





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

Vol. I.

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No. 3.



PITT'S GRAIN GRINDER.

The above is the external appearance of one of the most useful inventions of the day. It is a Grist Mill on a small scale, and at a cheap price, viz: £10. We have never seen one in operation, but from the accounts which are given of it in the American papers, it answers an admirable purpose. It will chop or grind (it is said) from 15 to 20 bushels of oats, pease, barley, or other coarse grain in an hour. It can easily, as the reader may see, be moved about from one barn to another, and as Thrashing Machines are now in pretty general use, two or three neighbors might purchase one of these "Grinders" between them; and with the thrashing machine horse-power, make it a most profitable affair. The cost in such a case would be trifling, and the time and expense of running seven or eight miles to mill, as many are obliged to do, every time a bushel of grain is required to be chopped, might be saved. With all large farmers who keep a numerous stock these machines will be indispensable. A more particular description is hardly necessary, as all who may wish to purchase such an article will probably make a personal examination. The teeth which cut the grain are made of steel, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch square, and 1 inch long.—One end is ground off like a plane iron or chisel. These are arranged in rows across the circumference of a wheel, upon the same axle with that intended for the band which is seen in the cut. The teeth are confined to their place by a very simple contrivance, and can be made to project a 16th or an 8th of an inch beyond the circumference of the wheel as may be required. The wheel is, we should judge, about 8 inches in diameter, and 4 inches broad, and revolves in an iron casing, one side of which is brought close to the teeth, and is prepared to assist in crushing the grain. The wheel seen on the left side, is merely for the purpose of equalizing the motion by its momentum.

These machines are made by Messrs. Beckett & Phillips, and are also for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.

#### FRUIT TREES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

In this, and in the next two or three numbers of our paper, we shall enter into a full consideration of the interesting and important subject of Fruit Culture, so as to lay before our readers the information necessary to its successful prosecution. Very little attention has been paid to the cultivation of good orchards in this Province. The great object has always been to clear away

the forest as speedily as possible. The most pressing wants were to be satisfied first; and the poor emigrant, or native settler, who had moved his family into the "bush," and without money or means, save his bright axe and his own strong arm, had carved himself a farm out of the wilderness, felt but too happy if he succeeded in procuring the absolute necessaries of life, without much regard to its luxuries, or even to its comforts. An orchard was hardly thought of; and if it was, "why it is so difficult to get trees, and we can't spare the time; they cost money, and then it will take them so long to grow: Mr. B., our neighbour, took a great deal of pains to get some trees, and planted them, but they all died, or the mice girdled most of them, and the cattle broke down the rest;" and so the thought of an orchard was abandoned. The few who knew the value of an orchard, and took the "trouble," spared the "time," and spent the "money," to obtain a few good trees, often found themselves humbugged by speculators, who had sold them pretended *Golden Russets* and *Newtown Pippins*, that were no better than they might have raised from the seed. But most of these obstacles to the general culture of fruit trees in this part of Canada are now removed. The only serious difficulty in the way is the habit of doing without fruit, which has become so fixed and powerful with many, that we fear it will require another generation to get rid of its influence. Those who have enjoyed the pleasure, the healthfulness, the luxury, and the profit of a well-selected, well-trained orchard will never, if they can help it, be without one. And as there are a few good orchards in the country, and some good nurseries, which, together with foreign importations, are every year supplying the materials for more, we hope in a few years to see every farmer possessed of this most useful and indispensable appendage to a well-cultivated farm. The advice of Dr. Johnson, the literary giant of the last century, though somewhat ludicrous, deserves to be remembered. "If possible," said he, to a friend, "have a good orchard: I know a clergyman, of small income, who brought up a family very respectably, whom he chiefly fed on apple dumplings!"

We have had just experience enough in the management of fruit trees to give us a relish for every thing that will throw any light on the subject, and to appreciate its importance. Among other late and valuable works which we have procured, to assist us in our labours, we ordered a copy of "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," which contains the latest and best information upon this fruitful subject. Everything relating to the culture, propagation, and management of fruit trees generally is explained in the fullest and plainest manner, together with descriptions (accompanied with drawings) of the finest varieties of fruit, both native and foreign. Grafting and budding are so clearly described, that any one with a spark of invention, and who can understand their mother tongue, will be able to perform these operations successfully, with no other assistance than may be had from Mr. Downing's book. We shall make such extracts as appear most likely to prove useful to our readers, and shall intersperse them with observations of our own, and whatever information we can gather from other sources, in order to place before all who desire to

make improvement in this important branch of rural economy the best means of doing so.

The following is introductory, and must be read before that which comes after it can be properly understood:—

#### THE PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

In our survey of the culture of fruits let us begin at the beginning. Gradual amelioration, and the skilful practice of the cultivator, have so filled our orchards and gardens with good fruits, that it is necessary now to cast a look back at the types from which these delicious products have sprung.

In the tropical zone amid the surprising luxuriance of vegetation of that great natural hothouse, nature offers to man, almost without care, the most refreshing, the most delicious, and the most nutritive fruits. The Plantain and Banana, excellent either raw or cooked, bearing all the year, and producing upon a rood of ground the sustenance of a family; the refreshing Guava and Sapodilla; the nutritious Bread-fruit; such are the natural fruit trees of those glowing climates. Indolently seated under their shade, and finding a refreshing coolness both from their ever-verdant canopy of leaves, and their juicy fruits, it is not here that we must look for the patient and skilful cultivator.

But, in the temperate climates, nature wears a harsher and sterner aspect. Plains bounded by rocky hills, visited not only by genial warmth and sunshine, but by cold winds and seasons of ice and snow; these are accompanied by sturdy frosts, whose outskirts are sprinkled with crabs and wild cherries, and festooned with the clambering branches of the wild grape. These native fruits which at first offer so little to the eye, or the palate, are nevertheless the types of our garden varieties. Destined in these climates to a perpetual struggle with nature, it is here that we find man anchoring and transforming her.

Transplanted into a warmer aspect, stimulated by a richer soil, reared from selected seeds, carefully pruned, sheltered and watched, by slow degrees the sour and bitter crab expands into the Golden Pippin, the wild pear loses its thorns and becomes a Bergamotte or a Beurre, the Almond is deprived of its bitterness, and the dry and flavourless Peach is at length a tempting and delicious fruit. It is only thus in the face of obstacles, in a climate where nature is not prodigal of perfections, and in the midst of thorns and sloes, that MAN THE GARDENER arises and forces nature to yield to his art.

These improved sorts of fruit which man everywhere causes to share his civilization, bear, almost equally with himself, the impress of an existence removed from the natural state. When reared from seeds they always show a tendency to return to a wilder form, and it seems only chance when a new seedling is equal to, or surpasses its parent. Removed from their natural form, these artificially created sorts are also much more liable to diseases and to decay. From these facts arises the fruit-garden, with its various process of grafting, budding and other means of continuing the sort; with also its sheltered aspects, warm borders, deeper soils, and all its various refinements of art and culture.

In the whole range of cares and pleasures belonging to the garden, there is nothing more interesting than the production of new varieties of fruit. It is not indeed by sowing the seeds that the lover of fine fruit usually undertakes to stock his garden and orchard with fine fruit trees. Raising new varieties is always a slow, and as generally understood, a most uncertain mode of bringing about the result. The novice, plants and carefully watches his hundred seedling pippins, to find at last, perhaps, ninety-nine worthless or indifferent apples. It appears to him a lottery, in which there are too many blanks to the prizes. He, therefore, wisely resorts to the more certain mode of grafting from well known and esteemed sorts.

Notwithstanding this, every year, under the influence of garden culture, and often without our design, we find our fruit trees reproducing themselves; and occasionally,

there springs up a new and delicious sort, whose merits tempt us to fresh trials after perfection.

To a man who is curious in fruit, the pomologist who views with a more than common eye, the crimson cheek of a peach, the delicate bloom of a plum, or understands the epithets, rich, melting, buttery, as applied to a pear, nothing in the circle of culture, can give more lively and unmixed pleasure, than thus to produce and to create—for it is a sort of creation—an entirely new thing that has gone before. And still more, as varieties which originate in a certain soil and climate, are found best adapted to that locality, the production of new sorts of fruit, of high merit, may be looked on as a most valuable, as well as interesting result.

Beside this, all the fine new fruits, which, of late, figure so conspicuously in the catalogues of the nurseries and fruit gardens, have not been originated at random and by chance efforts. Some of the most distinguished pomologists have devoted years to the subject of the improvement of fruit trees by seeds, and have attained if not certain results, at least some general laws, which greatly assist us in this process of amelioration. Let us therefore examine the subject a little more in detail.

In the wild state, every genus of trees consist of one or more species, or strongly marked individual sorts; as, for example, the white birch and the black birch; or, to confine ourselves more strictly to the matter in hand, the different species of cherry, the wild or bird cherry, the sour cherry, the mazzard cherry, &c. These species, in their natural state, exactly reproduce themselves; to use a common phrase, they "come the same" from seed. This they have done for centuries, and doubtless will do forever, so long as they exist under natural circumstances only.

On the other hand, suppose we select one of these species of fruit-trees, and adopt it into our gardens. So long as we cultivate that individual tree, or any part of it, in the shape of sucker, graft, or bud, its nature will not be materially altered. It may, indeed, through cultivation, be stimulated into a more luxuriant growth; it will probably produce larger leaves and fruit; but shall neither alter its fruit in texture, colour, or taste. It will be identically the same.

The process of amelioration begins with a new generation, and by sowing the seeds. Some species of tree, indeed, seem to refuse to yield their wild nature, never producing any variation by seed; but all fruit-trees and many others, are easily domesticated, and more readily take the impression of culture.

If we sow a quantity of seed in garden soil of the common black mazzard cherry, (*Cerasus arum*.) we shall find that, in the leaves and habit of growth, many of the seedlings do not entirely resemble the original species. When they come into bearing, it is probable we shall also find as great a diversity in the size, colour and flavour of the fruit. Each of these individual plants, differing from the original type, (the mazzard) constitutes a new variety; though only a few, perhaps only one, may be superior to the original species.

It is worthy of remark, that exactly in proportion as this reproduction is frequently repeated, is the change to a great variety of forms, or sorts increased. It is likely indeed, that to gather the seeds from a wild mazzard in the woods, the instances of departure from the form of the original species would be very few; while if gathered from a garden tree, itself sometime cultivated, or several removed from a wild state, though still a mazzard, the seedlings will show great variety of character.

Once in the possession of a variety which has moved out of the natural into a more domesticated form, we have in our hands the best material for the improving process. The fixed original habit of the species is broken in upon, and this variety which we have created, has always afterwards, some tendency to make further departures from the original form. It is true that all or most of its seedlings will still retain a likeness to the parent, but a few will differ in some respects, and it is by seizing upon those which show symptoms of variation, that the improver of vegetable races spends his hopes.

We have said that it is a part of the character of a species to produce the same from seed. This characteristic is retained even where the sport (as gardeners term it) into numberless varieties is greatest. Thus, to return to cherries, the Kentish or common pie-cherry is one species, and the small black mazzard another, and although a great number of varieties of each of these species have been produced, yet there is always the likeness of the species retained. From the first we may have the large and rich Mayduke, and from the last the sweet and luscious Black-Hearts; but a glance will show us that the duke cherries retain the distinct dark foliage, and, in the fruit, something of the same flavour, shape and colour as the original species; and the heart cherries the broad leaves and lofty growth of the mazzard. So too, the currant and gooseberry are different species of the same genus; but though the English gooseberry growers have raised thousands of new varieties of this fruit, and shown them as large as hens' eggs, and of every variety of form and colour, yet their efforts with the gooseberry have not produced anything resembling the common currant.

Why do not varieties produce the same from seed? Why if we plant the stone of a Green Gage plum, will it not always produce a Green Gage? This is always a puzzling question to the practical gardener, while his every day experience forces him to assent to the fact.

We are not sure that the vegetable physiologists will undertake to answer this query fully. But in the meantime we can throw some light on the subject.

It will be remembered that our garden varieties of fruits are not natural forms. They are the artificial productions of our culture. They have always a tendency to improve, but they have also another and a stronger tendency to return to a natural, or wild state. "There can be no doubt," says Dr. Ludley, "that if the arts of cultivation were abandoned for only a few years, all the annual varieties of plants in our gardens would disappear and be replaced by a few original wild forms." Between these two tendencies, therefore, the one derived from nature, and the other impressed by culture, it is easily seen how little likely is the progeny of varieties always to reappear in the same form.

Again, our American farmers, who raise a number of kinds of Indian corn, very well know that, if they wish to keep the sorts distinct, they must grow them in different fields. Without this precaution they find on planting the seeds produced on the yellow corn plants, that they have the next season a progeny, not of yellow corn alone, but composed of every colour and size, yellow, white and black, large and small, upon the farm. Now many of the varieties of fruit trees have a similar power of intermixing with each other while in blossom, by the dust or pollen of their flowers, carried through the air, by the action of bees and other causes. It will readily occur to the reader, in considering this fact, what an influence our custom of planting the different varieties of plum or of cherry together in a garden or orchard, must have upon the constancy of habit in the seedlings of such fruit.

But there is still another reason for this habit so perplexing to the novice, who, having tasted a luscious fruit, plants, watches and rears its seedling, to find it perhaps, wholly different in most respects. This is the influence of grafting. Among the great number of seedling fruits produced in the United States, there is found occasionally a variety, perhaps a plum, or a peach, which will nearly always reproduce itself from seed. From some fortunate circumstance in its origin, unknown to us, this sort, in becoming improved, still retains strongly this habit of the natural or wild form, and its seeds produce the same. We can call to mind several examples of this: fine fruit trees whose seeds have established the reputation in their neighbourhood of fidelity to the sort. But when a graft is taken from one of these trees, and placed upon another stock, this grafted tree is found to lose its singular power of producing the same by seed, and becomes like all other worked trees. The stock exercises some, as yet, unexplained power, in dissolving the strong natural habit of the variety, and it becomes like its fellows, subject to the laws of its artificial life.

When we desire to raise new varieties of fruit, the common practice is to collect the seeds of the finest table fruits—those sorts whose merits are every where acknowledged to be the highest. In proceeding thus we are all pretty well aware, that the chances are generally a hundred to one against our obtaining any new variety of excellence.

In our next number, a complete description of the art of Grafting and Budding will be given, which, by the help of wood cuts,

will make the thing so plain, that we trust we shall see the good results of the diffusion of such useful information, in the improvement and renovation of many an old good-for-nothing orchard in the country (too many of which we could easily point out), as well as in the planting out of numerous young orchards. It is a common opinion, and many cunning old grafters endeavour to keep it up, that none but practiced hands can perform this operation. This is a gross mistake: all that is required is to read some good treatise, or description, and then exercise a little ingenuity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. We will make inquiries, and give you the information in our next number.

The remarks of our Markham Correspondent, on Letters, are very good. We are sorry they came too late for insertion in this number. It is strange that respectable persons can be found to encourage these nuisances. They surely do not see them in their proper light, or they would not for a moment allow their children to engage in practices so demoralising.

J. J. B., Thorold, will not forget his promise. Could he not form a club of 12? Be good enough to try.

E. W. B., Cawthra, received. May we not ask him the same question? We have no doubt he will be satisfied.

W. H., Mosa, received: we did not get your letter in time to acknowledge it in our last number.

J. J., Paris, received. Please read the article below.

T. G., Kingston, received, with its contents. The 12 copies will be sent, and also a few extra copies of the first number, which T. G. will please distribute.

J. P. P., Cambridge, received. The back Numbers will be sent.

Other persons, who have sent us their names and subscriptions, will know we have received their letters, by our sending them the subscription numbers. It would consume too much space to notice all letters: therefore we shall only acknowledge such as request it, or contain something peculiar.

CANADA FARMER.

February 26, 1847.

We are gradually receiving the names of Subscribers to our paper, but not in such numbers, or so fast as we should like to see them. We feel very well satisfied that when the character and merits of our journal become known, it will receive that support and which the important interests we advocate, demand for it. There are more than three hundred townships in Canada West, and if only one dozen names were sent us from each of these townships, we should be able to go along smoothly in our career, and could afford to lay out a much larger amount upon the embellishment and improvement of the paper, than we otherwise dare venture to do, thus greatly enhancing its value to the reader. It will surely not be very difficult to find a dozen persons in each township who can read, and who wish to read, and are willing to pay one dollar for the privilege of reading a paper devoted to the especial purpose of informing, improving, and pleasing them, and of ascertaining, explaining, and advocating their interests. Only let a few persons of that class, which we trust is to be found in every township, and is increasing daily, who know the advantage of a ready communication of useful knowledge to the farmers of the country, exert themselves in their own neighborhoods, and our desire will be accomplished. Several Clubs have been already formed through the zeal of two or three individuals, in the townships adjoining this city, and we hear of others in progress at a distance. By these means the paper is obtained at a price so low, in comparison with other publications, and so disproportioned to the expense of carrying it on, that nothing

but an extensive circulation can save us from loss. Our friends, therefore, and those who wish to see a respectable farmer's journal flourishing on Canadian soil, will please remember the necessary conditions. The back numbers can be supplied to subscribers, and it is desirable that all subscriptions should commence with the first, as we shall not continue the publication more than a year unless we obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to exhaust our present edition. We have heard of some cases in which our terms have been misunderstood. Single subscribers must send us seven shillings and sixpence. We have received a few letters containing only 1 dollar. If the writers mean to take the paper for a year, they must send the balance or the names of 11 subscribers more. We may remark that we do not require subscribers who transmit us the money by post, to pay postage. Some to whom we sent the first number have imagined that if they did not return it, they would become subscribers, but our terms are in advance, and we must therefore hear from them.

CANADIAN WHITE PEA.

We have heard of a great many kinds of peas of various excellence, as to quality and yield, but in our own experience, we have seen nothing to equal the common White Pea. It is the only kind we have met with that is suitable for making that delicious, wholesome, nutritious and cheap dish, Pea-Soup. We have eaten soup made of other varieties, but it was strong and disagreeable. It would appear from the following, which we clip from an Exchange paper, that the White Pea is most sought after for exportation, and is considered the best by Montreal dealers. If so, it will be good policy to cultivate this variety in preference to others. The great evil now is, that our farmers allow the different varieties to get mixed. We have counted as many as six in one handful taken out of a farmer's bag in our market. This all arises from negligence, and besides the evil of not ripening at the same time, some kinds shelling out in the field and others being too green, the value of the crop is greatly lessened for every purpose, and especially for exportation.

We would advise those who wish to be considered neat farmers, and who desire to obtain the highest price for their produce, to procure the proper variety without admixture. This will possibly in some places be rather difficult to do. In such a case the kind desired must be picked from the mixture. If the common White Pea is the variety wanted, it may be easily separated from others, by taking a tea-tray and placing a few hand-fulls upon one end of it, then by raising this end a little, the White Pea (which if it has fully ripened will be as round as a slot,) will roll to the other end, and thus by a little pains may be obtained without adulteration. If it be too much trouble to procure all the seed that is required by this process, let a small patch of good ground on which no peas have been grown, for two or three years, be set apart for the purpose of raising seed for the next year. Peas which have been kept more than two years, should not be used for seed.

PEAS FOR EXPORTATION.

The Niagara Chronicle, at the request of some of the Agriculturists of that District, recently asked the Montreal Gazette what kind of peas were in request in that market for exportation, and what was the ordinary price at which they sold. The following is the information supplied by the Gazette, and as it may be beneficial to some of our Agricultural readers, we willingly give it a place in our columns. The Gazette says:—"We are informed by a friend largely engaged in such transactions, that the best pea is what is called, locally, the 'Small Canadian White Pea,' that it is, of all others known in this country, the most prolific and profitable, and that it brings by bulk nearly or altogether the same price as the marrowfat pea.

The price of course depends entirely on that in England, subject to insurances and freight. In ordinary years it may be taken at from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the most—a measure the weight of the contents for which, if the peas

be of good quality, may be taken at 67 lbs., but at present the price is no less than from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; and peas are unquestionably the most profitable crop grown."

From the Germantown Telegraph.

DESTRUCTION OF WOOD

A aged veteran in the cause of Agriculture, observed to us the other day, that a single neighbourhood in his vicinity, and within the comparatively short period of seven years, no fewer than three hundred acres of well-wooded forest land, had been cleared of its original growth.

He very reasonably infers that at this rate a very few years would suffice to "do us up" in the matter of fuel as we are already somewhat "straightened," and under the necessity of paying roundly for everything in the shape of wood, whether degradable or not.

There are few evils more to be lamented than the destructive of the growing wood. In an able speech delivered a few years since before the French House of Commons, M. Thuan, in relation to this subject, remarked, "That war, pestilence and famine are less terrible afflictions than the destruction of wood."

"France," observed the statesman, "will disappear as many flourishing countries have, if she does not follow the example of Cyrus, who planted forests in Asia Minor. It is only the abundance of forest and water that enables China to support her three hundred millions of population, because in this empire, there are more trees planted than destroyed. Spain so highly cultivated, and so densely populated, in the time of the Romans, the Moors, and even Charles the Fifth, owes her desolate aspect at present, to this waste of wood." The same is the case with most of the countries in Asia, and the same unquestionably, ere long, will be the case in this country, unless efficient and speedy measures are adopted to prevent it. It is indeed a painful contemplation to behold the useless and wanton destruction so inveterately waged against our native forests.

MANURES.

It is only of late years that science has discovered and partially applied, the animal and vegetable refuse of the manufactures to the use of the farmer. A commencement has now been fairly made, and the glue-boilers, tobacco manufacturers, color manufacturers, sugar refiners, wool combers, skin dressers, button makers, and numerous other tradesmen, are made to contribute to the fertility of the soil, what was recently but a public nuisance. Poudrette, also guano and bone-dust, are coming into extensive use. All that, added to our plaster and lime, with the ordinary manures of the barn-yard, certainly give ground to hope for great ultimate benefits. All these manures and stimulants I have seen applied with manifest, but various advantage. My own experience has been rather in favor of a compost of marsh mud, with plaster, lime, and stable manure. Bone dust has not, on our heavy rich soils, produced any thing like the effect described in England, and the consequence is, that bone gatherers are constantly travelling far into the interior collecting bones, which are ground in Philadelphia, and shipped in great quantity to that country. He who uses or consumes upon his own land, the straw and hay of his own fields, selling only a proportion of his grains and fat cattle, may keep his land in an improving condition, especially with the aid of those invaluable stimulants, lime and plaster, and need look no farther for manures.

This process of returning to the land the culm or straw it has produced, is recuperative, and is a wise provision of nature, without which, all lands would have a rapid tendency to sterility.

DEFECTIVE STABLES.

One of the greatest defects still existing throughout the country, in the farmers' stables, is the want of tight floors, and a channel in them for the purpose of carrying off the urine of the stock into tanks for its preservation, to be applied at a future day to the grass and clover crops. We advise all who have not their stables thus formed, to remedy the defect as soon as possible; and those who cannot immediately do this, should litter their stock well. The litter will absorb and preserve nearly all the urine, especially if it be whitened every day with a sprinkling of plaster of Paris. If plaster cannot be had, charcoal dust is next best, then peat, tan bark, or indeed most any dry absorbing vegetable substance.

The average state of a cow is from 900 to 1,200 a year, according to size; that of the horse 1,100 to 1,400. Pound for pound, this liquid is more valuable than solid manure.

The Chinese and Flemings save and apply all animal liquors with the utmost care. They would as soon let their silver coins be lost as this precious fluid; and they are, the best farmers in the world. The Germans, French, and English, are now rapidly following in their footsteps. Millions of dollars' worth of manure are annually thrown away, or missed to waste through the United States. When shall we become as economical in saving, and as enlightened in applying these enriching substances as our transatlantic brethren?—[American Agriculturist.]

In Milwaukee land district, in Wisconsin 700,000 acres of land have been sold within twelve months, leaving but 500,000 subject to entry.

**ON FEEDING MILCH COWS.**

The following is an extract from a lecture recently delivered at Alwyck, England, by Professor Johnston, of Durham University, at the desire of the Duke of Northumberland, "On the feeding of stock."

"I have spoken of the various conditions of animals. I will now direct your attention to the milk of the cow. When an animal comes into the world, the parent gives it milk. The parent must nourish its own body, and produce the milk besides. The cow gives a large quantity of milk as soon as the calf is born. And cows that give a large quantity of milk are in general characterized by striking peculiarities. Such an animal an unexperienced eye would say is poor and meagre and worth nothing; but when he is told to look at the large udder, and the conformation of the whole animal, fitted for the copious production of milk, he soon learns to change his opinion.

Now, what does milk contain? Casein, or casein, butter, sugar, and saline matter, as you will see on referring to the table. Therefore, if you would feed a cow with food that contains these ingredients in a large proportion, you may give her beans and peas or you must give her some gummy crop. Observe, the butter is derived from the fatty matter of the food; and some pastures, as you know, are calculated to fatten. These same pastures would give a milk rich in cream, or that would produce much butter, while others would increase the yield of casein, or would be adapted for the production of cheese. It is clear, therefore, that the constituents of the food must exist in the pasture. Now, you all know that milk is extensively used as food, and is raised for sale, either directly, as by the cow-keepers in our large towns, or in the form of butter and cheese, as in our districts, or it is manufactured into veal. The object of the cow-keeper of the towns is different from that of the true dairy farmer.

His object is to produce a large quantity of milk; and he accomplishes that by feeding the animal upon succulent substances, and such as contain a large quantity of water. In some places, you know, they are said to have little scruple in adding water to it afterward. But they can avoid the odium of this by giving it in the food. Milk of average quality, contains about 87 per cent. of water; but it is possible to increase the proportion to several per cent. more. Then there are the cheese districts, such as those of Cheshire and Ayrshire, and a different kind of food is made use of in these places from what is employed where milk only is required. If you wish the product of cheese to be plentiful, you must feed the cattle on clover, beans, and peas, and other plants that contain a large quantity of casein. A rich milk may be obtained by feeding your cows upon clover, but you may obtain a very rich milk also by putting them partly on beans or peasemeal. But, if butter be the principal object desired, you may feed your cows upon food containing a large quantity of oil. Indian corn, as I said before, contains a great portion of oil, and no doubt would increase the proportion of cream. Some kinds of fodder also contain more fatty matter than others.

From this fatty matter the butter, as I have said, appears to be derived, and I think, by using a little care, a milk rich in butter might be obtained by the use of oil cake, without imparting any disagreeable taste to the milk itself, or to the cream or butter obtained from it. Then in other places they are in the habit of manufacturing the milk into veal. The young calf it is necessary to feed on such substances as contribute at once to the growth of the bones, and to the laying on of fat. These substances exist in milk, and it may be necessary, at certain seasons of its growth, to give the milk skimmed, at other unusually rich in cream. Thus in the neighbourhood of large towns, where veal is much used, it is usual, when the animal arrives at an age when it ought to lap on fat rapidly, to give it the milk rich in cream, as well as a larger quantity of it. This is altogether a different process from feeding farm stock.

**CHARCOAL.**

Most of you know that charcoal will correct the taint in meat; will purify rain water in a suitable cistern, so as to render it the purest water for culinary purposes. Such charcoal should be often renewed in filtering cisterns, and when thus saturated with ammonia, is an extremely valuable manure. The liberal application of this well known substance to the wheat fields in France, has mainly, in connexion with the use of lime, added, within the last few years, 100,000,000 bushels to the annual crop of wheat grown in that kingdom. The charcoal should be sown in May, at the rate of 75 bushels per acre, well pulverised. This substance is one of vast importance. By studying the science of agriculture, you may grow 50 bushels of

good wheat on any acre of your land, I have good reason to believe, every year, buting, of course, extreme casualties.—[Dr. Lee's address.

**GUIDE IN BUYING A HORSE.**

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, contrary to old maxims, undertakes to judge the character of a horse by outward appearances, and offers the following suggestions, as the result of his close observation and long experience:—

If the color be light sorrel or chestnut, his feet, legs and face white, these are marks of kindness.

If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to anything.

As respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them, the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of that description stand the whip if well fed.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish-faced; he may be so far gentle as not to scate, but he will have too much go ahead in him to be safe for every body.

If you want a foal, but a horse of great bottom, get a d-dop bay, with not a white hair about him; if his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse who is not an adept in riding—they are always tricky and unsafe.

If you want a horse that will never give out, never buy a large overgrown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one cold.

If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about him—the more the better. A spotted one is preferable. Many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to the circuses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity. But the selection thus made is on account of their great docility and gentleness.

**MAKING MANURE.**

Messrs. Editors:—Some time since I was conversing with an old farmer, worth some three thousand dollars, respecting improving the soil by increasing the quantity of manure. Said he—looking at me gravely—"These new modes of farming require capital; they are too expensive for farmers generally to adopt." This same man planted last year ten acres with corn and raised about two hundred bushels.

Now suppose the expense of ploughing and cultivating six acres had been laid out judiciously in making manure, and the whole had been put upon the remaining four acres, who doubts that he would have raised as much corn as he did on the whole, besides leaving the land in a far better condition for the next crop? It is not so expensive making compost manure as many imagine. Some wealthy men will expend several hundred dollars a year for this purpose, and the sound frightens others from attempting anything.

But every farmer may at least double his quantity in the yard, hog pen, sink drain, &c. I have practiced composting all, or nearly all my manure, with good effect.

I have not followed the exact rules of the chemist, but my own judgment; and if my plan is not the best it is at least better than none, and it requires no capital but a farm. I collect all the material I can for litter, which becomes mixed with the dung during the winter. I have no barn cellar, but I save the liquid by having my stable floors made tight, and and a little inclined, and keeping them covered behind the cattle with some good absorbent, which is renewed as often as necessary.

I have a swamp which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of peat and mud. After supplying the yard, &c., with this, I collected a long heap near the barn in the Fall, to be pulverized by the frosts of winter. Early in the Spring I draw out the manure from the stables, and drop it beside the muck heap about two feet in the depth, and cover it with the latter, sometimes making two or three alternate layers, and mixing lime or ashes, if I have them. An active fermentation will soon take place, after which I shovel the whole over, mixing it well together, and cover it again with muck. A slight fermentation then takes place, and the whole is converted into fine strong manure much better for grass or for any crop on a light dry soil, than clear stable manure.

CHARLES.

December, 1846.—[Boston Cultivator.

**CORNS IN HORSES.**—The doughs of the common cedar, cut fine, and mixed with the food of horses, are said to be an effectual remedy for the troublesome and very prevalent disease called "cough."

**MARBLE SUGAR.**

The *Salem Gazette* says that the pulverized white sugar, now used in families, contains in every pound of sugar two ounces of pulverized marble: When used and dissolved, it deposits a sediment of clay or mortar. On a post mortem examination of the body of a man who lately died of it. His bowels were found to be completely macadamized, and pipe-clayed.

**SALT AS A PREVENTIVE OF POTATOE ROT.**—We have been requested to give publicity to the following facts as evidence that the application of salt is efficacious in preventing the disease by which potatoes have been visited last year and the present—John Lee, market gardener, of Soke Prior, Worcestershire, says, "The land, a light gravelly soil, was all manured precisely alike. To one portion he applied a mixture of lime and soot in the drills, at the time of planting; to another portion he applied salt in a similar manner, and left the remainder without any artificial dressing. When harvested, the tubers were found to be badly diseased where no artificial dressing had been applied; partially so, where soot and lime had been applied; but they were perfectly clear and free from disease where salt had been applied. John Lee does not know the quantity he used, but says he is so satisfied of its utility, that he shall dress all his land with 10 or 12 cwt to the acre, sown broadcast, next spring, some weeks before planting." This process has been found most useful in the United States, as is proved by the testimony of Henry Colman, Esq., agricultural commissioner from that country, and by various other authorities, which shows that any saline matter would have the same effect as common salt.

**CREAM** that has been suffered to stand until rancid, or slightly mouldy, which is often the case, should never be churned; it may make very palatable cream cheese, but abominably bad butter. Cream never rises from the milk after thirty-six hours' standing. This may be proved by the lactometer. It becomes more solid, and thus appears thicker, but nothing is gained in quantity, and much lost in quality, by suffering it to stand too long before skimming.

**HOW TO MAKE ISING GUM.**—Take 1 quart of boiling water and stir in 2 or 3 table-spoonfuls of finely-sifted Indian meal, previously mixed with a little cold water. Add salt to your liking, and let the mixture boil for fifteen or twenty minutes. A small quantity of pulverised crackers, a few raisins, or a little sugar added, will render it more palatable to the sick.

**A FINE BLUE-WASH FOR WALLS.**—To two gallons of white-wash, add one pound of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water, and one pound of flour, well mixed.

**INGRESS** and gin dissolved together by slow heat, makes a good cement for glass.—[American Agriculturist.

*Precious beyond rubies are the hours of youth and health; let none of them pass unprofitably away.*

**Correspondence.**

**FEEDING CATTLE AND REARING CALVES—CULTURE OF LINSEED.**

We bespeak for the following letter attentive perusal. To the suggestions of our correspondent regarding the cultivation of Linseed, and the manufacture of Oil-cake, we may add that in our opinion, a very extensive trade with England may be carried on in the latter article. The greater portion of the Oil-cake used in England in the feeding of cattle, is imported at a price varying from \$50 to \$65 a ton. We cannot at present enter into any statistical calculation regarding the probable profit and future extent of this trade, but we are decidedly of opinion that it is one which ought to be encouraged. It would add an important item to our exports, and be a means of assisting us to strike "the balance of trade" in our favour:—

To the Editors of the *Canada Farmer*.

GENTLEMEN,—I was much struck with the appropriateness of your remarks, in the last number of the *Canada Farmer*, on our Provision trade. It is true that we have been slow to benefit by the example of English farmers, to which you refer. You are no doubt aware, that it is impossible, and would not be profitable to follow in all cases the practise of English farmers. The difference in the climate forbids it. The colder climate of England, which prevents the English farmer from growing Indian Corn, gives us clearly an advantage over him in this respect, though with us, corn is only an

uncertain crop. The same difference of climate renders it equally impossible for us Canadians to copy the whole practice of English farmers. You will at once perceive, Messrs. Editors, that I am not inclined to receive the entire practice of English farmers as a standard model for us to imitate without discrimination; though I willingly admit that in many, indeed in most branches of our noble art, they are superior to us, but only because they (as a country) are older than we.

Feeding malt to cattle, would, I believe with you, very much improve the quality of our beef; but I plainly see one obstacle against its general use, arising from the impossibility of each farmer, without combining with his neighbours, supplying himself with the necessary materials for making malt. By several joining together, it could be produced at a trifling expense to each.

I think however, that Oil-cake, which is not a new thing to require any experience to prove its value, might be extensively used in the fattening of cattle, the beef of which is intended for the English market. As the best beef in England is fed upon it, I see no reason why, if we used it, we should not produce beef of a quality equal to the best English. It may be asked how we can produce the Oil-cake—I answer, by raising the Linseed, and establishing Mills for manufacturing the cake. The limited experiments which have been made in Canada, sufficiently prove that our climate and soil are adapted to the cultivation of Flax, from the seed of which, Oil-cake is made. We have companies springing up in all parts of the country for manufacturing purposes; but the manufacture of Oil-cake, has been so far neglected, and yet the business is particularly suited to our country. We can grow the seed ourselves, manufacture the cake, and turn it into beef for the English market; and we can derive a profitable trade from the sale of the Linseed Oil and the Flax.

When dairy farming receives more attention amongst us, the use of Linseed will also become extensive. Perhaps nine-tenths of the calves reared in England are fed on linseed "porridge," which is a thick kind of jelly made by mixing the seed with water and boiling it. The use of this gives the farmer an opportunity of converting the greater portion of his milk into butter and cheese. For very young calves, milk is necessary, but by degrees the milk can be mixed with Linseed "porridge," and in a short time the latter may be given by itself. I may perhaps prepare some further remarks on this subject for publication in your next number.

AN ENGLISH-CANADIAN FARMER.

Clark, Feb. 21, 1847.

Mr. Stephens, in a communication to the *Exam- iner*, gives the following description of the state of agriculture in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron:

The Indians here make an attempt at farming, and they grow corn, squashes, pumpkins, and potatoes, but, from the appearance of their husbandry, I do not think that they read the *British American Cultivator* or the *Canada Farmer*. Some of these men were engaged in shelling corn. Their method was different from any I had ever seen. I have myself used the flail, a spade, a becle, and the handle of a frying-pan, but they used a pointed stick, which, while they held the cob of corn by its knob with the left hand, they inserted between the rows from end to end, in three or four different places, and then the remaining rows were easily shelled by twisting the cob around in the hands.

Both Sydenham and St. Vincent produce excellent wheat, and I saw (what I did not expect) some very fine peaches, which grew in the latter place; and, as a matter of course, they grow splendid potatoes; and what is of very great importance in new settlements, where they of necessity depend so much upon potatoes, they have, I believe, generally escaped the rot.

After passing through St. Vincent, we entered the Township of Collingwood. There are but few settlers in this Township; we met with but two in our whole ride across it; and yet the land seems to be as fertile, and as well adapted for cultivation as any I have seen in Canada, and, every where, the road is crossed by a living stream, which flows from a mountain that runs through the Township, parallel with, but I believe some miles distant from the Lake.



## Civil and Social Department.

## RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED

It is impossible to read the accounts of famine and misery among our fellow subjects in Ireland and Scotland, with which the English papers are teeming, without the most poignant sorrow and soul-felt sympathy. The man who is void of such feelings, or who can suffer political or religious considerations, national antipathies, or the cold calculations of political economy to interrupt their flow, deserves not the name of man.—When humanity calls, every other voice should be silent. But our sorrow and sympathy will be of little use, unless we obey their impulse, by promptly stretching forth the hand of charity and relief. What we intend to do, must be done quickly, for hunger will not wait. For one who is starving now, there will probably be a hundred before next harvest, notwithstanding all the efforts of Government to prevent it.—Private and individual effort will have the most potent effect, and this must everywhere be aroused. The duty of imparting aid to the extent of our ability, rests upon all, high or low, rich or poor. God only knows how long it may be before famine "with its cold gaunt hand" shall lay hold of ourselves. Blest as we now are, with health and plenty, let us not forget that we have no security for their continuance. Let us then do, as we in like case would wish to be done unto. We, of the Press especially, who know the suffering in all its horrid details have a high duty to perform. Many of us (ourselves in the number) have but little to give, but we can do much in persuading those who are better off

We have examined our own ability to contribute in this distressing emergency, and have hit upon the plan mentioned below, which we caused to be inserted in two or three of the Toronto papers, in order that it might be made available as soon as possible.

Those of our contemporaries who will copy the proposal, may perhaps increase the amount for the relief of our starving fellow-men. We have no wish to set a precedent for others. If our paper were established for a political, sectarian, or party purpose, we should not have made such an offer, because we would be felt that it might be open to the suspicion of sinister designs, but as we are just starting in the world, and as we have no party to serve but the public, and no objects but the public good, our own improvement, and if possible an indemnification against pecuniary loss, we could see no impropriety in making such an offer. At all events, we have made it, and are prepared to stand to it, and hand over the money as fast as it comes in. If one person in each of the townships of the Home District alone, were to send us a dozen names, the whole number we offer would be taken up, and upwards of \$300, added to the relief fund, without interfering with other contributions, as more than value would be given in return.

## STARVATION!

This awful word no longer suggests imaginary horrors; it conveys to us the fact—the startling fact, that the most terrible of human scourges is now "walking in darkness" through the dwellings, and "wasting at noonday" the vital energies of thousands of our fellow-men in Ireland and Scotland. Many of the wretched victims are not only of the same race, of the same nation to which we belong, but hundreds in Canada may see of the same family. What is our duty? Where is the man who, if he were transported to the bedside of one of the many families at this moment in the last stages of famine, and to hear the languishing cry, "Oh, if our friends in America knew our distress how soon they would help us," could hesitate to administer relief at once, and to the utmost of his power? For the honour of our human nature, we will not believe such a man is to be found in this favoured country. But is the suffering any less, or the duty of relieving it diminished, because we are not there to see it? By no means. The indisputable soul-harrowing fact, would but enter the mind by another sense.

The Editors of the *Canada Farmer* (a semi-monthly journal of Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence, copies of which may be seen at Mr. Brewer's, 46 King Street,) desire to contribute their mite. Their means are not great, but they have thought of a way in which that mite may be increased. They will give the subscription for 50 copies of their paper for a year, one third to the Scotch, and two thirds to the Irish sufferers, upon the following conditions:—The subscriptions for not less than 12 copies must be sent at a time, and the full price (7s 6d.) must be paid. Upon receipt of the money a check for the amount will be given, payable to the order of the person or persons appointed to receive aid for the relief of the above mentioned distress.—Should more than 50 copies be ordered under the above proposal, we will give the odd half dollar of each subscription, up to the number of 500 copies. A few persons by taking a little trouble may thus enable us to give ten times as

much as we otherwise could do, towards so holy an object.

The names of all subscribers sent us for the above purpose, will be published, to avoid any mistake.

Toronto, Feb. 12th 1847.

## EMIGRATION.

The terrible affliction of famine is sweeping, like a pestilence, over Ireland and parts of Scotland, spreading disease and death on every hand. The immediate cause of this terrible visitation is the failure, almost general, of the potatoe crop. Millions in Ireland and thousands in Scotland have long subsisted on the scantiest amount of food that would support human life. A superabundant population, or a defective system of tenure, checked agricultural improvement, and compelled the mass of the population, in many districts, to rely for subsistence almost entirely on the potato crop. That crop failed, and general starvation followed as a necessary consequence. The calamity in itself does not prove the existence of a superabundant population; though it does prove the insecurity of a large mass of the population relying for subsistence on one crop, and especially the potatoe crop. That there is a surplus population in Ireland, is generally admitted without question. The same may be said of Scotland and of England. Political economists assume that in a country where the labour market is overstocked, wages will sink below the point at which the labourer can support his family, and the population will be thinned off by starvation and death, till the demand for labor equals the number of laborers. This rule is supposed to apply to times of average plenty; and a partial or general failure of a crop which produces famine, must always aggravate the calamity. Emigration, the safety-valve for letting off the superfluous population, will mitigate the evil. It will at least afford relief to those who emigrate. Whether it can be made to reduce, sensibly and permanently, a redundant population, is a question yet to be proved; for we are not aware that any nation has been permanently benefitted by emigration; and that it can be made a panacea for national distress, is, we fear, extremely doubtful. Let us see what amount of the population of Britain would require to be drawn off to produce any beneficial effect upon the remainder. The amount of surplus population cannot be easily estimated. We might reckon as such, all who are subjected to the periodical infliction of famine. But this calculation would be merely arbitrary, for the famine is often artificial. Ireland generally produces more than enough to feed all the inhabitants, not meanly, but well; and while thousands are starving, the food is being shipped out of the country. This shows something sadly wrong, but we repeat it does not show a redundant population. There can only be a redundancy, strictly speaking, where the soil of the country does not produce sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants; nor in all cases even there, for a large portion of the inhabitants may be employed in producing manufactures, which are exchanged for the agricultural productions of other countries. If the three millions who are periodically driven to the verge of famine, were drawn off by emigration, a redundant population could no longer be ranked among the causes of distress. But there would be great difficulty in thus reducing the population; and even if this could be done, emigration would afterwards have to be systematized and rendered continuous to keep the home population, with respect to numbers, in a non-progressive state. At present there is an annual emigration of about one hundred thousand persons from the British Isles to various parts of the world; and yet the actual increase of the population over the number of deaths and the amount of emigration, equals one thousand a day, or three hundred and sixty-five thousand a year. Add to this the number that annually emigrates, and we have an annual increase of population, amounting to four hundred and sixty-five thousand, or nearly half a million. The emigration of half a million persons would only reduce the present population at

the rate of thirty-five thousand yearly. Even at this unexampled rate of emigration, nearly a century would elapse before the present population would be reduced three millions. If each vessel were to take five hundred passengers, and make two trips every season, the service of two hundred and fifty emigrant ships would be required for nearly a century, during which time, fifty millions of human beings would be conveyed from the British Isles to every part of the world. Half a century would thus whirl by before the beneficial effects of emigration would be sensibly felt upon the population of the Old World. We are forced to the conclusion then, arrived at by statistical data, that emigration, except it extend to more than half a million yearly, cannot be employed as the sole remedy for national distress.

Against a system of emigration on such a colossal scale two serious, if not insurmountable obstacles exist: the ships and money that would be required. The first would require some years to overcome it; and as to the last, it would require such an enormous drain as a revenue of fifty millions a year, with all the existing demands upon it, could not bear.

But if, of the three millions who are annually driven to the verge of famine, one million and a half were to emigrate, the labour and food that were before divided amongst the greater number, and which kept them from starvation, would suffice to support in a state approaching to comfort the lesser number, who would remain behind. This, however, would do nothing beyond supplying their mere physical wants.

The permanent remedy for the social evils of Ireland, must be sought in other means. Emigration may be used as an auxiliary in curing the disease; but, if it alone were depended upon, the patient would sink under the treatment. Ireland must be better cultivated; her waste lands must be subjected to a skilful system of tillage, and her seven millions of acres, now reserved for pleasure grounds, must be ploughed up and made to yield labour and food for the population.

## PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

In publishing the proceedings of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, with the circular which they have transmitted to the various Agricultural Societies in the Province, we feel bound to express our regret, that such an unbusiness-like document, couched in such indefinite language, should have emanated from that body. The Agricultural Societies are asked to give a sum of money "to enable the Provincial Society to fulfil their great object of improving the agriculture and manufactures of the Province." The particular manner in which the Board intend "to fulfil their object," should have been honestly and definitely stated, and the various societies in the Province should not have been called upon to vote their funds for a purpose of which they are left profoundly ignorant. The Agricultural Societies have always voted their money for the purpose of improving agriculture, and if the Provincial Society have an object in view which cannot be attained by the Local Societies, the former in asking money from the latter are bound to state definitely the purpose to which they intend to apply it. It will be our business, in guarding the interests of our subscribers, to watch closely the expenditure of the funds entrusted to the Provincial Society.

But we must not be misunderstood: we are far from calling in question the purity of the Directors' motives; we only hope that they will in future use language a little more explicit.

A meeting of Directors took place at the Warden's Room, in the Court House, in this city, on Wednesday last. E. W. Thompson, Esq., in the Chair.

By the Treasurer's accounts it appeared that the sum of £417 10s. 1½d. had been received to the credit of the Association; of which £359 7s. 7d. had been expended at the Fair held at Toronto, in October last; leaving a balance in hand of £58 10s. 6d.

Of the sum received, £180 had been obtained from the different District Societies, as follows:—Home, £100; Prince Edward, £25; County of Durham, £25; London, £10; Victoria, £10;

Collarbo, £10; and the remainder from subscriptions and receipts on the days of the Fair.

In addition to the balance in hand, there will be available for the ensuing year £50 from the Gore District, £50 from the Johnstown District, and uncollected subscriptions £25; together with the subscriptions and contributions for this year.

The following circular was adopted, to be sent by the President of the Association to the various Agricultural Societies of the Province:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, held at Toronto on the 17th of February, 1847, the attention of the Board was particularly directed to the best means of enabling this society to fulfil their great object of improving the agriculture and manufactures of the Province. For this purpose the Board desire to possess themselves of the intentions of your society of —, as to whether your society is willing to contribute a portion of its funds towards that object, and to what amount. It is the intention of the Provincial Society to call the attention of Government to the subject of agricultural improvement and encouragement, so soon as the Provincial Parliament meets, and the views which Government may be inclined to entertain will, in all probability, be regulated in a great measure by the support which District Societies may incline to give to the General Association. Your immediate attention is requested to this communication, and an answer as early as possible addressed to me.

(Signed) E. W. THOMPSON, President.

A memorial was adopted to be presented to the Governor in Council, and the Legislature at the ensuing session, praying for a grant of money in aid of the funds of the association.

The prize list was then settled, and will be published in due time. The next fair, it will be remembered, is to be held at Hamilton, in October next.—Globe.

## PLANK ROADS.

On the advertising page will be seen a notice, that application will be made to the Legislature at their next Sitting, for a Charter, Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, to construct a Plank Road from the Kingston road, East of Gates's Tavern, through Scarborough, to Markham Village (Reesorville), and thence to Stouffville.

It would seem that the people of Markham and Scarborough, are determined to help themselves to a good road. The following communication is from a resident of the former Township:—

For the *Canada Farmer*.

The people of Markham, and of the Townships Northward, have long felt the want of a good road to Toronto, that being the principal market for their agricultural produce.—Years ago, they earnestly and very justly complained, that the Kingston road, east of Toronto, was not directed far'ner northward, so as to afford a more general accommodation to the people of the surrounding country, and at the same time, to shorten the distance from Toronto to the Highland Creek, and thus lessen the expense of its construction.—In order to effect this, no pains were spared by the inhabitants to forward petitions to Parliament. But all to no purpose, and in spite of their remonstrances, the road was run not only close to the Lake Shore, but to a great extent parallel with its crooks and turns. The question of the Kingston road having been thus settled, and the Commissioners authorised to raise by debentures £5000, to be invested in the improvement of the Markham road; it was commenced, and about a mile of it planked. Two or three years having elapsed without any further movement being made towards its completion, an inquiry was instituted to know why the sum was not raised and appropriated by the Commissioners; nothing satisfactory however was elicited. Thus it remained until the last Session of Parliament, when several petitions numerously signed were forwarded, praying that the Road might be placed under the controul of the Board of Works; but no more difficulty was experienced in disposing of these, than of former petitions. The people at length became tired of looking to the "collective wisdom" for assistance, and have determined to try the strength of their own powers, relying upon the means which a kind Providence has placed within their reach. But little doubt is entertained at the present time that it will be accomplished, as £2,600, have been subscribed within a few weeks, in shares of £6. 5s. each, and through the activity of A. Barker, D. C. and others, the list is fast being filled up by those who just begin to feel their hitherto dormant powers. Verily "experience teacheth wisdom."

OBSERVER.

Markham, Feb. 20th, 1847.

STATISTICS OF SLAVERY.—A Paris newspaper furnishes the following census of slavery:—In the Brazil 3,000,000 slaves; United States 2,700,000; Spanish Colonies 800,000; French Colonies 250,000; Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies

100,000; South American Republics 400,000; Texas 30,000 Total 7,280,000 It is estimated that in the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian dominions, including Poland, there are not less than 70 or 80 millions of human beings in this degrading state.

THE FARMER.

By J. J. Barker.

A farmer's life is the life for me,  
I own I love it dearly;  
And every season, full of glee,  
I take its labors cheerily—  
To plough or sow,  
To reap or mow,  
Or in the barn to thrash, sir,  
All's one to me,  
I plainly see  
'Twill bring me health and cash, sir,  
The lawyer leads a harassed life,  
Much like that of hunted otter;  
And 'tween his own and others' strife,  
He's always in hot water—  
For foe or friend,  
A cause defend,  
However wrong, must he, sir—  
In reason's spite,  
Maintain 'tis right,  
And dearly earn his fee, sir,  
The doctor's styled a gentleman,  
But this I hold but humbug—  
For like a tavern waiting man,  
'To every call "he's coming,"  
Now here, now there,  
Must he repair,  
Or starve sir, by denying—  
Like death himself,  
Unhappy elf,  
He lives by others' dying,  
A farmer's life then let me live,  
Obtaining, while I lead it,  
Enough for self and some to give  
To such poor souls as need it.  
I'll drain and fence,  
Nor grudge expense,  
'To give the land good dressing—  
I'll plough or sow,  
Or drill in row,  
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

Literary Department.

THE PRAIRIE.

The following graphic description of the Western Prairie, by Albert Pike, carries the reader to the very spot described; and in the presence of herds of Buffalo, wild Indians, and swift horses, his attention is unconsciously chained to the strange and beautiful things that surround him on every side. Most persons have witnessed a great variety of scenes, but few in Canada have seen the Prairie. A description so lively and impressive will in some measure compensate for the deprivation of beholding the original.

The world of Prairie, which lies at a distance of more than three hundred miles west of the inhabited portions of the United States, and south of the river Arkansas and its branches, has been rarely, and parts of it never trodden by the foot or beheld the eye of an Anglo American. Rivers rise there in broad level waste, of which, mighty though they become in their course, the source is unexplored. Deserts are there too barren of grass to support even the hardy buffalo—and in which water, excepting here and there a hole, is never found. Ranged over by the Comanches, the Pawnees, the Caiwas, and other equally wandering, savage and hostile tribes, its very name is a mystery and a terror. The Pawnees have their villages entirely north of this part of the country; and the war parties—always on foot—are seldom to be met with the south of the Canadian, except close in upon the edges of the white and civilized Indian settlements. Extending on the south to the Rio del Norte, on the north to a distance unknown, eastwardly to within three or four hundred miles of the edge of Arkansas Territory, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, is the range of the Comanches. Abundantly supplied with good horses from the immense herds of the Prairie, they range, at different times of the year, over the whole of this vast country. Their war and hunting parties follow the buffalo continually. In the winter they may be found in the south, encamped along the Rio del Norte, and under the mountains—and in the summer on the Canadian, and to the north of it, and on the Pecos. Sometimes they haunt the Canadian in the winter, but not so commonly as in the summer. It is into this great American desert that I wish to conduct my readers.

Imagine yourself standing in a plain to which your eye can see no bounds. Not a tree, not a bush, not a shrub, not a tall weed, lifts its head above the barren grandeur of the desert; not a stone is to be seen upon its hard-beaten surface; no undulations, no abruptness, no break to rely to the monotony—nothing, save here and there a deep narrow

track, worn into the hard plain by the constant hoof of the buffalo. Imagine, then, countless herds of buffalo, showing their unwieldy, dark shapes, in every direction as far as the eye can reach, and approaching at times to within few steps of you, or a herd of wild horses feeding in the distance, or hurrying away from the hateful smell of man with their manes floating, and a trampling like thunder. Imagine here and there a solitary antelope, or, perhaps, a whole herd, fleeing off in the distance, like the scattering of white clouds. Imagine bands of white, snow-like wolves prowling about, accompanied by the little gray collared or prairie wolves, who are as rapacious and as noisy as their bigger brethren. Imagine, also, here and there a lonely tiger-cat, lying crouched in some little hole, or bounding off in triumph, bearing some luckless little prairie-dog, whom it has caught straggling about at a distance from his hole. If to this you add a band of Comanches, mounted on noble swift horses, with their long lances, their quiver at the back, their bow, perhaps their gun, and their shield ornamented gaudily with feathers and red cloth, and round as Norval's, or as the full moon—and imagine them hovering about in different places, chasing the buffalo or attacking an enemy—you have an image of the Prairie, such as no book ever described adequately to me.

I have seen the Prairie under all its diversities, and in all its appearances—from those which I have described to the uneven, bushy prairies which lie South of Red River, and to the illimitable Stake Prairie which lies from almost under the shadow of the mountains to the heads of the Brazos and of Red River, and in which neither buffaloes nor horses are to be found. I have seen the Prairie, and lived in it, in summer and in winter. I have seen it with the sun rising calmly from its breast, like a sudden fire kindled in the dim distance, and with the sunset flushing in its sky with quiet and sublime beauty. There is less of the gorgeous and grand character, however, belonging to it, than that which accompanies the rise and set of the sun upon the ocean, or upon the mountains; but there is a beauty and sublimity enough to attract the attention and interest the mind.

I have seen the mirage, too, painting lakes, and fires, and groves, on the grassy ridges near the bounds of Missouri, in the still autumn afternoon, and cheating the traveller by its splendid deceptions. I have seen the Prairie, and stood long and weary guard in it, by moonlight and starlight, and in storm. It strikes me as the most magnificent, stern, and terribly grand scene on earth—a storm in the Prairie. It is like a storm at sea, except in one respect—and in that it seems to me to be superior—the stillness of the desert and illimitable plain, while the snow is raging over its surface is always more fearful to me than the wild roll of the waves; and it seems unnatural—this dead quiet, while the upper elements are so fiercely disturbed!—it seems as if there ought to be the roll and roar of the waves. The sea, the woods, the mountains, all suffer in comparison with the Prairie: that is, on the whole; in particular circumstances, either of them is superior. We may speak of the incessant motion and tumult of the waves of the ocean—the unbounded greenness and dimness, and the lonely music of the forests—and the high magnificence, the precipitous grandeur, and the summer snow of the glittering cones of the mountains; but still, the Prairie has a stronger hold upon the soul, and a more powerful, if not so vivid an impression upon the feelings. Its sublimity arises from its unbounded extent—its barren monotony and desolation—its still, unmoved, calm, stern, almost self-confident grandeur—its strange power of deception—its want of echo—and, in fine, its power of throwing a man back upon himself, and giving him a feeling of lone helplessness, strangely mingled at the same time with a feeling of liberty and freedom from restraint. It is particularly sublime, as you draw nigh to the Rocky Mountains, and see them shot up in the west, with their lofty tops looking like white clouds resting upon the summits. Nothing ever equalled the intense feeling of delight with which I at first saw the eternal mountains marking the western edge of the desert.—[Boston Alliance.

THE BANKS OF THE GANGES.

Doubtless most of our readers have heard of the practice which obtains with the natives of Bengal in the disposal of their dead. The custom among them is to carry the corpses of their deceased to the bank of the Ganges, where they are deposited with all due ceremony. On the rise of the river these are carried away by its waters, and hundreds of dead bodies may be seen at a time floating on its surface, and which are carried down by the stream into the sea. The sight is said to be disgusting in the extreme; some of the

putrid carcasses frequently resting against the cables of the vessels anchored in the river. Did the inhabitants confine themselves to the deposition of none but dead bodies on the banks there would not be much cause for complaint; but it has often been found that persons supposed to be at the point of death have been thus dealt with, and that in consequence many have died who would, had they been properly cared for, have recovered. Many have been taken to the river, but it would have been better far for them they had died, for they were turned out of caste, and refused admittance into their own homes, it being reckoned a sign of the displeasure of the deity of the river that they had not died and been engulfed in its stream! Another method in practice of disposing of their dead is by incineration. Hitherto the inhabitants of Calcutta have been permitted to burn their dead all along the banks of the river. People at the point of death are brought to the river, and there left till they die, when they are burnt, and their ashes thrown into the stream by their friends if able to afford it, or if not, they are allowed to lie on the bank till carried away and buried by the tide. In order to put a stop to such a murderous system, the Government have ordered that the inhabitants shall dispose of their dead at either of five "Ghats" set apart for the purpose, where their proceedings may be watched by the police. We copy the following remarks on the subject from the *Calcutta Christian Advocate* of the 19th ultimo:—"We have often referred to the subject of Ghat murders, and to the propriety and importance of their suppression. Little, if anything, has, we believe, been attempted by the authorities. The difficulties arising out of religious prejudices, and the extent of country over which the practice prevails, together with the difficulty of obtaining evidence on which the murderers could be convicted, have presented an almost insuperable barrier to the commencement of reform in this department; we therefore had any, even the remotest effort, tending to check a practice so fraught with mischief to the people. Our contemporaries state that the authorities have determined that for Calcutta only five Ghats shall be used for burning the dead of the city. Thus may bring the evil within the grasp of the police, and if they be on alert, enable them to check the practice. The many Ghats and other places at which the funeral rites of the Hindus were performed, was one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the Ghat murders. This, to some extent, and as far as Calcutta is concerned, has now been remedied. This order should be extended all along the banks of the Ganges; places should be set apart by the Government, to which the dying must be brought, and proper officers appointed to watch the movements of the death parties. This would at least be a check upon crime, and where such a sacrifice of life is concerned, surely the funds and officers of justice could not be more humanely or legitimately employed.—*Bombay Times.*

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Courier des Etats Unis* in describing a recent *fete* in Paris, tells the following story:—

At one of the last soirees, given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the concourse was very great of the ladies of the diplomatic corps when Ibrahim Pacha was announced. His Egyptian Highness passed smiling along the front of the charming line, when having reached the extremity of the circle, where stood Madame X., the face of the prince became suddenly flushed, and he immediately passed on, with difficulty concealing the traces of lively emotion. It was still more difficult for the lady to hide her confusion. We happen to have it in our power to give the true motive of this embarrassment, the disclosure of which can in no wise, at the present time, be injurious to any one.

Some time before the battle of Homs, which preceded that of Kenich, and during the negotiations which were carried on between Mahomet Ali and Hussien Pacha for a definite arrangement, the Sultan M-homed, in order to hasten things to a favorable conclusion, conceived a mysterious project, of which Ibrahim was to be the victim. In the Sultan's harem was a young girl of Greek origin, of illustrious birth, and of rare beauty; affecting great zeal for her interest, the Sultan told her that he had resolved to present her to Ibrahim Pacha, who was then in Syria; he drew a brilliant picture of the happiness and glory that awaited her there, if she could secure his heart. "To succeed infallibly in this," said he, "here is an irresistible talisman," and he slipped a ring upon her finger, it is known that in Turkey people give ready credence to the virtues of talismans in awakening

the heart and giving birth to love. "Profit by a favorable moment," added he, "and when Ibrahim is asleep, dip this ring in the beverage which you will give him to drink on awakening, and his heart and his hand will be forever secured to you."

The innocent child set forth, and it was only at Aleppo, that, with a numerous suite of slaves loaded with presents for the prince, she succeeded in joining him. But this extraordinary liberality under existing circumstances, awakened his suspicions, and he would not keep up the young girl, but sent her to Sidiaga, the Governor of Alexandria. Always credulous, and confiding in the virtue of her talsman, the fair Greek administered to this new master the beverage which the Sultan had destined for the conqueror of Acre and Damascus, and the Aga immediately expired. Being accused of having poisoned him "Here is," said she, "in proof of my innocence, the glass, and here is the ring." The ring was in fact uninjured, but the little stone with which it was ornamented had disappeared. Ibrahim informed of the event and all the circumstances, extended a generous protection to the young Greek, and took care afterwards to have her restored to her family. He never saw her again till he met her in Paris, in the saloon of M. Guizot, and as Madame X.

"'Tis pleasant to remember."

Yes, "'tis very pleasant to remember" the sunny days which have flown from us as on gossamer wings. 'Tis pleasant to fix the mental eye on bye-gone scenes, to hold converse with years beyond the flood, to go back in imagination to the joyous hours of childhood, when the heart was light and free, and happiness was gushing forth from its warm fountains unchilled by contact with the cold unfeeling world. 'Tis pleasant, at twilight's stilly hour, to take a bird's eye view of the pathway over which we have trod, and behold once more the companions of our journey, some of which have gone before us to the bourne from which no traveller returns. Again we feel the warm pressure of hands now cold in death, and listen to kind words now falling from lips which have ceased to speak.

In mercy was this power of recalling the past bestowed on man. Destined as he is to see his fondest hopes disappointed, his dearest friends removed by death's relentless hand, and to drink bitterness from the cup that he believed filled with pleasure, it is well that he can look back and learn gratitude from the joys which he has experienced, and courage from the difficulties he has encountered. When dark, portentous clouds shut out for a season the rays of that "star which never sets," memory sheds forth her mild beams, less brilliant, but yet cheering, and the shadowy future appears less gloomy.

It is said that memory is not true, that she paints the past in colors quite too bright. So let it be. We are so much inclined to pass over the blessings and magnify the trials of the present, that it is but fair, that when we come to look back upon this present as past, we turn to the bright side of the picture. But to that part which we ourselves act in the drama of life, memory will be true, long as conscience forsakes not her high vocation. Let then that part be well performed, that in after years it may indeed be "pleasant to remember." —[Boston Cultivator.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—With regard to the depth of this body of water, no certain conclusions have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth it has hitherto been found unfathomable. We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The numerous islands scattered everywhere through the ocean demonstrate that the bottom of the waters, so far from uniformly sinking, sometimes rises into lofty mountains. It is highly probable that the depth of the sea is somewhat in proportion to the elevation of the land; for there is some reason to conclude that the present bed of the ocean formed the inhabited part of the ancient world previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean; and if so its greatest depth will not exceed four or five miles; for there is no mountain that rises higher above the level of the sea. But the sea has never been sounded to a greater depth than one mile and 66 feet. Along the coast its depth has always been found proportioned to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep; but where the coast is low, the water is shallow. To calculate the quantity of water it contains, we must therefore suppose a medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, it will contain 256,000,000 of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe to the height of more than 8000 feet; and if this water was reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a globe of more than 8000 miles in diameter.

HOW TO GET ALONG WITH NEIGHBORS.

"I once had a neighbor, who though a clever man, came to me one day, and said, 'Esquire White, I want you to come and get your geese as they are.' 'Why,' said I, 'what are my geese doing?' 'They pick my pigs' ears when they are eating, and drive them away, and I will not have it.' 'What can I do?' said I. 'You must yoke them.' 'That I have not time to do now,' said I; 'I do not see but they must run.' 'If you do not take care of them, I shall,' said the clever shoemaker in anger. 'What do you say, Esq. White?' 'I cannot take charge of them now, but I will pay you for all damages.' 'Well,' said he, you will find that a hard thing, I guess."

"So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was at three of them were missing. My children went and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes."

"Now, said I, 'all keep still, and let me punish him.' In a few days the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them all out and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By that time the shoemaker came in great haste after them."

"Have you seen anything of my hogs?" said he. "Yes, sir, you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field." "In your field?" "Yes, sir," said I, "hog-love corn, you know—they were made to it." "How much mischief have they done?" "O, not much," said I.

Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of corn."

"No," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," replied I, "you shall pay me nothing. My geese have been a great trouble to you."

"The shoemaker blushed, and went home. The next winter, when we came to settle, the shoemaker determined to pay me for my corn. "No," said I, "I ask nothing."

"After some talk, we parted; but in a day or two, I met him on the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemed loath to move, and I paused. For a moment both of us were silent. At last he said, 'I have something laboring on my mind.' 'Well, what is it?' 'Those geese. I killed three of your geese, and shall never rest until you know how I feel. I am sorry.' And the tears came in his eyes."

"Oh, well," said I, "never mind, I suppose my geese were provoking."

"I never took anything of him for it; but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this, he seemed glad because he could show how patient he could be."

"Now," said the narrator, "conquer yourself and you can conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way."

VITALITY OF FISH.—Some fish die almost immediately when taken out of the water; such are the mackerel, the sard and the herring; and from this circumstance, the vulgar saying, "as dead as a herring" has been derived. The eel, the plaice, the skate, the carp, and various other species, will, on the contrary, live for many hours after being brought to land. The perch has been known to survive a journey of sixty miles, packed in straw; and the carp can even be fattened when placed on wet moss in a cellar, crammed with bread and milk, and occasionally dipped in water; but it will live for a fortnight out of the water altogether. The turbot will also live and take food, if placed in a dry and cold situation; while the spotted tre moutch and some other blennies live several days after removal from their natural element. The eel, the shark, and the dog-fish suffer the most dreadful mutilations without being speedily killed.—[Drummond's Anatomy.]

THE DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE.—The tables of the mean joint lifetime of men and women show that in this country husbands and wives married at the age of 25 live, on an average, 27 years together, the widows living rather more than 10 years (10.4) after their husbands' death, and the widowers nearly nine years (9.3) after their wives' death. Where the husband is 40 and the wife 33, the mean term of married life is 21 years, the widows living 13 years after their husbands, and the widowers 5 years after the death of their wives. The tables furnish ready answers to a great number of questions of this kind, and others in which two lives are concerned.—[Reg. Gen's Rep.]

ENTERPRISE AND PERSISTENCE.—There are people who, having begun life by setting their boat against wind and tide, are always complaining of their bad luck, and always just ready to give up, and for that very reason are always helpless and good for nothing; and yet, if they would persevere, hard as it may be to work up stream all your life long, they would have their reward at last. Good voyages are made both ways. A certain amount of opposition is of great help to a man. Kitts rise against, not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than nothing. No man ever worked his voyage anywhere in a dead calm. The best wind for everything, in the long run, is a side wind. If it blows aft, how is he to get back again?—[John Neal.]

CLIMATE AND POPULATION.—Upon an equal space, where one man subsists in Iceland, three men subsist in Norway, 14 in Sweden, 36 in Turkey, 52 in Poland, 63 in Spain, 99 in Ireland, 114 in Switzerland, 127 in Germany, 152 in England, 153 in France, 172 in Italy, 192 in Naples, 221 in Holland, and 1103 in Malta.

Scientific.

THE TURBINE.

We learn from a recent number of an English paper, that a French Machine has been recently introduced into use, which operates as a powerful water engine, and denominated the Turbine. It consists of a horizontal wheel, furnished with curved float boards, on which the water presses from a cylinder, which is suspended over the wheel, and the base of which is divided by curved partitions, that the water may be directed in issuing, so as to produce on the corresponding float boards of the wheel its greatest effect. The construction of the machine is simple; its parts not liable to get out of order, and, as the action of the water is by pressure, the force is under the most favorable circumstances for being utilized.—The effective power appears to equal that of the overshot wheel, but accompanied by some conditions which renders it peculiarly valuable. In a water wheel you cannot have great economy of power without a very slow motion; but in the turbine, the greatest economy is accompanied by a rapid motion. If a turbine be working with a power of ten horses, and its supply of water be suddenly doubled, it becomes twenty horse power; if the supply be reduced to one half it still works five horse power; whilst such sudden and extreme changes would altogether disarrange water wheels, which can be constructed for the minimum, and allow the overshot to go to waste. By the employment of a close pipe, water is now brought from a distance to several French factories, and there delivered with full force due to the altitude of its source on the turbine.—N. Y. Far. & Mech.

THE LE VERIERE PLANET

It appears by late discoveries that this planet is continually approaching the earth. When first discovered it was with difficulty seen with the most powerful telescope; but it is now nearly visible to the naked eye. It is said to travel at the rate of a million and half of miles in twenty four hours, and it is believed by some to partake of the nature of a comet, some philosophers apprehend serious results from its approach. The most learned philosophers in England and France are anxiously endeavoring to solve the mysterious problem.

A HOUSE SET ON FIRE BY WATER.

On Saturday, the 24th ult. the dwelling house at East Dennis, occupied by Mr. David Farnsworth, was set on fire and narrowly escaped destruction, in consequence of a glass globe filled with water, and containing two small fishes, having been hung against a south window. The house had been shut up two or three days, and Mr. F. on approaching perceived smoke issuing from the chimney. Five minutes elapsed before he got in, as he had to return to his father-in-law's for the key. On entering he found one of the window curtains was burnt, and that a covered easy chair, standing by the window, was in flames. After extinguishing the fire, he ascertained the cause. The glass globe filled with water hung where the rays of the sun fell directly upon it, forming a lens or burning glass, and a part of the curtain happening to be in the focus, was set on fire. Repeated experiments were afterwards made with the same globe. When filled with water and exposed to the sun, paper placed in the focus was instantly ignited; but when the water was turned out the same effect was not produced. If Mr. F.'s house had been burnt down every body would have said that it was set on fire by an incendiary.—Yarmouth Register.

NEW MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES.—They have recently made, in Germany, a discovery, which has made great sensation. It is extinguishing fires by means of cut-straw. At first sight, this seems so extraordinary that we would be justified in doubting it, were it not for experiments, made before a great number of persons, and which any one can repeat himself, and remove all objections. The following are some of the experiments:—They threw several handfuls of cut-straw upon a bright fire in the fireplace, and it was extinguished. Several boxes of straw were set on fire, and then covered with cut-straw; the fire was again put out, and without burning the cut-straw. A bar of red-hot iron was plunged into a heap of cut straw; this did not take fire, while the iron grew rapidly cold; from which it seems to follow that cut-straw is an excellent conductor of caloric.

EFFECTS OF CHARCOAL GAS.—On Thursday evening, at a marriage ceremony which was performed in Grace Church, New York, the spectators had assembled in considerable numbers some time before the wedding party made their appearance. Several of them began to be affected with disagreeable sensations; faintness, palpitation of the heart, and a sense of pressure in the forehead. Two or three ladies fainted, four had to be carried out of the church, and several persons found themselves obliged to withdraw. Others, who remained until the ceremony had been performed, found themselves much indisposed during the evening, and not quite well for a day or two afterward, and one lady swooned as soon as she reached home. On inquiry being made into the cause, it was found that the stove in the church had been heated for the evening with charcoal, and that this was a case of incipient suffocation from the fumes evolved.—[N. Y. Paper.]

TUNNELING THE ALPS.—The *Moniteur Belge* announces that experiments have been made within the last few days, in order to test the efficacy of a machine just invented for the purpose of effecting a new and speedy method of boring tunnels. It is proposed to apply this machine to the construction of the great tunnel about to be commenced for one of the Italian lines. The machine was placed in front of the web, and effected a bore to the depth of eighteen centimetres in 35

minutes. At this rate, the new invention will complete upwards of five metres of bore per day, and the proposed tunnel through Mount Cenis will be finished in the space of three years. The experiments have been repeated twice before several of the first engineers of France, and with the most complete success.

For the Ladies.

[From the Boston Cultivator.] TO LIZZIE.

Wilt thou, when the rosy morn shall wake,  
And with earth its beauties blend;  
When the soft light breeze is kissing the lake,  
Wilt thou think of thy absent friend?  
Wilt thou, at the golden sun-set hour,  
When the moon from earth is free,  
When thou feel in thy heart its soothing power;  
Wilt thou spare one thought for me?  
When twilight is casting her dowy veil,  
O'er meadow, and forest tree,  
When the notes of the Whip-poor-will's heard  
in the dale;  
Wilt thou breathe low prayers for me?  
When the beautiful stars are looking down,  
From their happy azure home,  
Making for each a glittering crown;  
Then in spirit, to me wilt thou come?  
Wilt thou suffer a kind thought to linger,  
Sometimes o'er the parting spot?  
Thy smile and thy voice I'll remember,  
Say, wilt thou forget me not!

Cherry Vale, 1846.

GERTRUDE.

A PARISIAN LOVE AFFAIR.

Paris is the place for romantic adventures. One night, some months ago, a young officer of a cavalry regiment was returning to his barracks, late at night, when he saw on one of the bridges a young woman of considerable beauty, but clad in the mean garments of a workwoman, preparing to plunge into the river. He seized her, and threatened to take her to the station-house. She supplicated, however, so earnestly to be left alone that the officer consented to release her; first, however, exacting a solemn promise that she would not repeat her attempt. She hurried away; but the young officer deemed it right to follow her. Lucky it was that he did so; for no sooner did she believe herself free from observation, than the unhappy girl plunged into the river. The officer was close upon her, and, with some difficulty, and not without danger, succeeded in dragging her to land. This time he insisted upon accompanying her home. With extreme reluctance, the would-be suicide led him to a miserable lodging in the most wretched part of the town. Knocking at the door, an old woman appeared, to whom the officer related what had happened. "Ah madam!" she cried, "it was for that, then, that you borrowed my clothes!" and she then went on to relate to the young officer that the pretended unknown was no other than the daughter of a nobleman of the highest rank, and that she had that night come to borrow the dress in which she appeared, in order, as she said, to avoid a discovery in a love adventure. In proof of the truth of the story, the old woman pointed to the young lady's dress, which she had left on assuming her coarse attire. This naturally excited the young man's curiosity to the highest pitch. He insisted on accompanying the young lady to her father, to whom he related all that had taken place. Warm thanks were, of course, heaped upon him, and he was invited to the house, at which he subsequently became a constant visitor. An intimacy sprang up between him and the young lady, which ripened into affection, and the affection resulted in a marriage, celebrated a few days ago. This tale is true, strange as it may appear. It has, of course, created an immense sensation in the higher circles of Parisian society, and at present it is said that all young unmarried ladies are bent on attempting to commit suicide at midnight, in the hope of being saved by a handsome officer of Hussars; it is so romantic; and whatever is romantic, has immense popularity in Paris.—[Boston Post.]

LOVE.

"Nothing can sweeten felicity itself, but love. But, when a man dwells in love, then the bosom of his wife is as pleasant as the droppings on the hills of Hermon; her eyes are as fair as the light of heaven; she is a fountain sealed, and he can quench his thirst, and ease his cares, and lay his sorrow down upon her lap, and can retire home to his sanctuary and refectory, and his gardens of sweetness and refreshments. No man can tell, but he that loves his children, how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in the petty conversation of those dear beings; their childlike-ness, their stammering, their innocence, their imperfections, their necessities, arouse many little emotions of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society; but he that loves not

his wife and children, feeds a lioness at home, and broods over a nest of arrows; and blessing itself cannot make him happy; so that all the commandments of God, enjoining a man "to love his wife," are nothing but so many necessities and capacities of joy. She that loves is safe; and he that loves is joyful. Love is an union of all things excellent; it contains in it proportion and satisfaction, and rest and confidence; and I wish that there were so much proceeded in, that heathens themselves could not go beyond us in this virtue, and its proper appendant happiness. Tiberius Gracchus chose to die for the society of his wife; and yet, methinks for a Christian to do so, should be no hard thing; for, many servants will die for their masters; and many gentlemen will die for their friends, but the examples are not so many of those that are ready to do it for their nearest relations, and yet, some there have been. Baptiste Fregosa tells of a Neapolitan that gave himself a slave to the Moors, that he might follow his wife and Domnicus Catalanus, a prince of Lesbos, kept company with his lady when she was a leper; and these are greater things than to die."

Scraps.

LEGAL SUCCESS.

By cost impoverished, and grown old in woe,  
I've gained my suit! and strut in tattered clothes!  
I've gained my suit! let gladness rend the hall!  
The man who lost it has no clothes at all!

Coleridge, who was a very awkward rider, was once accosted by a wag, who remarked this peculiarity.

"I say young man, did you meet a tailor on the road?"

"Yes," replied Mr. C., (who was never at a loss for a rejoinder.) "I did; and he told me if I went on a little further that I should meet a goose!"

The assailant was struck dumb, while the traveller joggled on.

WHAT FOLLY.—Half a dozen brothers, four uncles, and a gray-headed father trying to stop a young girl from getting married to the man she loves, and who loves her just as if rope-ladders were out of date, and all the horses in the world spavined.

Who first introduced salt provisions into the navy? Noah: for he took Ham into the ark.

The latest case of absence of mind, is recorded of a lady, about to "whip up" some eggs for sponge cake, who whipped the baby, and sang Watt's crane hymn to the eggs.

"As I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster bridge the other day, I met Pat Hewins; says I 'How are you? Pretty well, I thank you, Dooley, says he; says I that's not my name. Faith no more is mine Hewins says he. So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us!"

"I never knew," said Lord Erskine, "a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity."

Lord Byron beautifully said, "if a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

Dr. Franklin used to say that the most disinterested and useful friend a man could possibly procure was a French woman of a certain age, who had no design upon his person. "They are," added he, "so ready to do you service, and from their knowledge of the world, know so well how to serve you wisely."

A wealthy citizen of Athens complained that Aristippus, the philosopher, in requiring five hundred pieces of money for the instruction of his son, had demanded as much as would purchase a slave. "Purchase one, then, with the money," said the philosopher, "and you will be master of two."

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man he regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches the spot for more. If he is elected to some high office, he wishes for a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife, and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.—Gladden life with its sunniest features, and gloss it over with its richest hues, and it becomes a poor painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no hearty, hard work. The labourer sighs for repose. Where is it? What is it? Friend, whoever thou art, know it is to be found ATONZ in work. No good, no greatness, no progress is gained without it.—Work, then, and faint not, for there is the well-spring of human hope, and human happiness.

Charles the second, says Addison, hearing the celebrated Vossius, a free-thinker, repeating some incredible stories of the Chinese, turned to those about him and said: "This learned divine is a very strange man. He believes every thing but the Bible!"

THE FLOWERS OF THE EARTH.—Doctor P., who is attached to a Parisian theatre in quality of physician, expressed his astonishment; the other day that man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from a rib of our first parent. A young actress standing by, remarkable for the graceful turn which she ever gives to the expression of her ideas, immediately said, "Was it not natural, sir, that the flower should come after the stem?"



Our readers will observe that we have used a larger sheet in this Number than in the first and second. The only difference it makes in the margin, which is somewhat wider. Those who may wish to bind at the end of the year will find no inconvenience from this circumstance, as the margin will then be cut to an uniform width by the binder. We are determined to use a good quality of paper, whatever the cost may be: the preceding, as well as the present number, is printed on English paper, at \$5 per ream. For the former sheet, being thinner and much smaller in size (for we had to cut two or three inches from the present), this was an outrageous price, and yet the merchant pretended that he was a loser even at that figure!

We are glad that we are able to inform our Contemporaries that there is in course of erection and nearly completed, in the neighbourhood of this City, a NEW PAPER MILL, with the latest improvements in the machinery, &c., which, we have no doubt, will turn out an excellent article: if so, we trust some of our wretched Contemporaries will discard the miserable rags they have hitherto worn, and appear in a decent dress of home manufacture: we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity, if a good article be made.

News Department.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN TORONTO, TO AFFORD RELIEF TO IRELAND.

Agreeably to a requisition to the Mayor, signed by a large number of the respectable inhabitants of this city, a meeting was held on the 25th inst., in the old City Hall, to afford assistance to the starving millions of Ireland. The meeting was announced to take place at seven o'clock, and about half-past the City Hall was crowded. About 8 o'clock, the Hon. Robert Baldwin was called to the chair, and Mr. Duggan appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Dr. McCaul, George Duggan, M. P. P. M. Hagerty, Esq., the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Mr. Gwynne, Dr. Hays, Colonel Baldwin and others. Several Resolutions expressive of the vast amount of distress, and our duty to assist in relieving it were adopted. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, brought prominently before the meeting, a grand remedy for the permanent relief of the Irish. He said we should urge on the home and local Governments, the propriety of giving for that purpose our waste lands, of which he says there is sufficient lying between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa, to afford an ample field for the labour of all the suffering people of Ireland. A general committee was named for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

MURDER IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.—On Sunday last, an aged man named Noah Eason, was found murdered in his own house, in the Township of Toronto. On Monday, Mr. Duggan held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder, against some person or persons unknown." Deceased's throat was cut, and his head was frightfully bruised. Several private examinations have been held before the Mayor of this city, and one James Hamilton, who has been arrested on suspicion, will undergo further examination.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE VALLIERES.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., the Chief Justice of Montreal, died regretted, as he had lived loved and respected by all to whom his name was familiar. Joseph Remi Vallieres de St. Renal, was born in 1782, of French parentage, in the Home District, about 18 miles from this city, and was consequently in his 60th year. His father's death, and the second marriage of his mother, caused him, at a tender age, to be placed under the care of his uncle, at Quebec, and his education was at first directed with a view to his entering the Romish Priesthood. But this being distasteful to him, he engaged as a clerk in a mercantile firm, and afterwards took to the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and soon attained distinction in his profession. The next year he obtained a seat in the House of Assembly, of which body he was at one period chosen Speaker. In 1828 he was appointed resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, and in 1842, he was appointed Chief Justice of Montreal.

The funeral was to take place on Saturday last.—[Examiner.]

There are in Pittsburg, Pa., at present, nine daily newspapers. Fifty years ago the place was a wilderness.

LIST OF STEAMERS, Propellers, and other Vessels, owned on Lake Ontario, and employed on the Inland waters of Canada.

57 Steamers (two of iron)	value £310,000
6 Lake Propellers	14,000
2 Ships	
5 Brigantines, } 30 tons and	
94 Schooners of } upwards	150,000
300 Barges	80,000
7 River Propellers	7,000
Small Crafts, under 30 tons	17,000
<b>Total value.</b>	<b>£618,000</b>

RETURNS OF MILLS, Foundries, Factories, &c., in the Home District and City of Toronto, showing the estimated value of Machinery, Buildings, &c., connected therewith.

87 Grist Mills	value £160,000
196 Saw Mills	55,250
12 Oatmeal Mills	3,300
14 Foundries	20,000
18 Woollen Factories	25,000
50 Carding Machines	3,000
1 Edge-Tool Factory	2,000
3 Starch Factories	2,500
2 Distilleries	10,825
6 Soap and Candle Factories	4,200
1 Cabinet and Chair Factory (Steam)	2,500
3 Cabinet and Piano forte Factories	1,500
2 Paper Mills	4,000
36 Tanneries	15,000
1 Shuff Manufacturing	500
23 Breweries	13,200
<b>Total value</b>	<b>£322,775</b>

TOTAL EXPORT OF Flour and Wheat, from the Home District, for the year 1846.

FLOUR.	
From Toronto	Barrels. 194856
" Oshawa	34680
" Windsor	5460
" Credit	11450
<b>Total number of Barrels.</b>	<b>236,396</b>
WHEAT.	
From Toronto	Bushels. 108116
" Oshawa	16560
" Windsor	24300
" Credit	41200
<b>Total number of Bushels</b>	<b>190,176</b>
The total Export being equal to 334,434, Barrels of Flour.	

REVENUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total amount of the revenue of New Brunswick, for 1846, is £127,336 18s 10½d., derived from the following sources, namely:—

Ordinary Revenues	£47,744 0 6
Loan Fund	8,281 3 5
Export Duty	22,664 1 0½
Casual Revenue	7,600 0 0
Supreme Court Fees	454 19 0
From the Customs	30,961 9 6
Action Duties	407 5 9½
Federal Licences	45 5 0
Emigrant Duties	2,129 17 6
Light House Duties	4,817 18 0
Seamen's Duties	2,230 19 1
<b>The total revenue for 1846, was</b>	<b>£127,753 1 9½</b>

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital	Int per yr
Amount on 4th March, 1845	\$19,000,000	\$1,200,000
Amount of Mr. Polk's war loan, Aug. 1846	5,000,000	250,000
Am't of appropriations demanded by Secretary Walker, to carry on the war to June 30, 1848	74,000,000	4,400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,000,000</b>	<b>5,840,000</b>
To pay these disbursements, the U. States collects the import duties, which cannot exceed, to June 30, 1848	30,000,000	1,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$68,000,000</b>	<b>\$4,050,000</b>
On the 30th June, 1848, there will be a balance of \$68,000,000, for the payment of which there is no provision made.		

Opening of Parliament.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland and in parts of Scotland. Especially in Ireland, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality. Among the poorer classes outrages have been more frequent, chiefly directed against property, and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country. With the view to mitigate these evils, large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages in pursuance of an act passed last session of parliament. Some deviation from that act, which have been authorized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment will, I trust, secure your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from

the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police; it is satisfactory for me to observe, that, in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and resignation of the people have been exemplary. The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and in other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required, to alleviate the existing distresses. I recommend to you, to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing Corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented. I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration, to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social events, which afflict that part of the united Kingdom.

Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to ease the great mass of the people in comfort—to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of lands, which have been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain, to the Duke de Montpensier, has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and that of France, and those of Spain.

The extinction of the free state of Cracow, has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded, that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated, and my efforts in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be earnestly directed to that end.

My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last session of Parliament, for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country, to which the Act relates, may by this measure be materially facilitated.

I recommend to your attention, measures which will be laid before you for improving of towns—an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matter to your care—in a full conviction, that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom.

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Sixteen Days later from Europe.

Liverpool, 4th February, 1847.

The stock of flour in Liverpool is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain. There is a prevailing opinion that the British corn growers have large stocks; which, with a temporary suspension of the navigation laws, and a repeal of the import duties, tends to check speculation; and will, it is premised, produce a reaction both in price and extent of future operations. This action was felt in London on the first instant, when wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—No material deviation in the present condition of the market from that related in our last circular, save a decline in the value of every description of cloth and yarn. Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions have been restricted to passing wants.

PARLIAMENT.

On January 26th, Lord John Russell brought forward his great scheme for the temporary relief, and the permanent improvement of Ireland. Money is to be advanced for seed for the next crop. Loans will be made to such of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands, or the lands will be bought by Government at a fixed price. In cases where the landlords will neither improve nor sell, powers will be taken by the Government to buy at a valuation, for the reclamation of waste lands. One million sterling is to be advanced. The lands so purchased will be re-sold in small lots, for the purpose of creating a yeoman proprietary, whose status will fill up the existing void between the peasants and the present race of landlords. Draining is to be extensively carried out. These are the Government features of the scheme. The temporary projects are new Poor Laws. The Relief Committee to administer funds, and superintend the distribution of funds and food, without exacting work in return, giving out-door relief at the poor-houses, to aged and infirm paupers. Other measures, to mitigate the severity of the present visitation, are also to be adopted. The

outlay will be about seven millions sterling: the ultimate drain will probably reach two or three times that amount.

From Waller & Smith's Times, Feb. 4.

LOUISIANA.—The buoyancy which has prevailed in the markets for some time past, has disappeared, sales only to a limited extent, and prices on the decline. This welcome state of things began to show itself on the 15th ultimo, when the previous currency for wheat and flour could hardly be supported.

The announcement made in Parliament on the 6th of the week, that all foreign grain would be admitted free of duty, caused trade to be very languid, and a general disinclination to purchase. There is little alteration in Indian corn, on the 22nd wheat was in moderate demand and at 64s. per quarter. Last week the market was much more dull, and continued in that position on the 25th and 27th. On the 20th wheat declined from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter, the market closing heavily. Flour as a matter of course was only in a limited demand, and the prices have receded from our last quotations some 2s. per barrel. The top prices of flour of town manufacture, remains the same, but ship samples, and American, receded 2s. per barrel. The quotations are very limited. The proceedings at Mark-lane yesterday, Feb. 3rd, were very important, few sale either of wheat or flour were effected, but no change worthy of notice took place in prices, although they are reported as having a continued declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL.—During the last eight or ten days, we have enormous arrivals of grain and produce, from the United States and other parts of North America: besides which, several quantities of Wheat and Indian Corn have been received from the Continent of Europe. The following are the prices now current at Liverpool:—Wheat, per 70 lbs.—Canadian Red, 10s 4d. a 10s 10d; White, 11s. a 11s. 3d. United States Red, 10s a 11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 6d. Indian Corn, per 400 lbs. 6s. a 7s. Indian Meal, per 196 lbs. 3s. a 3s. Flour, per barrel (196 lbs) Canadian Sweet, 38s. a 39s.; United States Sweet, 38s. a 39s.; and Canadian Sour, 33s. a 34.

EFFECT OF THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS ON THE MARKETS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Monday Evening, Feb. 22, half-past seven.

ASHES.—Market quiet without change or sales. The absence of letter mails by steamer, renders the market inactive; although there is considerable excitement among dealers. In the morning there was a sale of 500 bbls. Genesee, at \$7; 1000 bbls. at \$6, 50 cts. On change there was a large attendance, but a small business; a sale of 500 bbls. Genesee, at \$6, 75 cts.; a sale of 500 do. at \$6, 69 cts.; a small parcel at \$6, 62½ cts.; and 1000 Michigan, reported at \$6, 44 cts. to arrive in May; 500 bbls. at \$5, 75 cts.; and 500 do. to arrive in June. The turn taken by freights will have considerable influence on flour. The market for Meal is inactive; but is nominally as before. There was nothing done in Grain, excepting a few thousand bushels of corn, which brought 90 cents. There were several sellers at 95 cents. Considerable parcels, but buyers generally were not ready to speculate. Sales of rough Flaxseed, at \$11. Timothy \$20 a 22, 10,000 lbs. Pennsylvania Clover seed, at 8½ cts.; 100 lbs. Oats, at 9 cents. Pork, very firm, holders ask \$13, and sale of 400 bbls. pickled, at 8½ a 9 cents; 160 tierces do. and shoulders, 61 a 63 cts., 300 tierces middles, in England, at 10 cents. Butter and Cheese is held higher.

New York Market, Feb. 23.

ASHES.—No operations. Market nominally without change.

Flour holders were firmer this morning, and the market recovered nearly what it had lost on the arrival of the steamer. Genesee was quoted \$7; Michigan \$6 57½c and \$7. Sales 4000 barrels Genesee at \$7, part to arrive in March; some parcels needed. Michigan at \$6 57½c to arrive in May. Some parcels were offered at \$6. There were some shippers in market to-day, but the stiffness of freights prevents operations—Georgetown and other good brands held at \$6 75c. Meal was held at \$5½ on the spot, and \$5 to arrive. No sale of importance was made.

In wheat I hear of nothing but a rumour that 1000 bushels Long Island has been sold at \$1.60c for export.

Corn has revived from the temporary depression of yesterday. The sales reach 60 to 70 thousand bushels at 95c. to arrive from Newburgh, to 95c to \$1 for yellow on the spot, and near at hand. A sale was reported as high as \$1 02, but I could not trace it. The sale of 2000 bushels rye from Newburgh, was made at 92½c. upon the spot; \$1 could not have obtained if to Liverpool, the freight could have been had at a reasonable rate.

Oats are firm, and scarce at 50 cents.

Freights are 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Toronto Market Prices.

February 26th.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.	21 3	26 3
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs.	0 0	25 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.	3 4	4 8
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	2 9	3 0
Barley, per bushel, 56 lbs.	2 4	3 8
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	1 6	1 8
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs.	2 4	2 8
Potatoes, per bushel	2 6	3 9
Onions, per bushel	0 0	0 0
Beef, per cwt.	15 6	22 6
Beef, per lb.	0 2	0 3
Pork, per 100 lbs.	20 6	26 3
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.	0 2	0 4
Veal, per lb., by the qr.	0 0	0 0



**AGENTS FOR "THE CANADA FARMER."**

The following persons have consented to act as Agents for the *Canada Farmer*. We have not yet been able to appoint Agents in the Western part of the Province, but we hope some persons in that quarter will be good enough to send us their names, without waiting to be asked. We allow to local Agents 20 per cent. for their trouble, which we hope will remunerate them, and induce them to make an effort to extend our circulation.

W. H. Smith, } *Travelling Agents.*  
Lardner Bostwick, }  
James Wetherald, }

*Local Agents.*

- Windsor—Mr. James A. H. Gorrie, Bookseller.
- Oshawa—Mr. Gavin Burns, Postmaster.
- Bowmanville—Mr. James McPeckers, Merchant.
- Newcastle—Mr. Myron Moses, Innkeeper.
- Port Hope—Mr. Alexander Fisher, Merchant.
- Bloomfield—Dr. J. W. Howe.
- Peterboro—Mr. Robert Nichols, Merchant.
- Cobourg—Mr. John Field, Merchant.
- Grafton—Mr. John Taylor, Postmaster.
- Colborne—Mr. Albert Yerrington, Postmaster.
- Brighton—Mr. J. Lockwood, Postmaster.
- River Trent—Mr. Alexander Cumming.
- Bellefleur—Mr. A. Menzies, Postmaster.
- Shannonville, Victoria District—Mr. Hiram Holley, Postmaster.
- Napawan, Midland District—Mr. E. A. Dunham, Merchant.

**Advertising Department.**

**Mr. C. Kahn,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,** King Street, 2 doors West of Bay-street, Toronto.

**Boot and Shoe Store,**

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

**SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.**

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

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847

**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 IRON, COPPER, BRASS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE in Cases and Hhds.

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

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

Toronto, Nov., 1846.

1-6m.

**J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.**

**HORIZONTAL, Inclined, and Undulating** Lines of Railways Surveyed; Macadamized and Plank Roads, Canals, Docks, Harbours; every description of Drainage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone—Iron and Wood, both Pendent and Inherent, 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. }

**Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application will be made to the Legislature, at their next Sitting, for an Act to Incorporate a Company to construct a Plank Road from the Kingston Road, South of Gate's Tavern, through Scarborough, to Markham Village, and thence to Stouffville.  
15th November, 1846. 2

**Swain & Co'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 State of America, and Canada, for Restoring Impaired Nature to HEALTH and VIGOR, and preventing Disease in the Human System, by Purifying the Blood. Prepared solely by J. SWAIN & CO., 65, Yonge Street, Toronto; who respectfully call the attention of their Agents, and the Public in general, to their various other Medicines, particularly their **CARMINATIVE for CHILDREN,** and their **STOMACHIC BITTERS, ESSENCES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c.**

*Authorised Travelling Agents.*

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

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

**STRIKING CURES.**

**WHO WISHES TO THROW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES?**

Read the following Extract of a Letter received from our Agent at Richmond, Dalhouse Dist:—  
Richmond, 5th August, 1846.

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

To J. Swain & Co.,

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.

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., Tyandenna, 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.**

Mr. B. Wixcor's Child was sick for three

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

**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. SLATTER, 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 CHANGE.**

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

**CURE OF CHILL FEVER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.**

Mr. E. 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 good day's work at cradling wheat.

**CURE OF PAIN IN THE SIDE.**

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

**CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.**

Mr. Marin had two children severely effected 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 18 months, and they had tried many means, without effect—I lent 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 sheaf of 112 bushels of wheat. His gratitude was 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 said another "would do for him." He however persevered, and when I called again he was taking the ninth 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 Barriefield, 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 30r 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 Tyandenna, 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.



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All Losses promptly adjusted.

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

**CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,**

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants, or their legal representatives, establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government, to be disposed of by Sale.

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J. LESSLIE.

Toronto, January, 1847.

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- Warner's Rudimental Lessons in Music.

J. LESSLIE.

Toronto, January, 1847.

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