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THE
CANADA FARMER.

A FAMILY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERATURE,
SCIENCE,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Foreign Agricultural News, Markets, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.



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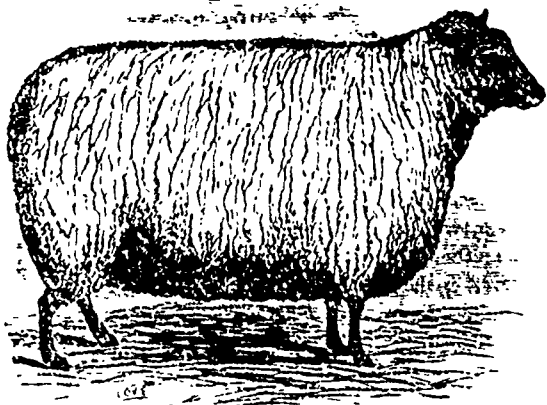


A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1847.

No. 1.



SOUTH DOWN.

The above is a very exact copy (indeed, it is more finished than the original) of a wood-cut likeness, in the *London Illustrated News*, of a thirty-two months' old South Down Wether, which took the first prize (£20, and a silver medal) at the late Smithfield Cattle Show, England. We were much pleased to observe, at the Provincial Exhibition, some good specimens of this excellent breed. The improvement of this useful, we may say noble animal the Sheep, has been sadly neglected in Canada. Thousands of pounds are every year drained from the country, to purchase woollen fabrics, as well as the raw material for the consumption of our people, that might just as well be saved. Our climate is favourable; our agricultural means and circumstances are favourable; and, now that the forests are cleared away, and the wolves driven back, everything is favourable to the breeding and management of Sheep. Diseases, to any extent, are never heard of, and sheep require, at least they receive very little attention; in a word, they are indigenous to Canada. Why is it that so little effort is made by our Farmers to obtain the best breeds? Why is the traveller along our country side-roads in the summer startled, as he passes every old stump or log, and every other fence corner, at the long-legged, sharp-featured, deer- (not *dear*) looking animals that dart out from behind them. Many of them are fit for nothing under heaven but the dogs and wolves, and with far too much bone even for them! Some Farmers have got discouraged, because, after incurring a little expense, they have not succeeded, at once, in obtaining animals that were perfect in all points. Although they were excellent for mutton, their wool was too coarse, or too fine, or too something; and, if the wool was unexceptionable, then there was some fault in the quality of the mutton.

Now, although it may be, and is difficult to get everything just right, yet it can be done, and is done. Whence comes the fine wool that enters into the composition of our imported broad cloths? or from which the beautiful cloths are made (fit for the back of a prince) that are turned out from some of our own manufactories; to wit, McKechnie's (of Cobourg), Gamble's (Vaughan), Gorham's (Whitechurch), or Barber's (Streetsville)? It did not come down from the skies, nor, we very much fear, from off the backs of Canadian sheep. All that is required is a little trouble in the outset. Twenty good sheep would be infinitely more profitable; require less food to keep them; and, from the absence of jumping qualities, would stay where they were put, and give less trouble, than the flocks of fifty and sixty that are now seen in many Farmers' fields. We extract the following remarks on the South Down breed of Sheep from a work by Mr. Spooner, of Southampton:—

"The South Down (or, rather, the improved South Down, for there is a great difference between the two) possesses most valuable qualities: with a propensity to fatten inferior only to the Leicester, but with later maturity (often thirty-two months, though considerably shorter than what it once was), this breed are excellent travellers, well adapted for folding, hardy compared with the Leicester, and capable of living on short pasture, and perhaps the best of all breeds for the Down farms of the South of England. The mutton, too, is more esteemed than any other, with the exception of the small mountain sheep. Perhaps there is no ancient pure breed of sheep that has undergone so much improvement as the South Down, and it affords the owners of other breeds a proper example, showing what can be done by care and attention, and the application of proper principles. Nothing can afford a better proof of the sterling qualities of this breed than the fact, that, some twenty or thirty years since, the price of South Down wool rendered the fleece a matter of great importance; and now, although the price is reduced to one-third (and it can never expect to realise much advance), yet, notwithstanding this, the valuable qualities of the animal, and the improvements that have been made, have enabled the breed still to retain a foremost rank in public favour.

TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

We have taken the first step in an almost untrodden field of Canadian periodical literature. The limits which describe our range of action are commensurate with the broad expanse of British North America; and the labour before us is immense. At the very outset of our career, let us survey the great field on which we are entering, and inquire of its actual condition. Little more than half a century ago Canada West was one vast unbroken primeval forest, over which the red man held undisputed sway; and in which in-

numerable inroads have now been made; a hardy race of industrious farmers have scattered themselves over the country, and thousands are reaping, in the undisturbed enjoyment of active independence, the rewards of their toil. Civilization has spread, like a resistless tide, over the face of the country; whose powers of production are steadily being developed. During the last year, 1,435 vessels were employed in conveying across the bosom of the ocean, the surplus products of the grateful soil, and bringing back the manufactures of the old world. That the

progress, in Canada, of Agriculture and Commerce has been rapid is a pleasing reflection; that they might have advanced more rapidly is, at the same time, undeniable. In every branch of human industry the great thing is to *start well*. Habits once formed are not readily abandoned; prejudices once implanted, often require generations to eradicate them. One age pays a sort of superstitious deference to the customs and opinions of that which preceded it; practices, erroneous, inconvenient and absurd, are cherished and retained for no other reason than that we were taught them in boyhood and practised them in early manhood. Every country has its peculiarities, its settled customs, and most have their irresistible prejudices. In France, the very centre of European civilization, many of the rudest practices in Agriculture are still retained. The old-fashioned, clumsy cart, which of itself is almost a load for a horse, is still in use; the plough is heavy and unimproved; it often requires three yoke of oxen and two men to perform the labour which an English plough and pair of horses would perform. In Switzerland the hay crop is still carried from the field to the farm-yard, and from the farm-yard to the market, on the backs of mules, the bodies of which are so completely covered with the load that no part of the animal but its feet can be seen. In the County of Surrey, in England, within ten miles of London, the state of Agriculture was, a few years ago, infinitely and almost hopelessly behind that of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Improvement is now taking place, but not so much by the removal of native prejudice as by the migration of farmers from the latter to the former counties. Farms that were profitless under the old system, have yielded fortunes under improved modes of culture.

The Agriculture of some parts of France, Switzerland, and of the different Counties of England, strikingly illustrates the power of prejudice and custom over reason; and as forcibly shows the necessity of adopting, in the very infancy of a new country, such practices as are recommended by the tried experience of those who are confessedly more advanced in their knowledge of the art. It is only by collecting descriptions of the different practices of different countries, and by comparing them together, that a correct judgment of the merits of each can be formed, and the best selected and submitted to the test of experiment. There must be a medium through which to convey these important facts, and this information to the public. The *Canada Farmer* has been established for the purpose of supplying that medium to the Farmers of Canada West. The Editors do not come before the public pretending to be "wiser than every body"—to lay down plans and rules of their own superior to those of any one else. Nor do they, on the other hand, feel themselves the less qualified to improve the practices, and advance the interests of Canadian Agriculture because they are young, and are not all engaged in the actual business of farming. Not one in ten of the Agricultural papers published in the United States or in Great Britain, is edited by a practical farmer. In fact, the usefulness of such papers, which every person of intelligence now admits to be very great, would be nearly destroyed by such an arrangement. The business of an Editor is not to experiment himself, but to record and make public the experiments of others. If, as stated by Professor Johnston, there are "two hundred millions of men" engaged in the daily practice of agriculture, their experience will surely

afford enough to occupy the attention of an Editor without dipping into the soil himself. The time spent by an Editor in farming (and it would require, to carry it on in such a way as to benefit himself, or enable him to benefit others, the whole of his time) is just so much subtracted from his paper. What an Editor requires, is a sufficient acquaintance with agriculture as an art (i.e. with the practice of it) to enable him to understand the nature of the different subjects that may be discussed or referred to, and to form a good judgment as to what would be useful, and applicable to the nature and wants of the country. He should know something of agriculture as a science, or he will not be able to understand, appreciate or explain the experiments and discoveries of scientific men, whose attention, it is the peculiar advantage of our own times to find, is being zealously directed to its improvement. He will constantly be liable to be misled, and to mislead others. He should have at least a general acquaintance with books, so as to be able, as occasion requires, to make a proper use of their contents. He should be able to write with plainness and perspicuity.

We have examined our own qualifications with reference to the above points, and though, if strictly "weighed in the balance" we might be "found wanting," yet we know that in a little time, and with a little pains, we can increase the weight of our metal.

RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS.

Take an ounce of saltpetre for each ham and one pint of molasses to every pound of saltpetre.

Then take a quarter of a pound of common salt to every pint of molasses used.

Heat the mixture till it nearly boils, and smear the *meat* side with it keeping the mixture hot and rubbing it well, especially around the bones and recesses.

Let the hams lie after this from four to seven days, according to the size of the hams.

Then place them in a salt pickle, strong enough to bear an egg, for three weeks. Then soak eight hours in fresh water.

Then hang in the kitchen, or other more convenient place, to dry for a fortnight. Then smoke from three to five days, or till well smoked.

Then wrap them up in strong tar paper, tying it close.

Then tie them tight in bags of coarse unbleached cotton, stuffing in shavings, so that no part of the paper touches the cotton. Hang them near the roof in a garret, and they will never give you any trouble.—[Miss Beacher's Receipt Book.

SWINEY.

I have a recipe for curing the swiney that I got hold of the other day, accidentally, just in time to cure a horse of mine that was taken very lame. And by the bye, I got it for the trifling sum of six bits. I look upon it as being ahead of any thing of the kind that is going; two or three applications being sufficient for my horse, and he was apparently well in two days.

Take the proportion of one pint of the spirit of turpentine, one ounce of Spanish flies, half a pound of lard, half a pound of rosin. Melt the lard and rosin together; when partly cool, put the other two ingredients in, and shake till thoroughly mixed.

I suppose that it is always well to bleed for the swiney the first thing. To apply the mixture, shake it well, and rub it in well with the hand, so as to get it into the hair thoroughly. Apply it freely to the part affected once in two days. In hot weather let the animal stand in the sun; in cold, heat it with a hot iron. It is perfectly safe and sure, and leaves no mark other than to take the hair off, which comes on again directly.—[Correspondence from the *Prairie Farmer*.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

We extract below a few of the remedies for diseases to which live stock in this country are liable...

CAVES

Scouring.—The farmer may rely on the following mixture...

- Prepared chalk 4 ounces.
Cauldron powder 1
Laudannum 1
Water 1 pint

Give two or three table spoonfull, according to the size of the animal...

Horse or Calf.—Good nursing, bleeding, and then a dose of Epsom salts...

COWS

Cleansing drink.—One ounce of bayberry powdered, one ounce of brimstone powdered...

Colic.—The best remedy is one pint of luscid oil mixed with 3oz. laudannum

Calving.—The treatment before calving, is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean...

Cardial is easily made by one oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 3oz. of ginger powdered...

Horn or Horn.—Use the elastic tube, but as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt...

Mange.—1 lb. of black brimstone, 1 pint of turpentine, one pint of train oil...

Mil. Exit. or Gargel.—Two oz. of brimstone one oz. of diaphent, one oz. of cummin seed powdered...

Murrain.—1 lb. of salts, two oz. of bruised coriander seeds, one oz. of gentian powder...

Purge, in Poisoning.—Either one lb. of salts in a quart of water or gruel...

Redwater.—Bleeding, says Youatt, first, and then a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts...

Scouring.—Give 1/2 ounce of powdered crocin, and ten grains of powdered opium...

Sprains.—Embrocation: eight ounces of sweet oil, four oz. of Spirits of hartshorn, 1/2 oz. of oil of thyme...

SHEEP

Apoplexy.—Bleed copiously; then give two oz. of Epsom salts in a pint of water.

Blackwater.—Keep the bowels open with Epsom salts; and give a tea spoonful of elixir of crocin...

Fly.—Fly powder; two pounds of black sulphur, half a pound of hellebore...

Sheep-Wash.—The farmer will find this an excellent recipe: half a pound of powdered white arsenic...

Foot Rot.—One drachm of verdigrise (acetate of copper), one drachm of blue vitriol

(sulphate of zinc), two ounces of water, two drachms of nitric acid...

Rot.—To prevent, let the sheep have always a lump of salt to lick in their trough

Scab, or Schab.—Apply a lotion formed of one ounce of corrosive sublimate, four ounces of sal ammoniac...

Tox.—See Fly.

Wounds.—Wash the part and apply a lotion formed of a negar one pint, spirits of wine one ounce...

PIGS

For the common diseases of Pigs, the following recipe may be employed: 1/2 lb. of madder, 1/2 lb. of salpêtre...

HORSES

Cough, or Colds, are best treated by cold bran washes, with 1/2 lb. of luscid, and 1 oz. of salpêtre...

Gripes, or Colic.—In the absence of a veterinary surgeon in this dangerous complaint, the following is the best remedy...

Powder Alternative for diseased skin or surfeit: mix together 1/2 lb. of sulphur, 1/2 lb. of salpêtre...

Strains and Wounds.—Mix 1 oz. of Goulard's extract, 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine, 1 oz. of spirits of wine...

CANADA FARMER.

January 29, 1847.

THE CANADA FARMER.

We issue the first number of our paper two weeks later than we promised it. The delay was unavoidable...

Those however who see and feel the evils, and burdens with which the agriculture of Canada is oppressed; those who have some knowledge of the wondrous achievements which science and experience combined have accomplished...

quicker for it; we must lift however, and not only so, but we must seek out every advantage our position affords; avail ourselves of every discovery of science; every invention of ingenuity; and every acquisition of experience...

Any one who has observed the contrast between the mode of culture pursued by a farmer from one of the English counties in which the best systems are followed, such as Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, and one of our old Canadian farmers, must have been forcibly convinced of the superiority of the former over the latter...

the one, although he may have been inferior to the other in general intelligence, has acted upon more enlightened views with regard to the operations of nature and the true mode of supplying the necessary material to replenish her exhausted stores...

The class of farmers so numerous in Canada, whose modes of cultivation, as they must themselves acknowledge if they will look around them and consider for a moment, are of a very primitive and imperfect character, must be diminished. How can this be done? Not by removal, but by a change of character as farmers; not by looking upon their land as "poor" and "worn-out" and upon the alluring stories that are told about the "Western States" and the rich prairies already cleared for the plough...

powered to abolish all differential duties (additional duties imposed upon foreign goods in favour of British manufactures) when ever they shall see fit to do so. Thus, it will be our own fault if we don't get rid of this difficulty. The Navigation Laws, by means of which a few ship owners monopolize the River St. Lawrence, and oblige us to pay twice as much as it is worth to get our flour and produce to Quebec, in addition to delays, high rates of insurance, and a hundred other evils growing out of the monopoly, can never be maintained in their present state. However important it may be to keep the "right arm of the nation" in full and vigorous action, we can see no good reason why our brains should be knocked out in order to support, and make room for its gymnastic exercises. The disastrous effect which the continuance of these laws will have upon Canadian industry—upon our very existence as a colony, will certainly excite the attention of the British Parliament and their abolition, so far as the St. Lawrence is concerned, must follow.

The great importance of promptly introducing into our country every real improvement in that art "in the prosecution of which" says Professor Johnston "nine-tenths of the fixed capital of all civilized nations is embarked—and probably two hundred millions of men, expend their daily toil" has very forcibly impressed itself upon our minds in view of the circumstances hinted at in the foregoing remarks. Canada is almost an exclusively agricultural country, and any thing which affects her in this branch of her industry is of vital consequence and demands our most earnest attention. But of the numerous publications and newspapers published in the country, how many are devoted to the interests of agriculture? True, there is now and then an extract, and sometimes an editorial remark bearing upon the subject, but the remark will be generally found to have a political aspect, and to be introduced to illustrate a political argument. Politics form the predominant subject, and party the paramount object. Now, although we cannot go so far as to hold that in a free country politics should be wholly neglected, and party altogether condemned, yet, we think that that, which is first in importance, should be first in place; that we should in plain words, look out for our bread, before we sit down to wrangle about theories of government. Among our neighbours, every State has its agricultural paper. In some of the States there are half-a-dozen confined to the advocacy of the farmer's interests—to the diffusion of useful knowledge—the collection and explanation of every fact and every theory which may be discovered or suggested by practical men, or scientific men in any part of the world, and that promises to increase the farmer's profits and lighten his toils. They are made the vehicles of thought—of discussion—of suggestion—of inquiry among the farmers themselves. A spirit of emulation is thus excited—experiments are tried, inventions are sought out, and their success and usefulness immediately made known to the whole community. Is it not plain that such practices, and such influences will make any country go ahead? Here, we have but one paper that pretends to be exclusively devoted to the interests of agriculture, and that only makes its appearance once a month, reminding us that it is still alive. Why is this? Have we not intelligence enough in the country to support a journal, issuing once a fortnight, and conducted with some reference to the state of the country; including the whole range of subjects, and presenting the information upon each, which should be familiar to both the young and old of our agricultural population? We think there is; we know there are men among us, engaged in farming, who, in point of education and scientific knowledge would not suffer by comparison with the farmers of any country, their observations and experience if made known to the public through such a medium as our paper will afford, would be of infinite value. There are other old farmers scattered over the country who, from a long experience of their own, and from what they have gathered up, by carefully noting the causes of the success of other experienced men, possess a fund of most useful knowledge, the withholding of which will not enrich, nor the giving impoverish them, whilst their neighbours and indeed the whole country would be incalculably benefited by its general diffusion.

We have determined to do our part towards the elevation and improvement of both the moral and physical condition of our countrymen. We expect the encouragement and assistance of all who are animated by a desire like that which fills our own breast, viz: to see the people of Canada,

a prosperous, and a happy people. We expect to be favourably noticed by the Press, at least by that portion of it, which is really disinterested in its patriotism. With regard to ourselves, the particular individuals of the genus homo, indicated by the editorial monosyllable, it will perhaps be expected that something be said. The following may suffice. The "we" is used with grammatical propriety, for we are plural in number. One is a Canadian in the fullest sense of the word. His parents are both Canadians. His paternal grandfather, was an U. E. Loyalist who emigrated to Canada at the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783. His early days were spent on a farm; for some time he has been engaged in the study of the law, and he flatters himself he has a right to speak to his countrymen—to labour for their good, and that he has the means and ability to contribute in some measure to their improvement. Another, is by birth an Englishman, who was also brought up on a farm. He has made Canada his home, and expects never to leave it. He has been during his residence here connected with the Press, and in that situation, obliged to make himself acquainted with the country, its wants, and its resources. His attention will chiefly be given to the news department, and miscellaneous subjects. The other is like the first, a Canadian; he is engaged in the cultivation of his own farm, in one of the oldest settled townships of Upper Canada. His contributions will be of a practical character, and it is hoped, useful and interesting.

But we trust we shall not be allowed to fight the battle alone; we confidently expect that a host will rally to our assistance. We raise our standard. See! on its waving folds appear, in gilded capitals the inspiring words—"CANADA, OUR COUNTRY, OUR HOME!" It floats proudly in the air. Shall it be borne aloft in triumph, or shall it sink feebly to the earth? Hark! is that an echo? "It shall not sink!" We hear the encouraging sound, and it nerves us to the struggle. For one year from this day, if a kind providence will give us life and health we shall, even without assistance, maintain our position. By economical arrangement we shall be able, with one hundred pounds, and no more support than is accorded to the worst of newspapers, to live for that period. If at the end of a year we find that Canada was far enough advanced to sustain such an enterprise, we will withdraw from the field, without any regrets for having made the attempt, or for having sacrificed our money, and our best efforts to promote its success.

(See Prospectus, on the last page.)

WHEAT GROWING.

We find in a respectable American Journal, some remarks on this subject which may prove useful to Canadian Farmers. The writer is a resident of Tennessee, a State which lies pretty well South, and of course there is some difference between their climate and ours. But if the "freezes and thaws" to which they are subject during the winter have suggested a particular mode of treatment which experience approves, and if our winters (especially the present) are found to resemble theirs in this respect, reason would dictate that the causes or remedies which they apply with success, may have the same effect here. At any rate, common prudence will suggest the propriety of making a fair trial. It is too late to take any advantage of the suggestion for the present crop, but such observations may be made upon this year's wheat fields, as will show its usefulness for the next year. Our climate has evidently undergone permanent changes. We need no longer depend upon our fields being covered with a thick blanket of snow for three or four months of the year. Corresponding changes will therefore be required in our methods of cultivation:—

"In the first place the land is to be thoroughly broken to a considerable depth—this will always require a good two horse plough; secondly, the clods should be reduced by a heavy iron tooth barrow, and, thirdly, the grain should be ploughed in, with small shovels, or bull tongues. At the north, the concluding operation is to brush or harrow; but it will not answer so well here. I have fully tested this matter by experiment. The surface may be left smooth at the north because when the cold weather comes on, the soil freezes, and, generally, receives its snow coating, and remains so; but here, we have at least a hundred freezes and thaws through the winter and spring, and when the land is perfectly smooth, nine times out of ten, most

of the plants are lifted from the soil and left to perish, in the sun and cold winds. The proper plan is to leave the surface as irregular as a small plough can make it.

"Preparation of Seed.—This is an important item. As to varieties, my experience is, there is an early variety, called May wheat, and another kind, called late wheat; but all the varieties of early wheat, in a few years, become the same, or nearly so, and so of the late kinds. The main point is to select full, plump, sound grains of seed. A good crop cannot be raised from half perished seed. A good mode of preparing it, to put the wheat into tubs of salt water, and as the light heartless grains rise to the top by stirring, let them be removed, and while wet, roll the sound wheat in lime, plaster of paris, or in the absence of these, ashes, till the grains are fully coated. This instruction is for such practical farmers as have no means of acquiring science. Doubtless, there are chemical preparations, which the merely practical man will not undertake—that would be of the greatest service.

"Quantity to the acre.—In the best wheat growing districts, the usual quantity is from 1 3/4 to 2 bushels per acre; but in the south the grain is much smaller, and one bushel is the general allowance. This depends however, very much upon the quality of the soil, and its production. Good land, so prepared that plants can occupy all the space, will support a heavier crop. On such soil, it is probable, from a bushel and a fourth to a bushel and a half might be raised."

From the character of the present winter, thus far exhibited, we should advise our farmers who have not already got them, to provide themselves with Rollers, by a proper use of which in the Spring, the greatest benefit may be derived. With all good Farmers the Roller is an indispensable implement.

EXPERIMENT TO PREVENT THE POTATOE ROT.

The following paragraph, which professes to give the successful result of an experiment to prevent the Potatoe rot, we take from the Leeds (England) Mercury. It appears to be one of those cases in which the result is more easily obtained than the method of the operation discovered. Any of our farmers can repeat the experiment without exposing themselves to the risk of loss: should the potatoes fail, a crop of turnips will be secured. This plan seems to afford the only security against loss in attempting to raise a crop of potatoes, now that the disease has become so general. We have heard of some instances, however, in which the turnips also were affected:—

"An experiment has been made upon a farm in South Lancashire in the growing of roots, which might, if successfully followed, serve to counteract the injurious effects of the failure of the potatoe crop, both as regards the farmers and the public. The land occupied by this experiment was 3 acres 1 rood and 83 yards. It was sown in alternate drills, at a distance of 30 inches between each—first a drill of potatoes (cups as they are called,) and then a drill of Swedish turnips, so that the potatoe tops in one drill did not come in contact with those of the next drill of the same root. The potatoes and the turnips thus grew together till about the middle of last month (October,) when the potatoes which had been partially attacked by the prevailing disease were dug up and sent to the Manchester market, where they were sold at 12s 6d per load of 3 bushels, but the turnips remain in the ground, and are growing vigorously, each drill having now twice the accustomed room for nourishment and growth. The quantity of potatoes produced proved to be 684 loads of large, 10 loads of small, and 5 loads of decayed potatoes, which sold for £44 4s. The turnips, as above stated, are still in the ground, but from their appearance the crop may be easily estimated at 20 tons, value 27s per ton (£71 4s.)—the yield of cup potatoes, on an average of years, is 60 loads per acre, and the average price in the Manchester market 4s per load, so that if the whole field had been set with potatoes before, the quantity produced would have been 200 loads at 5s.—£50; excess of produce in money this year over an average of years, £21 4s. Independently of this gain in money, we have

here a practical security against the future failure of the potatoe crop, or of having that failure made up by the two crops united. It may be proper to add that the manure used in the cultivation of this field was 6 cwt. of guano per acre, sown in drill, of the value of 6s per cwt., and that the soil is reclaimed pent earth, which abounds to so great an extent in Lancashire and in most of the Irish provinces. As this favourable result is principally attributable to the separation of the potatoe drills from each other, we see no reason to doubt that, under this system of husbandry, the result would be equally favorable on any land suitable for the growth of these valuable roots. The risk of an experiment is very inconsiderable, and we recommend its adoption, to a certain extent at least, so long as the country shall suffer under the visitation of the loss of one of the most important articles of food for the People."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young Canadian Farmer, to whom we communicated our intention of establishing a paper like that which the reader now holds in his hand, and whose opinion of the plan we proposed, and whose assistance, if he approved it, we solicited. He has promised to contribute to our columns, and since he appears to understand so well the defects which are likely to pervade the reports and suggestions of local correspondents from inattention to important particulars, we may reasonably expect that what he gives us, will be free from such objections. His suggestion as to the advantage of having a practical Farmer connected with our enterprise, will be, in a great measure, carried out by himself. We intend to make our paper the most useful of any which a Farmer can take, if not for his own improvement, yet for the improvement of his children, and we do not hesitate to say, we shall be able to make it so. All we ask is a moderate degree of support from the public, in return for which, we promise that before the year is ended every Subscriber can say with truth, he has "value received":—

"My impression is, (though far from undervaluing the advantages of various local Correspondents) that to depend entirely on comparatively disinterested persons for local information, would be an evil fraught with many and serious disadvantages. Byron's words would be too often exemplified. —

"'Tis pleasant sure to see ones name in print, A Book's a Book, altho' there's nothing in't."

How many, for the sake of "figuring" in the columns of the Canada Farmer, would affect to show the result of an experiment, without giving due consideration to the peculiar advantages or disadvantages afforded by the locality in which such experiment was made. It might be in the vicinity of a lake, or "remote in the country;" on a hill or in a valley: or, perhaps, what is equally essential, the particular ingredients of the soil and various fluctuations of the weather, during the trial of such experiment, would be overlooked. Now, it does not require a moments reflection to perceive, that to reverse any of the circumstances alluded to, the result might be very materially altered. And unless proper attention be paid to these things, what confidence could be placed in the reports of local agricultural experiments. I would beg to suggest the propriety of uniting your efforts with an intelligent, clever, and practical Farmer, some where in the vicinity of Toronto: one who has a good farm of considerable extent, a portion of which he will set apart for experimenting in. He might also pay particular attention to the progress and results of experiments made by many sensible farmers, but who were incapable of reporting thereon.

"There is one thing with which your letter is savoured throughout—perhaps I admire it more, because we find so few who manifest such a feeling; I mean your anxiety to "see Canadians advancing in intelligence and moral worth." I most heartily respond to the noble and patriotic sentiment, and would ever hold dear the friendship of one who cherishes a feeling so laudable; the want of which is the chief cause of so much perversion of talent.

"I most sincerely hope that the Canada Farmer may be a lasting credit to its founders, by elevating the general standard of morals in Canada, and imparting to popular sentiment a tone of purity. Establish it on a permanent and healthy basis: conduct it with energy and care, and it will diffuse throughout the agricultural community a degree of intelligence that will remove the barriers in the way of improvement—brighten native talent, and aid the rural sons of Canada in aspiring to the first honors that a virtuous ambition can desire.

"Yours, &c.

D. R."

Civil and Social Department.

RAILROADS AND PLANKROADS.

Next to improving the cultivation of the soil, there is perhaps nothing that could exert so favorable an influence upon the prosperity, wealth and intelligence of the country as the construction of Railroads from the great producing Districts of Canada to the seaboard. They would cheapen the cost of conveying produce to the Atlantic, whence it is shipped for the English market; and every shilling so saved would be put into the pocket of the farmer in the shape of an addition to the price of his grain, pork, beef, ashes, &c. People would travel more; they would be brought more together on the busy stage of life; mind would oftener come into close contact with mind, and the rust of little prejudices would be rubbed off; a higher standard of intelligence would be raised; enterprise would be awakened; industry would receive new impetus; the atmosphere of social life would be purified; the nerves of society would partake of the bracing and invigorating effect.

So much has been said and written on the subject of Canadian Railroads, that all allusion to it is beginning to be looked upon with suspicion. Still, however, we hope to see the main thoroughfares of the country intersected with Railroads. We will here enumerate some of the projects that are now engaging more or less of public attention:

- The Detroit and Niagara Rivers Railroad.
- The Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.
- The Great Western (from Hamilton to) Railroad.
- The Kingston and Toronto Railroad.
- The Port Hope and Peterboro Railroad.
- The Montreal and Portland Railroad.
- The Quebec and Halifax Railroad.

Only one of these projected Railroads, that from Portland to Montreal, has been actually commenced; and it cannot, strictly speaking, be called a Canadian Railroad, for though its starting point is from the bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, the road itself runs within United States territory to the city of Portland, on the Atlantic coast. Of this description there is another, partially completed, which will connect Ogdensburg, opposite Prescott, with Boston, Massachusetts. This road, when completed, will be able to compete with any other line that can be formed, in conveying the produce of Western Canada to an Atlantic port, to be shipped for the English market. The whole of the capital Stock necessary to construct the Railroad from Detroit to the Niagara Rivers is subscribed; but the Charter having been allowed to expire, Parliament failed to renew it. The Great Western Railroad project will, it is said, speedily go into operation. Sir Allan McNab has, we are informed, made arrangements for bringing the Stock into the English market. Some of the Stock of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad has been subscribed, but we believe there is no immediate prospect of the line going into operation. Had all the divided efforts of the projectors of the three Western routes been concentrated upon one line, it is probable that such line would have been far advanced towards completion: division being a fatal cause of weakness, it is unfortunate that three lines instead of one line, should have been projected. The necessity of a Railroad from Toronto to Kingston is much lessened by the splendid line of water conveyance which Lake Ontario affords; and whether a line of Railroad in a more central part of the country where there is no water conveyance, would not be of greater utility, is a question well worth considering. A line from Goderich to Coteau du Lac, taking something like the direction of Maryborough, Garafraxia, Caledon, Albion, King, Whitechurch, Exbridge, Reach, Cartwright, Mauvers, Cavan, Otumbee, Ashphodel, Seymour, Rawdon, Huntington, Hungerford, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Bedford, North Crosby, Bastard, Whithy, Wolford, Cranford, Oxford, and the North part of Mountain, Winchester, Finch, and through the centres of Kenyon and Lancaster, would be of immense service to the interior of the country.

and would be free from any objection that might be urged against a line coming into direct competition with the navigation of Lake Ontario. The project of constructing a Railroad from Quebec to Halifax is a magnificent one, but it is by no means certain that the road would bring a return sufficient to cover the interest on the outlay. But there is this advantage about it: it was the intention of the British Government to expend £1,000,000 sterling in making a military road on this route; and it is believed—we think promised—that this amount would be applied to the construction of the Railroad.

The principal advantage which farmers could hope to derive from the construction of Railroads, would be the cheapening of the cost of the inland transit of their produce on its way to the English market. But there is another advantage in the way of roads, of which we observe the farmers in some parts of the country are availing themselves. We allude to the formation of Joint Stock Companies for constructing Plank Roads. In all moderately well settled neighbourhoods much can be done by this means. An Act of Parliament was passed last Session for incorporating Companies for carrying out this object; and if our farmers will only put their shoulders to the wheel, and learn to heap themselves, all parts of the country, pretty well settled, may soon be intersected with good Roads.

LOWER CANADA OPINIONS OF FREE TRADE.

The following observations, on the changes in the British Corn Laws, are taken from a late number of (we believe) the only Agricultural paper published in Canada East. The writer (William Evans) is a very intelligent farmer, and for several years, has freely spent his money and his time in promoting the interests of Agriculture. His remarks will probably afford a more correct index of the opinions of Lower Canada farmers upon this all-absorbing question than any to be found in the Newspapers, which are, more or less, under the influence of the mercantile class, and consequently reflect their views:—

"These changes will do away altogether with any encouragement to production which this colony hitherto enjoyed, without granting any equivalent instead. It is absurd to pretend that any equivalent is granted to agriculturists for subjecting them to the competition of all the world, while they are still obliged to purchase almost every article they require, under the protection of heavy duties—no matter whether these duties are for revenue or not. If it is for general advantage that all should be allowed to buy where they can buy cheapest, why not do away at once with every restriction, and let taxes be raised directly upon the people? We will not admit the arbitrary principle, that one article is a more proper source of taxation or revenue than another, if free-trade is to be the established order of the day.

"The wheel has been put in motion, and it will now be vain to attempt to stop it—a pressure from without will force on the principle of free trade in all other commodities as well as in the products of agriculture. Revenue may be necessary, but it can now only be fairly raised by direct taxation. Farmers will require no protection, but they will require that they shall be enabled to purchase what they may want in a market of open competition, as they have to sell their products in a market of competition that will be open to the whole world. It is arbitrary and most unjust to say that certain articles required for our use, are more proper sources to collect revenue upon than other articles. If these changes are productive of evil consequences to the British Empire, the agriculturist will not be to blame. They are generally conservative in their opinions and habits, until changes are forced upon them as they are at present. It will now, however, be necessary to their very existence that the changes commenced should go on until a perfect free-trade shall be fully established. If free-trade in provisions is good for those who buy provisions, so will free-trade be good for those who buy manufactures and other things of foreign production."

The first newspaper established in Virginia was established in 1790. The subscription was fifty dollars a year, price for advertising ten dollars the first week and seven dollars for each subsequent insertion. This paper was issued weekly.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

This subject will be fully discussed in future numbers of the *Canada Farmer*; view being had to the state of the country, and the description of manufactures suited to our condition. In the New England States manufacturing towns spring up as if by magic. In Lancaster, Massachusetts, an immense Factory is being built, covering an acre and a half of land; and a new Village is being formed at Springfield, exclusively for carrying on Manufactures. It is estimated, that in three years, the new village will contain 5,000 inhabitants. The following paragraph from an American paper will show the flourishing state of the Manufactures of New England:

"There never was a time when more capital was being invested in manufactures than there is at this moment in New England—they are erecting them not by the foot, but by the mile. I saw a whole city bulking up in the midst of a snow-storm—not a hand stopping or descending from the house tops. Three or four incorporated companies, with three or four millions of capital, all at work erecting factories by the dozen, and houses by the hundred—one machine-shop 1,000 feet long, and a single factory the floors of which would cover seven acres of ground—another which will consume the wool of 800,000 sheep annually, and one of cotton which will employ 1,000 girls—and countless others going up or commencing in this new city, on the Merrimack, half way between Boston and Lowell, not yet named. In Lowell they are opening a new race or canal, at a cost of half a million, to drive a new set of factories built and bulking, perhaps equal in power and extent to those already in operation there. I saw in one factory 1300 beautiful girls, with cheerfulness, happiness, intelligence and contentment legibly written on every countenance. In another's woolen factory, (Sam'l Lawrence's,) in looking over the pay-roll, or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on 27 consecutive pages, containing 200 signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good, and many of them in an elegant hand."

MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE.

We take the following description of a Model School House from a New York paper. The School House referred to is situated in the City of New York: it may furnish an useful hint for Canada. It is all-important that the health of the scholars be attended to, otherwise they will become stunted in body, and enfeebled in mind. In addition to providing a free supply of pure air in the School House, thermometers should be used, to regulate the heat; for if this important matter be left to the feelings or the caprice of the Schoolmaster, the health of the scholars may suffer seriously in consequence: the temperature is regulated by a thermometer in many of the American schools. The Model School is thus described:—

It is fitted up with all the latest improvements, among the most prominent of which is the new system of ventilating the rooms. This is done by making two holes in the walls of the building, on either side of it, which connect with apertures between the floors and ceilings, about from ten to twelve inches square. These apertures are covered over with cast iron plates perforated with holes about an eight of an inch in diameter. There are four of these ventilators in the floor, and four in the ceiling of each of the large rooms. Those in the ceiling connect with the top of the building by means of recesses in the wall. The fresh air can be let in either through the ventilator in the ceiling or floor, and the foul air can pass out at either, at the option of the master. Under each stove is a pipe about six inches in diameter which connects with the outer wall, and through which flows continually a current of air which is heated by the stove, and then radiates through the room.

The seats and desks are very finely arranged, and adapted to the use of children of different ages. The seats turn on a pivot, and have low backs, sufficiently high to give material support to the back of children. The seats are so high that the scholar, in writing, cannot rest his elbow on the desk, so that the working of the arm must come from the shoulder joint, while at the same time the pupil is compelled to maintain a perpendicular position.

These seats and desks are the invention of Mr. J. L. Mott, and they are getting into general use in the schools of our city. Some of the older schools have still their wooden stools, which are unfit for children.

The school house in 47th street we consider a model to be copied after. It can accommodate eight hundred children, and cost for the building, \$14,486; cost of ground, four lots, \$2,000; making total cost, \$19,486.

An exhibition of the children took place which was highly interesting, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

This wonderful agent for conveying intelligence is now in full operation from this City to New York, and news can be conveyed either way, from one City to the other, with the swiftness of lightning. There are twenty-six telegraph stations between Toronto and New York, the whole of which can converse together at the same instant. Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Queenston, Buffalo, Rochester, Cuba, Syracuse, Albany and a great number of other towns, can receive the same news at the same instant. The line either is now, or in a few days will be completed from New York to Boston. The inhabitants of Toronto and Boston will then be enabled to converse together as easily as two persons could if they were sitting down quietly in a drawing-room. A Telegraph line will, it is expected, be extended from this City to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, so that we shall have the English news in this City as soon as it arrives at Halifax. Some curious conversation is sometimes held by the Telegraph: the other night the operator at the station in this City was told by the operator in Rochester to go to bed. The Toronto operator replied, "Do not be in so great a hurry to get to that new wife of yours." The joke was very good, as the Rochester operator had lately got married. The Magnetic Telegraph is not only the last, but, of all others, the most wonderful triumph of science. On a future occasion, we may give our readers a description of the mode of its operation.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

It appears, by the following extract, from an American paper, that the abolition of the punishment of death is attracting serious attention in several of the States of the American Union. The question has occupied a heated portion of public attention in England for several years past, and the number of the advocates for abolition every year increases, both in and out of Parliament. The question has also been discussed in Canada, but never, we believe, within the walls of the Legislative Assembly:—

We have already mentioned that a bill has been introduced into the Assembly of the state of New York, to abolish capital punishment and substitute imprisonment for life.

A similar bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Peterson will be presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, at its present session, praying for the same object.

A bill to accomplish the same object is before the Legislature of Ohio. We think, also, that the subject has been brought up in one or two of the other states where the Legislatures are at present in session.

If the advocates of capital punishment are so well convinced of the correctness of their assertions as they professed to be, and that this mode of punishment is the only one that will secure the happiness and safety of individuals in society, there is at present no way by which they could so permanently establish this mode of punishment and silence all those who object, as by ceasing to resist the efforts of its opponents and allowing a trial of the other mode to be made. If the experiment fails, as the supporters of capital punishment believe it surely will, then must it be revived, and its future establishment placed beyond all question.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY HARBOUR COMPANY.

A public meeting was held at Pickering on the 17th inst., for the purpose of forming a Company for opening a harbour at Frenchman's Bay. Mr. Francis Leys in the chair, and Mr. Wm Dunbar, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. Resolutions were unanimously passed.

Frenchman's Bay, is situated 21 miles below Toronto. It is sufficiently capacious to hold a large number of vessels, and is protected from the violent commotions of the Lake by a bar which extends along the front or Lake side. Within the Bay there is an abundant depth of water for all the purposes of navigation; and the depth of water outside, if not quite so great, is amply sufficient for all ordinary Lake craft.—It is intended to construct a double pier and breakwater on the outside of the Bay at its extreme bound; the estimated cost of which is £5,000. The public spirit of the inhabitants of that part of the country is well known to be in advance of that of many other places—and true to their character, those who attended the meeting, subscribed on the spot £1,700, in shares of £5 each. Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the Frenchman's Bay Harbour Company.

The prosecution of this enterprise will afford great facilities for the shipment of produce, and

thereby be productive of a great saving to the farmers of that part of the country. Whether such a step might not be rendered less necessary, if the Kingston and Toronto Railroad were to be constructed is a question worthy of consideration. But even the carrying out of that enterprise would by no means close the navigation of the lake, nor would it be likely to render profitless any of our best harbours; that is, those affording the best shelter and accommodation. Many of our harbours yield a fair return on the outlay; and as the commerce of the country must every year rapidly increase, there is a still greater chance of their being profitable in future. — [Examiner]

LAKE ONTARIO

Ontario! Thy restless waves
Boundle o'er thy bosom light and free,
Where many a sailor finds a grave
Till he is washed upon the sea,
I love thee, sweet Ontario,
In pleasure and in woe.

I've seen the storm clouds o'er thee lower,
And darkly spread o'er the sky—
I've heard the wind rage in its power—
And toss thy foaming waves on high
I've seen the lightning flash along,
And heard the thunder's gong

Upon thy bosom gently glide
The steamer from far distant ports—
A many a sailor's life is tried
And dances on the wild wind sports,
Among the waves upon thy breast,
Kissing their foaming crest.

Ontario! roll on thy waves
And bear the commerce of the land,
For where thy rapid waters flow,
There spacious harbours line the strand
Thou art the broad, the great highway
Of free America

[Rock Paper]

Literary Department.

SIR ROBERT PEELE.

The name of this distinguished statesman, has been heard, and his character canvassed, and lauded, and some condemned, in every part of the civilized world. His connection with recent measures of government which in their effects will become known to, or at least felt by every individual of every community over which commerce sheds its vivifying influence, gives to his name a celebrity that will last throughout many coming generations. While we are bandying his name about, like a familiar, household word, it will perhaps be interesting to hear something of the appearance, manner, peculiarities &c. of one who fills so large a space in the world's eye. The following remarks are from the pen of an American, whose mind is as likely as any to be free from prejudice on such a subject:—

This distinguished statesman is in person rather above the common size, though not what might be termed a large man—his complexion is light, and his hair what is generally called "sandy;" his cheeks full, which diminish the size of his mouth and eyes. At first glance a stranger would not pronounce him a man of intellect or genius—but it is only necessary to attend one debate in the House of Commons, in which the Premier takes a part, to be convinced that he is not only a man of extraordinary powers, but far superior to any other member on that floor—in fact, although I have been present on many occasions, and sat for hours at a time, listening to every variety of debate there, I never witnessed an instance where the most powerful "on the opposition benches," no matter on what subject, with or without notice, did not find his over-match in "Sir Robert Peel," or "the Right Hon. Baronet," as they term him. His manner is remarkably easy, his tone of voice soft and agreeable, and he is entirely free from the habit of hesitation, and repetition, and "mumbling" which is so peculiar to the English. In this respect he almost equals the best American speakers in fluency; but there is no violence or rant, his object seems to be first to convince and next to persuade in the most quiet and amiable way. I suppose I have heard him speak at least fifty times, and never recollect witnessing in his manner a loss of temper; he was always gentlemanly and courteous, as if he felt by his position and power he required no other means to carry his object, or that long experience had taught him that they were the most efficient means.

After becoming somewhat acquainted with the political history of the Premier, and informed of the peculiar relation he bears to the contending parties of the day, it is peculiarly interesting to watch and notice on all occasions the consummate skill he manifests in keeping himself in that position which enables him to steer his way through old prejudices long established, and new theories and sys-

tems of modern origin—or in other words to keep "Old England" in harmony with "Young England"—and to draw from both the best material to construct his "Political Pantheon"—and hence it is that on almost every occasion touching matters of public interest his remarks are alternately interrupted by the cry of "hear," from the "Tory," the "Whig" and "Conservative" circles. Each being able to recognize some material in the structure—drawn from his own laboratory—and as he proceeds in building up what I term a "Political Pantheon," and which, when finished, will, like that of Rome, be spared perhaps longer than any other, even by Goth and Vandal—fearing that in its demolition they may destroy a portion of their own art and handy-work. He has in fact been conducting a revolution in England so quietly and adroitly, that most of them are unconscious of the changes he has produced, except by their benefits.

There was a capital caricature of him in Punch, a short time ago, in which he is represented as a man that plays on many instruments,—there was as much truth as wit in this, for with this droll impression on the mind, one cannot listen to him in the gravity of debate without being under the persuasion that he hears, amid the harmonious flourishes of the most approved modern music, the cheering notes of "God save the Queen," and "Britannia rules the Waves;" and thus it is that young-England applauds—and thus it is also that "Old England" applauds—and neither has power or will to separate the music, he manages to harmonize its parts so well.

The multiplicity and never ending variety of the labors of his office one would suppose were too much for the mental and physical ability of any man—it has proved so to many; but Sir Robert seems to bear his work well, and is in good health. He is personally a brave man, and has given ready evidence of it on more than one occasion—so that no one worthy of his notice cares to take any personal liberties with him.

Take him all in all, Sir Robert Peel is now, perhaps one of the most remarkable men of the day; and not the least of his high qualities is that of a high estimate of our country; and I am told that so far from indulging in a narrow satisfaction that some feel in contrasting our late financial mishaps, he on all proper occasions expresses deep regret, and feeling a just pride in our common origin, laws, language and habits, is never more gratified than in evidences of our prosperity and advancement.—[N. Y. Gazette.]

TO THE YOUNG FARMER

Judge Buel, in his address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society in 1837, said, that every age demands a greater degree of mental culture, than the one which preceded it, and it behoves you to qualify yourselves for that which now dawn upon your mental vision. The more you learn to depend upon yourselves, the more you will find developed capacities and energies, which if you are yet unconscious of possessing—the more likely you will be to prosper in life. The sapling which is sheltered by the towering pine, or wide spreading oak, is neither so strong nor so graceful, as that which grows up without shelter, and acquires strength and solidity from the buffetings of the winds and storms. The plant that is nurtured in the shade is not so beautiful—its blossoms are not so fragrant nor its fruit so rich, as the form, the flower, and the fruit of that which grows in the glare of solar light.

The culture of the mind should engage your serious attention, that you may sooner profit by its counsels and its powers. Mind is the great master power, which instructs, guides, and bridges human labour—the grand source of intellectual pleasure—a faculty which distinguishes man from the brute, and which, as it is more or less cultivated, marks the gradations in civilized society. Say not that you have no leisure for this, that your time is engrossed in providing for your animal wants. Franklin found time to bestow upon his mind high and useful culture, amid the cares and labors of an active mechanic's life. The hours that the avocations of the farm allow to study, amount, in the aggregate of early life, to months and to years. Knowledge is power; it is respectability; it is happiness, it endures with life. The mind may be likened to the soil. Both are given to be improved; and the measure of our enjoyments, and the welfare of society, depend upon the good or bad culture we bestow upon them. Indolence may be compared to the coarse marsh plants, which feed upon the soil and taint the air, without yielding any thing comely or useful in return, for man or beast;—intemperance, to broken down fences, which permits beasts to enter and consume the earnings of industry, and baffle the offspring of the owner—negligence, to the thorns and thistles, which rob the soil of its fertility, and mar the beauty of the land-

scape. While, on the other hand, the faithful application of knowledge to the useful purposes of life, may be likened to the draining and manuring which give fertility to the soil; the good habits which we establish, to the good culture bestowed by the husbandman—indicative alike of cheerfulness and plenty—and the embellishment of the mind in literature, science and taste, to the gardens and grounds, abounding in all that is grateful to the senses, which should surround and adorn our rural dwellings, and beautify the country.

You have chosen an employment, which is honorable, profitable and independent. Devote to it your best powers, till you have become master of the art, or of such branches of it as you design to follow—and until you have acquired so much of the science—knowledge of the why and wherefore—of the great laws of nature, upon which good husbandry is based, as shall enable you to conduct your operations with judgment and success. "Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it." So the scribe teaches, and so is the response of experience.

THE "HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS"

A vast deal has been said of late about "The Halls of the Montezumas," and we presume that not one in a hundred knows anything of its derivation, or the reason of its perpetuity. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following as an explanation of the term:

Montezuma II ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1692, at the age of 21 before Mexico had been discovered by the Europeans. He died 30th June 1690, in the 42d year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his Royal palace. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded room for thirty knights to run their courses in a regular tourney. His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it.

The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains, were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their time in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work, wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through the splendid apartments occupied by the nine hundred and eighty five wives and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science, and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, granaries, warehouses, and an aviary for the most beautiful birds, mangeries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fish-ponds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attraction to the great city of the Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—roared their pyramidal altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temples of maxtli, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch.

So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such were the "Halls of the

Montezumas." The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of the Chapultepec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preserved until the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great Cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moonlight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, rendered sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapultepec. Natural decay and a wandering population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezumas.

EARTHQUAKE.

A very strange phenomenon was observed at Grailon, a village on the Lake Shore, a few miles below Cobourg, on the 9th instant. The Lake, it is said, was calm, when suddenly it receded from the shore in one immense wave upwards of 350 feet high, leaving the beach perfectly dry for that distance; it seemed to gather itself into a vast cone, and immediately returned in one unbroken wave, four feet higher than it usually is, burying the wharf completely, and overflowing its usual boundaries upwards of a hundred yards, sweeping everything before it, and accompanied by a dreadful noise. This happened eight or nine different times, gradually decreasing in violence, until the Lake resumed its natural appearance. The Lake was also agitated along the coast, as far as Port Hope.

The occurrence is evidently connected with an earthquake, or some volcanic action. The only part of the story that seems hard to believe, is the height to which it is said the wave was elevated. In the dreadful earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, and which was felt in Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Britain, Switzerland, France, Spain, Morocco, Salee, Fez, and extended to the West Indies and the Lake Ontario, in North America, the water of the sea did not at any time rise to a greater height than sixty feet, even at Lisbon, where its effects were most violent. Probably it was meant to say that the Lake receded from the shore in one immense wave, upwards of 350 feet, leaving the beach perfectly dry for that distance; the word "high" having been improperly inserted; otherwise we cannot understand the cause of phenomena to which it belongs. The cohesive attraction of the particles of water is not sufficient to allow of its being lifted to that height from any cause acting from beneath, especially where the body of water is so shallow. We should like to see a more full and particular account of this singular occurrence. We incline to the opinion that the disturbance is owing to an earthquake in some other part of the world. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Boston and several neighbouring places, two or three months since. We may soon hear of some terrible devastation. The following is, no doubt, related to the same cause:—

A VOLCANO AT WORK.—We have, last week, recorded a very wonderful convulsion of Lake Ontario. We have this week to mention one equally wonderful as having taken place in Rice Lake, 12 miles to the north of this town. Last Thursday the Lake was seen to be in great commotion, the ice (18 inches thick,) undulating in every direction. Presently it burst with a noise like thunder, and a large piece from the centre of the Lake was, in a few minutes, thrown up in a pile to the height of ten feet, in which position it now lies. This is no doubt related to the earthquake which caused the awful commotion in Lake Ontario at Grailon.—Cobourg Star.

MAN HAS A CAPACITY FOR PLEASURE AND PAIN.

This is an all-important part of his nature of which we can give no account, because it is incomprehensible. How he feels pleasure and pain, and why one sensation or thought delights him, and another makes him miserable, nobody ever knew yet, or, perhaps, ever will know, in this state of existence. It is enough for us that the fact is so. Of all the solemn considerations involved in the great work of education, none is so awful as this: the right exercise and training of the sense of pleasure and pain. The man who feels most pleasure in putting brandy into his stomach, or in any other way gratifying his nerves of sensation, is a mere beast. One whose chief pleasure is in the exercise of the limbs, and who plays without any exercise of the mind, is a more harmless sort of animal, like the jumb in the field, or the swallow skimming over meadow or pond. He whose delight is to represent nature by painting, or to build edifices by some beautiful idea, or to echo forth in music, is an immeasurably higher order. Higher still is he who is charmed by thought, above everything; whose understanding gives him more satisfaction than any other power he has. Higher still is he who

is never so happy as when he is making other people happy—when he is relieving pain, and giving pleasure to two or three, or more people about him. Higher yet is his whose chief joy it is to labour at great and eternal thoughts, in which he has bound up the happiness of a whole nation, and perhaps a whole world, at a future time, when he will be mouldering in his grave. Any man who is capable of this joy, and, at the same time, of a smiling countenance and pleasure among the few who live around him, is the noblest human being we can conceive of. He is also the happiest. It is true that his capacity for pain is exceeded and enlarged, as well as his power of feeling pleasure. But what pains such a man as the vice, and folly and misery of his fellow men, and he knows that these must melt away hereafter in the light of the great ideas which he perceives to be in store for the world, while his pleasure, being in the form of a better future, is as vivid and as sure as great thoughts are clear and eternal.

TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

The circumstance of the earth's being flattened at the poles, and protuberant at the equator, is the natural and necessary result of its rotation on its axis, had it not for the fact that it might yield to the force arising from such a motion, the matter of which it is composed must have been soft. Now, although water is capable of being compressed, and so far as we can judge, of taking any degree of density according to the force exerted upon it, still the shape of the earth is not that which would have resulted from such a mass of water. There may be particular portions of the sea that extend to the depth of several miles, as there are particular points of the solid crust of continents that rise to this height above the general level. Still, even if it were the general depth of the ocean does not much exceed three thousand feet. It is thought that heat may have been the original cause of the fluidity of the earth, and that there may still be warm enough to keep the interior portions in the same state. The more this subject has been examined, the more the evidence has accumulated in favor of the position that the temperature increases as we descend below the surface. There are numerous instances in which we have been able, by means of natural or artificial excavations, to penetrate to the depth of from 1330 to 1600 feet. The general inference from all these observations, made in different parts of the earth, is that there is an increase of heat amounting to 1 degree of Fahrenheit for every 30 feet in depth. At 10,000 feet the heat would be sufficient to boil water, and at the depth of 100 miles, or 1/4th part of the distance to the centre, the heat would be intense enough to melt most of the earth's stones that are known to enter into the composition of the globe. These facts and inferences have an important bearing upon the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes, and open a wide field of speculation to the natural historian and geologist.—Dr. Lardner.

THE RANCHEROS OF MEXICO.

It will have been observed in the several statements that have from time to time been put forth relative to the material of the Mexican armies, the more particularly the one which the American troops have just encountered, that mention is made of a description of troops styled Rancheros. This is an appellation derived from their occupation and mode of life, and is common to a similar class of men who subsist on the pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half of the time in the saddle for they are unparalleled horse-men with lasso in hand they traverse these vast plains in search of the Buffalo and wild horse, who roam in countless herds. The killing of these animals and the preparation and sale of their hides is their sole means of livelihood, other than occasionally lending a helping hand to some of the partizans in the civil wars that are continually being waged around them. Their costume generally consist of a pair of tough hide leggins with sandals of the same material bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms.—Add to this a broad straw sombrero, and the lasso hanging ready for use in his girdle, and you have the Ranchero as he appears in the time of peace, or in the pursuit of his occupation. Join to this a long lance with a sharp spear head, ornamented with a strip of red hunting, on a horse as savage and as unmanageable as himself, and he looks plentifully supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the Ranchero as a member of a troop of bandits, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry.—Forwardly as they generally are in the open field,

yet in a conflict among the chapparels of Mexico, or in an ambuscade, they are indeed a formidable enemy. Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months.

Such are the Rancheros, and under disciplined control they would be rendered the best light troops in the world. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and these are in the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised and untiring in the pursuit of the foe when plunder, no matter how trifling, is to be obtained.—[American Paper]

Scientific.

EXPERIMENTS IN BLACKSMITHING.

Saving heated iron or steel is not known or thought of by blacksmiths, and when several forks or branches are to be formed from one stock, even if the branches are to remain eventually nearly in contact and parallel to each other, the usual method is to split the end of the iron with an awkward cold chisel; thereby deforming the edge of each branch; on which account, the branches must be bent round for the purpose of hammering, shaping and squaring the end of each, after which they are brought together as well as may be, usually retaining a roughness in form, if not a deficiency in size and strength, near the juncture of the branches. Instead of this tedious process, the iron when heated may be put into a vice, and the ends may be readily split with a suitable saw, which would save much labour in hammering and filing. A saw for this purpose should be made thicker at the edge than at the back, and with uniform teeth about one twelfth of an inch apart. The saw when used, must be often dipped in water to prevent its becoming too much heated. There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel which is not so generally known as should be. A circular piece of common iron plate, or sheet iron, being adapted to a lathe, or other means put in violent rotary motion, will readily cut off a file, a cutting tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducing the temper. There is much mystery in the effect of this, and its cutting property is attributed to electricity. It answers a very convenient purpose, however, when the shape and form of articles are required to be altered without effecting their temper. It furnishes a convenient method of cutting teeth to large saws, but is objectionable on account of the newly cut surface being left so hard that they cannot be readily filed by a common file. Connected with the subject of mysterious effects, it may be stated that a bar of iron of almost any size may be instantly sundered while hot by the simple application of a piece of common roll limestone.—A knowledge of this fact will be useful, when some piece of iron work is required to be severed, but which, as sometimes is the case, is so constructed and situated that no ordinary chisel or cutting tool can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bars or plates of heated iron by the application of pointed pieces of limestone. This phenomenon is curious, although it seldom affords much practical utility.—[Scientific American]

THE DIAMOND.

Carbon is known by the names of diamond and charcoal, from the fact that the two latter substances, although so different, and almost opposite in physical characters, are according to unquestionable experiments, almost chemically the same. That the diamond is simple carbon, is shown by the following experiment. Mr. Morveau exposed a diamond to intense heat, shut up in a small cavity, he found the diamond entirely gone, and the iron around converted into steel. This shows that it is pure carbon, which combines with iron to form pure steel, and not charcoal, which is generally an oxide of carbon. The peculiar hardness of steel is to be ascribed to its union with a portion of pure carbon or diamond. It is no uncommon thing for jewelers to expose such diamonds that are foul, to a strong heat, imbedded in charcoal, to render them clear; but in this process, great care is taken to have sufficient quantity of charcoal, to exclude the atmospheric air; otherwise, the intense heat would produce combustion.

For the Ladies.

OH, NO—NOT EVEN WHEN FIRST WE LOVED.

(Oh, no—not even when first we loved
Were thou as dear as now thou art,
—beauty then my senses moved,
I now thy virtues blind my heart.
It was but Passion's sigh before,
Has since been turned to Remou's row;
And, though I then ought love thee more,
Trust me, I love thee better now.

Although my heart in earlier youth
Might kindle with more wild desire,
Behold me, it has gained in truth
Much more than it has lost in fire.
The flame now warms my inward core,
That then but scorched o'er my brow,
And, though I seemed to love thee more,
Yet, oh, I love thee better now.

ADVICE TO A DAUGHTER.

There is one point, my daughter, which is too important to be omitted; I refer to the deportment which it becomes you to maintain toward the other sex. The importance of this, both as it respects yourself and others, you can scarcely estimate too highly. On one hand, it has much to do in forming your character; and I need not say that any lack of prudence in this respect, even for a single hour, may expose you to evils which no subsequent caution could enable you effectually to repair. On the other hand, the conduct of every female who has the least consideration may be expected to exert an influence on the character of every young gentleman with whom she associates; and that influence will be for good or evil, as she exhibits, or fails to exhibit a deportment which becomes her. So commanding is this influence, that it is safe to calculate upon the character of any community, from knowing the privileged standard of female character; and that can scarcely be regarded as an exaggerated maxim, which declares that "women rule the world."

Let me counsel you, never to utter an expression, or do an act, which even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary, and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be certain to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you anything like prudence or affected reserve, but even this is not so unfortunate an extreme as excessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any attention which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on one hand, or on taking a man's heart by storm on the other.

Be not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed I had almost rather you would be considered anything else, which does not involve gross moral obliquity than this. It is the fate of most belles, that they become foolishly vain, think of nothing and care for nothing beyond personal display; and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more of solid and enduring esteem you enjoy the better; and you ought to gain whatever of this you can, by honorable means, but to be admired, caressed and flattered for mere accidental qualities, which involve nothing of intellectual or moral worth, ought to render any girl who is the subject of it, an object of pity. You are at liberty to desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance; but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever he may profess, is not your friend. It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship to admonish you tenderly, yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery you have placed yourself on dangerous ground, and if you continue to yield you are not unprobably undone.—[Sprague]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mother! if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The great school of vice is the street. There the orphan learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fire-side he had a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft, and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourself, sink the routs deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half the prodigality, thieves, and drunkards. No man would raise a colt or an ox, on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time. Look at the matter parents! See, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee house or tavern.

MARRIED OR UNMARRIED—GET MARRIED.

A European philosopher has furnished the world with some very interesting statistics, showing the benefits of married life. He says among unmarried men, at the ages of from thirty-five to forty-five, the average number of deaths are only eighteen. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age advances, the difference becomes more striking. At sixty there are only twenty-two unmarried men alive for ninety-eight who have been married. At seventy, there are eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men, at eighty there are nine married men for three single ones. Nearly the same rule holds good in relation to the female sex. Married women at the age of thirty, taken one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer; while for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only about thirty years. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-two married women for fifty-two single ladies. These data are the result of actual facts, by observing the difference of longevity between the unmarried and the married.

FEMALE ADVENTURER IN INDIA.

The most remarkable circumstance that perhaps ever occurred under a native government was the arrival of an European lady, desiring and gaining military service under the Poonah government, by whom she was long known as "Jamal Khan," and highly revered. This lady was the daughter of a respectable merchant in Madras. From an extraordinary combination of circumstances, of

peculiar character of mind somewhat similar, perhaps, to that which led Lady Hester Stanhope to desire the title of Queen of Palmyra, Mrs. Hall took the command of a battalion in the Nizam's service at Hyderabad, and finding reason to dislike her position, came to Poonah, intending to take military service under the Peshwa, but a Brahmin, whom she implicitly trusted, proving unworthy of her confidence, Mrs. Hall caused him to be seized and beaten, under which punishment he died; and although her life was spared, in consideration of her being a woman and a stranger, she was incarcerated in one of the hill forts, near Poonah, until shortly before her death. She was hand-some and courageous, and dressed in the Muslim fashion, with full trousers, a flowing vest, having a Damascus sword and plumed helmet, and was well spoken of and liked. I have never heard of her having taken the field, but she was, no doubt fully capable of doing so, and would have perhaps been as useful in exciting the troops as Joan of Arc; her sex and courage being well calculated to excite the superstitious reverence of the native soldiery.—[Mrs. Poston's Facts and Fictions]

HOPE AN ETERNAL PRINCIPLE.

Hope is the connecting link between the past and the future. It is a constant prophet, save that it always dresses out events to come in a gaudy hue, which fade and blacken when the wheel of time brings us to the consummation. Were it not for this earnest of the future, this principle implanted in the breast of man, he would have nothing for which to live—nothing to induce him to drag out a miserable existence. Never is hope so wild and imaginative and we may say deceitful, as in youth;—never so sober, so true, so stable, as in age.

Although hope is often delusive, yet in the greatest misery, the least flickering ray of sunshine peering into the caverns of the heart, revives the drooping soul, and excites action, as when some precious gem under the sun's beam flashes its radiance around the darkened cell, and springs into multiplied existence.

Hope is an eternal principle. Though in the last strait, man never ceases to hope; when the spark of life departs, it flies heavenward and rekindles under the altar of Heaven.

Scraps.

"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A THAT"—Robert Burns paid very little respect to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith one morning, he met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand and stopped to converse. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for this defect of taste. "Why your fantastic geometry," said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scarce bonnet, and the sauntering bust here I spoke to; but the man that was in them; and the man sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such any day."

Bonaparte once at a party placed himself directly before a witty and beautiful lady, and said very abruptly, "Madam, I don't like that woman should meddle with politics." "You are very right, General," she replied; but in a country where women are beheld, it is natural they should desire to know the reason."

A cobbler, in his stall, offended a gentleman who was passing by. "Sirrah," said the gentleman, "you are a rascal, and if you come out I will give you a kick." "Thank you," said the cobbler, "if you would give me two, I would not come out."

RISTIC WIT.—In the township of New Milford, Ct. is a sandy plain, called on account of its barrenness, by the expressive name of Pinch Back plain. Through the plain runs a small stream, and on this Stream one Solomon Hill had created a mill for grinding corn. But by one of those unburly chances by which the best human calculations are disappointed, the faithless stream changed its course, so that poor Solomon's mill was left more than a mile from any water. The circumstance afforded an opportunity to some household wit to display his humor, and at the same time give the world a specimen of his talent at post-very. The following was found written with chalk over the mill-door:

"Solomon Hill he built a mill
On Pinch Back sandy plain,
There was no water in a mile and a quarter,
Unless them came a rain."

"Well, my lad that is small corn you are a hooper." "Yes," said the boy, while he continued his labor, "we planted small corn." "But it looks rather yellow." "Yes, sir; we planted the yellow kind," returned the boy. "But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop."—"No, sir; we planted on shares," hallooed the youngster, as the traveler rode away.

So Henry Wotton being asked if he thought a papist could be saved? "You may be saved," replied he, "without knowing that." An excellent answer to the questions of impertinent curiosity in religious matters.

INCOGNITO DEVIANT.—A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the president; "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing please your honor, but habitual thirst."

COURTESY TO CHILDREN.—"Jim, does your mother ever scold you?" "No—something worse than that." "Does she ever whip you Jim?" "No, never whips me, but wishes my face every morning!"

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As we stated in our Prospectus, an effort will be made to establish Agencies for the *Canada Farmer*, in the Villages and Townships of Canada West, but as this will be a work of time, and will be attended with considerable difficulty, we trust that all persons who are disposed to encourage our enterprise, will send us their names and subscriptions, through the Post Office, without delay. And as we cannot hold ourselves responsible for the conduct of local Agents, even when authorized by ourselves, it must be left to the discretion of those wishing to subscribe whether they will do so through the local Agent (of whose trust worthiness they can better judge than we) or by communicating directly with us. Where Societies, or Clubs or 12 copies or more, it will always be advisable, either to have their order at Mr. Brewer's, the Publisher, or to send it directly to "The Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," by which means mistakes will not be so likely to occur.

News Department.

ENGLISH NEWS.

By P. H. H. H.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old age.

A Paris paper asserts that the French Government intends to propose to the Chambers a considerable deduction in the duties on foreign corn.

Several slight shocks of earthquake have lately been felt in the neighborhood of Marsailles.

It is said that Government intends to shorten the term of the soldier's enlistment to ten years.

The negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between Brazil and the Zoll Verein are stated to have failed.

The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at near 100,000.

A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

On the 19th ult., Maj. James, of the 77th regiment shot himself at the Prince Albert Hotel, London.

The Pope has reduced the duty on the export and import of grain into the Roman dominions.

The French Government have protested against the suppression of the Poland Republic.

Report has it that Monsieur Guizot proposed to take high ground, and declare to the Three Powers that if the suppression was persisted in, France would consider herself free to violate the Treaty of Vienna, whenever it might suit her purpose; but the King backed by a majority of the Cabinet, would not hear of this on any account.

BEST ROOT BREAD.—The Gardener's Chronicle, in noticing the recent successful experiment of the Right Hon. T. J. Kennedy, in manufacturing bread from a mixture of wheaten flour and red beet root, in equal quantities, states that the beet is superior to the potatoe in nourishment, in the proportion of 433 to 102; and, in general utility, in the proportion of 2830 to 3470.

The Austrian Government forbids every peasant in Galicia to leave his dwelling after sunset, to hold any communication with his neighbors, or to attend any assemblage; and the whole country is militarily occupied.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF BEER.—It is confidently stated by the manufacturers of the patent concentrated Malt and Hop Extracts, that sufficient extract may be stored in the space of twelve cubic feet admeasurement, to brew 1500 barrels of beer, something like one thirtieth the room occupied by the latter.

One American house established in the Midland counties of England and New York has, by the last steamer, ordered over forty thousand barrels of flour in lieu of remittances in bills.

Great distress prevails among the silk weavers of Spitalfields for want of employment. A fund for their relief has been opened under the auspices of the clergy and influential inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The Government mills at Plymouth are employed night and day in grinding Indian corn for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

Lord Elgin, the new Governor General of Canada, arrived in the *Hibernia*, and landed at Halifax. His amiable and accomplished bride, will not embark for Canada till Spring.

The question of prohibiting the use of grain in distillation is being agitated.

Rome has been visited by terrific inundations, which have destroyed a vast amount of property, and produced serious distress particularly among the Jews.

Lord Stanley and Bentinck will, it is expected, be the new Conservative leaders.

The Bank of France, has been subjected to a drain of bullion, which forced her to have recourse to the Bank of England for assistance.

THE ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.—The most important intelligence to the Canada Farmer, received by this arrival, is the steady rise in the English Grain Market. A rise of 3s. to 4s. in corn had taken place, from 20th December to 3rd January. In Wilbur & Smith's *European Times* of the 5th instant, Canada Flour, sweet, is quoted at 3s. 9d. a 70 lb. Sifted Flour from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Canadian Wheat at 9s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, 6s. a 72s. United States Pork per cwt. 36s. a 55s. Prime Mess Beef per brl. 24s. a 40s. Ashes dull. Sales 50 bbls. at \$4.75 cts. Pearls \$5. 63 cts. It is remarked by the *New York papers* that this is the first time during the last 30 years that accounts of an advance in the English Grain Market have been received in the month of January. On the receipt of the news in New York, flour rose to \$7 per barrel for Genesee.

IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as best they can, by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England. The number of these poor creatures in Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts, natives of the sister country, who have fled from the wretchedness of their homes, is adding seriously to the local taxation of the places named. The parish of Liverpool feels the pressure so painfully, that they have memorialised Government on the subject, but any measure to be effective must be general in its application, and the lands of the Government are too full of Irish misery to pay much attention at the present moment to *ad misericordiam* appeals from such quarters.

The distress is so overwhelming, that the Irish landlords have become alarmed for the safety of their estates, and are combining to devise measures to arrest the ruin which seems to be impending over their heads. The policy of the Government is adapting itself to the new state of things, and more enlarged views have been promulgated from Downing-street. The public money is withdrawn from non-productive and concentrated on productive works; and landlords who derive benefit from the labour of the people, will have to bear their share of the expense so incurred, or submit to the penalties of confiscation. Panaceas of all kinds to meet the calamity are as plentiful as blackberries; and the chronic diseases of Ireland pass, of course, in review, in compassing measures of amelioration. But the present is the time for action, not declamation, and accordingly, Parliament is to be called together on the 19th instant to consider what ought to be done in this crisis of the people's fate. Lord John Russell has issued a circular, to his supporters in the House of Commons, soliciting their attendance at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance are to be immediately considered. This displays earnestness of purpose, at all events, what-

ever else it may denote. Some startling announcement may be looked for in reference to Ireland, and assuredly there never was a more fitting time in the history of the two countries for carrying out a great and comprehensive measure of improvement. The old obstacles and prejudices which would have resisted, tooth and nail, all efforts at amelioration a year or two back, are now beaten down and prostrate, and even the landed proprietors are beginning to see, although the light has been broken on them tardily, that the welfare of the masses is essential to their own.

The misery in Ireland is so appalling, that it has touched the hearts of the much abused Saxons, who have been generously getting up subscriptions in their various places of worship to relieve it. Much money has been thus collected, and sent to the scenes of the distress. Some idea of the state of society across the channel may be inferred from the fact, that in the county Mayo, alone, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have taken place from starvation!—[*Wid's Times*.]

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

The following is the opinion of the *Hamilton Commercial Advertiser*, on the comparative advantages of these two Cities, in a commercial point of view:—

The Toronto *Canadian* does not appear to like the idea of the new line of Steamers spoken of by the *British Whig*, making Hamilton head quarters. It says: "The greater amount of business done at Toronto, and its superior harbour, will suggest the propriety of its being the chief stopping place." As to the greater amount of business done at Toronto, we venture to question it. The Toronto retail trade may possibly be larger, but its wholesale business—the business likely to supply the steamers with freight, cannot compare with that of Hamilton. The superiority of Toronto harbour over this is something new. It is natural the Torontonians should continue to struggle hard to keep Hamilton back, as they have always done—but it's no use. The naturally great advantages of our infant City are beginning to be understood and appreciated, and every year will make them more apparent.

We are not aware that a feeling of so unjustifiable a kind prevails in Toronto. The people of this City are naturally desirous that it should advance, but not by retarding the prosperity of its neighbours. This is not necessary. Every city and town must depend upon its natural advantages, and the industry and enterprise of its citizens. We can make but little change in the former, and much in the latter. Let all encourage a spirit of generous emulation, but not of jealous rivalry.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following is a statement of the emigration to this Province during the past season of 1846:—

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS LAID OUT AT THE PORTS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.		
	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England	273	2,890
" Ireland	207	20,842
" Scotland	130	1,525
" Germans from Hamburg and Bremen	—	890
	600	32,153
Adults—Males		12,366
" —Females		10,892
Children 1 to 14 years—M		3,601
Do do F		3,514
Do under 1 year		1,180
Total		32,153

The male adult emigration is classed as follows, viz:—

Mechanics	715
Farmers	4,831
Laborers	6,733
Servants	87,123
Proceeded to Western Canada	24,136
Estimated number in Eastern Canada	2,000
Destination unknown, estimated as having gone to the United States	6,617
Total	32,753

The emigration into Western Canada, via the United States, from actual returns received, is 2,864, of which number about 500 are Germans. Of the German emigration this year, via Quebec, upwards of 900 have settled in Upper Canada—the remainder went to the United States.

The Irish emigration of the season is estimated at upwards of five-sixths of the whole.

Boston, in 1846 had twenty five thousand inhabitants; in 1846, one hundred and fifteen thousand. At the same time there were thirty Dutch buries, now only seven.

The *Bytown Advocate*, says that a report is in circulation that a man was devoured by wolves a few days ago, near Rocky Point, on the Ottawa.

FIRE.—A whole family burnt to death!—It becomes our painful duty to inform our readers of the most distressing calamity that it has ever been our lot to record—namely, that of the destruction of a whole family by fire. It appears that on the morning of Friday last, about 3 o'clock, the house of Patrick Connor, township of Lanark, was discovered to be on fire by some travellers who had put up at the house for the night, and were aroused by the screams of a part of the family. They were obliged to make their escape by breaking the window and going through it. After having got out they thought of trying to save the family, but found it impossible to do so, without jeopardizing their own lives in the attempt; and Mr. Connor, his wife, five children, and a servant girl, who had come the evening previous to act as servant, all perished in the flames. Various rumors are afloat, some of them very unpleasant ones, in reference to this dreadful circumstance; and it is very difficult to get at the real facts connected with it. We are informed that the family had gone to bed about 9 o'clock the evening previous, and that the newly elected Councillor for McNab, Mr. Paris, and some other person arrived about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Connor and the servant man got up and got tea for them, and all retired to bed about 11 o'clock. The travellers and servant man were told, slept in a room up stairs, and the girl and three of the children, in one adjoining, which had the travellers been aware of, when they escaped, it is thought they could have saved them too. The remains of Connor and his wife were found in the bar-room. The place where they slept was in a room off the bar, and from the circumstance of their having been found where they were, it is believed they were endeavouring to effect their escape; but having got stupified or bewildered could get no further. An inquest was held on the remains of the unfortunate family, and young female, 8 in number, on Saturday last, before Dr. Holmes, Coroner, when the following verdict was returned:—"That Patrick Connor, Jane Connor his wife, Margaret Connor, Ellen Connor, Thomas Connor, Rose Connor, Dennis Connor, his five children, and Margaret Donrathue, came to their deaths by fire, and that the said fire originated accidentally in the kitchen of Patrick Connor's house, situated in the township of Lanark. What an awful warning to careless persons to think that when they lay their heads on the pillow at night—it may be the step of death—ushered without preparation into eternity!"—*Bathurst Cour*.

SCARBY SHEEP.—We learn from the *St. Andrews Standard* of Wednesday last, that nearly all the sheep within five or six miles of that town on both the St. John and St. Stephen roads, are more or less infected with the scab, and that large quantities of dead sheep and lambs have been sold during some weeks past in St. Andrews, which had been infected with the disease.—[*St. John's N. B. Courier*.]

We understand that the Small Pox is raging in Kingston, Brockville, and Smith's Falls.—[*Bathurst Courier*.]

The number of emigrants from Ireland to New Brunswick during the past year has been 9,703.—from England, 62.

SAND A PREVENTATIVE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—R. Ross, Esq., solicitor of Carleton Place, last season pointed out his potatoes in sea sand, and not one of them has been tainted with the prevailing epidemic. At the Ferry side, and at other places near the coast, where the sea sand drifts considerably into the gardens or potatoe fields, a similar exemption from the disease prevails.—[*Weilshman*.]

WELLAND CANAL.—The last number of the *Niagara Chronicle* contains an answer to an address from the Provincial Parliament, dated March the 18th, 1845, and praying for a statement of the sums expended in completing the canal from Thorold, old, and from the head of lock No. 18, to Port Dalhousie, from which we select the following items:—The amount expended on the canal between the 12th lock and Port Dalhousie, in May, 1845, was £119,200, and from Thorold to the same place, £211,361. The amount expended for deepening the channel and constructing piers at the port was £17,541, and the annual cost of keeping the entrance clear from sand is estimated at £150. The depth of water over the bar when all the works are completed, will be twelve feet, and from a daily record of levels kept by the lock tender, during the last two years, it appears that the water was higher in the lake at the date of the report than it had been for many years previous. The length of the canal from Port Dalhousie to the 12th lock is 7 miles.—[*Hamilton Spectator*.]

Toronto Market Prices.

	January 30th.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.	18	9	22 6
Onsneal, per barrel, 196 lbs.	0	0	0 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.	3	4	4 6
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	3	0	3 4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.	2	4	2 4
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	1	4	1 5
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs.	2	0	2 8
Potatoes, per bushel.	2	0	3 9
Onions, per bushel.	0	0	0 0
Beef, per cwt.	13	6	20 0
Beef, per lb.	0	24	0 31
Pork, per 100 lbs.	12	6	20 0
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.	0	24	0 31
Veal, per lb., by the qr.	0	0	0 0
Bacon, per lb.	0	41	0 6
Hams, per cwt.	0	0	0 0
Lard, per lb.	0	5	0 6
Tub Butter, per lb.	0	5	0 7
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	78	0 94
Turkeys, each.	1	2	3 9
Geese, each.	1	6	2 0
Ducks, per couple.	1	6	2 0
Fowls, per couple.	1	6	2 0
Chickens, per couple.	0	0	0 0
Eggs, per dozen.	0	74	1 0
Hay, per ton.	35	0	40 0
Straw, per ton.	25	0	40 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs.	6	0	0 0

Advertising Department.

New Era in Canadian Agriculture.

PROSPECTUS

A New Agricultural Journal,
TO BE CALLED THE
"Canada Farmer,"

CONDUCTED upon a plan and in a manner entirely different from any Publication of a similar character that has hitherto appeared in this country. The following will be its distinctive features—

The Agricultural Department,

Which will be devoted to the consideration of the latest and best improvements in every branch of this important science. Whatever is discovered, either by the researches of the scientific Theorist, or by the more useful experience of the every-day practical Farmer in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, or in the United States, that can tend to increase the productiveness, lessen the expense and labour, and add to the pleasure of tilling the Soil, will be duly made known to the readers of this department. Communications from intelligent persons in every part of the Province upon subjects of interest to the Farmer, will be anxiously sought and freely inserted.

Information upon the best manner of improving the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. the Rearing, Training, Fattening, and Fitting up to the Market of all kinds of Live Stock, the prevention and removal of Disease, &c. &c. will be carefully collected, and made plain to the reader.

The latest and most improved mode of operating, and expense of procuring all Labour-Saving Machines and Farming Implements which may be invented in our own or in other countries, and adapted to Canadian Agriculture, will be promptly noticed, and explained by Wood Cuts or otherwise, so that their utility may be at once seen. The establishment in this City by the enterprising Editor of the Cultivator, of an Agricultural Warehouse, where the most useful of these articles are to be collected and kept for sale, is to be hailed as an incalculable benefit to the Farmers of the Home District, and will afford us greater facilities for examining and recommending, and them for obtaining these desiderata.

The Civil and Social Department,

Wherein will be discussed the subjects of Internal Improvement, Trade, Commerce, Education, the repeal of unequal, bad-working, and the enactment of just and beneficial laws, and all other topics (party politics excepted) which appear calculated to exert an influence for good or evil upon our social and moral condition.

The Literary Department,

Which will contain original as well as selected matter for the entertainment and instruction of the youth of both sexes. It is believed that, in the present circumstances of this new country, while from the operation of our absurd copyright law the best description of books are seldom to be seen in the hands of our farmers' sons and daughters, knowledge of the most useful and interesting kind may be disseminated through this channel that will reach them through no other. The selections in this department will be made with a view to improve and humanize the heart, as well as to strengthen the understanding.

The News Department,

In which will be collected a well digested Summary of Domestic and Foreign News. One of the Editors being already connected with the Press, peculiar advantages are possessed for making this department generally interesting. To these papers established for the purpose, will be left the communication of details and individual opinions.

Advertising Department,

The last page will be set apart for this purpose. As this is an undertaking for which there appears an opening, and which the proprietors have determined to make a great effort to accomplish, and as they hope to circulate their paper in all parts of the country and among all classes of people, it will offer a medium for a few general advertisements, and will be of advantage to both seller and purchaser. The usual rates will be charged.

The "CANADA FARMER" will be printed on a sheet the size of an ordinary newspaper, but folded twice, so as to make eight pages, and published every other Friday, or semi-monthly, at the store of R. Brewer, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 45 King-street, Toronto, C. W. The first number will be issued on the third Friday in the present month of January, 1847, and sent to all Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, all District Councilors, all Magistrates, all Members of Parliament, all Post Masters, all Militia Officers, and all others in Canada West who are known, or who may be supposed to feel interested in the prosperity of the Farmer, and the general improvement of the country. And they are hereby respectfully solicited to become Subscribers themselves, and to use their influence with others to follow their example.

The subscription will be the small sum of 7s. 6d. per annum in advance. To induce parties to act as agents, who ever will procure five subscribers shall receive one copy gratis, and twelve persons joining together, or one person sending us \$12 will be entitled to 12 copies. The Canada Farmer will thus be the cheapest as well as the only suitable family paper for general circulation.

published in this country. What Farmer, who is blessed with a family of children springing up around him, whose opening minds, unless under constant cultivation, will, like a neglected garden, infallibly run to weeds, can refuse to lay before them, at so cheap a cost, the means of improvement?

To all Newspapers in the Province in which the above prospectus appears, a copy of the Canada Farmer will be sent without requiring an exchange; the proprietors having access to the exchanges of one of the first Newspapers in Canada West.

Letters with Subscriptions and communications for the paper, post paid, addressed "To the Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," will meet with proper attention. One or two traveling Agents will be despatched into the country as soon as the first number appears, and an effort will be made to establish Agencies in all Towns and Villages in Canada West. In the meantime, persons in this neighbourhood may apply at Mr. Brewer's, where the Canada Farmer will be published as above mentioned, for full information or wait till the first number is issued which shall contain all necessary explanations.

P. S. This Paper will not in any manner connected with the B. A. Cultivator. It is intended to occupy a different field in the great Canadian Farm.

Toronto, January 3 1847

Mr. C. Kahn,

Surgeon Dentist, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay-street, Toronto

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDING, 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, INDIAN RUBBERS, &c. of all sizes and quality, which he is disposed to sell on the most moderate terms.

JAMES FOSTER,

January 1st 1847

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

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE

IMPORTER OF HEAVY HARDWARE, Birmingham Sheffield and Wolverhampton SHEET GOODS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE in Cases and Hhds.

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

Together with a select Stock of STATIONERY, English, French & German Fancy Goods, Combs, Brads, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, Nov., 1846 1-6m

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

HORIZONTAL, Inclined, and Undulating Lines of Railways Surveyed; Measured and Plank Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours; very description of Drainage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone, Iron and Wood, both Pendant and Invariant, 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 Measurements 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. }

Swain's Hygeian Medicine,

OR, WORSDELL'S

Vegetable Restorative PILLS,

RECOMMENDED as the best FAMILY MEDICINE now in use, by thousands in Great Britain, the United States of America, and Canada, for Restoring Impaired Nature to

HEALTH and VIGOUR, and preventing Disease in the Human System, by Purifying the Blood

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at their Establishment, Yonge Street, Toronto, by JOHN SWAIN & Co.; and by their numerous Agents, throughout the Province at 1s. 3d. per Box. Sold also by George Boyer, Druggist, J. Field, Merchant, Colbourn, and Charles Hughes, Port Hope. Mr. James Wetherald, General Agent for Kingston and the surrounding country.

STRIKING CURES,

WHO WISHES TO THROW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES?

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

Richmond, 5th August, 1846

Messrs John Swain & Co.—As Agent here, I beg leave to inform you, that in all cases where your valuable 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 myelocata 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 Luckey, residing in the Township of Granby, in this District.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours with respect,

P. McILROY.

To J. Swain & Co.

Edwardsburgh, 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 Hygeian 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., Tyendena, 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 INFLUENZA

JAMES AGAR, Yonge Street, was sick 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.

CURE OF INFLAMMATION IN THE BOWELS.

Mr W. H. SMITH, Toronto, was suddenly attacked with inflammation in the bowels: in this alarming state he took a few doses of the Vegetable Restorative Pills, and was perfectly cured in four days.

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.

CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Slater suffered for years from Liver Complaint, and tried various remedies without effect, she, however, took a box of the Restorative Pills, and to the great astonishment and joy of herself and the whole family she is now perfectly cured, and never enjoyed better health.

WONDERFUL CURE

SUSANNA ZIMES, of Weston, received in 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. F. 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.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION TO HEALTH

Mr. AVERILL, of the Township of Brantford, Farmer, was unable to work during the most of the summer, but, by taking the Restorative Pills for five days, he was so much better as to be enabled to perform a 3 day's work at cradling wheat.

CURE OF PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Mr. T. Martin, of Brisham, 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 AGUE AND FEVER.

Mr. Martin had two children severely affected with Ague and Fever, who were entirely cured by the use of the Restorative Pills.

CURE OF LAKE FEVER

Mr. W. R. Cawthorne, of Bowmanville, had a very severe attack of Lake Fever; but after taking four boxes of the Restorative Pills, he was entirely cured.

Mr. Wetherald, General Agent for Kingston and surrounding country, writes as follows:—

Messrs Swain & Co., Gentlemen.—Annexed I give you three certificates. One is a very remarkable cure of a young man named Henry S—gh, son of Mr S—gh, a man known far and wide, who lives in Smith Crosby, Johnstown District. While on my journey, seeing a very respectable house, called in and found his son sitting by the fire, very ill, had not done anything for 12 months, and they had tried many means without effect—I left two boxes of pills—no cure no pay. I called again on my last journey, and the old gentleman would have put me in his pocket if he could, he was so pleased. He said, those two boxes of pills have entirely cured my son, and as a proof of it, he yesterday emptied the sleigh of 112 bushels of wheat. His gratitude is unbounded, for he had lately lost one son and two daughters by consumption.

Joseph Cox, Esq., a good Old Methodist, who built a large chapel, and gave it to the Connexion, was very ill when I called. After taking two boxes of pills his doctor and another "would do for him." He however persevered, and when I called again he was taking the fourth box, and if ever your pills earned the title of "renovating" it was in this case, for he is indeed a new man, and daily attends to the business of his farm.

Mr. William Beggs, of Barrisfield, 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 Tyendena, had been attacked with violent Pleurisy, but after taking 10 pills each night and morning, for a week, he was cured, and is now in perfect health and strength.

THE

Canada Farmer,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Is published every other FRIDAY Morning, at the Book and Stationery Store of R. BREWER, 46 King-street, Toronto.

TERMS:

Single Copies, 7s. 6d.; any person remitting Subscription for Five Copies, will receive one copy gratis: Twelve persons joining together, or one person sending \$12, will be entitled to twelve Copies. All Payments to be made in Advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," and Post paid.

A List of authorized Agents will be published as soon as appointed, of whom the Paper can be obtained, in different parts of the country.