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# THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

VIRTUE IS TRUE HAPPINESS.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PENCE.]

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

No. 41.

## Poetry.

### LIFE—AN EPISTLE.

Hast thou consider'd *Life*, my Friend,  
Its origin, pursuits, and end;  
Its brief and showy course—its ties—  
Its cares, and shares, and penalties?  
If so, I guess you'll wish a letter,  
Without a mottoy letter,  
I thus its whole amount sum up,  
'Tis slipping from a rapid cup.  
If *Life's* a boon, then I conclude,  
The heart of man must be renew'd:—  
Aye, that's the point—the heart once taught—  
To estimate it as we ought,  
Will use it as a path by night,  
Conducting to a land of light;  
And so employ its energies,  
As, by the race, to win the prize,  
And find that, after all we know  
Of Earth's unthank'd scenic show,  
Religion's blessings and fruit  
Should be Man's paramount pursuit.  
If such should be my friend's career,  
He's soaring to a glorious sphere,  
Where he shall spend, without alloy,  
A life of ever-flowing joy.

### THE ESTIMATE.

"Let's live to-day," the Man of Pleasure cries,  
"To-morrow may not come, at least, to us—  
Why preach of happiness beyond the skies?  
Let's have it now, without such whining fuss—  
Why dudge along *Life's* road, knee-deep in care,  
Since Pleasure hath prepared a dussery way?  
Indulge desire, the present banquet share!  
*Life* wastes space, Come, friends, let's live to-day!"—  
True, jovial mortal, Life indeed is short,  
But Sloth and Folly make it shorter still.  
Hear, then, its hours, and let them well report  
A prompt obedience to thy Maker's will.  
There is a better life, which has no end,  
Surely for that 'tis wisdom to prepare.  
Who would a too short life in *Jolly* spend,  
That might in *Miss* a life eternal share.  
"Let's live to-day"—to-morrow is not ours,  
Or, should it come, 'twill give us only good,  
No "knee-deep care"—no "whining fuss"—devours  
The wise man's feast of wasteless plenitude.

## Literature.

### THE VACANT CHAIR.

BY JOHN MACKAY WILSON.

You have all heard of the Cheviot mountains. If you have not, they are a rough, rugged, majestic chain of hills, which a poet might term the Roman walls of nature; crowned with snow, belted with storms, surrounded by pastures and fruitful fields, and still dividing the northern portion of Great Britain from the southern. With their proud summits piercing the clouds, and their dark rocky declivities frowning upon the glens below, they appear symbolical of the wild and untameable spirits of the Borderers who once inhabited their sides. We say, you have all heard of the Cheviots, and know them to be very high hills, like a huge clasp riveting England and Scotland together; but we are not aware that you may have heard of Marchlaw, an old, gray-looking farm house, substantial as a modern fortress, recently, and, for aught we know to the contrary, still inhabited by Peter Elliot, the proprietor of some five hundred surrounding acres. The boundaries of Peter's farm, indeed, were defined neither by fields, hedges, nor stone walls. A wooden stake here, and a stone there, at considerable distances from each other, were the general landmarks; but neither Peter nor his

neighbors considered a few acres worth quarrelling about; and their sheep frequently visited each other's pastures in a friendly way, harmoniously sharing a family dinner, in the same spirit as their masters made themselves free at each other's table.

Peter was placed in very unpleasant circumstances, owing to the situation of Marchlaw-house, which, unfortunately, was built immediately across the "ideal line" dividing the two kingdoms; and his misfortune was, that, being born within it, he knew not whether he was an Englishman or a Scotchman. He could trace his ancestral line no farther back than his great-grandfather, who, it appeared from the family Bible, had, together with his grandfather and father, claimed Marchlaw as their birth-place. They, however, were not involved in the same perplexities as their descendant. The parlour was distinctly acknowledged to be in Scotland, and two-thirds of the kilobon were as certainly allowed to be in England; his three ancestors were born in the room over the parlour, and, therefore, were Scotchmen beyond question; but Peter, unluckily, being brought into the world before the death of his grandfather, his parents occupied a room immediately over the debateable boundary line which crossed the kitchen. The room, though scarcely eight feet square, was evidently situated between the two countries; but, no one being able to ascertain what portion belonged to each, Peter, after many arguments and altercations upon the subject, was driven to the disagreeable alternative of confessing he knew not what countryman he was. What rendered the confession the more painful was, it was Peter's highest ambition to be thought a Scotchman. All his arable land lay on the Scotch side; his mother was collaterally related to the Stuarts; and few families were more ancient or respectable than the Elliots. Peter's speech, indeed, bowrayed him to be a walking partition between the two kingdoms, a living representation of the Union; for in one word he pronounced the letter *r* with the broad, masculine sound of the North Briton, and in the next with the liquid *burr* of the Northumbrians.

Peter, or, if you prefer it, Peter Elliot, Esquire, of Marchlaw, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, was for many years the best runner, leaper, and wrestler between Wooler and Jedburgh. Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet whizzed through the air like a pigeon on the wing; and the best putter on the Borders quailed from competition. As a feather in his grasp, he seized the unwieldy hammer, swept it round and round his head, accompanying with a agile limb its evolutions, swiftly as swallows play around a circle, and buried it from his hands like a shot from a rifle, till antagonists shrunk back and the spectators burst into a shout. "Well done, Squire! the Squire for ever!" once exclaimed a servile observer of titles. "Squire! who are ye squaring at?" returned Peter. "Confound ye! where was ye when I was christened Squire? My name's Peter Elliot—your man, or anybody's man, at whatever they like!"

Peter's soul was free, bounding and buoyant, as the wind that carolled in a zephyr, or shouted in a hurricane, upon his native hills; and his body was thirteen stone of healthy, substantial flesh steeped in the spirits of life. He had been

long married, but marriage had wrought no change upon him. They who suppose that wedlock transforms the laik into an owl, offer an insult to the lovely beings who, brightening our darkest hours with the smiles of affection, teach us that that only is unbecoming in the husband which is disgraceful in the man. Nearly twenty years had passed over them; but Janet was still as kind, and, in his eyes, as beautiful, as when, bestowing on him her hand, she blushed her vows at the altar; and he was still as happy, as generous, and as free. Nine fair children sat around their domestic hearth, and one, the youngling of the flock, smiled upon its mother's knee. Peter had never known sorrow; he was blest in his wife, in his children, in his flocks. He had become richer than his fathers. He was beloved by his neighbors, the tillers of his ground, and his herdsmen; yet, no man envied his prosperity. But a blight passed over the harvest of his joys, and gall was rained into the cup of his felicity.

It was Christmas-day, and a more melancholy looking sun never rose on the 25th of December. One vast, subtle cloud, like a universal pall, overspread the heavens. For weeks, the ground had been covered with clear, dazzling snow; and as, throughout the day, the rain continued its unwearied and monotonous drizzle, the earth assumed a character and appearance melancholy and troubled as the heavens. Like a mastiff that has lost its owner, the wind howled dolefully down the glens, and was re-echoed from the caves of the mountains, as the lamentations of a legion of invisible spirits. The frowning, snow-clad precipices were instinct with motion, as avalanche upon avalanche, the larger burying the less, crowded downward in their tremendous journey to the plain. The simple mountain rills had assumed the majesty of rivers; the broader streams were swollen into the wild torrent, and, gushing forth as cataracts, in fury and in foam, enveloped the valleys in an angry flood. But, at Marchlaw, the fire blazed blithely; the kitchen groaned beneath the load of preparations for a joyful feast, and glad faces glided from room to room.

Peter Elliot kept Christmas, not so much because it was Christmas, as in honor of its being the birth-day of Thomas, his first born, who, that day, entered his nineteenth year. With a father's love his heart yearned for all his children, but Thomas was the pride of his eyes. Cards of apology had not then found their way among our Border hills; and, as all knew that, although Peter admitted no spirits within his threshold, nor a drunkard at his table, he was, nevertheless, no niggard in his hospitality, his invitations were accepted without ceremony. The guests were assembled; and the kitchen being the only apartment in the building large enough to contain them, the cloth was spread upon a long, clear, oaken table, stretching from England into Scotland. On the English end of the board were placed a ponderous plum-pudding, studded with temptation, and a smoking sirloin; on Scotland, a savoury and well-seasoned haggis, with a sheep's head and trotters; while the intermediate space was filled with the good things of this life, common to both kingdoms, and to the season.

The guests from the north, and from the south, were arranged promiscuously. Every seat was filled—save one. The chair by Peter's right hand

remained unoccupied. He had raised his hands before his eyes, and besought a blessing which was placed before them, and was preparing to carve for his visitors, when his eyes fell upon the vacant chair. The knife dropped upon the table. Anxiety flushed across his countenance, like an arrow from an unseen hand.

"Janet, where is Thomas?" he enquired; "have none of ye seen him?" and, without waiting an answer, he continued, "How is it possible he can be absent at a time like this? And on such a day, too? Excuse me a minute, friends, till I just step out and see if I can find him. Since ever I kept this day, as many of ye ken, he has always been at my right hand, in that very chair, and I canna think o' beginning our dinner while I see it empty."

"If the filling of the chair be all," said a pert young sheep-farmer, named Johnson, "I will step into it till Master Thomas arrives."

"Ye are not a father, young man," said Peter, and walked out of the room.

Minute succeeded minute, but Peter returned not. The guests became hungry, peevish, and gloomy, while an excellent dinner continued spoiling before them. Mrs. Elliot, whose good-nature was the most prominent feature in her character, strove, by every possible effort to beguile the unpleasant impressions she perceived gathering upon their countenances.

"Peter is just as bad as him," she remarked, "to have gone to seek him when he kenned the dinner would na keep. And I am sure Thomas kenned it would be ready at one o'clock to a minute. It is sae unthinking and unfriendly like to keep folk waiting." And, endeavoring to smile upon a beautiful black-haired girl of seventeen, who sat by her elbow, she continued, in an anxious whisper, "Did ye see naething o' him, Elizabeth, hiny?"

The maiden blushed deeply; the question evidently gave freedom to a tear, which had, for some time, been an unwilling prisoner in the brightest eyes in the room; and the monosyllable, "No," that trembled from her lips, was audible only to the ear of the inquirer. In vain Mrs. Elliot despatched one of her children after another, in quest of their father and brother; they came and went, but brought no tidings more cheering than the moaning of the hollow wind. Minutes rolled into hours, yet neither came. She perceived the poulder of her guests preparing to withdraw, and observing that "Thomas's absence was so singular and unaccountable, and so unlike either him or his father, she didna ken what apology to make to her friends for such treatment; but it was needless waiting, and begged they would use no ceremony, but just begin."

No second invitation was necessary. Good humor appeared to be restored; and sirloins, pies, pasties, and moor-fowl, begun to disappear like the lost son. For a moment, Mrs. Elliot apparently partook in the restoration of cheerfulness; but a low sigh at her elbow again drove the color from her rosy cheeks. Her eye wandered to the farther end of the table, and rested on the unoccupied seat of her husband and the vacant chair of her first born. Her heart fell heavily within her; all the mother gushed into her bosom; and, rising from the table, "What in the world can be the meaning o' this?" said she, as she hurried, with a troubled countenance, towards the door. Her husband met her on the threshold.

"Where have ye been, Peter?" said she, eagerly: "have ye seen naething o' him?"

"Naething! naething!" replied he; "is he

no cast up yet?" and, with a melancholy glance, his eyes sought an answer in the deserted chair. His lips quivered, his tongue faltered.

"Gods forgi'e me!" said he: "and such a day for even an enemy to be out in I've been up and down every way that I can think on, but not a living creature has seen or heard tell o' him. Ye'll excuse me, neighbors," he added, leaving the house; "I must away again, for I canna rest."

"I ken by myself, friends," said Adam Bell, a decent-looking Northumbrian, "that a father's heart is as sensitive as the apple o' his o'e; and I think we would shew a want o' natural sympathy and respect for our worthy neighbor, if we didna every one get his foot into the stirrup without loss o' time, and assist him in his search. For, in my rough, country way o' thinking, it must be something particularly out o' the common that could tempt Thomas to be amissing.—Indeed, I needna say tempt, for there could be no inclination in the way. And our hills," he concluded, in a lower tone, "are not ower chancy in other respects, besides the breaking up o' the storm."

TO BE CONTINUED.

## CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, C. W., SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.



## GRAND PROVINCIAL SHOW.

The Provincial Agricultural Association's Exhibition is the first great fact now to be developed in Toronto. Somehow the people have been led to expect a great display; we fondly hope they will not be disappointed. Our city Council have stepped nobly into the breach, and many of our citizens have exerted themselves with an earnest good will to maintain unimpaired the honour of the city. But, there is always some Achan in the camp,—some paltry selfish interest at work to counteract the glory which naturally would result from great achievements. We had expected that at least the energies of all those who had leisure and influence would be devoted to the promotion of this anticipated display so as to make it worthy of the province; but, no, some purely selfish, local, idea,—like a few hundred pounds of debt on a church, or something of that kind—intervenes, to divert not only the influence, but also many of the ornamental works which would have helped to enrich the Exhibition, and to turn both into antagonism to that Great Show in which the honour of the City and the Province are alike at stake. How amazingly mean, selfishness looks, when brought into contrast with the public weal. The City, by the liberality of the Council, is pledged

to produce something grand,—something that will eclipse all previous efforts, and yet a host of citizens from whom better things might have been expected, whose education and status warrant such an expectation, have been working night and day for some time to defeat, so far, the cherished consummation. Nevertheless, of all this counter-working, we look forward to a successful Exhibition of the industry and resources of Upper Canada, with a fair display of the mechanical ingenuity of our brethren across the Lake. Our City is admirably situated for such an assemblage, as it is easy of access from all quarters, and with the arrangements made is so far fitted to afford ample accommodation to a crowd of strangers. The corporation, by liberally voting eight hundred pounds to help on the cause, have considerably lightened the burdens of the local committee, and have enabled them to prosecute their operations in a more becoming style. The grounds are conveniently situated, being within a few minutes walk of the centre of the city, and so far as ground in a state of nature can be readily adapted to such a purpose, they have been so arranged. The main approach will be by William street, where tickets and badges will be sold, and where all entries of stock and articles for exhibition will be made, on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning. But at the upper end of the enclosure there is an entrance from the College Avenue by the side of Caer Howell, and if the weather be fine so that visitors can, with freedom, walk amongst the trees, this will be a favorite entrance, as tickets can also be had here.—The proprietor of Caer Howell has made a carriage-way by the end of his house, right up to the gate of the Exhibition grounds so that this route will generally be preferred by all ramblers. Immediately beyond on the same road, is the Cricket ground, which will no doubt attract a few visitors during the Fair. We subjoin the following condensed programme of the proceedings.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st Sept., will be devoted to the entering and arranging of Stock and Articles for the Exhibition. All articles should if possible be entered in the Secretary's books, not later than Tuesday evening, as the entry books will finally close on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and such articles as are entered on Wednesday morning, before 9 o'clock, will be subjected to a charge of 5s. each.

No one who is not a member can exhibit any stock or other articles. Ladies, however, are members *ex-officio*, and have full right to exhibit of their treasures. Badges of membership can be procured from the Treasurer at 5s. each, admitting the purchaser, his wife, and children under fourteen years of age, to the Exhibition, during the week, without any additional charge.

The Directors, the Judges, and the Press, will breakfast on the Grounds, at eight o'clock, on Wednesday morning, in that sweet little spot—the Bowling Green of Caer Howell, where an elegant and spacious tent will be fitted up for the occasion.

Members will be admitted at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

The Great Public, or non-members, will be admitted during the whole of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 1/2d. each for admission.

Arrangements will be made for addresses and dis-



SHOW GROUNDS.

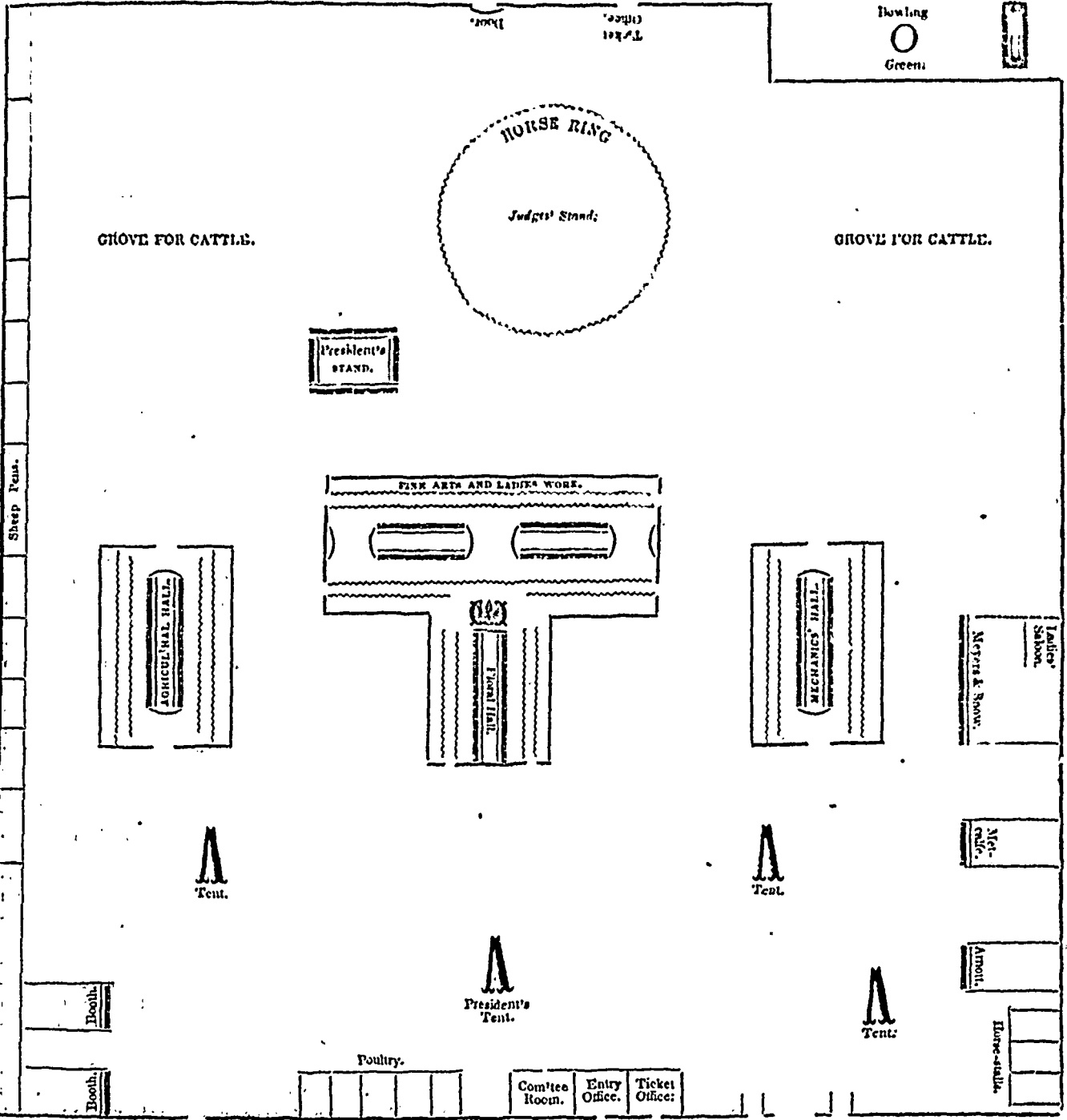


Entrance from College Avenue.

Hawling  
O  
Green

COLLEGE AVENUE

COLLEGE AVENUE



GROVE FOR CATTLE.

HORSE RING

Judges' Stand.

GROVE FOR CATTLE.

President's STAND.

FINE ARTS AND LADIES' WORK.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

MECHANICS HALL.

Ladies' Sewing Room.

Men's Cafe.

Amou.

Lime-stalls.

Tent.

Tent.

President's Tent.

Tent.

Poultry.

Com'tee Room. Entry Office. Ticket Office.

ENTRANCE FROM WILLIAM STREET.

Exit Gate.

Sheep Pens.

Booth.

Booth.

Book Office

cussions on subjects relating to the Agricultural interests of Canada, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday.

The President's Address will be delivered on the Grounds on Friday, at 3 P.M., when the awards of the judges will be proclaimed.

Articles for the Exhibition from the United States, will be admitted *Duty Free*. Steamboats will charge only half their usual rates during the week, and a list of Hotels, Taverns, Boarding Houses, Cabs, &c. has been prepared for public inspection, with their respective rates of charge, which, we are glad to see, does not exceed that of ordinary occasions.

Mr. WHEELER, Seal Engraver, King street, has prepared a class and appropriate silver medal for Life Members of the Association. This medal contains on the obverse the arms of the Association, and on the reverse, in the centre, the words, Life Member, surmounted by a scroll, on which the name of the member may be engraved, and surrounded by the words Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. These medals will be supplied at two dollars apiece,—of course to Life Members only—and they will be worn during the Exhibition.

Thus far, for the approach and for the days of Exhibition. We come now to the enclosure, which contains seventeen acres, and entering from William-St., you have on the left the Ticket Office and Committee Room, and immediately beyond, the Poultry cribs all finely wired in front so as to admit of inspection. In the centre of the grounds stands Floral Hall, of the form and dimensions given inside; the top of the T, 100 feet by 40, is devoted to Fine Arts and Ladies work. One table runs along the centre and one at each side, with several steps for the display of the varied ornaments. The walls of this department are tastefully lined with various coloured jacquet, and the roof being double pent-house form, admits plenty of light and air. The body of the T 40 feet by 32, is Floral Hall which is tastefully draped with the lively green branches of the hemlock. The pillars which support the roof are all enveloped in hemlock foliage, and at the top of this Hall in the centre of the Fine Art department, as it were, stands the Mechanics' Institute fountain, tastefully enshrined in a fairy arbour, where it will play to the delight of the audience during the Exhibition. On the right is Mechanics' Hall, a quadrangular building, 60 feet by 40, and on the left is Agricultural Hall, of the same form and size. In these will be ranged all the articles belonging to their respective departments.

Two large tents, 80 feet by 60, have also been telegraphed for to Rochester, and are expected to-day or on Monday. These tents will be erected in all probability, in the open ground in front of the other two Halls, as marked in the diagram, in order to contain the produce and manufactures which will not find standing room in those other erections. One of them will be devoted chiefly to horticultural productions. Immediately South of Floral Hall, stands the flag staff, where will float in majesty the elegant flag which was presented to the Association, by Mr. Williams, of Rochester, two years ago. Hereabouts will stand the President's private tent, for all State lovers. Beyond the Halls, on the North, is the President's Stand, from which the President will, on Friday, at two o'clock, deliver the annual Address, and from

which the Secretary will read the awards of the Judges. This stand will be occupied, during the Fair, by the City Brass Band, whose services have been secured for the occasion. Immediately beyond the President's Stand is the Grove, a fine clump of trees in which the cattle will be ranged. A little higher up is the Horse-Ping, with the Judge's Stand in the centre, where the mettle of the nags will be tested, and judgment passed accordingly. You have now reached within a few hundred yards of the upper outlet, which leads to the Cricket Ground, on the left, and to Caer Howell and College Avenue, on the right, and we leave the reader to choose his own course.

There are several gratifying circumstances now to be noted. The first is, there is the free admission given to all schools, in their collective capacity, under the superintendence of their teachers, at any time during the Fair. Secondly, the proclamation to be issued by the Mayor, calling upon all business people to observe Thursday as a holiday after twelve o'clock.—By this means all merchants and clerks and business folks generally, will have an ample opportunity of seeing the fair at its greatest crush. Thirdly, we have the prospect of a splendid Regatta on Friday and Saturday, which will be a considerable attraction to all lovers of aquatic display. Fourthly, the trustees of Knox's Church have agreed to throw open the steeple for visitors. An excellent view of the city and surrounding country will be obtained from this elevated spot. Then there will be evening entertainments without number, so that every taste, however fastidious, will be gratified.

We have only to say, in conclusion to-day, that humanity unfortunately wears, at times, a dark and frowning aspect. It is not always sunshine. Our streets and by-ways are already beginning to be crowded after nightfall with haggard looking strangers whose very appearance forebodes no good. We entreat all our friends to be careful to secure their doors and windows during the Exhibition week, that they may not with sorrow of spirit, fulfil the old Scotch proverb, by "locking the door after the steed's stolen."

#### Tragic Encounter.

On Monday morning last two boys in Smith's Falls commenced to fight together, when a lad named Macaulay, an apprentice to a waggon maker, interposed in order to see fair play. After the scuffle terminated, one of the boys, son of Mr. Hunt a butcher there complained to his father of Macaulay's interference, and being irritated at the supposed ill usage of his son, Mr. Hunt very unwisely went to Mr. Lako's workshop and threatened Macaulay, and is said to have struck him on the head with a chisel. Macaulay in self defence made a thrust at Mr. Hunt with a narrow chisel or gouge, with such force that it penetrated his chest, and caused almost instantaneous death.

#### Great!

The Secretary of the Local Committee of the Provincial Association begs to acknowledge the receipt of the liberal donation of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings towards the funds of the Association, from Messrs. Stoney & Co., the Contractors of Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad.

#### Provincial Fair—Public Holiday.

On motion of Mr. Alderman Dempsey, the Mayor was authorised to issue his proclamation, calling on the citizens to observe Thursday, the 23rd inst. as a public holiday, after the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to afford all classes of the citizens an opportunity of visiting the Provincial Fair.

#### Sale of Building Lots.

A lot of ground on the corner of Church and Adelaide Streets of 20 feet frontage, was sold yesterday at £18 2s 6d per foot or £1631 5s. The Directors of the Mechanic's Institute were anxious to obtain it for a new Hall, but were defeated. We hear, however, that there is a probability of the Directors getting it at that price, as the party who purchased were not aware who were their opponents.

#### Tangible Acknowledgments.

Mr. Councillor Ashfield, Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, has received for the benefit of the firemen, the sum of £25, as an acknowledgment of their valuable services during the late fire on King-street East from the following gentlemen:—Hugh Miller, Esq., £5; Robt. Stanton, Esq., £10; F. H. Heward, Esq., £7, and James Beaty, Esq., £5. Mr. Heward has also sent £5 to Mr. Beaty, to be distributed by him, amongst the young men who assisted in saving the Leader Office.

Thieving has been practised, to a considerable extent, of late, at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle; but the whole of the missing articles have been found in the apartment of the Priest's servant, and in the Priest's hay-loft. The servant named Thomas Riley, said to be a good-looking young man, has been brought to Quebec to stand his trial.

On Saturday last, a man named Humphries, resident at Prescott, fell overboard from the *Gleaner*, on her trip across, and nearly in the middle of the Oswegatchie river, and was drowned. Captain Pumb used every exertion, but the poor man, being intoxicated, was unable to help himself, and sank like a stone.

It is said that the schooner *Merchant*, which disappeared mysteriously on Lake Superior, about five years since, was discovered, a few days ago, about 30 feet below the surface of the water. There were thirteen hands on board when she was supposed to have foundered, and \$5000 in specie.

The new steamer *Ocean Wave*, lately running between this port and Montreal, has been purchased by the Ogdensburgh Railroad Company, and will in future run in connection with the freight department of that Road, between the head of the Lako and Ogdensburgh.

The Sons of Temperance in Goderich have established a public library which already contains a considerable number of volumes. It is open to all and sundry at an entrance fee of five shillings and a subscription of 2d per month.

On Thursday last, Mr. Speck, a farmer in the Township of Nelson, got his arm entangled in a threshing machine, and before he could be relieved, the arm was so shattered, that immediate amputation was necessary.

The Propeller *James Woods*, with 400 barrels of flour on board, was caught by a gale in Lake Erie on Sunday morning last, and the whole of her cargo washed overboard.

There will be a grand Regatta in the Bay on Friday and Saturday next, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

We are requested to state that during the Fair the steamer *City of Hamilton* will, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of next week, leave Toronto for Hamilton at four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of the usual hour.

Her Majesty's Steamship *Buzzard*, of 6 guns, 700 horse-power, has arrived at Quebec, from the Fishery station below, to get repair, having touched the ground off Halifax, on her first arrival from England.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the premises of the Salmon River Hotel, and the store and Post Office occupied by Hiram Holden, Esq., in the village of Shannonsville, were completely destroyed by fire.

A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, and other stock, will be held in Woodstock, on Tuesday, 19th October next.

The blowing down of a pine tree in the Township of Nelson, has revealed to the wondering gaze of hundreds, the skeleton of a man of great stature, a stone image, two copper vessels; and some large sea-shells.

Agriculture.

THE AGRICULTURAL CURIOSITY SHOP.

I have often pleasingly indulged my fancy looking forward to the time when improvements in our machinery were to effect, not the degradation, but the social emancipation of our artizans; but the same incessant race still continues to be run, and the greater the accumulating power of the manufacturer, the greater the depth of poverty and distress, which follows in its train. It seems to have resolved itself into an axiom, that the greater the amount of ingenuity displayed, the greater will be the corresponding depression in the scale of humanity, to which some unfortunate fellow being will be reduced in consequence of this invention. I by no means repine at the awful progress we are making,—the very reverse, I rejoice at it with all my heart, but I wish it somehow turned to the benefit of humanity.—I think sanctified is the word a divine would use to express my meaning,—I wish then that all that energy, and ingenuity, and adaptation of the inexhaustible resources of nature, to the furtherance of our commercial progress, were so sanctified that poor, frail, broken down humanity, may be somewhat cheered by the amazing efforts of intelligence. Knowledge is power,—may that power be used, then, to clove us in the scale of being. I thought in reading from the *Albany Argus* lately, that somehow—in so far as agriculture was concerned—we were getting nearer to that happy era which is associated with my fondest day dreams, but I remembered that improvements in agricultural implements had been made before and instead of these relieving the son of the soil, they had only reduced his scanty pittance to a shadow, and in many cases, caused him to leave his early home and seek a shelter, and the privilege to labour in a land of strangers. However, this instrument which I have termed an Agricultural Curiosity Shop may have a happier effect than those which have preceded it. If it is at all as described, it certainly leaves very little to do but to look on and see its operations. The inventor is a Mr. Henry Beebe, a young mechanic of Albany. It was patented in April last. *The Argus* says:—It

embodies in one implement the capacity for ploughing with four ploughs, scattering the seed in the furrows, harrowing and rolling. The ploughs are arranged at suitable distances, in front of the cart, and the number can be diminished at pleasure, or all four used. Immediately following and attached to the ploughs, are the buckets for the reception of seed—corn included, and from which it is distributed.—The harrows follow, behind the wheels of the cart, and the rollers bring up the rear. On the platform of the cart, and forming a part of it is a basin, of the same width, which is the receptacle of the seed. Its position is immediately over the buckets, and as the cart goes forward, it is arranged so as to allow the seed to fall in suitable quantities into the buckets below.—The platform is large enough for the driver and will also accommodate several bags of grain. The harrows are also the width of the cart, in the pieces, as are also the rollers, for more easy passages over the ground. The entire arrangement can be removed with ease, and the cart used in any other capacity about the farm.

THE SCIENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF GARDENING.

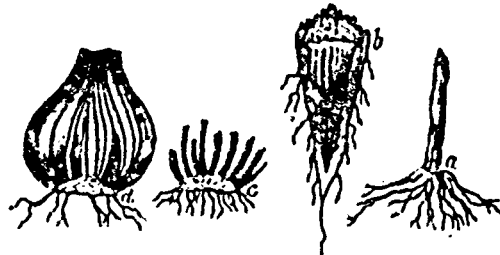
PROPAGATING BY DIVISION OF THE ROOTS.

Every root has what is called the crown or neck, and in some tuberos roots, the potato, a

similar part is called the eye, attached to which is the body of the root, and from this the fibres with their leading tips or mouths are produced.

The crown, neck, or eye, is in most roots the only part of them that can set up a stem. The exceptions to this, are the roots of mind, horse-radish, etc. *Juncus tenuis*, *artichoke*, couch or quack grass, and a troublesome weed in gardens called ash-weed, from the leaf resembling that of the ash, the smallest piece of the roots of any of which will grow. Because they seem to be rather underground stems than real roots. Rhubarb, likewise, and sea-kale, will generally produce plants from a piece of the roots, though entirely destitute of eyes. They are, however, a great length of time in performing this process, and the practice of propagating them in this manner cannot be recommended for gardening purposes. Dandelions, sow-thistles, and the like, might also be adduced as further illustrations of this principle, and teach us the fallacy of attempting to destroy them by merely hoeing off their tops, as the only method of getting rid of them is to eradicate every particle of the roots.

It will follow, that with those, and a few other similar exceptions, roots will only be capable of being divided when they have more crowns or



Roots to show the neck or crown; a, in shrubs and trees; b, on the carrot; c, on herbs; d, on bulbs.

eyes than one, as in the small bulbs that grow at the base of the larger bulbs in lilies, daisies, tulips, and snow-drops; the eyes in potatoes, and rhubarb; the crowns in primroses, auriculas, scapinks or thistle, dahlias, paeonies, and double rockets; and the side branches in border box and carnations.

In many of the plants just mentioned, such, for instance, as bulbs and primroses, the different crowns may be easily separated from each other by the hand, as they may generally be broken off or pulled asunder, with a good portion of root attached to each division, and being thus well provided with roots, will grow without the slightest difficulty. These remarks are also applicable to dwarf-box, which only requires to be slipped or broken off, with a few roots to each division, to render success certain, as it will seldom grow without each piece is allowed to retain a few roots. But there are others, such as dahlias, paeonies, and rhubarb, which cannot be properly separated by the hand, and with these the crown or eye ought to be cut with a sharp knife, so as not to tear or bruise the parts; and each division should, if possible, have a piece of the body of the root, and also some fibres, with their tips uninjured.—This, however, is not indispensable, for the crown or eye alone will often grow without possessing any fibres at the time of planting, as is the case with auriculas; though the fibres will, in very few instances, succeed, without having some part of the body of the root, or of the crown, attached to them.

The chief points then to be attended to in the propagation of plants, by dividing the roots, is to see that each division has, at least, a few roots, and either a bud or eye, or the rudiment of one.

This mode of multiplying and increasing plants, it will be seen, is almost as natural as propagation by seed, except that, by the latter, plants diffuse their own seed, and increase their own species; while, by the one now under consideration, the assistance of man is necessary to perform the operation for them. It is now, however, very seldom practised, except with a few common sorts, and herbs, as by the methods yet remaining to be detailed, a much greater number of young plants may be obtained.

Arts and Manufactures.

Sault St. Marie Canal.

In discussing the prospect of the construction of this Canal by our Government. The *Lake Superior Journal* says:—

We presume the Canadian Government has delayed this important work for several years, from its bluster that has been kept up to no purpose on this side of the line, thinking the United States would certainly accede so important a channel of communication with the great lake. We know, in fact, that the Canadian Government is watching the result of this measure in this Congress with considerable interest; and our neighbors must be highly pleased with the manner in which our distinguished legislators from the lake country supported the Government bill for constructing this Canal. But they need hesitate no longer; the coast is as good as clear: the best and the most this Congress will do is to grant a lot of land for the purpose of building a great national work, a donation of means

that will not build the Canal in ten years. We hope, and the people of this vast region of country hope, the Canadian Government will proceed at once to construct this important work. In connection with the Northern Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, and in view of the rapid settlement of the northern portions of Canada, the country about Lake Superior, and the vast territory west of this great lake, this channel of communication will prove of immense advantage to Canada; and we have assurance in the many fine, substantial public works of this kind, which the Government has already built, that a St. Lawrence Canal will be constructed here creditable to that Province.

**Effect of the Earth's Rotation on Locomotion.**

Mr. Urah Clarke, of Leicester, has called our attention to an article in the *Mechanics Magazine*, by himself, on the influence of the earth's rotation on locomotion. It is well known that as the earth revolves on its axis once in the twenty four hours, from west to east, the velocity of any point on its surface is greater nearer the equator and less further from it in the ratio of the cosine of the latitude. Mr. Clarke says—"Some rather important conclusions in relation to railway travelling arise out of the view now taken. The difference between the rotative velocity of the earth on surface motion at London and at Liverpool is about twenty-eight miles per hour; and this amount of lateral movement has to be gained or lost, as respects the locomotive in each journey, according to the direction we are travelling in from the one place to the other; and in proportion to the speed will be the pressure against the side of the rails, which, at a high velocity, will give an engine the tendency to climb the right-hand rail in each direction. Could the journey be performed in two hours between London and Liverpool, this lateral movement or rotative velocity of the locomotive would have to be increased or diminished at the rate of nearly one quarter of a mile per minute, and that entirely by side pressure on the rail, which, if not sufficient to cause the engine to leave the line, would be quite sufficient to produce violent and dangerous oscillation. It may be observed, in conclusion, that as the cause above alluded to will be inoperative while we travel along the parallels of latitude, it clearly follows that a higher degree of speed may be attained with safety on a railway running east and west than on one which runs north and south." There is no doubt of the tendency Mr. Clark speaks of on the right-hand rail, but we do not think it will be found to be as dangerous as he says. It will be the greatest on the Great Northern and Berwick lines, and least on the Great Western.—*Herapath.*

**Razors.**—Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand and in the same direction, has the ultimate particles or fibres of its surface all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet, but, after a month's rest, these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion, and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of orbits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement, as in one piece; in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*

**ORNAMENTAL ZINC.**

The application of zinc to merely ornamental purposes is a novelty that, judging from some specimens we have recently seen, there is no doubt will become very general. The metal may, of course, be had of any thickness, a coating is then attached to it by a

chemical process, on which ornamental designs in unlimited variety are colored, among none submitted to us were imitations of Mosaic work, marbles of every description, landscapes and figures. The uses to which this zinc may be applied are too numerous to specify, but it seems peculiarly adapted to flooring, chimney-pieces, pillars, trays, waiters, chess-boards, &c., &c. Its cost is moderate, and the durability of the material is unquestionable.—*Art Journal.*

**EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL ART.**

Mr Dorgan, a most liberal and enterprising individual who amassed considerable property as a railway contractor in Ireland, has offered to place at the disposal of a committee of the Royal Dublin Society the sum of £25,000 to be applied in giving prominence and completeness to an exhibition of manufactures in 1853. His conditions are, 1st—That a suitable building shall be erected on the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society. 2nd—That the opening of the exhibition shall not be later than June, 1853. 3rd—That the special executive committee shall be nominated by him and three gentlemen, to be selected by the Council of the Royal Dublin Society from that body. 4th—Mr. Dorgan shall have the nomination of the chairman, deputy chairman, and of the secretary of the special executive committee. 5th—That at the termination of the exhibition the building shall be taken by Mr. Dorgan and shall become his property at a valuation by competent persons. 6th—That, after payment of all expenses, if the proceeds of the exhibition do not amount to £20,000, with interest thereon at 5 per cent, Mr Dorgan shall receive the proceeds, less all the expenses incurred. This liberal offer has been accepted by the Society to whom it was made. A Committee will be formed without delay, and the building commenced in the vicinity of Merrion Square, on a piece of ground belonging to the Dublin Society. The exhibition will differ from that recently opened in Cork, inasmuch as it will be open to all countries, whereas the latter was limited to Irish productions.

**HALIFAX, Sept. 7.**—The Nova Scotia telegraph line, heretofore owned by the Government of this Province, has been purchased by a private company, of which the Hon. S. Cunard is president. The line is to be put in the very best repair, and will be worked by gentlemen who are thoroughly acquainted with their business and fully aware of the importance of doing their business promptly and correctly. The tolls between here and Calais, Nè, have been reduced to fifteen cents on the first ten words, and one cent on each additional word.

**Biographical Calendar.**

Sept. 19	1825, Comte de Lacededo, diod.
	1841, Lord Sydenham died.
20	1377, Edward II. murdered.
	1815, William Hutton died.
	1810, Dr. Francis died.
21	1558, Charles V. (Emperor of Germany) died.
	1750, Silvestre de Lacy, born.
	1832, Sir Walter Scott, died.
	1840, Lord George Bentinck, diod.
22	1606, Richard Dussy, born.
	1851, Mrs. Sherwood, died.
23	1738, Boerhave, died.
	1824, Major Cartwright, diod.
	1835, Bellini, diod.
	1836, Madam Mahbran, died.
24	1404, William of Wykeham, died.
	1501, Jerome Cardan, born.
25	1714, William Rosalno, born.
	1750, A. G. Werner, born.
	1791, Mrs. Hemans, born.

Dr. Jose Caspar Rodriguer Francia, the celebrated dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in that country, and born at Assumcion

in 1757. His mother was a Creole. Arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the University of Cordoba, with a view to entering the Church; but his plans underwent a change while he was yet a student, and on his return to his native town with the degree of doctor of laws, he began his public career as a lawyer. His high reputation for learning, but more for honesty and independence, procured him an extensive practice; and he devoted himself to legal pursuits for thirty years, varying his professional avocations with the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, to which he remained addicted throughout his life. In 1811, soon after the revolution of the Spanish possessions in South America became general, Dr. Francia, then in his fifty-fourth year, was appointed Secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay, and such was the ability he displayed in this capacity, that, on the formation of a new Congress in 1813, he was appointed consul of the republic, with Yegras for his colleague. From this moment the affairs of his country underwent a favorable change; the finances were husbanded, peace was preserved in Paraguay while the rest of the South American Continent was a prey to anarchy; and the peoples' gratitude to their deliverer was characteristically exhibited by conferring upon him in 1817, unlimited despotic authority, which he exercised during the remainder of his life. He died 24th Sept., 1840, aged 83 years.—*Alquis.*

**Advertisements.**

**GREAT ATTRACTION!**

THE Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society have much pleasure in stating that J. B. GOUGH, Esq., the great Temperance Lecturer, will deliver a lecture in St. Lawrence Hall, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Admission 7½ each.

Mr. Gough will lecture in Mr. Roof's Chapel, Adelaide St., every night during the week except Monday. 41-11.

**ROSS, MITCHELL, & Co,**

DEG to inform their Customers, and the Trade generally, that they will commence on the 17th inst. in their NEW PREMISES, to open upwards of 1,600 Packages newly imported Dry Goods, Of British, French, German, American, and Home Manufacture, and in order to ensure a ready sale, their Prices will be Low, and TERMS LIBERAL. Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 2w41

**Tenders for Weigh-House.**

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY the 18th Instant from Builders willing to contract to erect a New Weigh House, according to a plan and specification to be seen at this office.

By order of the Market Committee. CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. C. C. C. All the Papers in the city to copy once.

**DRY GOODS IMPORTATIONS.**

**Fall Arrivals—1852!**

THE subscribers beg to announce that they are now receiving a large and varied assortment of FALL IMPORTS, via the St. Lawrence consisting of

Seasonable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Which have been carefully selected by themselves in the British Markets, and which they offer to their customers and the Trade on the most advantageous terms.

SHAW & TURNBULL, Wellington street. Toronto, 11th Sept., 1852. 40-13







Patented and Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Practitioners in Canada.

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE CORDIAL.

THIS Cordial as its name signifies is prepared exclusively by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain...

These medicinal virtues, which fully preserved are more delicately concentrated and developed in the Cordial...

TESTIMONIALS:

Toronto, June 29th 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—We have tasted the Sample Bottle with which you favoured us...

We are, &c.

GEORGE HERRICK, M.D. JOHN KING, M.D.

77 Bay Street, Toronto, June 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received and have tried the sample of Compound Chamomile Cordial...

Aware of the manner in which you prepare it and of the nature and quality of the materials with which you employ...

I consider it a very elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation acceptable of being used successfully in a child's case...

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

FRANCIS HADGLEY, M.D.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

Hamilton, July 2nd, 1852

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received and have tried the Sample of Compound Chamomile Cordial...

I am, &c.

THOMA DUGAN, Surgeon.

London, C.W., June 18th, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received the Sample Bottle of your Compound Chamomile Cordial...

From the knowledge possessed by me of Mr. Rexford, and his very high reputation as a Pharmaceutical Chemist...

I am, Yours, &c.

GEORGE HOLMES, Surgeon.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN.—I have no hesitation in expressing to you my professional appreciation of your Compound Chamomile Cordial...

in the case of some preparations, so prepared, that it cannot fail to be a blessing with the sick.

St. MOUNT, N.D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

This Cordial is sold wholesale by all respectable Chemists, &c. The best is prepared in London by H. A. & Co., and is sold by the Proprietors—Rexford & Co., Toronto.

Agents for Toronto—Lambton, Ross & Co. Hugh Miller & Co. J. H. Simpson and W. H. King, 5th St., and C. F. Jones and S. F. Young, Yonge Street.

Price—2s. per Bottle.

REXFORD & Co., Sole Proprietors.

68, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO, CANADA WEST

PENNY READING ROOM!

THIS undersigned has opened a News Room in his premises, 141 Yonge Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, &c.

British and American,

As follows, viz:—

- The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh North British, Religious Record, Electric Magazine, The London International, Lait's Living Age, Harper's Magazine, Boston's Leader, Constitution and Church Sentinel, Dublin Newspaper, Globe, Coleridge, Nation, Examiner, North American, Canadian Family Herald, Saturday Even.

With a large number of others, and as the charge is only One Penny per year or Seven-pence half-penny per Month he trusts to be favoured by the Patronage of the reading public.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852.

G-25

NEW BOOK STORE!

No. 54, Yonge Street, Toronto.

(Two doors west of Spencer's Foundry)

THIS Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER in the above premises...

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Stock on hand comprises—STANDARD WORKS in every department of Literature, together with Cheap Publications, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

It is a valuable second-hand Library for Sale.

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852.

G-26

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES W. MILLAR respectfully intimates to his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as a Chronometer, Watch and Clockmaker, and Jeweller, &c. No. 80, YONGE STREET, 2nd door North of Adelaide Street.

J. W. M. hopes, by his long experience and training in all the branches connected with the manufacturing and repairing of time pieces, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and other parts of Britain...

A large assortment of First Class Gold and Silver Watches for Sale—warranted for twelve months in writing.

Gold and Silver Chains newest pattern, Gold Signet, Fancy and Wedding Rings; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Mourning Brooches and Bracelets in great variety, for sale.

American Clocks of every design, cheap for cash Common Vertical Watches converted into Patent Levers, for £2 10s.

To TRY TRADE—Cylinders, Duplex, and Lever Stuffs made to order, Watches of every description repaired cleaned.

Toronto; March 18th, 1852.

G-27

TURNER & ROGERSON, AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

April 6, 1852.

21-

THIS undersigned has been prepared to receive every description of Goods and Property for SALE BY AUCTION, on the private terms of the Proprietors in the above Office.

April 6, 1852

24

CASH ADVANCE made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale.

April 6, 1852.

211

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BY-LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend BEECH Street from its present termination, at Parliament Street, until it reaches Seaton Street.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Aug. 11, 1852.

82-1m

D. MATHIESON'S, CLOTHING, TAILORING,

GENERAL Outfitting and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 13 King Street East.

G-2

The Castilian Hair Invigorator.

THIS elegant Toilet Preparation is warranted to excel all others ever offered to the public, for Preserving and Restoring the Hair, it prevents or cures baldness or grey hair, cures dandruff and itching, and what is of the highest importance, is that it is unlike most other Toilet preparations, being perfectly harmless, yet successful for the purposes recommended.

The Castilian Hair Invigorator

for centuries. It causes the hair to retain its original colour to the latest period of life, only making it assume a darker shade if originally very light. Disoiled hair becomes and falls out or turns grey. The Invigorator removes such disease, and restores the skin and hair to a healthy condition.

For Sale by BUTLICH & SON, LONDON, and by R. P. URQUHART, Toronto, The only Wholesale Agent in Canada.

1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Per Bottle.

G-4

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

Charles Fletcher, Yonge Street, Toronto.

At Five Shillings per Annum.

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOHN G. JUDD,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST," YONGE STREET, TORONTO.