ascertain the improvement they made for the food consumed. The Earl Percy, who fought at Bunker's Hill, was his son, and it was during his absence to America that the estate at Stanwix was grossly mismanaged, and its fine race of Short Horns all fitted for the butcher, or sold off. The Mr. Smithson, who left the large sum of half a million to the United States, as a fund for the promotion of national science, was a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland. It has been suggested that the Smithson bequest be appropriated for the support of a model farm and high school of agriculture; and, if this praiseworthy object could be carried into effect, it would be a curious coincidence, that a descendant of the greatest improver of Short Horns in Europe, shall be the founder of the greatest improvement of agriculture in America. But we doubt whether anything so good will ever become of the legacy. We fear our politicians will yet spend twice the amount of the bequest in wrangling over its disposition, and then, perhaps, place it in a very different manner than was intended by the testator. Here is another regret, that the benevolent donor had not come over to America while living, and seen himself to the disposition of what he had to give. There would have been then an immediate application of it to some useful and benevolent purpose.

† See Coates' Herd Book, vol. 1st.

‡ See Coates' Herd Book, vol. 1st.

CLEARING AND BREAKING UP, AND MAKING COMPOST.

(Continued from page 93.)

We have thus gone over, in a very general way, enough of chemistry for any one to understand the chemical nature of manure. You see, reader, that with common attention, bestowed for an evening's reading, one may learn these chemical terms and their meaning. And now, having learned this first lesson, let us review the ground gone over, and fix, once and for all, these first principles in our minds. Let us do this, by a practical application of the knowledge we have gained. Let us analyze a plant. Do not be startled at the word. To analyze, means to separate a compound substance into several substances which form it. This may be done by a very particular and minute, or by a more general division. It may be done for our present purpose, by separating the several substances of a plant into classes of compounds. You are already chemist enough to undertake this mode of analysis.

already done it, again and again. For our purpose, the ancient chemists had a very good division of all matter into four elements; fire, air, earth, and water. Now by fire you separate plants into the other three elements. You are, reader, though perhaps you do not know it, somewhat of a practical chemist. Whenever you have burnt a charcoal-pit, what did you do? You separated the wood into air, water, and earth.

You drove off by heat or fire the airy or volatile parts of the plant, you left its carbon, or coal; if you had burnt this, you would have left its ashes. Now these ashes are the earthy parts of plants. If you burn a green stick of wood, you drive off first its water and volatile parts, which form soot. You burn its carbon, and leave its ashes or salts. So that by simply burning, you reduce the substance or elements of plants to water, carbon, salts. All plants then, without exception contain the several substances in our list above, as water, carbon, and salts. To apply this knowledge to manure, we must say a word on the form in which some of these, which we call the elements of plants, exist in them. The sap is water; it holds dissolved in it some salts of the plant. This sap, or juice, forms a pretty large proportion of the roots, say seventy-five to eighty parts in one hundred, of potatoes, turnips, beets, &c. This may be called the water of vegetation. If we dry beet root, or any other plant, we merely drive off this water of vegetation. Now what have we left? To go back to our process of analysis, let us char the dried root. We drive off more water and volatile parts. This water did not exist as such in the plant. It existed there as hydrogen and oxygen gas. Now this word gas is a chemical term, and it means any substance in vapor, which cannot be condensed into a liquid or solid, at common temperatures. Different gases may unite, and so become solids or liquids. Steam is not gas, for it is the vapor of water, and immediately returns to the state of water, below 212 degrees. Perfect steam is invisible. So are most gases. The air we breathe is composed of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen. We do not see them; we cannot, by cooling or compression, make air take other shape than invisible air. This is the general property of gas, as distinguished from vapor or steam. Oxygen and hydrogen, in plants, exist in just the proportions to form water, but we do not know that they are united in these proportions. We have compelled them to unite, by heating the substance or root. The carbon is, by this same process, consumed, and, you know, has thus formed carbonic acid. Besides this, a portion of the carbon unites with some of the hydrogen of the plant. This forms light, inflammable air. Now you may collect this light, inflammable air, in any stagnant water where plants are decaying. Decay gives exactly the same products, as are formed in making charcoal. Decay is only slow combustion, or burning; no matter whether we char the plant or leave it to decay, we obtain exactly the same products as we did by our analysis, that is carbon and salts.

But because there is not heat enough, we leave by decay, a portion of the hydrogen and oxygen still united to the coal. A slow mouldering fire leaves products more like those of decay. Decay is a slow mouldering fire, hence the products of the decay of plants are very aptly termed mould. It is the product of a mouldering fire, that is, an imperceptible union of the oxygen of the air, with the carbon of the plant. A union so slow that it gives out neither heat nor light, and yet it is in its results the same as if fire had actually been seen and felt. Mould contains, then, a part of the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, or, if you like the terms better, mould of soil consists of the water, coal, and salts of the plants. Mould is truly manure. If the mould of soil, as it has thus been defined, were separated from the earthy portions of the soils, it would deprive that soil of the power of growing crops. Here, then, we come to a broad distinction between soil and manure. The soil is the earth

on which plants grow. The mould is the manure of that soil. The soil is the earthy; the mould, that is the carbon and salts, together with the elements of water, are the vegetable part of arable land. But though the earthy part, the soil, as it is usually called, acts as a support, on which plants grow, it does not play a merely mechanical part. It has a distinct, decided, and important action upon the manure. This action is chiefly chemical; and the fact that soils and manures do mutually effect the growing plant is proved by the circumstance that the first plants which grew derived their salts from the earth.

But this chemical action of soil does not belong to the present discussion. We can understand what manures are without deciding how they act. We can theorize and guess about the how of their action, when we have learned what they are. That is chiefly what the farmer wants to know. He wants to know what manure is, and what is likely to act as a manure. To these points we shall confine our present remarks. Pointing out the great principles, applicable to all manures, the nature of soils, and the manner in which they affect manures, must be left for another essay. The vegetable or manure part of soil alone is to be considered. Consider now, reader, the great results to which our analysis has led us: that a slow, smouldering fire gives us the same products as are formed by decay; that this is only a slow, smouldering fire, and that mould, its product, is the natural manure of plants. It follows, that whatever substance produces mould, that is water, carbon, and salts, may be used instead of this natural manure. Among the salts found in mould some are volatile, and are easily dissolved by water. Others are fixed, that is, not evaporating easily, or not at all, and are insoluble in water. Now the first, or volatile and soluble, first act when used in manure. They act quick, and are quickly done. The fixed and insoluble act slower, but they last longer. The volatile act in the early stages of growth, the fixed in the later periods. The great difference in the action of manures, depends almost entirely upon the salts which they contain. These are the most important and essential. It is not so much the vegetable mould of manure which you want as the salts which it contains. This is a well settled principle. Land which has undergone the skimming process, old, worn out, and run out sand, still contains a very large portion of vegetable matter: the coal or carbon of mould without its salts. Give this worn out land salts, and you may, by these alone, bring it back not only to its first virgin freshness, but you may even, by salts alone, make it fairer and richer than it was before man ever cultivated it.

Too much stress has all along been laid upon the kind of soil. Go now to "Flob," in West Cambridge, no better farms or farmers look the world through. Ask any of these practical men whether the sandy and gravelly soil of old Cambridge Common, or even of Seekonk Plain, can be made to bear as rich crops as their land! They will tell you yes. If your land will hold manure, muck it well, and it will be as good. Now, this holding of manure belongs to the subject of soils, and, throwing that out of consideration, it is found that even lands which do not hold manure, which have been worn out and exhausted by cropping, hold yet a great deal of insoluble coal of mould. They want salts, and something which will make this inert, dead vegetable matter of the soil, active. The mould is active in proportion as it is more or less dissolved by water. Mould consists of two parts; one is dissolved, though only in a slight degree, by water; the other is not dissolved by water. Some substances, however, do render mould very easily dissolved by water. Hence, if you reflect a moment on these facts, it will be seen that mould itself, being valuable in proportion to the ease with which water dissolves it, that whatever substances so enables mould to dissolve, may be added to it, and thus increase its value. Now the things which do this

are the alkalis, soda potash, and ammonia. These principles being well settled, we may enter on the consideration of each different manure. They will be valuable in proportion to the quantity and quality of salts each contains, added to the power they have of producing by their decay, substances which make the iron and sulphur soluble. Now this last property, that is, the property of producing a substance which makes mould soluble, depends wholly upon the nitrogen of the manure. This nitrogen in the process of decay becomes volatile alkali or ammonia. The word ammonia will occur so often in the present discussion, that we should endeavour to fix some definite idea to it. You need not, reader, be acquainted with all its chemical properties. I suppose every man who will be likely to read these remarks, has smelled ammonia. It has been already said that it gives the peculiar pungent smell to the common smelling bottle.

This is volatile ammonia. It is always formed when animal or vegetable bodies decay.

It has been already said, and is now repeated, in order that it may never be forgotten, that ammonia is formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. Hydrogen and nitrogen, two airs, nitrogen forming four-fifths of the air we breathe, let that be borne in mind, and, without going into the chemistry of ammonia further, or the mode of calculating how much ammonia a pound of nitrogen will make, it may be laid down, and must be remembered too, that every pound of nitrogen may be called two and a half pounds of sal volatile, or smelling salts of the smelling-bottle. Two and a half pounds of volatile ammonia formed from one pound of nitrogen. If, then, we can determine, as chemistry may, how much nitrogen exists or forms a part of manure, two and a half times that will be the ammonia of that manure. If, then, the vegetable part of manure is as we have said, valuable and active in proportion to its degree of being dissolved by water, then, as ammonia gives it this easy solubility, we may safely say, that the quantity of nitrogen in manure is the measure of the value of its vegetable part. One thing must be guarded against, not to place from this view the whole of the value of manure upon its ammonia. Remember that manure consists of carbon, water, and salts. The whole are equally essential to its action. There is no eye, nor ear, nor foot, nor hand in manure, which may say to the other members, "I have no need of thee." The whole act together; but it is not to be doubted, that ammonia is the heart of manure, and keeps up the healthy circulation among the other members.

(To be continued.)

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. J. B.; your request is attended to.

CANADA FARMER.

July 31, 1847.

We have given up a large portion of our agricultural space to the Report of the Committee of the Victoria District Agricultural Society, appointed to examine into the condition of the wheat crop. Our Editorial remarks will therefore be somewhat restricted. We recommend to our readers the perusal of this Report; it is well drawn up and contains two valuable suggestions, viz., to sow wheat later than usual, and to obtain the White Flint variety. The evidence upon which these recommendations are made, appears to us quite satisfactory. By the way, why is it that Societies in other Districts have not appointed committees for similar examinations? The value of information obtained from each District of the Province in this way, coming to us with an air of authority, would be immensely great. Are we ever to see the day when a spirit of inquiry, of activity, of patriotic emulation, will be infused into our farmers in every part of Canada? We hope so, and we hope it is near.

THE WEATHER.—CROPS, &c.—From being intensely hot, the weather within the last three or four days, has become quite cool, with occasional

showers of rain. Hay, in this vicinity, was all got in in good order, during the fine hot weather. The wheat harvest is nearly over and we believe is not so bad as was feared. The Wheat Fly has done considerable injury in the townships adjoining this city. We were told by a farmer of West Gwillimbury of the appearance in that neighbourhood of another enemy to the wheat, viz., a worm about 1/4 of an inch long, which lodges itself in the upper part of the stalk. But notwithstanding the attacks of insects and the injuries of the winter there will be, except in a few townships, a fair yield of wheat. Other crops are muddling; potato disease is giving daily evidence of its general prevalence.

NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

The probable supplies of food for the next year is at present unknown, and cannot yet, with any thing like certainty be estimated. Not more than one third of the usual extent of land in England, has, it is believed, been planted with potatoes. Still on the failure or success of that crop much will depend. The stock of foreign grain now in the English market is very small. The stock of Home grown grain in the English market cannot be accurately ascertained; we have but one means of information: that afforded by the quantities taken to market in the 290 towns in which the official averages are taken. These have fallen off very much of late, but there is no proof that the stock in first hands are proportionally small. The following were the quantities of wheat taken to market, and the average prices during the first five months of 1846 and 1847:—

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1846 Qrs, 1846 Price, 1847 Qrs, 1847 Price. Rows for January, February, March, April, May.

These figures do not prove that large holders are not keeping back their stocks. There is very little communication between holders of corn in first hands; and even by those between whom communication does exist, the greatest blunders as to the actual state of the supply are often committed. The grain crops throughout Europe generally promise well. A larger extent of land than in ordinary years is sown. In the United States the crop, which covers a much greater extent of surface than in any previous year, promises at least an average yield. A demand for food in Ireland equal to that of last year is not likely to occur again. The present downward tendency of prices, and the prospect of a generally good harvest do not hold out the hope that prices equal to those of last year will this year be realized.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE VICTORIA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ON THE WHEAT CROP

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of the Victoria District, and all others interested.

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed by your Directors to report on the Prospects of the coming wheat crop—the ravages of the louse or maggot of the Hessian Fly, (commonly called the wheat insect, &c. &c.) having given the subject their full and most serious consideration, and having made minute enquiries on the subject from ocular examination and from various sources, respectfully report, that the following facts appear to them to be fully and satisfactorily established, viz:—

That a very great proportion of the wheat of this District (probably one third of the whole crop) has been destroyed by the louse or maggot of the Hessian Fly.

That the eggs of this fly are deposited on the leaf of the young wheat plant twice a year—once in Fall wheat during the month of September, and on Spring wheat during the month of May, or early in June.

That the number of insects on each plant rises from two to ten, and are found near the root between the outside leaves and the stem of the plant, being of an ashy pale colour, at first with a stripe of green, and afterwards becoming a brown colour reaches what is called the Chrysalis, or some the "flax seed state," from its resemblance to that seed.

From this Chrysalis issues the Hessian fly. That the maggot of this fly is generally formed in the shoots and not in the main stem itself, the shoots being more tender for the insect to feed upon than the main stem.

That where there are four insects or more on the stalk it is generally eaten off and destroyed altogether—but if only one or two be found, often happens that both stalk and grain reach maturity though perhaps not unimpaired.

That it is undoubted that the ravages of this maggot have been the greatest on the earliest sowed wheat, owing to the eggs after having been deposited being covered and protected by the more luxuriant growth of the leaf of the plant before the frost comes—and a strong proof of this is that the late sowed wheat in all our townships is invariably less affected by the insect, than the early sowed.

That the great cause of such extensive devastation by the insect this year in the fall wheat has undoubtedly been the exceedingly mild and open state of the weather last autumn, and the partial injury to the Spring wheat by the same insect probably have arisen from the unusual circumstance that there was no return of frost in the Spring after the snow had once gone, the mildness of the weather permitting the fly to reach maturity, while the plant was yet in a tender state. There may be some difficulty in accounting for the injury to the Spring wheat, but in the description given of this insect in some publications it is stated that it deposits its eggs twice in each year, and your committee know of no other way of accounting for it, nor can they exactly state for how long a period it continues its work of destruction, but they think for about three or four weeks, at the end of which time it reaches the chrysalis state, and thenceforth ceases to destroy the plant.

Your committee have further much pleasure in reporting that one species of wheat, viz. the White Flint, has altogether escaped the ravages of the insect in this country. Very many instances have occurred where this species of wheat, though sowed in the same field and at the same time with other wheat, has remained entirely uninjured, whilst the other varieties on both sides and close adjoining have been completely cut off.

One cause of this is no doubt the hardness of the straw, which in comparison with the other straw is like wire. Another cause is that this species of wheat has not so luxuriant a foliage as other wheats, and perhaps another, that it is a change of seed which is in itself not unimportant; at the same time your committee cannot certify that the White Flint species is entirely free from the ravages of the wheat insect at all times, but are decidedly of opinion that it is less liable to be injured by it than any other species within their knowledge. General Hartman, of New York State, from whom this species was procured by this Society, is of opinion that it is subject to be attacked, especially where there is no other species for the fly to blow upon—but also asserts, and no doubt with much truth, that the insect cannot effect so great an amount of destruction on this as on other kinds, owing to the reason above mentioned.

Your committee would further state, on the authority of a Mr. Brown of Sidney, that in one case where the White Flint species was mixed with the other seed wheat and sowed—the White Flint was perfectly free from the ravages of the insect whilst the other kinds were very much injured.

It has also come to their knowledge that in the townships of Madoc and Marmora, and parts of Rawdon where the sowing is generally later than in other places in the District, the farmers have not suffered so severely as in other townships.

Another circumstance which they consider worthy of remark is this, that those wheats which were sowed the earliest have been winter killed to a greater extent than that which was sowed later under similar circumstances—and that wheat which was on the tops of the ridges, on the driest ground, and of the most luxuriant growth, was as extensively injured by being winter killed as that in low situations.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration—your committee feel it to be their duty to recommend, that the farmers of this District be not discouraged from continuing the cultivation of wheat, or be on any account induced to substitute the growth of rye.

1st. Because (independent of higher and more enlightened reasons) this grain is not an article of export, and a few thousand bushels extra would glut the market so much as to make it almost unsaleable. And the introduction of rye tends to its being intermixed with wheat, a result which ought at all times to be carefully avoided.

2ndly. Because there appears at present to be a remedy and means of escape from the ravages of this great destroyer, either by later sowing, say from 10th to 20th September, or as soon as a sharp frost occurs which will destroy the fly, and prevent its depositing eggs in the young wheat plant; (a period later than this might lead to the almost equally unhappy result of extensive rust or mildew, should the season prove of its usual temperature,) or else by the cultivation of the White Flint species as recommended above, and

of which there is an abundant supply (for seed at least) in the county—or perhaps a more effectual remedy still—by the adoption of both these expedients. Your committee also strongly recommend thick sowing, viz. from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre; because by so doing the main stems are more numerous and the shoots less so.

Your committee are prepared to give the names of many farmers who sowed the White Flint last autumn, and who almost unanimously declare that it is entirely unimpaired by the insect, whilst every other species is more or less extensively destroyed, even though sowed on the same day, in the same field, and under exactly similar circumstances.

Not having heard of any other District having imported this description of wheat and having ascertained from well authenticated statements from them or from neighbouring Districts that they have unfortunately suffered very extensive injury.

Your committee cannot but congratulate the Society of this District that they took such active measures in 1845 to import so largely of this truly valuable description. As had we been without it, our loss and injury would have been much greater than it now is.

The great yield of beautiful flour which this wheat produces is also a very strong recommendation to it. In several cases the growth of the last season yielded 21 barrels of fine and one barrel of seconds per hundred bushels, and in another case twenty barrels of fine and two of good seconds; and many samples weighed sixty-two pounds per bushel.

With regard to other crops, your committee are happy to be able to report a fair prospect of an abundant supply, except perhaps of hay in the clover growing portion of the District, the severe winter and spring having heaved it almost all out—but taking the whole District, this crop will probably not be much short of an average. Peas and oats are very promising. Potatoes are also looking luxuriant, and though the breadth planted is probably not two thirds the extent of last year, the supply will be abundant, provided there be no rot among them; of which there is at present no appearance.

With regard to the wheat, they are decidedly of opinion that from the two causes already mentioned, viz. the ravages of the wheat insect and the very extensive winter killing, the crops will be deficient to the extent of fully one half what it produced last year, more especially as it is not improbable that owing to the wheat being both thinner on the ground and later—rust or mildew will be more prevalent than usual.

MORE ABOUT POTATOES.

"The only means of prevention (of the potato rot) that appears feasible to our mind are the use of sulphur, ashes, lime, soot, and salt, to be sown broad cast on the top of the plants when the dew is on in the morning, but not in sufficient quantities to destroy vegetation, and also to cut off the tops or pull them carefully up at a short period before the tubers give evidence of disease. The latter method if carefully practiced will doubtless be a means of saving a large portion of this valuable crop".—[British American Cultivator for July.

This is what a friend of ours would call a puzzler. As the directions read, the tops are to have the lime &c. sown upon them, "and also" to be cut off or pulled up; and all this "before the tubers give evidence of disease!" The preference given to the "latter method" would indicate that it was not meant to be one process but two distinct ones; still there is a difficulty which we think many will feel in determining when they should pull up the tops, since it must be done "before the tubers give evidence of disease." How is the farmer to know that they will be diseased at all till he sees it?

We must say that we have no faith either in the "latter" or in the former method. The disease we fear is too deep to be reached by such means, however, there is nothing like trying. Try it.

SALTING HORSES.—A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to eat salt with their food: lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly to ascertain what quantity had been consumed; it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on hay and corn, they consumed only about two and a half ounces per day, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took six ounces per day. This proves the expediency of permitting cattle the free use of salt at all times; and it cannot be given in a more convenient form than rock salt, it

being much more palatable than the other in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box, by the side of the animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—[Southern Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

—This great annual fair which is to take place at Saratoga in September next promises to be the most important meeting of Agriculturists that has ever taken place in the United States. Invitations have been issued by the committee to Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, & Mr. Van Buren ex-President of the United States. Contracts have been entered into for the erection of the necessary buildings, &c. The plot of ground where the fair is to be held is a fine level meadow of 25 acres; and the scenery in the neighbourhood is sublime.

One of the editors of this Journal will attend if possible for the purpose of gathering information from actual observation of the progress agriculture is making in the Empire State of the American Union. Those of our farmers whose occupation will admit of their doing so will do well to attend. We would however not have them forget the Exhibition of our own Provincial Agricultural Association which takes place at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th of October next.

TO MULTIPLY THE POTATO FROM THIRTY TO A HUNDRED FOLD.

It appears not to be generally known that the potato plant may be propagated more abundantly and with greater ease than most other plants. The shoots produce roots natural at every joint below the ground when planted in the usual way; to plant for propagation, a small space of ground will be sufficient, as the tubers may be placed close together; when shoots have grown an inch or two above the surface of the earth, the tops may be cut off below the first rooted joint and planted two or three inches apart in fine sandy earth; in the course of a week or ten days they will be well-rooted plants, and, planted at the distance that potatoes are generally planted, will produce a crop of tubers in eight, ten, or twelve weeks (according to the kinds), equal to that produced from tubers, and, when propagated in this manner, plants may be obtained in great quantities.

A more simple way will be to place the tubers in a similar manner as before stated, and when the shoots have grown to the length of two or three inches above the soil, to take up the tubers and strip off the shoots from them; there will be six or more beautifully rooted plants, just in order for final planting; replace the tubers as before, which may be repeated at least four times, and this will produce sufficient plants from four or five tubers, of a moderate size; to plant a rod of ground, at the distance that tubers are usually planted. Lateral shoots taken from a growing crop treated like cuttings of other plants, and afterwards transplanted, will also produce a crop of tubers equal in quantity to that produced by the parent plant.—[William Wallace, Cranbury Park, (Gardners' Chronicle.)

EARLY AND FINE WHEAT.—Mr. John Park has left with us a specimen of "Hutchinson wheat," raised by him on his farm in the town of Gates, which is remarkably bright and well-filled. Mr. Park commenced cutting wheat on Monday, the 12th inst. The field from which the above specimen was taken will average thirty bushels to the acre. The Hutchinson wheat stands the winter well, and is a valuable description of grain.—[Rochester American.

The wheat crop has been secured in Worcester county, Md., and is much better than it was at one time supposed it would be. The Worcester Shield says: "The corn and oat crops are still very unpromising. We have had no rain of any account in the neighbourhood of Snow Hill since the 30th of March, and vegetation is almost parched to death."

For the Canada Farmer.

Messrs. Editors.—The following ann, taken from a quaint antique Arithmetic of the Old School, is submitted, through your columns, to the examination of some rural tyro in the elementary principles of mathematical science and the first laws of nature, to exercise his calculating and computing powers upon, and to forward the answer to the "Canada Farmer."

A RUURAL OBSERVER.

Ques.—A water wheel turns a crank, working three pump-rods, fixed six feet from the joint or pin, by which their several levers, each nine feet in length, are fastened, for the sake of the intended motion; at one end the suckers of the pumps being wrought by the other, shows them to be levers of the third order. Now, I would know what the length of the stroke in each of the barrels will be, if the crank be made to play just nine inches round its centre?

MODES OF PRESERVING BUTTER.

In all that has been written on this subject in this country, we have seen no recommendation to melt and strain it. Yet there can be no doubt that this process proves effectual. We have often told our readers that thorough working is necessary to exclude the butter-milk, and leave the butter pure.—We have told them that it has been kept sweet for years without a particle of salt by separating entirely the impurities that are found on churning the cream. But this is not always an easy matter.—Washing with pure water is the best method that we have practiced, or known to be practiced in this country.

We have often asked the question why we should not boil the butter that we purpose to keep, as we boil the fat of the hog for lard and the fat of cattle and sheep for tallow.

It is well known that lard and tallow will keep sweet for a year without salt. And who can doubt that butter may be kept as long? On examining a recent publication, which we noticed in one of the late numbers of the Ploughman—"On the food of animals by Robert D. Thompson, of Glasgow"—we find the following remarks:

"Mode of preserving Butter fresh.—The cause of rancidity of fresh butter depends upon the presence of the small quantity of curd and water exhibited by the preceding analysis. To render butter capable of being kept for any length of time in a fresh condition, that is, as a pure solid oil, all that is necessary is to boil it in pan till the water is removed, which is marked by the cessation of violent ebullition. By allowing the liquid oil to stand for a little while, the curd subsides, and the oil may then be poured out, or it may be strained through calico or muslin, into a bottle, and corked up. When it is to be used it may be gently heated and poured out of the bottle, or cut out by means of a knife or cheese-gouge. This is the usual method of preserving butter in India, (ghee,) and also on the Continent; and it is rather remarkable that it is not in general use in this country. Bottled butter will thus keep for any length of time, and is the best form of this substance to use with success."

To our own taste, melted butter is more agreeable than any that has been long kept in firkins, unmelted. And *francy* butter is rendered more palatable by melting at the time of using it. Why not melt it before it changes!—*Mass. Ploughman.*

From the Maine Farmer.

RULES FOR MILKING.

Having milked, more or less, every season since I was a "wee-bit" boy, and having seen it done so poorly as to injure the cow, I propose to give a few rules for it, which I have learned from my own and others' experience. They are as follows:

1. Have a good stool to sit on.
2. Have your finger nails pared short and smooth.
3. Sit down and clean the bag, and wet the teats with the first stream of milk.
4. Then sit the pail under, and milk as fast as you can conveniently—the faster the better. A cow will give more milk when milked fast than when milked slow.
5. Milk as though the teats were full to the last, otherwise it makes them long to "strip" in a little while.
6. Never scold or strike a cow for running about the yard or kicking. It generally does more hurt than good.
7. If she runs about, have patience—talk kindly to her—and tie her up, as a last resort till she is not afraid.
8. If she kicks, sit forward far enough for your knee to come forward of her leg, and, she cannot easily hurt you or spill the milk.
9. If she switches you with her tail, in "fly time," fasten it by parting the hair and tying it around her leg. Use a string if the hair is not long enough.
10. If she holds up her milk, *hull with your hands.* What else does a calf bull for but to make the mother give her milk down?

PICKLED BERR
August, July 1847.

Civil and Social Department

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF CANADA.

The state of bewilderment into which a large class of individuals has been thrown by the changes recently effected in the commercial policy of England, forms a curious and interesting study. Men, finding their interests affected by this change, were incited to reflect upon the subject. In many cases, it was not till their fears of the consequence were excited that they gave a fugitive thought to the science of political economy. Though their wits might be sharpened, there was reason to fear their judgment would be warped. From these circumstances, it may easily be conceived that the bulk of our population have not studied political economy in the best school. From infancy, how many have been taught to look upon protection as the safe-guard of their prosperity! The public mind thus became bound by prejudices, which now by the light of truth and reason have received a shock, the effect of which they cannot long survive; though, in different minds, they will cling with a tenacity which will be modified by the candour or passion with which they are associated. A man's ideas of political economy frequently conform to his particular interest, real or supposed; and, in consequence, the plainest principles of commercial science are discarded, and the petty standard of sectional interest—it may be mistaken interest—is held up as the emblem of universal, unchanging, and incontrovertible truth. We must discard the prejudices of childhood, and take such enlarged and comprehensive views of the subject as are worthy of reasoning beings.

What is the present position of Canada as affected by the late commercial changes of Great Britain? England has taken from us the advantages of the protective system, and at the same time conceded to us the power to rid ourselves of our disadvantages. By the removal of those discriminating duties which forced us into a particular market, which market being in many cases the dearest compelled us to pay an unnecessarily high price, the Legislature has already done much to remove those disadvantages.

To take up the very extraordinary arguments capable enough of very complete refutation, of certain gentlemen who figure as statesmen, would be to show that a vast amount of ignorance on this subject exists in quarters where it is least excusable. But, before we notice the peculiar crochets of individuals, we must dispose of a family into which both parties in the Legislature have fallen, and through which the Inspector General will find that he has made a trifling miscalculation of £13,000 in his estimate of the revenue for 1817. The duty on the admission of American grain into Canada was originally imposed for the avowed purpose of protection. It has ceased to be regarded in that light, and its continuance is now defended by the Inspector General solely on the ground that it is a revenue duty. It is surprising that the Inspector General should have failed to observe that revenue will cease to accrue from this source. This tax was imposed at a period when Canada grain was allowed to enter the British markets on discriminating terms highly advantageous to the colony. The American Farmer was enabled to share in this advantage by getting his grain ground in Canada, and passing off the flour in the English market as a Canadian production. This advantage he willingly purchased by the payment of the duty imposed on American grain admitted into Canada. But he is no longer prepared to give to pay the duty, now that the equivalent advantage has been withdrawn, by the admission on equal terms (duty free) in the English market of the Agricultural productions of every country in the world. The American Farmer can now ship his grain from New-York, and it will enter the English market on precisely the same terms as if he had shipped it from Quebec. The only advantage that we can now offer him to bring his grain through a Canadian channel for shipment to the English market, is to provide him with a line of communication than he can obtain in the United States. As soon as he is allowed to offer him a market, every one must be fully well aware that we can do nothing of the kind. Live him, we are exporters, and our surplus products and his find in England a common market. As the Americans have no longer the advantage to obtain by shipping their surplus grain from Quebec, instead of New-York or Boston and as Canada offers them no market; it is not entirely fallacious to suppose that they will bring their grain here and pay into the Canadian Exchequer in the shape of duty, next year, £13,000! It is true that the remnant of the English Corn Laws has not yet legally expired,

but it is equally true that practically they are "no more." They are for the time suspended; and any attempt to revive them would be met by very decided opposition on the part of the great body of the people of England. Physical circumstances beyond the control of legislators led to the abolition of the Corn Laws; and circumstances equally beyond the control of man led to their suspension before the period which the law had fixed for their final extinction. One element in these all-controlling circumstances—the potato rot—has returned to abstract its quota from the world's supply of food, and snatch from the hands of legislators the power of regulating the commerce of the world. The revival of the Corn Laws, even for the short space of time that will intervene before the period fixed for their extinction, is therefore exceedingly problematical. It is not at all likely that Canada will ever again be in a position to offer any inducement to the Americans to pay a duty on their grain brought into our market. We shall therefore, hereafter get no duty from this source.

That the introduction of American grain into our markets, which must be a mere mercantile or speculative transaction, can be the means of lowering the price of grain in our markets, so long as we produce the same article in excess of our wants, we hold to be entirely fallacious. We must compete with the American wheat grower, and indeed with the Agriculturists of the whole world, and it cannot make the slightest difference whether that competition take place in Canada, the United States, or England. If our grain does not come into competition with the products of the United States here, it must in England. Plain as this principle is, we are aware that many are incapable of appreciating its truth. They are misled by supposing that the principle of supply and demand comes in as a new element which must operate to the detriment of the Canadian Farmer's interest, if very large quantities of foreign grain were poured into our markets. But there is no new element at all. The supply and demand are not between the United States and Canada. It is the world's supply and demand by which prices must be regulated. The mistake consists in confining attention to local circumstances which are of trifling importance in the commerce of the world, instead of taking a comprehensive view of all the circumstances that affect the world's market. The price of all articles, whether of agricultural produce or not, which we do not produce in excess of our wants, would naturally be depressed by importation of those articles. That they should therefore be protected does not follow, unless a general system of protection is in operation, which under any circumstances might be got rid of with advantage to all parties. But that these articles should not be subject to a revenue duty no good reason can be shown, provided, as is the case with us and with all other countries, the mode of raising a revenue is from Customs' duties.

Mr. Merritt's Resolutions in favour of a reciprocal exchange of products between Canada and the United States, we hold to be perfectly harmless, in every point except one, viz., the admission into our markets free of duty of those articles of agricultural production which we do not produce in excess of our own wants. If there are certain articles which we do not produce in excess of our own wants, it may be said the consumer has a right to have them imported free of duty. This we admit would be correct if the revenue were raised by some other means than that of import duties, but not otherwise. We think, however, that the articles that would thus be admitted duty free, by the adoption of Mr. Merritt's resolutions by the American Congress, would be of comparatively trifling value; and that any disadvantage arising therefrom either to the agricultural interest or to the revenue would be more than compensated by having placed before us the choice of two markets instead of one. It is a fact, on which no dispute will, we presume, be raised, that for a series of years past, the price of wheat has ranged considerably higher in the markets of New York, Boston, and other towns in York State and the New England States than in Canada. The causes of this are mainly to be found in the fact that the rate of freights from these towns to England has been lower than from Canadian ports to England. Whether this discrepancy is still to continue depends upon the manner in which the appeal made, in accordance with, though we do not say in consequence of, a previous suggestion of ours, by the Canadian Legislature to the Home Government, to concede the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the vessels of all nations, shall be decided upon by the English Cabinet. If the decision be unfavourable, we have a guarantee in

the continued discrepancy in the rates of freight from the American and Canadian ports, that the United States will still continue to offer the better market.

The fashionable assertion that we cannot compete with the Americans, because we are a poor and they a rich people, is totally inapplicable to the case. Compete with them we must; and the only question is whether we shall be allowed the benefit of their market. But the assertion that the American farmers are so much richer than ours needs some qualification. Who are the wheat growers of the American Union? Who but the hardy pioneers of the West who, many of them, commence the world almost without a shilling, and in most cases with little more than what is necessary to start them as farmers on new land. These form the mass of the wheat growers of the great West. We like not the assertion that we cannot do what the Americans do. It is an acknowledgment of inferiority; and the general prevalence of such an idea is calculated to produce a feeling of national degradation.

Should an attempt to conclude a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, after considerable delay, be without any result, we might have reason to regret that it had ever been made. Our present bonding system is necessarily restrictive to some extent, and must have the effect of checking, if only in a limited degree, the commercial intercourse between the two countries. Every restriction should be removed, to invite through our waters the overwhelming carrying trade of the Western States, which if left to take its own course will flow through its natural channel—the St. Lawrence. If while we are attempting to obtain a reciprocity treaty with our neighbours, instead of at once removing all restrictions, we force them to enlarge the Erie Canal, or to seek some other outlet to the ocean, we shall commit an act of commercial suicide. We are aware that there are parties who claim to be the friends of the farmer who say, "oh, never mind the carrying trade, it will only benefit a few forwarders." Now, we can give this no other designation than that of sheer quackery. Will the farmer not be benefitted, will not all classes of the community be benefitted, if in the tolls on our canal, arising from this carrying trade, we obtain a source of revenue, which will go far to supersede the necessity of any other mode of taxation? This is a view of the question which appears to us most worthy of the statesman. Look for a moment at the immense extent of the carrying trade of the Western States. The commerce of the Western Lakes is already worth nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually; although not one thirtieth portion of the soil of Wisconsin or Iowa is yet under cultivation; Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan possess resources, almost infinite, yet undeveloped. Twenty years since, this vast country, destined to become the granary of the world, did not produce enough to feed its scanty population. It is estimated that the States bordering on the Lakes, of which the natural outlet is the St. Lawrence river, will export this year before September, ten millions of barrels of flour! The resources of these States are so boundless, that the reality seems a fable. Every effort should be made to secure this immense trade; and the revenue arising from canal tolls will, from its magnitude, surprise those who are taught to regard the carrying trade as useless except to a few speculators. Without a repeal of the Navigation Laws, over which the colony exercises no control, we shall risk the loss of this valuable prize. But although we cannot remove the Navigation Laws, we can throw down every other barrier of obstruction. If we obtain this trade we shall be in a position more enviable than that occupied by any other nation on the face of the globe; if we lose it, with a debt of three millions hanging upon our shoulders, we are on the verge of national bankruptcy.

The best protection which Canada can now hope for, is free scope for the exercise of her energies and the development of her resources.

"STOP MY PAPER."

This is one of the favourite arguments with those persons whose selfishness or stupidity disqualifies them for any better or more gentlemanly answer to what they may think wrong in the columns of their newspaper. Instead of saying plainly and candidly "your opinions are wrong and I will show you wherein, give me room in your paper & I will convince you and your readers of the dangerous consequences of your doctrines," instead of this, or any thing like it, we have the ominous direction "take my name off your subscription list." Now, it is impossible to please every body, and if not impossible it

is very difficult to please even that small portion of the community who may subscribe for your paper, but if you earnestly strive to view public questions in their proper light, and discuss them with an ardent desire to arrive at those conclusions which make for the interests of the public, you may surely expect to be treated in a less summary manner. We have before us the letter of a subscriber who says he must "discontinue," and gives the following as his reason:—

"I have observed in two or three of your last numbers, that you are an advocate of the doctrines of *Free Trade*. As I am averse, decidedly and positively averse to such principles, being a *Protectionist*, I cannot advocate or patronize a paper Agricultural or Political which embraces and inculcates the first named sentiments."

We have this further elucidation of the same idea, prefaced with a few words of a more consolatory kind.

"Your agricultural articles practical and domestic are, in my opinion, so far good; and for your enterprise, energy and ability in starting and conducting your Journal, you deserve an immense of praise. But I cannot give you praise and applaud your exertions, in the course you seem to me, to be pursuing. When you desire to change our Foreign Agricultural and Commercial Policy, and seek to re-model it after the fashion of the iniquitous *free trade* policy.

We certainly are not aware of having expressed any "desire to change our Foreign agricultural and commercial Policy." It would give us great pleasure if our correspondent would put his finger on the passage from our pen which expresses such a desire. All our arguments and recommendations were based on the "great fact" that England had denied us protection in her markets. She had (without asking or getting our consent) by her own act and for her own purposes "changed" our "Foreign policy" and the question was not, nor have we so treated it, whether protection in the abstract, was better or worse for us—whether *Free Trade* was a just or an "iniquitous" doctrine. Had we continued to enjoy a preference in the markets of Great Britain, even though we gave an equivalent for it in the shape of differential duties, we should have been the last to advocate the changes alluded to, not in our "Foreign" but our domestic—our home policy.

As matters now stand, we consider the kind of protection our correspondent apparently desires, and which is demanded by no public Journal in the Province that we are aware of except the *Colonist*, and by no member of Parliament except Mr. Alwyn and Ermatinger and Mr. Sullivan and one or two others in the Upper House, as absurd and suicidal.

We can inform our correspondent that one of the Editors of this Journal is a farmer like himself; that another (the writer) is directly interested in the prosperity of agriculture; that his relatives and friends are farmers, and if the "free trade" we have advocated is fraught with ruin to the farmers of Canada we must fall among them. But show us that such will be the result and no one shall more earnestly resist, or prove themselves more "decidedly averse" to these "iniquitous" doctrines.

A more full explanation of what we mean by *free trade*, and what we believe the necessities of our situation require will be found in another column.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

We have received the Kingston *Argus* containing a letter from a "Pittsburgh Farmer" under the above caption. The writer is, it appears, a subscriber of ours, and has addressed to us a note requesting us to insert his letter, accompanied by "such comments in favour of the Agricultural interest as you can conscientiously afford." We willingly comply with his request, omitting however the personal and political parts of his letter, which are unnecessary to the argument and inconsistent with the character and objects of our Journal. Upon the general question we have explained ourselves elsewhere. With regard to the remarks on "reciprocity" we must observe that Mr. Merritt's resolutions (which as we understand have been rejected by the Legislature) were not to take effect until the American Government

assented to the proposal. And the reference to the "long term of years" during which our markets were open to our neighbours requires just this simple explanation, that before the passing of the Agricultural duties' Bill (which we believe have been at that time a just and necessary measure) we had an advantage over our neighbours in the British market.

We exported our surplus to this market, where we were protected; prices consequently rose higher here than among our neighbours; they, attracted by these higher prices, and there being nothing to prevent them, came into our markets, and of course into competition with our farmers. With regard to the retention of duty for revenue purposes we agree with the writer in so far as relates to the injustice of making a distinction between agricultural and other productions.

FELLOW LABOURERS.—Have an eye to those two sophists, Ogle R. Gowan, and William Hamilton Merritt. They are using their utmost endeavours to have all duty taken off agricultural productions to the United States, entering this country; and one of them, the farmer, makes the boast that he represents an agricultural constituency.

The sophism of Mr. Gowan is that "Canadian farmers labour under the grievance that while the United States have two markets for the sale of her produce, viz., the English market and her own, the Canadian farmers are restricted to the English market, which governs the prices in Canada." Indeed! and pray Mr. Gowan, will it mend the matter that you choose to forget we Canadian farmers have a good market of our own, in Canada as well as the United States; yes, far better in proportion to our productions than the United States have, therefore we have two markets as well as our neighbours. But you, Mr. Gowan, are endeavoring to give the United States three markets, and to leave us none; because, for a great deal of our farm produce, fit only for local consumption, we have much better markets than our neighbours; but by admitting the American farmer's produce free of duty, you glut our markets, and impoverish the farmer. You talk of reciprocity as slipshod as if you had as much influence in the Legislature of the Republic, as in Montreal. What guarantee have you that the other party—the foreign nation—will meet you reciprocally? You have none,—but you have ample proof they will not. Look back at the long term of years the Canadian markets were open free to the produce of our neighbours, and say will your very liberal constituents be satisfied with the reciprocity they and this country then enjoyed from our neighbours? That was a reciprocity not unlike Mr. Gowan's arguments, altogether one-sided. With that per- haps duty on our wheat entering their markets, and on other articles a duty in proportion! This is the reciprocity Mr. Gowan is to obtain as redress of the grievances complained of by his constituents!

But even should the Union grant us full and equal reciprocity, we should not accept it; because our local markets from Quebec to Amherstburgh along the great line of travel, and even in the back woods, supplying lumberers and newly arrived settlers, are much better than those of the United States, although we are unjustly deprived of the supplying of our army and navy by the admission of such supplies free from a foreign country. Be it known to Mr. Gowan and all who are of his views on this subject, that the duty on agricultural produce from the States is a Revenue, and not merely a protective duty. The farmers of Canada do not do the term produce, and are all free traders so far as to be satisfied with a Revenue duty.— And with the never-to-be-laid-aside claim, to benefit in the way of protection to their industry, from the revenue laws, in proportion equal to all other branches of the Home industry of the country. When Mr. Gow will place these important points in their proper place in his arguments, he and his instructors, or constituency may confer a favor on his adopted country by the exertion of his acknowledged general talents in its behalf. In the meantime I leave him to regret what he shall one day find to be the greatest faux pas he has committed in his career, as and often pronounced by his attempts at legislation.

W. H. Merritt legislates "for removing the duties on agricultural produce," without qualification or exception, and in his arguments adverts to the one article of flour only and says "if all flour in the United States was to pass through Canada, it would go to England. The Canadian farmer would not sell a barrel less." I admit the introduction of flour, duty free, would not injure the Canadian farmer, as we must meet the foreigner with our surplus flour in the British market, which market regulates our prices; but I deny that because it is expedient to let foreign wheat or flour pass free through our waters, it is expedient to let every kind of American produce, even for local consumption, enter our markets duty free. And I predict that whatever Ministry shall, as proposed, open our ports to the free admission of American produce, shall have but a short tenure of office, after the fact of their having done so, shall be generally understood throughout the country.

Let not the House of Assembly forget that this country is essentially an agricultural one. That more than three-fourths of that House are representing agricultural constituencies. That the farmers are slow to move on questions of general policy and legislation, and somewhat difficult to unite on any question, especially till they feel an injury. But once fairly convinced of their duty to themselves and their country, they will stand by it, and although their efforts to right their wrongs may not be immediate, they shall in future in this country, be more irresistible than on former occasions. As they have now two journals honestly devoted to their interest, that will not fail to con-

forth their exertions; however strongly the City papers may support the apparent interest of their subscribers and patrons, the consumers, against the farmers, who are the producers.

Suppose our Legislature to pass such a Bill as that proposed by Mr. Merritt, and that the farmers of Canada should so far neglect their duty, as not to remonstrate against its passing into a law. Its effects, taken together with those of the Free Trade Imperial Act, depriving us of any advantage in the British Market, will be such as every true Briton will regret and be ashamed to acknowledge.

I have thus addressed myself to my fellow-labourers in agriculture; perhaps not so plainly as I should have done. One thing, however, is plain to all of us, that if farmers were in the minority, they might have some excuse to plead for allowing themselves to be made the "Flowers of Wood and Drawers of Water" to every "prentice boy that took pains to comb and curl his hair in the City. But they are without excuse while they can control nine-tenths of the consumptions in the Province. And therefore they should, and I hope will take a firm stand and insist on there being as much duty levied on agricultural produce, as there shall be levied on any article consumed by the agriculturist. The Farmer cannot import a Threshing Machine, a Cart or Sleigh, Harness, Boots or Shoes, Books or Stationary, nor many other necessaries, without duty. Why not, then, exact duty on that which comes in competition with the produce of his industry? Farmers, it is time you were concerting measures for the coming election. Let us have in the Reformers.

PEEPSBURGH FARMER.

July 15, 1847.

It did seem that Lord John Russell was acting on a judicious plan in allowing emigration to take its own course, instead of giving it the stimulus of Government support. But the event has proved that this quiescent policy cannot always be adopted with safety. The error of the English Cabinet was not in refusing to stimulate emigration by advances from the exchequer, but in taking no precaution to regulate or check the spontaneous emigration to which the very misery of the Irish people has given an impetus. They were actuated by the instinct of wretched beings crawling away from the horrors of a vast charnel house. In Ireland the world witnesses the strange anomaly of the co-existence of five millions of acres of waste lands and an unemployed, starving people; and we read the effect of this supineness of landlords and forced idleness of people, in the death of thousands who, as the event proves, have been thrown upon the shores of Canada only to find a grave. They brought with them the seeds of disease; to which not only themselves have fallen victims, but they have carried infection to almost every town where they have gone. It would not consist with common sense to suppose that the thousands of poor emaciated creatures who during the present season have emigrated, nearly all of them in a state of physical weakness, and many of them of actual disease, were enabled by means of their own to seek what they thought would be a refuge, but which alas! in many instances has proved to be a grave, on the shores of Canada. Then bits of land had refused to yield the accustomed increase. They were left without the means of paying the landlord, and without food for themselves. They became a useless burthen, and were shipped off—horrible traffic in human beings!—to Canada, as the readiest mode of getting rid of them. Our towns are crowded with them, and our hospitals filled to overflowing. Grosse Isle has been dotted with its thousands of graves; to Montreal has been taken thousands of sick, of whom hundreds have died; Bytown hospital has been crowded; Kingston, Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, London, have been called upon to provide medical aid for many hundreds. In many cases those who have gone into the country have fallen sick and died. One family, of fourteen persons, were placed down by the Emigrant Settlement Association or some other parties, within twenty miles North of this city. They crawled into a shed, and in a few days ten of them had died. From fear of infection, scarcely a human being went near them to minister to their wants. We have this case on undoubted authority, and there is reason to fear that it is not an isolated one. How so many persons, incapable of physical exertion, will be supported through the coming winter, is a question of most serious importance. Hitherto Canada has welcomed to her shores all the emigrants who came, because they could labour and thereby better their own condition and add to the wealth of the country. Now a new state of things exists, and Canada raises the voice of complaint against the heartlessness of Irish landlords. The British Government must take Irish emigration under its direction. The quiescent policy of leaving emigration to take its own course has ceased to be a safe one. Whether the English Cabinet think proper to stimulate the kind of emigration that would be useful to Canada, is for them to determine; but Canada has a right to be heard when she calls for some check to be put upon the practice of exporting masses of disease in the shape of human beings who

re thrown a helpless burthen upon our shores.

The English Government have declined to adopt the plan of colonization propounded some time ago by several Irish gentlemen.

It appears from a Despatch from Earl Grey to Lord Elgin, that the British Government contemplate some more regular and systematic plan of colonization than has hitherto been acted upon. The Colonial Secretary foresees the lethargy and dependence upon Government which would result from its stepping forward to render pecuniary assistance to the emigrants. During the last 20 years 1,337,000 persons have emigrated from the British Isles to N. America, without any cost to the public. Earl Grey is of opinion that if a bounty had been held out by Government, these voluntary emigrants would have contrived to draw from the Government £3,337,000, and that no stimulus would have been given to emigration. He is also of opinion that the public lands in Canada should be sold at such a price as would enable the Government to construct roads in every new settlement. If our public lands were raised to such a price as to make settlement in the United States much preferable to settlement in Canada, it is very clear that they would remain without settlers. The construction of public works, Earl Grey is of opinion would be a desirable mode of finding employment for new settlers; and no doubt it would attract many. There would be danger that some of them would contract habits averse to permanent settlement; though many in a few years would be sure to prefer the life of settled farmers.—Exam.

ASPIRE.

Aspire to greater things,
With heaven-exalted eye—
With steadfast tread, and bearing high,
And hope on joyful wings,
There's not a victory won below,
But points to other things undone;
And ever as Time's currents flow,
We find new shores still to be won.
Press on, with purpose pure,
Nor cast one look behind;
Ambitious still to store thy mind
With truthful love that shall endure.
There's not a height by man yet gain'd
But shows another height to win;
There's not a truth by man maintain'd,
But bears some greater truth within.
Oh seek the good and great!
Man's mission on the earth
Is progress, ever, from his birth;
Nor should he e'er in zeal abate.
Oh! who would, timely lingering, see
Such boundless prospects for the mind,
And, clinging to mortality,
In guilty sloth be left behind?
Aspire to better deeds!
With hope and love entwined
Let emulation fill thy mind,
And ever baste when duty leads,
Man's holy mind, if trained aright
To such a height of good would grow,
That spirits pure and angels bright
Might wish us mingle here below.

Literary Department.

TAKING A NATIVE.

A FISH STORY.

A ludicrous scene occurred the other day, in Anthony Street, near where the new theatre is in course of construction, which, if a brief description may convey an adequate impression of it, is well worth telling. One of the labourers, growing thirsty under the influence of the hot sun, went hastily over to the nearest hydrant for a drink, and, clapping his capacious mouth to the spout, imbibed the Croton just as it came, in the most forcible and piteous manner imaginable. Hardly had poor Paddy, however, tasted the gushing flood that distended his cheeks, when he started bolt upright, and, with a look of agonized horror, commenced a series of pantomimic contortions which were absolutely painful to witness. "Ow—ow—ugh!" he groaned convulsively, at the same time clawing at his throat in a frenzied manner, while he spirted the water forth again with the energy of a wounded whale; then suddenly recovering the use of his speech, he shouted: "Och, murder! but he's gone! it's all over wid me now!" "What's gone?" exclaimed the crowd that had gathered around him. "What's gone?" "I've swallowed him! Oh! holy St. Patrick! I've swallowed him!" "And what the deuce is't ye've swallowed?" "A snake! a murdering snake! Oh! howly St. Patrick, protect me!" "Sure, then, ye've made a savin' o' yer dinner!" said a fellow-labourer, more alive for fun than sympathy; while a shout of mingled laughter and incredulity followed, in which even the poor sufferer could hardly refrain from joining.

"But was it alive, man?" inquired a sympathizing individual when the confusion subsided.

"Alive, did ye say! By the blessed powers, ye don't think I'd be after ating him dead? Alive, is it! and didn't he jump down me throat in spite o' mo teeth?" Then, clapping his hands to his stomach, he exclaimed, "Och, hone, he's squirming now! Oh, howly St. Patrick! Oh, why didn't ye do yer work, intirely, and kill the snakes in this murdering country, too? Help, he'll bite the insides ov me! Oh, howly Moses! Help! murder! fire!" and poor Pat, distracted by fear, cut more capers than a Cattauche at a war dance.

"Tut, tut! Be quiet, man!" returned another, "how do you know it was a snake?"

"How do I know, is it? Didn't I file him wiggling his tail! oh, howly St. Patrick, deliver me!"

A benevolent-looking gentleman here suggested that it might possibly be fish, or perhaps an eel; and remarked that there ought to be a filter attached to every hydrant in the city, as they were full of all sorts of animal-cule, etc.

"It's an ail! it's an ail!" shouted a hodman, catching at the idea. "Mike, it's an ail! Run for a phalter, and ye'll catch the rascal presently."

"A filter! a filter!" was the general cry. "Run, Mike, for a filter!" Without pausing to inquire into the feasibility of using the article in question for the purpose desired, the poor distracted son of Erin started with the speed of a race-horse for the office in Broadway where the figure of Hebe standing in the window "pours her never-censing fount."

"A what d'ye call 'em!" cried he, rushing frantically into the establishment.

"A snake-catcher, for the love of —! A snake-catcher! Oh, howly St. Patrick!" he continued, snatching up one and applying it energetically to his lips. "Come out wid ye, ye thief o' the world!"

"My good fellow," said the astonished knight of Diaphragms, "what's the matter with you?"

"Matter, is it?" isn't everything the matter! I've got an ail in my belly! och, hulla-boo! hulla-boo!"

"An eel! how came an eel in your sto mach?"

"And didn't the varmint jump into my mouth without saying 'by yer leave!'" said the bewildered sufferer, endeavouring to screw the filter to his lips.

"But my man, that won't do you any good now. It should have been attached to the hydrant, and then you might have drank with perfect safety."

"And won't it catch him now?" asked Mike in a piteous tone, turning nghost as he dropped the instrument in despair.

"Of course not—how should it?"

"Och, murder! what will become of me!" exclaimed Mike, with an agony truly painful to behold.

"Get a sockdologer fish-hook!" shouted a wag from the crowd.

"Run for a doctor!" said another, "and get a stomach pump."

This suggestion was instantly followed, and he started for a drug store near by. The apothecary, however, applied an emetic instead of the pump, and the poor fellow, after violent retching, ejected a lively black eel, about six inches long.

"Oh, howly St. Patrick!" he exclaimed, experiencing immediate relief. "Why didn't ye make elatic work ov it, and kill the ails as well!—sure, and they're first cousin to the sarpiants. Devil a drop of water will I iver drink again in this blessed country, without a snake-catcher on my mouth."

And, with sundry other resolutions which would have shocked the ears of a temperance man, poor Mike, pale and trembling with exhaustion, returned to his work.—New York paper.

THE SAGUENAY, CANADA.—The National Intelligencer contains a beautiful description of the wild and romantic scenery of the Saguenay River, between Hudson's Bay and the St. Lawrence. Many of the bluffs are 800 to 1500 feet perpendicular, chiefly of granite, and some of them lean over upon the river, which, in many places, is 1,000 feet deep, and seldom less than 100 feet. Awful beyond expression is the appearance of these rocks—a mass of granite weighing perhaps a million of tons, hanging over the traveller's head, as if ready to fall and crush him. The river abounds with salmon, seals, and other fish and at 150 miles north of the St. Lawrence there is a lovely lake, 40 miles long, called the St. John's.

Don't give your boys the worst tools, and then scold because they cannot do as much as men.

We copy from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal the following description of an ingenious invention for checking runaway horses. Instead of fixing the safety-rem to the "splash-board," by which it would be liable to get under the horse's tail or otherwise interfered with, it might, we think, be made to run along the reins nearly to the hand, so that, without being in the way, in ordinary driving, it would be accessible in case of emergency:—

It consists of a rein composed partly of thread-covered cat-gut, and partly of common leather, one end of which is attached to the bridle at the top of the horse's head, while the other rests at the pommel of the saddle, or on the splash-board or coach box, as the case may be. Running upon the cat-gut part, by means of loops, is a short cross-piece of cat-gut, which rests against the wind-pipe of the animal, ready to be pulled up against that organ, by taking hold of the nearer end of the rein. A quick and firm pull, to stop the breathing of the animal, is all that is necessary to bring him to an instantaneous pause. He may be in a state of panic, and running off with the bit between his teeth in spite of every ordinary means of checking him; but no sooner does he feel the stricture on his breathing, than he is conscious of being overtailed and nonplussed, and becomes instantly as quiet as a lamb; at the same time he keeps quite firm on his legs—the check not being by any means calculated to bring him down. On the contrary, the position in which it places the horse, his shoulders being brought up and being pressed back upon his hanches, the check is indeed eminently calculated to keep him up. A horse in a gig fitted up with a safety rein, was lately paraded before ourselves in one of the streets of Edinburgh, and the animal was several times, in the height of his career (once when coming rapidly down hill,) brought to a sudden stand. We understand that the safety rein is coming rapidly into use; and friends as we are to every thing that tends to diminish evil, and promote the convenience and agreeableness of human life, we cannot but wish to see it in universal application. We feel assured that henceforth, by means of this rein, accidents from running away or other violent conduct of horses, may be altogether prevented.—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal

A WILD MAN.—The Halifax (N. S.) Herald of the 7th inst., contains the following singular narrative:—

Considerable interest has been created within the last few days past, by the arrival in this city on Thursday last, of a wild man, who had been discovered in the woods at Cape Benton, in a state of nudity. For the short time this strange individual has been in the Poor's Asylum he has received numerous visits, and although in a state of complete barbarism, begins to afford encouragement that attempts to civilise him, may not be altogether hopeless.

He is both deaf and dumb, and his appearance is extremely haggard. He remains generally, whether awake or asleep, in a sitting position. His skin is considerably shrivelled from constant exposure to the weather, and his whole deportment resembles more that of an inferior animal than of a human being.

When food is offered him he seizes it and, pressing it into his mouth with both hands, devours it ravenously. He is remarkably fond of salt, which he eats in large quantities. The first steps towards civilization have been partially successful, he having learned the use of a spoon, and to a limited extent allowed his body to be covered with light wearing apparel.

It is said that the parents of this singular character emigrated some years ago to Sydney, from Scotland; and having permitted him in his juvenile days to range the woods at pleasure, he acquired a habit of leaving his parents' residence for a number of days at a time until compelled for want of food to return home; and, on the death of his parents, he took up his abode in the forest altogether, until the time of his capture.

ALBUMEN—A CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—The following is a translation of a recipe for the cure of this complaint, which was published by the physicians of Spain in the Gazettes of Madrid during 1840.

Prepare a draught of Albumen, by taking the white of forty eggs or more, and, after whipping them well sweeten the same if necessary, with a small portion of the best double refined sugar. Let the patient drink large quantities of this repeatedly, inasmuch as to fill his stomach, administering clysters of the same as often as possible. The patient must maintain a total abstinence from diet of any kind. In a few hours after the pain will abate, and in twenty-four hours the disease will disappear; if it do not, it will be sure to disappear in forty-eight hours, provided the patient repeat the draughts as usual. [The addition of a few drops of orange flower water is highly beneficial.] [Ex.]

LIGHTNING AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Professor Olmstead of Yale College says he has no doubt that the wires of the telegraph have an effect on electricity. "As the storm comes up, and especially when over the wires, say fifty or a hundred miles distant, the lightning is attracted by the wires, which can be proved by any one remaining in the Telegraph Office for half an hour. About the time the storm is coming up the wires are continually filled with electricity. It is my opinion we shall never have very heavy thunder showers or hear lightning striking, so long as we have telegraph wires spread over the earth."

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

I.—Of the Inorganic food of Plants.

Q. What are the purposes served by the inorganic part of the soil?

A. The inorganic or earthy part of the soil serves two purposes: first it serves as a medium in which the roots can fix themselves, so as to keep the plant in an upright position; and second, it supplies the plant with inorganic food.

Q. The inorganic part of the soil consists chiefly of sand, clay and lime; does it contain any other substances?

A. Yes, it contains small quantities of eight or nine other substances.

Q. Name these substances.

A. Potash, soda, magnesia, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, sulphuric acid, and chlorine.

Q. Are not these the same substances which exist in the ash or inorganic part of plants?

A. Yes, the same substances exactly—only they form a much larger proportion of the soil than they generally do of plants.

Q. Do you understand then where plants obtain all the inorganic matters they contain?

A. Yes, they obtain them from the soil only.

Q. Why can they not obtain them from the air?

A. Because Potash, soda, magnesia, &c. do not exist in the air.

Q. How does this earthy matter enter into the plant?

A. It enters by the roots.

Q. In what state?

A. In a state of solution. The rain and spring water dissolve them and carry them into the roots.

Q. Do all soils contain every one of the inorganic substances, potash, soda, lime, &c., which you have mentioned?

A. All fertile or productive soils do.

Q. Why must a fertile soil contain them all?

A. Because plants require them all for their healthy growth.

Q. Do plants require them all in equal proportion?

A. No. Plants must have a certain small quantity of each of them, but they require more of some substances than of others.

[This question may be illustrated by the following table. While 1,000 lbs. of red-clover hay leave in all 75 lbs. of ash when burned, there are present in this ash 28 lbs. of lime, but only 20 lbs. of potash, and less than 4 lbs. of magnesia,—and so on with the ash of the other kinds of hay mentioned in the table.]

I.—Quantity and composition of the ash left by 1,000 lbs. of hay from

	CLAVER.			
	Rye-gr.	Red.	White.	Lucerne.
Potash	9	20	31	134
Soda	4	31	6	6
Lime	7	28	21	48
Magnesia	1	3	3	35
Oxide of Iron	trace	trace	1	1
Silica	23	4	15	31
Sulphuric acid	35	45	31	4
Phosphoric acid	1	6	5	13
Chlorine	trace	35	2	3
	31 lbs.	74 lbs.	29 lbs.	91 lbs.

Q. Are those substances which are present in the plant in such minute quantities, really necessary to its growth?

A. They appear to be all equally necessary—just as the few ounces of nails or glue are necessary to the joiner in making a box, as the many pounds of wood which the box contains.

Q. Suppose a soil to be entirely destitute of one of these substances, what would happen?

A. A good crop would not grow upon it.

Q. Suppose it to contain a large supply of all the others, but only a small supply of some one of these substances, what would happen?

A. Those plants would grow well upon it which require only a small quantity of that one substance,—but those which require a large quantity of it would be stunted and unhealthy.

Q. Give me an example?

A. If the land contained little lime, it might grow a good crop of rye-grass, and yet not be able to grow a good crop of lucerne.

[It will be seen by referring to the above table, that lucerne requires more phosphoric acid than rye-grass does; therefore, if there be little phosphoric acid in the soil, lucerne will not grow so well upon it as rye-grass would do, and so on.]

Q. Suppose a soil to be destitute of a considerable number of these different inorganic substances,—what would happen?

A. It would refuse to grow good crops of any kind whatever. It would be naturally barren.

Q. Are any soils known to exist which are naturally barren?

A. Yes, some large tracts of country which have never been cultivated by man, are known to be naturally fertile, and others naturally barren.

Q. How is the natural difference between such soils explained?

A. In the fertile soils all those inorganic substances exist, which our cultivated crops require; in the barren soils some of these substances are wholly wanting.

II.—Composition of soils of different degrees of fertility.

	Fertile without Manure	Fertile with Manure	Barren
Organic matter	91	50	40
Shen (in the soil or clay)	612	531	778
Alumina (in the clay)	57	51	91
Lime	59	12	4
Magnesia	23	2	1
Oxide of Iron	61	30	81
Oxide of manganese	1	3	1
Potash	2	trace	trace
Soda	1	1	1
Chlorine (chiefly as soda salt)	2	1	1
Sulphuric acid	2	1	1
Phosphoric acid	43	11	1
Carbonic acid (combined with the lime and magnesia)	40	13	1
Loss	11	43	43
	1000	1000	1000

The soil, of which the composition is given in the first column, had produced crops for 60 years without manure,—and still contained a sensible quantity of all the substances required by plants. That in the second column produced good crops when regularly manured,—it was in want of three or four substances only, which were given to it by the manure. The third was hopelessly barren,—it was in want of many substances which ordinary manure could not supply.

Q. May a soil be barren though it contains all the substances which plants require?

A. Yes, if it contain a very large proportion of some one, such as oxide of iron, which in great quantity is injurious to the soil.

Q. How would you improve a soil of this kind?

A. I would thorough-draw and sub-soil it, that the rains might sink through it and wash out the injurious matter, and I would lime it if it required lime.

Q. May a soil which is naturally fertile be rendered barren by continued cropping?

A. Yes, if the same kind of cropping be carried on for a long time, the land will gradually become less and less productive.

Q. Give me an example?

A. If the same field be cropped year after year with wheat or oats, it will at last become unable to grow either of these crops.

Q. Why is this?

A. Because these crops draw certain substances in great abundance,—and after a number of years the soil cannot furnish these substances in sufficient quantity.

For the Ladies. TO THE UNSATISFIED.

Why thus longing, thus for ever sighing,
For the far-off unattained, and dim;
While the beautiful, all round thee lying,
Offers up its low, perpetual hymn!

Would'st thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearnings it would still;
Leaf and flower and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee,
Thou no ray of light and joy canst throw;
If no silken cord of love be 'round thee,
To some little world through weal and woe.

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten,
No fond voices answer to thine own;
If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten,
By duly sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the crowd's applause,
Not by works that give the world's renown,
Not by martyrdom or vaunted crosses,
Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find, by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

Doest thou revel in the rosy morning,
When all nature hails the Lord of light,
And his smile the mountain tops adorning,
Robes thy fragrant fields in radiance bright.

Other hands may grasp the field and forest,
Proud proprietors in pomp may shine,—
But with fervent love if thou adorest,
Thou art wealthier,—all the world is thine!

Yet if through earth's wide domain thou rovest,
Sigh that they are not thine alone,
Not those fair fields, but thyself thou lovest,
And their beauty and thy worth are gone.

Nature wears the crown of the spirit;
Swoody to her worshipper she sings;
All the glow, the grace she doth inherit,
Round her trusting child she fondly flings.

THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS.—We can conceive of no more heaven-like circle than is enclosed within the limits of a virtuous and happy family. There is nothing beneath the skies more ennobling to human nature than such a household—where mildness and virtue, kindness and love, industry and peace, go hand in hand together. Where a content and cheerful spirit drives away the gloom of the world, and is again with her sweet lessons of philosophy, softens and purifies the heart. When the head of the family is recognized and respected as such—and the happiness within the circle is derived from his approving smile. When the low sweet voice of woman is seldom heard but in accents of gentleness and love, and the name of Mother is never uttered unaccompanied with some endearing epithet! Such a family can only be collected together under the influence of a happy marriage—a union of hearts as well as of hands; the tie consummated by pure and chaste affection; an engagement founded on earth, but sanctioned in heaven. On such a union the angels, who dwell in the bright abodes of the blest, must downward turn their spiritual eyes, and while they gaze, wish looks of intensest and love, delight in and rejoice over the scene.

CAKE CAKES.—Mix three tea-cups of sugar with one and a half of butter. When white beat three eggs, and stir them in the butter and sugar, together with three tea-cups of sifted flour, and rose-water or essence of lemon to the taste. Dissolve a tea-spoonful of saleratus in a tea-cup of milk, strain it into the cake, then add three more tea-cups of sifted flour. Bake the cake immediately, either in cups or pans.

Scraps.

Why is a sharp-nosed woman like the great wall of China? Because, if crossed, you are apt to find a Tartar.

Look Out.—When a stranger offers to sell you an article for half its value, look out.

When a note becomes due, and you don't happen to have the necessary funds to meet it, look out.

When a young lady has "turned the first corner" and sees no consoling prospect ahead, it is natural she should look out.

When you find a man doing more business than you are, and you want to know the reason, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, and look out.

Look out for rain when the almanac tells you to, and if it don't come, why you can keep looking out.

"Guilty or not guilty?" said a Judge to a native of the Emerald Isle.

"Just as your hammar plazes. It's not for the likes of me to dictate to your hammar's worship," was the reply.

"GLAD TIDINGS." The following is the superscription of a letter received at the Post Office, in this city, a day or two since, postmarked at Memphis, Tenn:

This letter, containing important news, I send through the mail to John A. H***** Who will pay you a dime, if you speedily go, And deliver it to him in Buffalo. In the State of New York, on one of the lakes, Where John makes his living by selling of cakes; He will be glad to learn what this letter will tell, That his aunt is dead, (who once was well,) And has left all her money and negroes to him, With thousands of acres and a house to live in.

POTATOE DISEASE.—We were shown a potatoe a few days since, raised in a garden in this village, which was much speckled with disease. Upon closely examining it, beneath the skin, a white minute worm was found under each speck. We hear that there is much apprehension of the disease being again very prevalent in this vicinity, from present appearances.—[Fishkill Standard.]

AGENT'S NOTICE.

The undersigned would beg to suggest to the members of the "Farmer's Union Club" under his formation, the propriety that each member thereof will please to write directly to the Editor of The Canada Farmer, or immediately inform him, whenever they are not in the receipt of a copy of each number at the uniform period of issue. Members will have the goodness to comply with this suggestion, it being to their advantage to receive the copies at early and regular dates, and, it will, at the same time, assist the Editors or Agent to detect a miscarriage or find out the cause of delay.

The Agent would beg to avail himself of the present occasion to return to each member of the Club, his best thanks for the very kind and liberal manner in which he assented to become a subscriber to the Canada Farmer—an agricultural journal of Canadian enterprise and talent—and member of the Farmer's Union Club.

J. J. BALL,
Local Agent.

News Department.

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday last, the Members having previously voted themselves £100 each for attendance. In our next we shall give a list of the remainder of the Bills passed.

List of Bills which have passed both Houses, up to 22nd July 1847, exclusive of those which have received the Royal Assent.

- To regulate the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada.
To incorporate Bytown.
To incorporate Toronto and Niagara Telegraph Company.
To regulate Assessments in Town of Brockville.
To remove Registry Office in county of Bellechance.
To receive and extend an Act conferring Civil Rights on certain persons.
To incorporate Trustees of Toronto Hospital.
For the better protection of Merchants receiving Assessments.
To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Forgers.
For better provision for limitation of actions.
To incorporate St. Lawrence and Industry Village Railroad Company.
To amend the Board of Works Act.
To exempt applicants of the Crown from Local Taxation in Lower Canada.
To authorize the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to borrow money.
To incorporate Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad Company.
To amend the Marriage Act of U. C.
To increase Capital Stock of Montreal Bank.
To increase Capital Stock of City Bank.
To amend Charter of Montreal Gas Company.
To amend Charter of Banque du Peuple.
To authorize Hon. A. N. Morin to build a Bridge over River du Nord.
To amend Charter of Cobourg and Rice Lake Road Company.
To amend Act incorporating Kingston.
To authorize the Court of Queen's Bench to admit Archibald Gilkison to practise.
To regulate the appointment of Special Constables.
To authorize Dundas and Waterloo Road Company to borrow money.
To incorporate Town of Dundas.
To incorporate Burlington Bay Dock Company.
To authorize St. Peter's Church, Brockville, to sell certain Land.
To authorize the Courts at Niagara to be held in the Corporation Court House.
To amend Quebec Trinity House Pilot Act.
To facilitate voluntary commutation of Tenure in L. C.
To grant Provincial Custom Duties and consolidate the laws relating thereto.
To amend Error in Schedule of Customs Bill.
To incorporate Mechanics' Institute of Toronto.
To facilitate partition of Lands in L. C.
To amend and extend the Act relating obstruction of Rivers and Rivulets in U. C.
To extend the Provincial Copy Right Act.
To pay the balance of the Rebellion Losses in U. C.
To amend the Registry Law of last Session.

* Merely substituting "Mortgagor" for "Mortgagee."

THE TARIFF.

The following changes were made in the Tariff before it passed.

The duty on treacle and molasses was reduced from 5s. to 4s. per cwt.

The duty on raisins was reduced from 1 1/2d. to 1d. per lb.

Item imposing duty on Glass, Window, and common German sheet glass of 1s. 3d. per box, 100 feet was introduced.

Also, item imposing duty of 6d. per gallon on sperm oil, and 1d. per gallon on other oil from creatures living in the sea, coarse and wrapping paper, from 1/2d. per lb. to 2s. 3d. per cwt. on writing paper, 1 per lb. to 10s. per cwt.

The duty on gum was raised from 1s. to 2s. per gallon.

Items were introduced imposing duty of 1d. per lb. on Ginger, Alspice, and clayed sugar of 15s. 3d. per cwt. and 10 per cent.

Swine and Hogs, each, 5s. Sperm Candles the lb., 3d. Books Bound, Unbound, or in Sheets, from 1/2d to 5d the lb.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, up to the 12th July in each year.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Vessels, Tonnage. Rows for 12th July 1846, 15th July 1847, and Less this year.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank for the present year, commencing July 6th:—Joseph Bruce, John Fraser, Hon. John Hamilton, John Henderson, Wm. Logic, Hon. J. Macanlay, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, John Macpherson, Nickalls, and D. Prentiss.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—His Excellency the Governor General, has presented to the House of Assembly a communication of a despatch, addressed to him by the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia concerning postage. The Legislature of that Province has adopted resolutions recommending a uniform charge of three pence on each letter sent by post throughout the island. We would wish to see our Legislative Assembly adopt similar resolutions, but in place of three pence they should tax each letter four pence throughout Canada.—[Royal Commission.]

OREGON.—The Oregon Legislature, which adjourned Dec. 20, passed a bill to authorize the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. Gov. Abernethy vetoed it—but they passed it again by the constitution of majority. District and County Courts had been established; the public debt had doubled—it was \$10,000.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration in Canada. Quebec 10th July, 1847.

Number of Emigrants arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, during the week ending this date:—

Table showing number of emigrants from various regions (England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Lower Ports) and previously reported numbers.

Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto, ending 19th July, 1847... 16,786

E. McLellan, Gov. Emigrant Agent at Toronto.

Emigrant Office, Toronto, 19th July, 1847.

The Chatham Gleaner says:—

THE CROPS IN THE DISTRICT OF KENT.—Our friends at a distance will learn with pleasure, that, during no period for the last ten years, have the prospects of a good and great harvest been more evident than this year. Fall wheat is now being harvested; there are no complaints of the rust or fly having effected it, and in both quality and quantity it is better than for many years past.

THE WEATHER.—A Rochester paper states that deaths have occurred in consequence of too free a use of cold water.

WHEAT CROPS IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.—We are glad to hear that the wheat looks better than was anticipated it would, a few weeks ago. In Smith, Cavan and the other back-townships, it never looked better.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT HARVEST.—From the very best reports made to us, we are compelled to acknowledge, that Wheat, both Spring and Fall, in the Midland District will prove but a very indifferent crop. In many parts it has been winter killed; in others, the fly has got into the fields, and in other the weevil has done much damage.

HARVEST.—The Wheat harvest in this neighbourhood has commenced in good earnest, we hear of some being cut as early as Monday last.

WASTE LANDS OF IRELAND.—There are 2 millions of people subsisting by daily public relief in Ireland, and five millions of acres lying waste which they do not, and the holders will not, improve.

NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.—This measure is based upon the principle that all real estate should be taxed according to its annual value or rental. The Bill provides that instead of the present method of assessment, the District Councils of the several Districts shall appoint three Inspectors to make a valuation of all real property in the District once every 5 years.

THE TROOPSHIP APOLLO.—The small pox has again broken out in an aggravated form on board the troop ship Apollo, which was to have conveyed the 52nd Regiment now in garrison, to England.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.—General Kearney, by Proclamation, "absolves all the inhabitants of any further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and regards them as citizens of the United States."

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PERTH WAS VISITED BY A violent thunder storm, on Saturday, the 17th inst., accompanied by a hurricane of wind, which did much damage to the wheat—laying whole fields level with the ground.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—We publish in this day's Herald the interesting correspondence between Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the proposition made to the latter by Mr. Buchanan, on the part of our government, that the two countries should appoint commissioners to meet at Jalapa or Havana, with full power to conclude a treaty of peace.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—It is stated by authority in the House of Commons, that the privilege lately conceded by the proclamation of the Governor of Canada, relaxing the laws affecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence, by which American vessels, small river craft, are permitted to bring their flour and corn into this country, is but temporary, and would cease, as a matter of course, when the navigation laws ceased to be suspended.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—Emigration to America, on a wholesale scale, is still going on. The United States get the majority of the emigrants, and nearly all the best.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Such is the purport of Mr. Buchanan's letter, tendering again the offer of peace, on fair and honorable terms but there is not much probability that Mr. Trist's services as commissioner will be called into requisition for some time to come or at least, till the capital shall have been reduced; because, up to the 29th of June last, a quorum of Congress, to whom the letter was referred, could not be procured to act upon it.

THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS AT LIVERPOOL, JULY 3, 1847. Table with columns: Commodity, Price.

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Advertising Department.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby notified that arrangements are now in progress by Fire Engine Company, No. 2, in conjunction with the Hose Company, for getting up an Excursion to the Falls of Niagara, on Monday, the 2nd day of August next, the proceeds to be applied to the Relief of the Destitute emigrants, now thronging our shores. More ample notice will be given as soon as the arrangements are completed.

EDWARD IVANS, Secretary. Fire Engine Company, No. 2. Toronto, July 14th, 1847.

All the City Papers to copy once.

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

THE Subscriber embraces the present opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public, for the liberal patronage he has received from them since his commencement in Business, (being about fourteen years,) and begs to inform them, that having recently added to his Premises, and greatly enlarged his Stock, he has now on hand a large Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, INDIA RUBBERS, &c., of all sizes and quality, which he is disposed to sell on the most moderate terms.

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847.

Notice.

THE BOOK, STATIONERY, PAPER-HANGING, and BINDING BUSINESS, hitherto conducted by R. BREWER, will, from and after the 1st of April ensuing, be carried on by the undersigned Firm, under the Name of

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

At the present well-known Stand, No 46 KING STREET EAST.

In connection with the above, the Subscribers will open, on the 1st of May next, in the same Premises, the

Drug & Medicine Business,

In all its Branches, Wholesale and Retail. This Department will be conducted by one of the Firm, Mr. JOHN BENTLEY, who possesses, from many years experience in several of the best houses in England and in this Country, a thorough and practical knowledge of the Profession.

RICHARD BREWER, EDWARD McPHAIL, ROBERT McPHAIL, JOHN BENTLEY.

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

HORIZONTAL Inclined and Undulating Lines of Railways Surveyed, Macadamized and Plank Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours, every description of Drainage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone, Iron and Wood, both Pendant and In-sistent, with correct Specifications. Sections or Model Maps and Estimates showing the true cost of construction, founded upon Rules and Principles strictly Mathematical, obtained through sixteen years experience and active practice, both as Engineer and Contractor.

N.B. J. E. will give detailed Estimates, if required, to persons employing him, showing and proving that the Calculations are founded upon true principles, with Plans, Sections, or Model Maps, showing the true Cubic Measurement of Cuttings, Embankments, Grading, and Side Drains, so simplified that almost any person may keep a correct check as the work proceeds upon the quantity of work done.

Peter street, Toronto, } January, 1847.

Notice to Agriculturists.

JOHN BELL, No. 7, VICTORIA STREET, Toronto, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER. By long and successful experience, and the numerous Friends and Customers, who for a series of years, have so liberally patronized him in the above line, J. B. continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, Double and Single Carriages, Lummer Waggon, Carts, Lummer and Pleasure Saddles, Carriages, Harrows, Stone Plougs (Wooden), an article that defies competition, one of which was awarded the first prize at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Horse Rakes, Farm Drags, and every article in the Agricultural Implement line.

He calls particular attention to his "Premium two Horse Rake," which he obtained the prize at the late Meeting of the Agricultural Society of this District, and was pronounced by the Judges to be superior to any Machine of the kind ever imported into the Country. The machine is warranted to cut from 15 to 20 acres per day in a satisfactory manner, and will be sold for \$30 cash or \$100 at six months with good security.

By exhibiting the above named articles to the Public, he trusts to be understood to warrant every article made by him, and that having had a long practical experience in the business, and employing the latest and best Machinery, he is confident that he can give general satisfaction.

All orders punctually executed when accompanied with cash or approved references in the City.

Mr. C. Kahn.

SURGEON DENTIST, King Street, 5 doors West of Bay street, Toronto.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

Office.—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Dr. Workman, John Doel, John McMurrich, John Eastwood, James Leslie, B. W. Smith, J. B. Warren, A. McMaster.

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

All Losses promptly adjusted.

Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 26, 1846. 444-

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET.

OFFER FOR SALE—

- 60 tons English Iron, 20 tons Best Iron, 20 tons Swedes Iron, 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron, 3 tons Plough Shares, 2 tons Wagon Boxes, 2 tons Cast Steel, 3 tons Blister Steel, 1 ton Spring Steel, 3/4 ton Angle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens, 2 tons Bellied Pots, 5 Blacksmith's Bellows, 60 Blacksmith's Vices, 15 "Hill's" warranted Anvils, 120 Sugar Kettles, 40 Potash Coolers, 10 boxes "Pontpool" Plates, 25 Box Stoves, 21 to 36 inches, 450 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nail, 20 casks Patent Pressed Nails, 35 casks Horse Nails, 40 casks Wrought Spikes, 40 casks Coil Chain, 200 boxes Windows Glass, 2 tons Putty, 20 dozen Common English Spades, 10 dozen Common English Shovels, 5 dozen Irish Spades, 2 dozen Scotch Spades, 60 dozen Steel Shovels, 8 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Grain Saws, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 "Fairbanks'" Platform Counter Scales.

JUST RECEIVED, ex ships Capricorn, Barnum of Bramber and Belskare, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE.

12 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM Shelf Goods,

With an Assortment of American Hardware. Toronto, 25th March, 1847.

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

IMPORTER OF HEAVY HARDWARE, Birmingham Sheffield and Wolverhampton SHELF GOODS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE, in Crates and Hhds.

Also—Importer and Dealer in Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye Woods, Gunpowder, Shot, Window Glass, Cotton Bating, Wadding, and Candle Wick.

Together with a select Stock of STATIONERY, English, French & German Fancy Goods, Combs, Beads, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1-6m.

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No. 77 Yonge Street, a few doors North of King-st.

J. Shepard Ryan,

Having a Partner in England, can purchase Goods at as Low Prices as any other House, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

CASH PURCHASERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we calculate on clearing off our Old Stock every winter. Toronto, 1st January, 1847. 1-12m.

Swain & Co's Hygienic Medicine,

OR, WORSDELL'S Vegetable Restorative PILLS.

RECOMMENDED as the best FAMILY MEDICINE now in use, by thousands in Great Britain, the United State of America, and Canada, for Restoring Impaired Nature to Health and Vigour, and preventing Disease in the Human System, by Purifying the Blood.

Prepared solely by J. SWAIN & CO., 65, Yonge Street, Toronto, who respectfully call the attention of their Agents, and the Public in general, to their various other Medicines, particularly their CARMINATIVE for CHILDREN, and their STOMACH BITTERS, ESSENCES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c.

Authorised Travelling Agents.

Mr. Jacob Hick, Mr. James Wetherald, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. D. Swallow;

By whom (and at their Establishment, as above) Orders will be received, and punctually attended to

STRIKING CURES, WHO WISHES TO THROW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES?

Read the following Extract of a Letter received from our Agent at Richmond, Dalhousie District:—

Richmond, 5th August, 1846. Messrs. John Swain & Co.—As Agent here, I beg leave to inform you, that in all cases where your invaluable Pills have been used in this vicinity, they have been productive of the most happy results: the relief afforded to individual suffering in various ways has been almost incredible; therefore I cannot pretend to give a detailed account of their various virtues; but at the same time I cannot forbear mentioning one particular case of a man, who, for some four or five months, was confined to his house, and most commonly to bed, and not able to reach the door of his dwelling, excepting by the use of Crutches, from the effects of inveterate running sores in both legs; yet, surprising to say, the Pills have entirely effected a cure, and the man is now able to work, and travel about his business, whole and sound; his name is William Lackey, residing in the Township of Goulbourne, in this District. I remain, Gentlemen, Yours with respect, P. McELROY.

To J. Swain & Co., Edinburgh, January, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I have now great pleasure in handing you the annexed certificate, from my wife, which will speak for itself. Your General Agent Mr. Wetherald, desired me to give him a certificate as soon as she was cured, but I refused to do so until she had remained well six months. That period has now elapsed, and I am happy to inform you that she has had no return of her complaint, but is in perfect health. ABRAHAM WILSON.

CURE OF OLD-STANDING STOMACH COMPLAINT.

By Swain & Co's Hygienic Medicine, or Worsdell's Vegetable Pills.

To J. Swain & Co. GENTLEMEN.—For sixteen or seventeen years I was afflicted with a Stomach Complaint, attended with distressing pain and general debility, and for the last two years of the time I was not expected to recover. At that time my husband was appointed Agent for the Sale of your Pills when I determined to try them myself, and, by persevering in taking them every day, till I had used five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and have remained entirely well ever since. I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, MARGARET WILSON.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Testimony of C. J. Forsyth, Esq., Wellington Square.

To J. Swain & Co. WELLINGTON SQUARE, JANUARY, 1847. GENTLEMEN.—I have been in the practice of using your Pills myself, and recommending them to others, and I have found them to be unequalled in their effects upon the human system; and I believe your Medicine is a safe and efficient remedy against those afflicting disorders to which mankind is subject.

I am yours very respectfully, C. J. FORSYTH.

MARK THIS.

MRS. OLIVER, Wife of F. A. Oliver, Esq., Tyandemago, parted with a Tape Worm from 25 to 30 feet long, from the use of Swain & Co.'s Vegetable Restorative Pills. J. WETHERALD.

CURE OF PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Mr. E. T. Martin, of Bayham, was afflicted with a pain in his right side for two years, but from the use of the Restorative Pills for two months, he was perfectly cured.

CURE OF INFLUENZA.

Mr. B. Wincep's Child was sick for three months, from Influenza, and was reduced to a skeleton, and all hopes of his recovery were given up. He was advised to take the Vegetable Restorative Pills, which soon effected a cure, and he is now enjoying good health.

WONDERFUL CHANGE.

SUSANNAH ZIMES, of Weston, received an injury when four years old, which made her a cripple for years, attended with an alarming swelling in her leg and body. After receiving medical treatment for a long time, without effect, at last I was advised to take the Vegetable Restorative Pills, which speedily reduced my body to its natural size, and my lameness is much relieved; and I am now in a fair way of recovery.

CURE OF CHILL FEVER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Mr. L. DICKSON, of Port Rowan, has been entirely cured of Chill Fever and Inflammation of the Lungs by the use of the Vegetable Restorative Pills, even after good medical skill had failed.

Mr. William Beggs, of Bartfield, had been troubled a long time with a Sore Leg, occasioned by his falling upon a stump, which became very dangerous, but after taking your pills for 14 days, he received a total cure.

Mrs. Sarah Wright, of Kelly, had been afflicted with a running sore on her arm and in her throat, which were so bad that she could not take any rest, and the doctor told her she must lose her arm or her life. She was advised to try your pills, but for 8 or 10 days she felt worse; she persevered, and after taking seven boxes, in doses of five pills each night and morning, she was perfectly restored to health.

Mr. George Barnhart, of Tyandemago, had been attacked with violent Pleurisy, but after taking 10 pills each night and morning, for a week, was cured, and is now in perfect health and strength.

CURE OF GRAVEL.

Mr. SLATER, of Seneca, Grand River suffered severely from Gravel, but, by taking a few boxes of the Restorative Pills, he is now entirely cured of that distressing complaint.

CURE OF DUMB AGUE.

Mr. Slater's son suffered a long time from Dumb Ague; and was cured of that distressing complaint by taking six boxes of the Restorative Pills.

Fairbank's Platform and Counter Scales.

THESE SCALES are constructed with great care by experienced workmen, under the supervision of the inventors. Effort is made to secure, not only perfect ACCURACY, but also the greatest STRENGTH and DURABILITY. They have been long known and severely tested, and have been found ALWAYS RIGHT.

These Scales are adapted to every kind of business transacted by weight; and from the extensive use, and the high repute they have attained, both in England and the United States, as well as in other countries, may now be regarded as the universal standard.

Scales for weighing Wheat, both portable and to be set in the floor, furnished with weights to weigh even bushels. For Sale by

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