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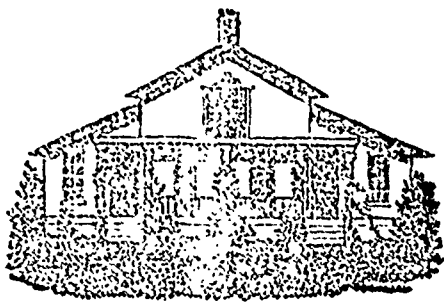
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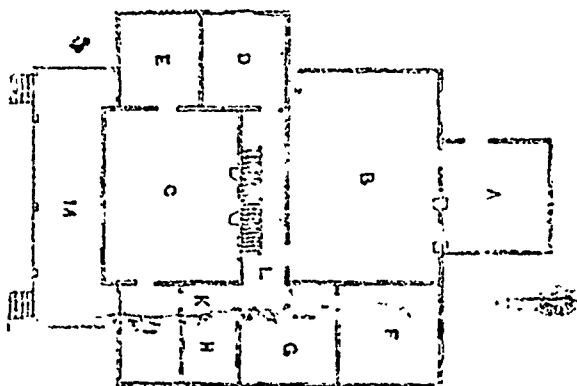


A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.



A CHEAP AND PLEASANT FARM HOUSE.

It is often desirable in settling on a new farm, to construct the first building in such a manner as to admit of its forming part of a larger dwelling. In order to accomplish this and give to the house when finished uniformity of appearance and convenience of arrangement it is evident some plan must be determined upon at the commencement. We present to our readers the ground plan and front elevation of a cheap and commodious house, much approved, and frequently seen in the newly settled parts of the United States. The Editor of the *Genesee Farmer* told us the other day, that he had often heard it very highly lauded by architects and others who had examined it.



DESCRIPTION OF GROUND PLAN.—A. Wash-room, 13 ft by 12 ft; B. Kitchen, 23 ft by 7 ft; C. Parlour, 19 ft by 16 ft; D. E. Bed-rooms, 10 ft by 9 ft; F. Bed-room, 11 ft by 10 ft; G. Store-room for kitchen, 11 ft by 7 ft; H. Pantry, 7 ft by 6 ft; I. Hall, 10 ft by 7 ft; K. Passage, 4 ft wide; L. Passage, and Staircase, 6 ft wide; M. Verandah, 30 ft by 8 feet.

The person who designed it gives the following description:—
Let us suppose a family just arrived at the "new location," and designing to build a house on the above plan. First, they need some immediate shelter. Two hands, in two days, can put up the room 13 by 12, marked Wash-room (A) in the plan, with a lean-to roof, the sides covered with 1 inch boards, feather-edged together, with a rough floor, which, with a rough shed to cover under, will serve for bedroom and parlor, while the house is building.

Next add the room marked kitchen, 23 by 17. Board up the sides in the same way, and finish off inside complete, and you then have a house with two rooms, the wash-room answering well for a summer cooking room. Should it be desirable, the kitchen, thus finished, may be divided off temporarily into three apartments, two of which might be occupied as bed-rooms, until the remainder of the plan can be carried out. Make the posts of this part of the building 12 ft 6 in high, from the sleepers of lower floor, and the lower room 7 ft 6 in to the clear; the joists ten inches deep, and the upper room will be 4 feet high under the eaves, and you will consequently have to finish up the rafters till you get high enough in the centre.

Each of the wings of the building is also a lean-to, the outside of which should be six feet high, and the roof rising four feet, will leave two feet above in the side of the centre building. These side rooms will also have to be finished a little up the rafters to get height enough.

The sides of these rooms, which were formerly the out side of the main building, can be plastered or papered upon the rough boarding. Your house, so far, is a whole house, complete in itself; but next year you want it more extensive. Go on then, and add the front room (C), making your calculations as you go along, building one room after another as you are able, until you get a very comfortable house completed, like the plan. The front upper chamber I would leave all in one room, with one large window in the front, and opening out upon the top of the verandah, and have a drum, which would be heated by the stove in the room below, and make a pleasant sitting, sewing, or nursery room, either in summer or winter. This, with a Garden and a little Shrubbery, would form a neat and desirable dwelling for any family.

MANURES.

(Continued from page 125)

NIGHT SOIL, HOG MANURE, HORSE AND SHEEP DUNG.

THE QUALITY OF THE DUNG.

It is affected first, by the season; second, by the age; third, by the sex; fourth, by the condition; fifth, by the mode of employment; sixth, by the nature of the soil; seventh, the kind of food.

1st. The season; it is because digestion is more in summer than in winter, a general fact, that summer manure is best. And where cattle are summer-soiled, it is said that manure is worth double that from winter-soiled cattle. I do not think

much is to be attributed to the worse digestion in summer, but the cause of this great difference in value, is to be found in the fact, that soiled cattle generally get a large proportion of blood-forming food. The wear and tear of their flesh is little, and hence, requiring little of their food to keep up their flesh, a greater portion goes off in dung, which thus becomes rich in ammonia. The green plants, rich in nitrogen, afford abundance for milk, which, being rich in all the elements of cream, should afford large returns of butter.

2d. Age; from the fact, that young and growing animals require not only

food to form flesh and blood to repair the incessant waste and change taking place in their bodies, as in older animals, but also a further supply to increase the bulk of their frame, it is evident that their food will be more completely exhausted of all its principles, and that also less will be returned as dung. All experience confirms this reasoning, and decides that the manure of young animals is ever the weakest and poorest.

3d. The sex. This is one of the causes which affect the strength of dung. From the remarks which have been already made, and which I trust, reader, are now fresh in your memory, of the important part acted by nitrogen in dung, it must be plain why sex should exercise such influence.

1st. In all food, as we have explained, that only which contains nitrogen, can form flesh and blood, or substances of similar constitution, that is, requiring a large proportion of nitrogen, as milk. Hence an animal with young, that is a cow before calving, requires not only materials for its own repair, but to build up and perfect its young. Hence the food will be most completely exhausted of its nitrogen, and consequently the dung become proportionably weaker.

2d. The young having been formed, then milk is required for its sustenance. Milk contains a large proportion of nitrogenous or blood-forming elements, and the cow, which originally made the dung weak, continues to operate during all the time the animal is in milk. Sex, then, it is evident, affects materially the quality of the dung.

4th. The condition. If the animal is in good condition, and full grown, it requires only food enough to supply materials to renew its waste.

Hence, the food, supposing that always in sufficient quantity, is less exhausted of its elements, than when the animal is in poor condition. In the last case, not only waste, but new materials must be supplied. If the animal is improving in flesh, (and here, reader, I would have you bear in mind, the distinction between flesh and fat,) if the animal is improving in flesh, then the manure is always less strong, than when he is gaining fat. There is no manure so strong as that of fattening animals. An animal stall fed, kept in proper warmth, requires but little of his breathing food, to keep up his heat. All the starch, gum, sugar, &c., go to form fat. Having little use for his muscles or flesh, that suffers little waste, and the nitrogen which should go to form flesh, is voided in dung. If it is a she, no milk is given during this period, for a cow in milk, fats not.

The dung then of fattening animals, contains more of all the elements of food for plants, than at any other period, and is peculiarly rich in nitrogen. I trust, reader, it is not so long since you have met the word ammonia, that you have forgotten that its source and origin are due to nitrogen. Now the source of this nitrogen is in the food, and as, during fattening, grain is supplied for its starch, &c. to make fat, and very little waste of the body taking place, the extra nitrogen of the blood-forming materials of grain, is nearly all voided in dung.

5th. The mode of employment.—Your working beasts, suffer great wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, thews and sinews. Hence their daily food supplies only this daily waste; the food is very thoroughly exhausted, and of course the dung is weak. It derives its chief value from the excretions of those parts of the body which are

voided as waste materials, among the excretions. There is a distinction to be noted here; excretions are the worn out flesh and blood elements, excretions the undigested and unused food; dung includes both excretions and excrements. Now the chief value of the dung of working cattle depends upon the excretions.

6th. The nature of the beast. If his coat is wool, he requires more sulphur and phosphorus, the natural yolk or sweat of his wool, more lime and ammonia, than does the hairy-coated animal. Hence sheep produce manure less rich in many of the elements of plants, than cattle; but as at the same time it contains a larger portion of nitrogen, and is very finely chewed, it runs quicker into fermentation. It is a hotter manure, quick to eat, quick to work, and is soon done.

7th. The kind of food. We have already spoken of this as affecting the quantity of dung. Its effects are no less marked on its quality. Now all that requires to be said on this subject, is to remind you, reader, of the two divisions of food, the fat formers, and the flesh and blood formers. It must be evident that the more of this last the food contains, that is, the more nitrogenous is the food, the richer the dung.

Hence grains of all sorts, peas, beans, &c. will always give a richer dung than fruits, as apples, &c. The more nitrogenous the hay the richer the dung. Meadow catnip and rye grass are nearly six times stronger manure than oat straw. Red clover is twice as rich in nitrogen as herds grass; wheat, barley, and rye straw, green carrots and potatoes contain only about one third to one fifth the ammonia of herds grass, and turnip only about one sixth. The quantity of ammonia contained in these different grasses and straws, shows at once, the effect they must have in the compost heap. The kind of litter must have no small effect upon the value of manure. And while we are upon this subject, it may not be out of place to mention, that the kind of a green crop turned in, materially affects the value of the process. While the straws of the grain-bearing plants afford for every ton of green crop turned in, about three quarters of a pound of ammonia, green corn stalks and herds grass, about five pounds of ammonia per ton; red clover affords seventeen pounds of ammonia per ton.* The very great value of clover in enriching land is thus made evident. But to return to the quality of the dung, as affected by the food, it has been proved, that animals fattening on oil cake, give manure in value double that of common stock. Here abundance of nitrogen is supplied where very little is required, and consequently much is voided in dung. The point to which we have arrived is a breathing place; the remarks which have been offered upon the action of salts, have prepared the way for our entering upon the next section;—the second class of manures.

* This is the relative, not the absolute proportion of ammonia. The analysis of Boussingault gives about fifty, and one hundred seventy as the absolute quantity.

HOW TO MAKE JAMS.

JAMS, or conserves of fruit and sugar, are all made by boiling either the pulped or bruised fruit over a fire, with one half of its weight to an equal weight of loaf-sugar, until the mixture becomes a jelly when a little is placed on a cold plate. When sufficiently thick, the half-fluid mass should be passed through a coarse hair-sieve, while hot, in order to remove the stones and skins of the fruit, and pour into pots or glass jars. The latter may be covered with the paper dipped in brandy or with pieces of bladder closely

ried on. The following are the proportions employed in making some of the principal preserves.

1. *Apple Jam.*—Six dozen apricots, stoned and pared, or flesh of the fruits, two and a half pounds; white sugar two or three pounds; will yield about four and a half pounds of jam.

2. *Cherry Jam.*—Stoned cherries four pounds; white sugar two pounds; improved by adding about two pounds of red currants, or a pint of currant-juice.

3. *Gooseberry Jam.*—Pickled and stalked gooseberries (red or yellow) 22 lbs.; white sugar 12 lbs.; will produce 20 lbs.

4. *Orleans Plum Jam.*—Equal weight of fruit and sugar; improved by the addition of a few ripe raspberries or gooseberries.

5. *Raspberry Jam.*—Pickled raspberries 10 white sugar, of each 14 lbs.; improved by a little red or white currant-juice. Product 26 lbs.

6. *Strawberry Jam.*—Pickled strawberries and white sugar, of each seven pounds will make 10 lbs. of jam. May be with or without the addition of currant-juice.

7. *Apple Jam.*—Equal weight of fine flavoured sour apples pared and quartered, and of white sugar with the addition of one ounce.—*Agri-culturist.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. O'Connell. *Letter and card received. You do not say when subscriptions commence, we presume from the present No. You seem fond of brevity; be a little more diffuse on the next occasion.*

P. K. Berlin. *Yes Why? Has there been any thing suspicious in the matter? See paragraph below.*

P. D. Francesa. *You write a beautiful letter. We can't send all the back Nos. See remarks to agents below. Never mind the coppers.*

J. D. Streetville. *It is plain you are a Scotchman you are so canny. The young gentleman you allude to, is the writer, and what he said was all right 1/2 up to 12, and after that 1/2, was the bargain made with you.*

L. Peterboro. *Recd., but not in time for insertion in this No. we will try and preserve it set for you.*

CANADA FARMER.

September 25, 1847.

TO AGENTS, &c.

Since we determined to put down the price of the *Canada Farmer* to \$1, in all cases, we have appointed a number of local agents, to whom we allow a discount so liberal as to make it worth their while to work. The arrangement with them is as follows:—Each agent agrees to canvass his neighborhood thoroughly, and as much farther as he pleases and upon sending us the names of three subscribers, and \$1. we allow him to retain \$1, and so on for any number of subscribers, retaining for himself one third, and forwarding to us two thirds. The local agent, must, in all cases, be responsible for any who do not pay at the time of subscribing, i. e. he must send us the two thirds, or as far as he can, and take the risk of collecting the dollar from the subscriber. Otherwise we cannot receive the name. It is impossible to publish the names of all our local agents, we select those who we think are trust worthy, and if persons wishing to subscribe, have doubts as to their honesty, or whether they are agents or not, they may, to be safe, send their subscription directly to us. For the acts of our general agents, we hold ourselves responsible. The names of those now traveling in the west, are JAMES WILSON, of St. George; Wm. A. STEPHENS, of Norval; and THOS. C. HAGMAN, of Bronte.

We beg to state to our agents, and the public, that our back numbers are exhausted. We have on hand a considerable quantity of the first 8 or 9 nos., but as we printed a smaller edition of the subsequent nos.—the demand has equalled the supply. Our agents will therefore take subscriptions from the present No., or from the first of the 2nd vol.

ERRATA.—In our last No. several typographical errors escaped notice in consequence of the principal editor being absent. In Mr. Allen's communication there are two which make nonsense, "I have kept them in all ways (the pe-

laced) from close housing in the stable to running out in the open field at a start," &c. It should read "pure breeds," and "at a start." In our remarks upon the new planet, the little word *is* is omitted after "solar system," and before "inferred," and thus spoils the whole sentence. There are several other errors of a more venial kind, which the reader will please correct for himself. It is next to impossible to avoid them in a paper that must be hurried to press.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Fair at Saratoga—Description by one of the Editors. *1st* mail, a special visit for the purpose.—The steamboat at night—Impressions of the Railroad Company—Poor land at the Village—General Tom Thumb—Herr Alexander and other Mountebanks—The show of Stock a failure—Foolish remarks of one of the Managers—A display of Improvements—Mowing Machine, a valuable invention—Our own Fair—Herr Cant at the Saratoga affair.

Well, here I am at Saratoga, a name that sounds pleasant to American ears, but in the way American tongues pronounce it, very harshly to mine. In accordance with the principle that regulates their "doms," and most of their "sayings," they violate both taste and propriety, and deprive this otherwise euphonic world of its final syllable. "How do you like Saratog?" giving the *o* its alphabetical sound, is the query put to you on all sides. I like it very well having regard to its neat white houses, its spacious and splendid Hotels, the gentle slope on which a part of the village is situated, the pleasant grassy bottom where its celebrated waters bubble up, and the beautiful shrubbery that adorns the surrounding banks; in all these respects it is really a "nice place," but its soil, except the low ground near the springs, is nothing but a sterile sand. For some distance before you reach the place large patches may be seen without a blade of grass, and the sand lying in ridges as drifted by the wind. In fact Saratoga looks just like what it is—a village depending entirely upon extraneous support for its existence. Were it not for the multitudes of pleasure hunters and vacationers attracted there by the fame of the springs, it would not long continue the site of a village. Indeed, should they "cease to bubble," it would soon fall into decay and be forgotten, despite the halo of its revolutionary annals.

I left Toronto at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 15th inst. in the steamer America, touched at the ports on the North side of the lake as far down as Cobourg, and leaving that place about half-past eight, crossed for Rochester. Although steamboats have lost their novelty to most people, yet there is something grand—something that inspires a feeling of might and power quite new and pleasing, in treading the solitary deck of one of these Leviathans of the deep whilst ploughing her way through the dark heaving waters. Being unable to sleep, I went up in the middle of the night, and paced the deck alone for some time. The bright stars overhead, the cool breeze which made a tightly buttoned over-coat comfortable, the noise of the engine, and the dashing of the waves against the sides of the vessel, the sparks of fire that streamed from the mouth of the chimney far in the rear as she rolled onward in her course, all combined to make me feel quite superhuman and fancy myself master of the huge machine which obeyed my will, and forget for the moment how weak, insignificant and mortal I was. But I must quit the fanciful and hasten to the real. We arrived at the landing in the Genesee River a little after day-light, and was thence conveyed by omnibuses to the city of Rochester. Here we were delayed till 11 o'clock, and then took passage by cars, for Schenectada. Fare, the enormous sum of \$9. It did not occur to me, or I was not then aware, that persons going to the Fair were entitled to be carried for half price; but when I purchased the tickets I mentioned to the Clerk that I was going to the Fair, and wished to pay only as far as

was necessary for that purpose, yet he took good care to secure the full price. On my way home I told the "conductor," at two or three different places, that I had been cheated going down, and claimed the privilege of half price returning. But it was of no avail. They had me in their power, and, in Yankee phrase, were determined to "skin me." This rail-road company are as bad as their road, which is most execrable. Every one complains of their negligence and high charges. The secret is, they have a monopoly, but there is every prospect of another road being constructed, and then the interests of the travelling public will be better attended to. I arrived at Saratoga about ten o'clock on Friday, after riding all night in the cars, without any earthly chance of sleep. This was the last day of the Fair, and all around was bustle and activity. I may say here once for all that in an agricultural sense, this much talked of Exhibition was pretty much a failure. So I thought, and so it was admitted by all with whom I conversed. It is said that there were more than 10,000 persons on the ground. But probably not one fourth of them came merely to see the fair. All kinds of itinerant rascals were here congregated. "Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together;" "only 25 cents!!" was the enticing announcement that met the eye of the "natives" at every corner. Here was Herr Alexander the German mountebank, relieving crowds of people of their surplus change. In another place was the figure of a living skeleton while from within proceeded sounds of wretched music and only 25 cents to enable the gaping spectator to see the "crittur" and to hear more distinctly the dulcet notes. Here also was General Tom Thumb with his little carriage and ponies, and many a 25 cents did Mr. Barnum pick up on his account. I heard that the General's parents receive one third of the gross receipts—while Mr. Barnum receives two thirds and pays all expenses. Both parties have well ~~scattered~~ their seeds out of the curiosity of the public to see a 15 year old infant. The following is a good description in the N. Y. Herald of the other curiosities of the Fair ground:—

"On ascending the hill, at the bottom of which is the Congress Spring, and beyond which is the fair ground; visitors are saluted with every kind of base and rascally music. The sound of cracked fiddles, drums, and banjos, each played upon by a man who "plays" what and how he chooses, assail your ears; and if there be a moment's interruption, you are assailed by a fellow in front of a wooden shed, with a greasy cap on his head, and a white apron before him, who bawls at you that he has "warm meals and oyster soup" ready for all customers. Passing this fellow, and wishing him and his warm meals some distance from Saratoga, you meet a tent with a large daubing of—~~as the letters underneath inform you—a real live~~ crocodile, to see which, you have only to expend one shilling. "Here's to be seen a live crocodile gentleman. The only one of its size that ever reached this part of the world." Bang, bang, bang, from the old drum inside. Further on is another tent, with three alligators from the Mississippi and one from the Nile. Still further, and a mammoth Buffalo weighing eight thousand pound, more or less, can be seen for one shilling more. And in a tent which looks as if it was made in the year of the deluge, are to be seen two Brahmin bullocks, and Chinese Junk, and some Guinea pigs. We'll take a turn towards the entrance to the fair, and let us get out of the current a little and we shall not only avoid the danger of being run down, but likewise escape the importunities of those dirty looking fellows to "step in gentlemen, step in gentlemen." "Warm meals and hot oyster soup ready at all times!" In avoiding these, however, we have got in the midst of a crowd collected round the immortal razor-strop man, who is amusing his hearers with anecdotes of the miracles his strops have accomplished, each of course, concluding with the memorable words "a few more left gentlemen, twenty-five cents apiece."

This same razor-strop man was decidedly the best speaker on the ground. His language was as good, his action better, and his pronunciation far more correct than that of Senator Dix, who read the address. He was also a more gentlemanly looking person, with a much more intellectual countenance. He is said to have made his fortune by selling strops. He is a remarkable character, and the crowds that surrounded him, and the razor-strop handles that you saw sticking out of every other man's pocket, proved that he understood his business. But I must now come to the Fair proper.

The show of cattle was poor considering the occasion. The quality was not so bad, but the quantity was unexpectedly small. There were three or four Short Horn Cows, whose size and good points were unexceptionable. They had some beautiful calves by their side, but if each calf had not "sucked two cows," by which, like the man who boasted of having attended two universities "the bigger calf he grew," they had evidently monopolized the maternal udder up to the last moment. No fair judgment could under the circumstances be formed of their substantial, lasting, and profitable qualities. The Durham Bull, which took the first prize, was imported from England, and well deserved the distinction awarded him. Except a two year old, half Durham and half Dutch, of faultless symmetry, and with a coat of beautiful silken hair, I saw no other bulls worthy of notice. A fine lot of Devons, with their long spreading white horns and soft coats of deep brown, saved the near cattle department from ridicule. In the sheep pens I did not see an individual that I would have thought worth bringing home had it been given to me. There were a few South Downs, and a few Saxony's and Merinos, but very poor specimens. A pair of fat oxen, of the Devonshire breed, attracted considerable notice for their beauty and tremendous proportions. The owner said they weighed 2500 lbs. apiece, and I believe he sold the pair for \$300.

Horses were few in number and nothing extraordinary in appearance. One which they called a blood horse, took the first premium while another which was larger and had most of his good points, with others far more useful was given the third. Many persons were much dissatisfied with the decision of the judges, but the difficulty seemed to arise from a want of proper classification.—Horses adapted for very different purposes were competing for the same premium. This is an absurdity I have frequently observed before. While on this topic I must not omit to notice the foolish and disingenuous remarks of Mr. Hull, one of the commissioners. This gentleman read an essay as he called it drawn up by the committee on horses, and in the remarks with which he accompanied it took occasion to depreciate and misrepresent the efforts and successes of English breeders. He laboured hard to show that the United States were not indebted to England for their best breeds and especially for their blood horses. They derived them, he said, from a higher source, viz, from Spain. The fact which he mentioned to sustain his argument on this point sounded rather "humdrum." I saw, however, that it tickled some of the old women, and mightily pleased the "groundlings" to hear that they did possess something for which they were not indebted to England. "The noble horse" said the patriotic speaker "on whose back our brave soldiers have ridden down the Mexican is from a purer stock than any to be found in England!" As an Englishman I should rejoice if this were true. It would be mortifying to hear of our English thorough-breds or their descendants being engaged in such inglorious business—it is decidedly Spanish. How contemptible it is to hear a blustering, gassy old simpleton endeavouring to detract from England even the credit to which she is entitled for her improvements in that department of her industry in which the world admits she has excelled. And all because it will administer a depraved political feeling. Mr. Hull, running on at some length saw he was sizing both truth and decency and made a sort of apology to "the Englishmen who might be present."

Pigs were poor specimens; poultry very great in quantity but the collection was a choice one. We observed that nearly all of them were owned by one man, Mr. Van. There were China geese, Muscovy ducks, Poland and Dorking hens, and a crib of beautiful white fowl, I do not remember the breed. The dorkings were about twice the size of our common hens. Butter, cheese, &c. I did not see, but understood from the remarks of Mr. Johnston, the Secretary, that

the dairy department was badly represented.

In the implement department, the show, as to variety and apparent excellence of construction was worthy of all praise. The Yankees are *par-excellence* an ingenious people. If any machine can be invented to work in the place of human hands, they are the chaps to find it out. Ploughs were here in every shape, and of all sizes, with iron beams and wooden beams, with wheels and without them. Among the rest was a small side-hill plough with a changeable mould board, which enables the ploughman to return in the furrow, and thus avoid going round, as must often happen without turning over the soil. Many of the boasted "improvements" were doubtless more fanciful than real. I did not see one that bore any resemblance to a Scotch plough, or to our Canadian improvement on the Scotch pattern. They were all got up in a cheap style, with short upright handles and cast iron shares. I am satisfied that for stiff clay soils our Canadian plough will "beat them all hollow." Cultivators, seed planters, harrows, field-rollers, straw-cutters, thrashing machines, corn shellers, cast iron scrapers, cheese-presses, fanning-mills, patent churns, horse-rakes, corn mills, with hand implements and tools innumerable, were here in every conceivable variety, and upon every known as well as unknown principle. A machine which took my fancy as the most *useful* of them all, and which I hope some one will without delay introduce into Canada, was one for mowing grass. The maker resides at Buffalo, and if it works well, as he assured me it did, it is certainly a most valuable invention. The principle is simple and the machinery uncomplicated and compact as could be desired. I may give the reader an idea of its appearance from the letter— The horizontal line represents the tongue to which the horses are attached. At the corner, in the end of the tongue, is placed a cast iron wheel about two feet in diameter. On the inside of the perpendicular arm, which is made of a single piece of wood rounded on the bottom, the knife plays. Small teeth shaped like the letter < project in front of the knife in the same manner as in the reaping machines. As the horses move forward the wheel turns, giving a rapid motion to the knife, which cuts the grass close to the ground, allowing it to fall back evenly, on the spot where it grew. The machine could be made, I think, for about \$50, and upon anything like smooth ground would save an immense of labour, besides leaving the hay in a way to cure better and more rapidly than when spread with the fork. I hope to renew my acquaintance with this implement next summer, when I trust its merits will be tested on Canadian meadows.

I find I have not space to say much of the Horticultural department. Floral Hall was fitted up with great taste. The apples, peaches, and other fruits exhibited, were quite so-so. In truth the whole thing, with the exceptions I have mentioned, was much below public expectation. Mr. Allen, of the *Agriculturist*, accounted to me for it, from the fact that Saratoga was out of the way. The country in the immediate vicinity is poor, and farmers at a distance would not for the sake of a small premium risk their animals on the rail-road, much of which is in a dangerous state. Mr. Allen, of Black Rock, at whose place I called on my return, told me they could make a far better display at Buffalo, where the fair is to be held next year. Mr. A. intends to bring over some of his fine stock for exhibition at the Hamilton Fair.

In conclusion, I do not hesitate to say that we can "take the shine off" of our boasting neighbours and their widely trumpeted show, with which they expected to astonish Lord Elgin, about as easy as can be imagined. There is a slight difference however, between what we can do and what we will do. Let every farmer who has any thing superior, remember the 6th and 7th of October. Our neighbours will be there to see, and we hope

they will not be allowed to go home with the same contemptible opinion that many have, of Canada and its productions.

THE CROPS OF 1847.

We hasten to put our readers in possession of such information as we have received respecting this year's crop in Canada; at the same time taking a glance at other countries.

Our correspondence from the Wellington District would lead to the conclusion that, on the whole, the present crop is below an average. Our information from this District, however, is only local, and unless a few Townships may be regarded as a sample of the whole, no general conclusion can be safely drawn from it. Our information from the neighbourhood of Owen's Sound is to the effect that the fall wheat is a little above an average; hay, barley and oats, about an average. The practice of sowing fall wheat in that neighbourhood is quite new; and, viewed in the light of an experiment, may be regarded as eminently successful. The potato disease, which was not prevalent there last year, is said by some to have appeared, but as the fact is denied by others who have made searching personal observations, the most natural conclusion is that if it has appeared at all, its effects are *at present* exceedingly limited. The potato disease has appeared in many parts of the Home District, and with the exception of particular localities, in nearly every part of the Western Province. As our accounts from the different Districts are not complete, and as it is yet impossible to tell how the yield of the crops will correspond with their appearance, it would be premature to express a decided opinion upon the probable average of this year's crop. We believe however, from personal observation and from conversation with intelligent farmers, that the general average of Canada West will be considerably below that of the last two or three years.

Our information from Lower Canada is gathered partly from private correspondence and partly from the Monthly-Report of Mr. Evans and the newspaper accounts. Barley is believed to be below an average. Wheat, although it sustained some damage from the fly, is regarded as the best crop in Lower Canada. Mr. Evans says that experience has sufficiently established that wheat sown there previous to the 20th of May is almost sure to be injured by the fly. Oats and peas are below an average crop. Corn is a good crop. Turnips and mangel wurtzel are said to look well, notwithstanding the drought which prevailed during the month of August. Hay is said to be much below the crop of last year. Apples are believed to be a short crop, though other fruits are abundant. Mr. Evans draws this conclusion:—"I have no doubt whatever that the general produce of Lower Canada this year is far below an average."

From the District of Quebec we learn that the early turnip crop was mostly destroyed by the fly; but the later sown turnips promise well.

A Quebec cotemporary has "had information from intelligent persons whose veracity cannot be doubted, that several fields of various products in Jacques Cartier and Val Cartier have been almost destroyed by the *Grasshopper*, some of which are from three to four inches long, similar to the locusts of old times, which occasionally destroyed the crops in Egypt and the Holy Land and caused a famine and afterwards a pestilence." The potato disease is unusually virulent in the District of Quebec; and there exists something like a general fear that it will spread over the whole of Lower Canada. This apprehension, however, is shorn of its most afflicting features from the fact that only a very small extent of land had been planted with potatoes in Lower Canada this season. The ravages of the fly upon the wheat crop which at one time was so extensive as to lead to the almost entire abandonment of the cultivation of that grain in Lower Canada, continue to have this effect upon certain localities. For instance we learn that in St. Antoine de Tilly and St. Croix 24 to 30 miles above Quebec

on the South side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Pointe aux Trembles, no wheat has been cultivated for several years from this cause. But such is the wretched system of farming in that part of the country that it is doubted whether the soil has not reached that point of exhaustion when the cultivation of wheat becomes impossible.

From Nova Scotia we learn that the crops in the interior promise well. Wheat and Rye, however, have been attacked by the weevil; and considerable damage has been done by late heavy rains. Potatoes, corn, oats and buckwheat, are said to be abundant. In New Brunswick the ravages of the weevil have been very extensive.

The accounts from Europe would lead to the conclusion that this year's crop will be something more than an average.

The breadth of land sown with wheat in the United States is believed to have been greater in this than in any previous year.— But the ravages of the fly, drought and "winter killing," have probably reduced the crops below an average. The wheat crop in many localities, especially in the great wheat growing districts of the West, is regarded as a failure.

It is a fact that, although the last three or four months from England have brought accounts of successive falls in the price of grain and flour, this downward tendency of the English market has ceased to have a corresponding effect upon the American Market. There are two or three very plain reasons for this. Speculation in England has thoroughly exhausted itself, and the failures in the corn trade are said to amount to nearly two millions sterling. This circumstance, combined with the fact that the suspension of the navigation laws brought the ships of all nations into the English ports, freighted with grain, till the market was so glutted that even storage could not be found for the supplies thus poured in, created an unnatural revulsion from famine prices to such prices as the solvent speculators thought *safe* to buy at. The supply for the market exceeded the demand; but the United States, from which a large portion of that supply was sent, were fast exhausting their own resources. The scales were thus completely changed. The unnatural fluctuation of the English market ceased to affect the American, chiefly on account of the demand in the home (American) market, but partly because the price of grain can never sink, for any length of time, below the point at which it can be produced, and many were of opinion that that point had been passed in England. The general belief, too, that this year's crop is below an average, tends to induce farmers to hold on to their grain, and thus to keep up prices.

It would be quite impossible, from the present information respecting the crops of 1847, throughout the world, to fix with any certainty upon the points between which prices will be likely to oscillate during the next year. If it should appear that more grain has been grown than can be consumed, prices will rule low. But it will be a long time before the actual supplies can be ascertained; and prices will be materially affected by the extent to which the potato rot is found to prevail. We believe that on this continent it will be all but general, and on the continent of Europe there is no longer any question respecting its re-appearance. Speculation will be blind-folded for some months to come. There is one rule which, under all circumstances holds good:—It is better to take a fair price than to wait for an *uncommon* one.

The price of wheat is now, at least, 1s. 3d. higher on the south side of the line than in Canada. Where now are the arguments of those who opposed the attempt of Mr. Merritt to obtain for the farmers of Canada *two* markets instead of one?

GRASSES.—Of the numberless species the New York Farmer's Club has succeeded in cultivating thirty-seven. Careful culture has greatly improved their native condition. The names of these 37 are as follows:—

Lucern, Sainfoin, Burnet, Chicory, Spurry, Bush Vetch, Tares, Everlasting Tare, Tufted Tare, Strange Vetch Clovers, Hop-Clover, White Clover, Hard Fescue, Fowl Meadow Grass, Flat-Stalked Red Meadow Grass, Silver-Hair Grass, Creeping Bent, Tull Out, Yellow Oat, Rib Grass, Cock's-Foot, Blue Dog's-Tail, Sheep's Fescue, Flote Fox Tail, Annual Meadow-Grass, Flote Fescue, Water Hair-Grass, Reed Meadow, Timothy, Meadow Fox-Tail, Meadow Fescue, Darnel, Crested Dog's-Tail, Meadow Grass, Vernal or Spring.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:— IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE HARROW.

Ballinfad, Sept. 17th, 1847.

To the Editors of the *Canada Farmer*.—

DEAR SIR:—As we are an agricultural community, and as your paper has for its leading object the improvement of the farmer in the interesting and important science of agriculture, you will, of course, feel pleasure in giving publicity to any communication, conveying either a useful hint or an account of any valuable discovery, with which any of your correspondents may become acquainted.

And, perhaps, there is scarcely any thing more necessary to the successful prosecution of any art, than the possession by the operator of appropriate tools or implements,—for the best labourer, mechanic, or artist, can do nothing without his tools,—and the more perfect they are, the more perfect, as a general rule, will be the finish given to his operations.

In agriculture, the plough, as a matter of course, stands pre-eminent,—so much so, that it gives its name to the profession. How common to say, "He lives by the plough". And the improvement of this implement has, especially of late years, almost exhausted agricultural and mechanical ingenuity, making it often very difficult to decide upon the comparative merits of the various specimens presented by the inventors for the public approval.

Next to the plough, it will be readily admitted, the harrow claims our attention; and I will venture to say, there are none who are perfectly satisfied with any of the varieties of these implements that are in general use. For myself, I have often felt annoyed at the imperfect manner in which they accommodated themselves to the inequalities of the surface, and have frequently thought, that there could, and ought to be, a harrow contrived, that would answer the purpose more effectually than any I had ever yet seen. And I am now much pleased that I am able to announce the fact to the readers of the *Canada Farmer*, that Mr. Francis Kent, of the township of Chinguacousy, has invented, and is now patenting, what I have long considered a desideratum—a perfect harrow. I saw it at work on a rough summer fallow that had for the first time been broken up. Mr. Kent put his horses to that I might see how it operated, and I was at once convinced that it was just the thing we wanted.

It is 14 feet in width, and is in three parts: a centre, to which the horses are attached, and a wing on each side, coupled to the centre piece by an iron rod. In passing among stumps, or large stones, one or both wings can be lifted as occasion requires; and they, of course, accommodate themselves while being dragged along to every inequality of surface. The harrow being drawn by the centre, brings the draft near the horses, making it easier to draw, and also causes the same depth of harrow to pass on all the ground that it embraces, which is not the case with any other I have seen; and in order to prevent the harrow from rising, in consequence of the horses being hitched so closely, they draw by a beam turning up in front like a sleigh runner, into which the bulls of the centre piece are morticed.

I need not enter into a more detailed description, as Mr. Kent intends taking it to the Provincial exhibition in Hamilton, when, of course, he will have an opportunity of testing it before the leading agriculturalist of the country; and I have no doubt but it will take the premium No. 1, and this will, of course, give it the prominence in the public estimation that it deserves.

And I am, dear Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. STEPHENS.

EXPERIMENT IN PORK MAKING.—B. Dinsmore, states in the *Genesee Farmer*, that he made an experiment in fattening hogs with Indian corn and barley, by which the hogs gained one pound live weight, for every four and a half pounds of grain eaten. The food was cooked by boiling from six to twelve hours. The corn was boiled whole, but the barley was first ground. He thinks grinding is of no benefit, provided the grain is cooked enough.

Civil and Social Department

THE POST OFFICE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

A communication from Lord Clarendon, Postmaster-General, to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending her Majesty's government to surrender the control of the Post Office in the North American colonies, is already before the people of Canada. Colonial and Imperial rights are so closely connected, on this question—the one, as it were, running into the other—that it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between them, and apportion to each its just amount of rights and duties, without giving to the other reasonable ground of complaint. Hitherto the causes of complaint connected with the Colonial Post Office have been all on one side. On one side has been power and profit; on the other, suffrance and complaint. The old tenure is to be dissolved. A division has to be drawn; but it will be on that by one party and the settlement must be accepted by the other. Let us see if we are offered fair and honorable terms. We may premise that if England has no clearly defined right to assume the entire control of the Post Office in the North American colonies, she has rights connected with that department, which she will not, and ought not, to surrender. To preserve these rights she states, in the form of a suggestion from the Postmaster-General to the Lords of the Treasury, the conditions on which she will surrender the control of the Colonial Post Office: Lord Clarendon says:—

"I beg leave to suggest that the North American Post Offices should be administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislature, which are not conformable with them, should receive the assent of the Imperial Government.

First.—That no transit postage shall be chargeable on letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any of those Provinces.

Secondly.—That the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence the half ounce shall still remain in operation as regards letters transmitted by the British Mails, by way of the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those countries with which we have Postal Conventions, in case such countries should establish Packets of their own, and her Majesty's Government should demand in their favour the concession of such a privilege. Of course, in the event of an uniform internal rate of less amount than two pence being adopted for Provincial letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom, and the foreign countries alluded to. This rate should be collected according to the French scale.

Thirdly.—That the pre-payment or payment on delivery of postage, shall still remain optional, with respect to the correspondence transmitted between each of the Provinces respectively, but that each Province shall keep, as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts and any expenses for exchanging ounces, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual revenue to which each is entitled for the unpaid letters which it transmits to either of the other Provinces, and for the paid letters received from those Provinces for delivery.—With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the North American Provinces and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall still remain, wherever it is practicable, but the existing modes of account shall be retained both with respect to the British Packet Postage, and the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence."

These conditions are absolute. They are the conditions on which the Home government consents to make a surrender of the control of the department to the North American colonies. With regard to the transmission of British letters through the colonies she requires no new conditions, and no advantage for herself which she does not equally claim for other countries with which she has postal connections."

Before the surrender of the control is made, the colonies are required to agree on some uniform plan, which will be applicable to them all.

We observe that the question has been raised whether, under the new plan, it would not be advisable to make pre-payment of all letters compulsory. It is acknowledged that such a plan would lessen the expense of the department. But unfortunately it does not always happen that the cheapest plans can be adopted; and we fear that under present circumstances, compulsory pre-payment of letters could hardly be successful.

We might almost take it for granted that an uniform rate of postage, for Canada, and perhaps for all the North American colonies, will be adopted. Whether it be 1d or 2d or 2½, will be a question for future discussion and settlement. In a thinly populated country like Canada, with its extreme settlements very wide apart, there can be no question that a rate of 2d would produce more revenue than 1d, and 2d more than 1d. It therefore becomes a question whether it be advisable to make the department self-sustaining or to make up any deficit in the revenue of the department from the general funds of the Province.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

We learn, from a circular issued from the Education Office, that the Chief Superintendent of Common Schools for Upper Canada is about to pay a visit to the several Districts in this part of the Province. The time when he will make his several visits is mentioned below; and at seven o'clock in the evening of the first day mentioned as the time he will visit each District, he will deliver a public discourse on "the Importance of Education to an Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Free People." At nine in the morning of the second day, he will meet the District Superintendent, Trustees, Clergy, District Councillors, and as many of the friends of Education as think proper to attend. He will answer questions relating to the Common School Law, and consult on the best means of improving and rendering it efficient. The Provincial Normal School will come under consideration, as well as the establishment of school libraries, and the publication of a semi-monthly Journal of Education for Upper Canada. Those who have suggestions or enquiries to make, must be prepared to present them in writing.

General attention should be given to the subject; and the intelligent in every part of the country, should express their opinions with regard to the present system of school instruction, suggest improvements if they have conceived any, and satisfy themselves on doubtful points by enquiry:—

The following are the dates at which, (D.F.) the undersigned will be in the several Districts for the purposes stated above, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Districts, Months, Days of the Week. Lists dates for various districts like Talbot, Brock, Wellington, etc.

GOOD PROSPECT AHEAD.

At the commencement of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, we ventured the prediction that an Address of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, praying for the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the vessels of all nations, would be cheerfully responded to by her Majesty's government. The result proves that we were right. A Dispatch has been received by Lord Elgin's government from Earl Grey, which intimates the willingness of the Imperial government to treat the free navigation of

the St. Lawrence as a separate question, without reference to the Navigation Laws as a whole. The Dispatch was written previously to the arrival in England of the Address of the House of Assembly on the subject, and was therefore penned when the Colonial Secretary was not cognizant of the wishes and feelings of the people of Canada on the subject. The Colonial Secretary intimates that there will be no obstacle to the free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, when the wishes of the Colonists are known to be favourable to it. The evidence on that point, contained in an unanimous Address of the House of Assembly, is now before her Majesty's government. We may therefore expect with confidence that the boon will be conceded; that we shall soon be in a position to draw a large portion of the carrying trade of the Western States through our canals and rivers; and if the rates of tolls be judiciously adjusted; if they be placed at that point, which will yield the greatest amount of revenue; neither so high as to drive the trade through other channels, nor so low as to sacrifice available revenue, Canada will in a few years be the lightest taxed country in the world; as the proceeds of the canal tolls will go far towards supporting the expenses of the Civil Government.

ORDER OF AGRICULTURE.

Royalty is at length stepping forward to heap honours upon the tillers of the soil. It has perhaps hitherto been thought that they, honoured by the nature of their calling and their own industry, needed not the adventitious or artificial distinctions it was the practice or in the power of Royalty to bestow. We are happy to see that the distinctions and rewards which are to be given by Royalty to the cultivators of the soil, are to be the reward of distinguished merit:—

"The King of Prussia has just created an order destined exclusively to agriculture, that is to say, to cultivators and persons who distinguish themselves in this department of industry. The decoration bears on one side the effigy of the King of Prussia, on the other, a motto 'For Agricultural Merit,' surrounded with a crown of wheat, with vine and olive leaves. These classes are to be established in this order.—The King reserves to himself the exclusive right to distribute the order of the first class; the second and third will be granted to farmers presented by the College of Economy. The distribution will take place annually, on occasion of agricultural festivals, and the solemn sessions of Agricultural Societies in the Prussian Monarchy."

SKETCHES OF THE COUNTRY,

BY "THE FARMER'S SON."

The Crops in Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich, Guelph, Nicol, &c.—Disastrous effect of a terrible Hail Storm—Fine Farms—Intelligent Dutch Farmers—Fruit—Delightful section of country—Limestone—Menonites—Appearance of Rot amongst Potatoes raised from the seed.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.

Nicol, Sept. 18th, 1847.

DEAR SIRS.—With pleasure I sit down to write you a slight sketch of the parts of the country through which I have passed during the last two weeks. I will begin with Dawson's Bridge, a little village between Paris and Galt; the enterprising inhabitants of this part of Dumfries have, during the present season, erected at this place an excellent free bridge, which was very much needed, the old one having been in a very dilapidated condition for some months past. From this place I passed through the northern part of West Dumfries: a fine part of the country, although it contains numerous marshes and ponds of water. The crops in this section of Dumfries are not very good, the oats in many parts being short and thin; in some places, however, they are excellent. There is not much barley raised here. Buckwheat generally looks well, although the farmers in this part do not raise much of this kind of grain. Rye is not much cultivated here. The wheat had been harvested, but in part of this section, it will not yield more than one-third of an average crop. This great failure was caused by a terrible hail storm which entirely destroyed some fields of wheat, into which some turned their cattle, and some their plough and horses—turned over the ground and sowed buckwheat on it. I visited the place a few days after the storm, and carefully examined different fields, in some of which the greater part of the heads left standing appeared like heads of wheat that

had passed through the threshing-machine and been only half threshed. Wheat, also, was considerably injured by the winter, being "frozen out;" and, consequently, was thin on the ground. I heard no complaint in this part about the potatoe rot, but was told that it had not yet appeared, and that potatoes were likely to prove a good crop. Turnips are generally thin on the ground and also small; however, some fields that I saw were very good.

I have visited Waterloo, Woolwich, Guelph, and Nicol, within the last fortnight, and am highly delighted with this section of the Province. Waterloo, you are well aware, has been settled many years, chiefly by people from Pennsylvania. It is a beautiful section of country, naturally; and more beautiful artificially, i.e., the farmers by their industry and perseverance have made their fields as much more beautiful than the "wild woods," as they are more valuable. To be convinced of the truth of what I say, you should travel through this township, view the fine farms, containing extensive fields, cultivated in a superior manner; the commodious buildings, barns especially, about which every thing, or many things, are arranged in a way the most convenient as well as advantageous conducive to the ease as well as the wealth of the owners. There are, however, exceptions. The Dutch generally are a reading people, as you will observe by the list of names forwarded to you, although some esteem an agricultural journal of little value. One wealthy farmer, an old gentleman, said he would not take such a paper, as he knew more about farming than those who published it; the truth of which I did not in the least doubt: for soon after I viewed the part of his farm next to the road, which produced a most luxuriant crop of timothy, some being more than six feet high, with numerous large branches in which the fowls might perch. Another farmer said he would not give a shilling for an agricultural paper, and he likewise had some vegetables of rich growth, especially nettles, which were quite as large as his neighbour's timothy. But these were only exceptions. And most of them are, as I said before, a reading people, and well aware of the utility of such a paper. The crops are, generally, middling good in Waterloo. Wheat is generally plump, although much of it was killed by the severe winter. Oats generally is excellent, although in some parts it is short. Barley is not cultivated to any great extent. The potatoe rot is again appearing in its worst form, and is likely to deprive many of the greater part of their crop for the present year. Turnips are grown by several farmers to a considerable extent. Apples are not abundant; very few peaches are grown; I never saw so many plums in any other township; pears are grown to some extent; cherries are not plentiful. I beg pardon, I had nearly omitted corn, which omission would have been similar to the farmers who grow very little.

My remarks upon Waterloo, minus fruits, may be applied to the other townships mentioned.

But here allow me to return to Waterloo, and give you a more minute description of this beautiful and, to me, highly delightful section of country. Proceeding north from Galt, (at which place I crossed from West Dumfries) for a distance of three or four miles along this part of the road you do not observe the best farms in Waterloo, nor scarcely the second best, although some of them display the results of the energy of their owners. About three miles north of Galt the road crosses a branch of the Grand River. At this place there is no bridge at present, it having been carried away by the heavy rains in the former part of the season. The parts of Waterloo through which the river flows are very stony. Limestone predominates, being found in large beds or layers. The river in many places is also skirted with cedar trees, interspersed with birch, some ash, and a few other varieties. Passing along about half a mile, we gain the summit of the hill, north of the river. On your left stands the Menonite meeting-house, in which the Dutch families in this part hold their meetings. And here let me remark, that the Dutch in Waterloo are chiefly Menonites. But time warns me that I must leave this part of the subject. On Saturday, 11th inst., wheat was standing out in the fields in Nicol; some remaining uncut.

A gentleman in Nicol, near Fergus, informed me that about eight or ten years since he commenced the experiment of growing potatoes from the seed. Last year his potatoes rotted quite as much as others; this season they are rotting also. It is about three weeks since the first appearance of the rot this season, and remember, this is among the potatoes from the seed at the above mentioned time.

THE FARMER'S SON.

CANADA.

BY MRS. MOODIE.

Canada, the blessed the free,
With prophetic glance I see
Visions of a future glory...

Literary Department.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR L.—: Since leaving Toronto.
I have traversed a considerable portion of
the cultivated country West, or rather North
West of your good city...

tual, propria persona observation will correct
them. For instance, I was never more
agreeably surprized than when after riding
for several miles over a most barbarous road...

this subject At first he contended that it was
by no means certain that plants derived any
nourishment from the soil. But when I
asked him why manure was used, and...

philosophy of the 18th century. Voltaire, Rousseau,
Buffon, D'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal,
Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Condorcet, had played
with this child, and fostered her earliest ideas...

are glad to learn, is doing well, and will undoubtedly recover. The operation was performed in the presence of several gentlemen, and occupied from ten to fifteen minutes. Verily may we ask, what next?—[Manchester, N. H., Am.]

THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF SWITZERLAND

I should like to enter upon a description of the different Normal Schools of Switzerland, were I not rather beside the purpose of this report. I cannot refrain from recording the unanimous opinion of the Swiss educators on two points connected with these schools. These are the necessity of manual labour in connection with the instruction given in the school, and the time which all are agreed upon as necessary to the perfecting of a schoolmaster's education. On the latter point, all with whom I conversed assured me that their experience had taught them that three years were absolutely necessary for the education of a master; that whenever less time had been tried, it always had been found insufficient; and that in order that even three years should suffice, it was necessary if the young man entering the Normal School should have completed his education in the primary schools. With respect to the necessity of manual labour in a Normal School, opinions were hardly less unanimous. To the Bernese Normal Schools, as well as to that at Kromsdorf, conducted by Vehrli, the successor of Pestalozzi and Fellenberg, and to the Normal Schools of Lucerne and Solothurn, lands have been annexed, which are farmed and cultivated by the pupil-teachers. They are sufficiently extensive, in five of these schools, to employ all the young men in the Normal Schools at least two hours per diem in their cultivation. On these lands all the pupil-teachers, accompanied by their professors, and clothed in coarse farmers' frocks, with thick wooden sandals, may be seen toiling most industriously, about the middle of the day, cultivating all the vegetables for the use of the household, as well as some for the neighbouring markets; and could any one be taken among them at that period of the day, he would imagine he saw before him a set of peasants at their daily labour, instead of young pupils to the much respected profession of schoolmaster. Besides the labour in the fields, the young men are also required to clean their apartments, to take charge of their own chambers, prepare their own meals, besides keeping all the premises in good repair. Thus the life of the pupil-teacher in Switzerland during the time he remains at school, is one of the most labourious nature. He is never allowed to lose sight of the manner of life of the class from which he was selected, and with which he is afterwards required to associate. He is never allowed to forget he is a peasant, so that he may interlard his many dissertations mingling with peasants. In this manner they train their teachers in habits of thought and life admirably suited to the labourious character of the profession for which they are destined and to the humble class who will be their companions in after life. The higher the instruction that is given to a pupil-teacher, the more difficult and the more important it is to cherish his sympathies for the humble and often degraded class among whom he will be called to live and exercise his important duties. In fact, as all the Swiss educators and the great difficulty in educating a teacher of the poor is to avoid advancing his intelligence and elevating his religious and moral character, raising his taste and feelings so much above the class from which he has been selected, and with which he is called upon afterwards to associate as teacher, adviser, and friend, as to render him disgusted with his humble companions and with the toil-some duties of his profession. In educating the teachers there, far above the peasant class whom they are intended to instruct, the Swiss Cantons which I have mentioned are very careful to continually habituate them to the simplicity and labourious character of the peasant's life; so that when they leave the Normal Schools they find they have changed from a situation of laborious toil to one of comparative ease. They do not, therefore, become dissatisfied with their laborious employments; but are accustomed, even from their childhood, to combine a high development of the intellect, and a great elevation of the character, with the simplicity and drudgery of the peasant's occupations.—The Education of the Poor in England and Europe, by Joseph Kay

THE SEXES.—The finger of God himself has marked out the impulses, the habits, the character of the two sexes. Man has vigour, woman refinement; man has the reasoning faculty best developed, woman the perceptive; man has the power of abstraction, woman rarely possesses it; man is the creature of calculations, woman of impulses; man is capable of deep research—he proceeds slowly and cautiously; measuring every distance, and counting every step of his progress, woman bounds along with rapid feet, observing the most prominent objects in her path, and from them forms conclusions often erroneous, but always ingenious.

DISCOVERY OF IRON AND COAL MINES.—We learn from the Journal de Quebec, received this morning, that Mr Boudreau, of Baie St Paul, has made two rich discoveries—one an Iron Mine at a short distance from the shores of the Bay, and on the banks of the River Gouffre, navigable by Schooners to within a third of a league of the spot.—The other is of a Coal Mine, still more advantageously situated on the banks of the same river, and only two miles from the shores of the Bay. The Journal invites our Geologist, Mr Logan to go down to Baie St. Paul, and examine the nature of the soil in that neighbourhood.—[Minerve.]

A French government boat, the *Jentille*, had, at the last advices, arrived at St. John, Newfoundland, also a steamer, the *Flambeau*, from St. Peter's. Their visit is said to be connected with the seizure of some French fishing vessels, for encroaching on British fishing grounds.

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

VI.—Of the Manuring of the soil. (Continued from our last.)

- Q. What does nitrate of soda consist of? A. It consists of nitric acid and soda. 51 lbs. of nitric acid and 31 lbs. of soda, form 55 lbs. of nitrate of soda. Q. What is nitric acid? A. Nitric acid is a very sour corrosive liquid, called also aqua-fortis. It consists of the two gases, nitrogen and oxygen. 11 lbs. of nitrogen and 40 lbs. of oxygen form 55 lbs. of nitric acid. Q. Upon what does the beneficial action of nitrate of soda upon plants depend? A. Upon its supplying nitrogen and soda to the growing crops. Q. What quantity would you lay upon an acre? A. From 1 cwt. to 1 1/2 cwt. to an acre. Q. What is sulphate of soda? A. Sulphate of soda is the substance commonly called glauber salts, and consists of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and soda. It sometimes produces good effects when applied as a top-dressing to grass lands, to turnips and to young potatoe plants. 40 lbs. of sulphuric acid with 31 lbs. of soda, form 71 lbs. of dry sulphate of soda. Q. How is common salt applied? A. Common salt may be either applied as a top dressing, or it may be mixed with the farm yard or other manure, or with the water used in slaking quicklime. Q. In what places is salt most likely to be beneficial? A. In places that are remote from the sea, or are sheltered by high hills from the winds that pass over the sea. Q. How do you account for this? A. Because the winds bring with them a portion of the sea spray, and sprinkle it over the soil to a distance of many miles from the sea-shore. Q. Does the quicklime increase in weight when slaked? A. Yes: one ton of pure quicklime becomes 25 cwt. of slaked lime. Q. Does quicklime fall to powder of itself when left exposed to the air? A. Yes, it absorbs water from the air, and gradually falls to powder. Q. Does quicklime drink in (absorb) anything else from the air? A. Yes, it gradually drinks in carbonic acid from the air, and returns at length to the state of carbonate. Q. When it thus returns to the state of carbonate is it better for the land than before it was burned? A. Yes: it is in the state of a far finer powder than could be got by any other means, and can thus be more thoroughly mixed with the soil. Q. What is gypsum? (plaster?) A. Gypsum is a white substance, composed of sulphuric acid and lime, it forms an excellent top-dressing for red clover, and also for the pea and bean crop. 40 lbs. of sulphuric acid and 22 1/2 lbs. of lime form 62 1/2 lbs. of burned gypsum. 40 lbs. of acid 2 1/2 lbs. of lime, and 13 lbs. of water, form 55 1/2 lbs. of unburned gypsum. Native or unburned gypsum loses about 21 per cent of water when heated to dull redness, becoming burned gypsum. Q. Under what circumstances ought these salt-like or saline substances to be applied? A. They ought to be applied in calm weather, in order that they may be equally spread,—and soon after or before rain, that they may be dissolved. Q. Are mixtures of these substances sometimes more beneficial than any of them applied singly? A. Yes, a mixture of nitre and sulphate of soda usually produces a much more beneficial effect upon potatoes than either of them alone, and the same is often the case with a mixture of common salt and gypsum when applied to the bean crop. Q. What is kelp? A. Kelp is the ash that is left when the seaweed is burned in large quantities. Q. Can it be employed usefully as a manure? A. Yes, as a top dressing to grass lands and to young grain—or even mixed with the manure for the turnip and potatoe crop it may be employed with much advantage. Q. Has it been generally employed as a manure in Scotland.

- A. Not hitherto, but there is reason to believe that, if fairly tried, it might be profitably employed to a large extent. Q. Are wood ashes (or the ashes of burned wood) a valuable manure? A. Yes, applied to grass lands wood ashes destroys moss, and increases their luxuriance; upon young grain and potatoes it produces a similar effect, and is profitably mixed with bones, rapeseed, guano, and other manures which are employed for the turnip crop. Q. What does limestone consist of? A. Limestone consists of lime (quicklime) in combination with carbonic acid. 2 1/2 lbs. of lime and 22 lbs. of carbonic acid make 50 lbs. of limestone. Q. What name is given to limestone by chemists? A. It is called by chemists carbonate of lime. Q. Are there not many varieties of limestone? A. Yes,—some soft such as chalk,—some hard, such as our common limestones,—some of a yellow colour, like the magnesian limestones, which contain magnesia,—some pure white, like the statuary marble,—some black, like the Derbyshire black marble, and so on. Q. What is marl? A. Marl is the same thing as limestone, namely, carbonate of lime, only it is often in a state of fine powder, and often mixed with earthy matter. Q. What is shell sand? A. Shell sand or broken sea-shells is also the same thing, almost exactly, as common limestone. Q. Can these marls and shell sands be applied with advantage to the land? A. Yes, as a top-dressing to grass lands, and especially to sour, coarse, and mossy grass,—or they may be ploughed or harrowed in upon arable fields,—and especially they may be applied with advantage and in large quantity to peaty soils. Q. Can they not be used also in making composts? A. Yes, mixed with earth and vegetable matter, or with animal matter, such as fish refuse, whale blubber, &c., and even with farm-yard dung, they will often produce very good effects. Q. How would you ascertain the presence of lime in a soil or in a substance supposed to be a marl? A. By putting a little of it into a glass and pouring upon it vinegar or weak spirit of salt (muratic acid.) If any bubbling up (effervescence) appeared, I would say that lime was present. Q. To what would this bubbling up be owing? A. It would be owing to the escape of carbonic acid from the carbonate of lime which the soil or marl contained. Q. What takes place when limestone (carbonate of lime) is burned in the kiln? A. The carbonic acid is driven off from the limestone by the heat, and the lime alone remains. Q. What is lime called in this state? A. It is called burned lime, quicklime, caustic lime, hot lime, lime shells, &c. Q. What weight of quicklime or lime shells obtained from a ton of limestone? A. A ton of limestone yields about 11 1/2 cwt. of quicklime. Q. What takes place when water is poured upon quicklime? A. The quicklime drinks in the water, becomes very hot, swells up, and gradually falls to powder. Q. What is this pouring of water upon lime, so as to make it fall usually called? A. It is usually called slaking the lime, and the lime is called slaked or slacked lime.

For the Ladies.

THE THREE VOICES. What saith the Past to thee? Weep! Truth is departed; Beauty hath died like the dream of a sleep, Love is faint-hearted; Trifles of sense, the profoundly unreal Scarce from our spirits God's holy ideal— So, as a funeral bell, slow and deep, So tolls the Past to thee! Weep! How speaks the Present hour! Act! Walk upward glancing; So shall thy footsteps in glory be tracked, Slow, but advancing. Scorn not the smallness of daily endeavour, Let the great meaning enoble it forever; Droop not over efforts expended in vain; Work, as believing that labour again. What doth the Future say? Hope! Turn thy face sunward! Look where the light fringes the far rising slope— Day cometh onward. Watch! Though so long be twilight delaying, Let the first sunbeam arise on the praying; Fear not, for greater is God than thy side, Than armies of Satan against thee allied.

THE MAN WHO KISSED THE THREE GIRLS.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where wore several coy damsels who seemed to imagine that men were terrible creatures, whom it was an unpardonable sin to look at, was one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies with whom he boarded? He replied that they were very shy and reserved. "So they are," returned the other; "and so much so that no gentleman could get near enough to tell the color of their eyes." "That they may be," said the boarder, "yet I'll stake a million that I can kiss them all three, without any trouble." "That you cannot do," cried his friend; it is an achievement which neither you nor any other man can accomplish." The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness the triumph. They entered the room together, and the three girls were all at home, sitting beside their mother, and they all looked prim and demure, as John Rogers at the state. Our hero assumed a very grave aspect, even to dejection, and having looked wistfully at the clock, breathed a sigh as deep as Algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at a street door. His singular deportment now attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow-opening eyes up to his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said—"It wants three minutes of the time!" "Do you speak of dinner!" said the old lady, laying down her sewing-work. "Dinner!" he said; with bewildered aspect, and pointing, as if unconsciously, with curved forefinger, at the clock. A silence ensued, during which the female part of the household gazed at the young man with irrepressible curiosity. "You will see me decently interred," said he, again turning to his friend. His friend was as much puzzled as any body present, and his embarrassment added to the intended effect; but the old lady, being no longer able to contain herself, cried—"Mr. C—, pray what do you speak of?" "Nothing," answered he, in a lugubrious tone, "but that last night a spirit appeared unto me! Here the girls rose to their feet and drew near. "And the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at twelve o'clock to-day, and you see it wants but half a minute of the time." The girls turned pale, and their hidden sympathies were at once awakened for the doomed. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock, and at the unfortunate youth. He then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking her by the hand, bade her a solemn farewell. He also printed a kiss upon her trembling lips, which she did not attempt to resist. He then bade the second and third farewell in the same tender and affectionate manner. His object was achieved, and that moment the clock struck twelve. Scarcely he looked around surprised, and ejaculated—"Who would have believed that an apparition would tell such a lie! It was probably the ghost of Ananias, or Sapphira." It was some time before the sober maidens understood the joke, and when they did, they evinced no resentment. The first kiss broke the ice; and, thanks to the ghost, they discovered that there was one pleasure in a bearded cheek.

Scraps.

It is a remarkable peculiarity with debts, that their expanding power continues to increase as you contract them. CAUTION TO DADDIES.—A tall eighteen year old volunteer, at Metamoras, being asked by Gen. Taylor his motive for volunteering, replied, "Because daddy licked me." "William," said a pretty girl to her lover, the other day "I'm afraid you don't love me any longer." "Don't love you any longer?" replied Bill, "I don't do nothin' shorter." WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—Like the olive tree—said to fertilize the surrounding soil—there are some few ministering angels in female guise among us all, and about our paths, who sweetly serve to cheer and adorn life. Our amusements are insipid unless they contribute to them; our efforts of noblest ambition feeble, unless they applaud—its reward valueless, unless they share them. There are, too, some rude spirits in the world, whose bolder nature female influence admirably serves to refine and temper; and perhaps it is an extreme eulogium of the poet, that without that influence, many a man had been a "brute indeed." The concurrence of both sexes is as necessary to the perfection of our being, as the existence of it. Man may make a fine melody, but a woman is also required to make up harmony. "What's that?" said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X. "Daddy's name." "No it ain't daddy's name, you blockhead—it's X." "No it ain't," said the boy, "his daddy's name, I've seen him write it often." An Irishman making love to a lady of great fortune, told her, "he could not sleep for dreaming of her." An Alabama editor makes apology for a lack of "editorials," because Sally, his better half, has the scissors. "The babies," he says, "must have shirts, and Sal won't cut out shirts with the handsaw, no how you can fix it." Among the paintings exhibited at Paris this year, is a landscape by an artist who was born without hands or arms, and who paints with the help of his feet alone.

News Department.

MEETINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

If the Secretaries of the various Agricultural Societies in Canada will notify us by letter (the postage on which they must in all cases pay) of the intended meeting of each Society, we will insert a notice thereof in the Canada Farmer, free of charge. No details can, of course, be given, and all localities will be treated alike. The benefit of such an arrangement would be felt by all parties. In the meantime we insert as many of these notices as we have been able to gather from the local papers. If in future, any omission of these notices should occur, the fault will rest with the Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies, not with us.

Victoria District.—The Cattle Show and Fair of this District will be held in the town of Belleville, on the first Tuesday in October.

Natasha District.—The Fall Cattle Show and Fair of this District will be held at the Half-Way House, in Stamford, on Thursday the 21st October next.

County of Kent.—The Fall Cattle Show and Fair of this Society will be held (the advertisement does not say where, but we presume it will be at Chatham,) on the first Thursday in October.

Talbot District.—The Fall Cattle Show and Fair of this District will be held in the village of Vittoria, on the 14th day of October.

THE MAGNET.—This new iron steamer, built at Niagara, to run between Hamilton and Montreal, is highly spoken of in all quarters. Her fittings up and decorations are said to be very superior. She is under the command of Captain Sutherland, a gentleman well and favourably known by most Canadian travellers.

GREAT STORM IN LOWER CANADA.—The Mirror, a French paper published at Montreal states that the storm of the 5th of September, was confined to the Parishes of St. Rem and Edouard, and that fifty eight houses and out-houses were blown down but no lives lost.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, like Canada, is suffering from the great influx of diseased and impoverished emigrants.

The Rideau Canal has not yet been reopened.

A BRINGTON BAY Dock and Ship-building Company has been established in Hamilton.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN LOWER CANADA.—The Quebec Gazette says:

"We have seen a sample of Coal, brought from St. Paul's Bay, which seems to be of a quality superior to the best English Coal. A sample may be seen at this office. The mine is stated to be extensive, and is situated only a short distance from the Riviere du Gouffre and from the navigable waters of the Bay. It is to be hoped that it will be explored by some persons well acquainted with the mineral in question."

THE DISINFECTING FLUID AND THE POTATO ROT.—The Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, Gore District, writing to the Hamilton Journal & Express, observes:

"There is perhaps some ground for indulging hope that the disease so fatal to our potato crop and which baffled the utmost skill of scientific agriculturalists and of practical farmers, in all parts of the world, which may in truth be denominated Vegetable Cholera, will peradventure meet with an antidote in this useful application. At all events it will merit an anxious and careful trial, and should be promoted by liberal encouragement to the agriculturalists who are willing to experiment and report.

12 Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the French Steamer Union.

The French Steamer Union, Capt. Herbert, which left Cherbourg on the 31st ult. arrived on the 16th. She has made the passage in 17 days. The dates from London are to the 27th.

The Union brought 70 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

Her Majesty is hunting in the Highlands of Scotland with Prince Albert and a lot of fine Lords and finer Ladies. A hundred years since, it would not have been so safe for the members of the Brunswick family to hunt there.

MOST REMARKABLE RUN.—The packet ship Hibernia, which left Boston on the 16th in the afternoon, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th. The Hibernia had a run of only nine days from Halifax.

EXERCISES.—From the following statement of the strength of parties in the new House of Commons, it will be seen that the "Peelites" hold the balance of power.

Returns ascertained.—Protectionists, 237; Liberals, 319; Peelites, 86; Nondescript, (Lord Selkirk) 1—553. Returns not yet made.—Kilkenny County, 2; Orkney, 1—556. Sudbury disfranchised, 2—558.

THE CORN TRADE OF EUROPE.

IMPERIAL WHEAT CORN AVERAGE IN ENGLAND FOR SIX WEEKS.

Table with columns: Week, July 17, July 24, July 31, Aug 7, Aug 14, Aug 21, Aug 28. Rows: Imperial, Best, Middling, Inferior, Total.

Aggregate average of six weeks: 41 7 30 3 511 53 1 47 4

We annex a list of the failures which have taken place in England and Ireland since the 19th of August:—

BANKRUPTCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Table listing bankruptcies: W. & J. Woodley, Wm R. Robinson, Castellon, Sons & Co., J. & T. O'Neil & Co., Lyon & Fawcett, W. Rowett & Co., Alex. Dickson & Co., Kenningham & Co.

There are others not named, which will swell the liabilities to a large amount.

The Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, has been visiting Hamburg.

Mr. Gore Ouseley, late minister to the Plata River, from England, has arrived in England on board the Cura to negotiate. The French minister, M. Deffandus, was daily expected at Bristol.

Princess Janina, wife of Comte d'Aquila, and sister to Princess Joinville, has been delivered of a boy, who is to be named after his grandfather, Louis Philippe Marie.

The long contemplated attempt to get off the celebrated steamer Great Britain, came off on the 21st ult., proved to be a total failure, although aided by a gay raiment steamer of six hundred horse power. No hope remains to rescue her; and no other like effort will be tried again.

The King of the two Sicilies has reduced the taxes throughout his dominions, especially that on salt. It is said that it will cause a deficit in his treasury of several millions.

A terrible steamboat explosion took place on the 2nd of August, on the Thames. The boiler of the Cricket, a river boat, exploded. About 150 passengers were on board: six were killed, and many wounded.

Mocara Rampah, on the eastern coast of Sumatra, has been declared a free port, by the Governor General of Netherlands-India.

The United States have increased the postage on papers passing from the Boston steamers to Canada, in consequence of which orders have been issued from the General Post Office here to add one half penny in prepaying the papers from this country to Canada.

IRELAND.

All sorts of provisions are rapidly falling in price in Ireland. The Limerick Chronicle states that cargoes of Indian Corn have been offered for the freight; and with no astonishment, when new Wheat is offered at 13d per stone and no purchasers—and potatoes are selling at 5d per stone according to the Kerry Examiner. We are all in better heart, rejoicing in the present and hopeful of the future.—[Dublin Journal.

Arrival of the Britannia.

Buffalo, Sept. 26th, 3 P. M. LIVERPOOL MARKET. Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Best western canal flour sells at 2s 6d a 2s 6d per hbl; Richmond and Alexandria 2s 6d a 2s 4d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 2s 6d a 2s 4d; New Orleans and Ohio 2s 2d a 2s; four 1s 6d a 2s. Indian Meal 1s 4d a 1s 5d per hbl.

INDIAN CORN 2s 6d a 3s 1s per quarter. WHEAT.—White and mixed wheat 6s 6d a 7s per 70lb.

OATS.—2s 2d a 2s 6d per 45 lbs. BARLEY.—3s a 3s 4d per 50 lbs.

The gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the corn trade. A large business continues to be done in wheat and flour at declining rates, mainly influenced by the large supplies. Both home and foreign crops generally considered full average.

PRIME MEAT BEEF, per tierce, new, 90s a 92s 6d; Ordinary, 82s 88s; Mess per barrel, 50s a 52s 6d; Ordinary, 42s a 45s; Extra India, per tierce, 100s a 111s.

PRIME MEAT PORK, new, per barrel, 65s a 70s Old, 55s a 60s; Mess, 63s a 74s; Prime 48s a 55s.

HAMS, smoked and dried, in canvas, per cwt. 20s to 60s; in casks 25s to 40s.

BACON, per cwt., old, dried and smoked, 25s a 40s; for long middles 40s to 63s; shoulders 30s a 37s 6d.

CHEESE, fine, 52s a 55s; middling, 46s a 49s; ordinary, 41s a 44s.

LARD—fine leaf in kegs, per cwt, 53s 55s; do in barrels, 50s a 53s; ordinary middlings, 45s a 48s; inferior and spec, 29s to 32s.

The Great Britain Steamer successfully floated on the night of the 27th ult. and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co. Liverpool, and Gray, Roxburgh and Greenock, have failed. Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. have met Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co's. drafts for £70,000 after refusing acceptance.

Brigadier General Hopping died at Mier on the first instant.—[Globe Extra.

MEXICO.

THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.

From the Sun of Anahuac, Vera Cruz, Sept 1. GREAT VICTORY.

32,000 Mexicans defeated by 7000 Americans.

Our army has again covered itself with glory! The English courier has just arrived, and the news—NEWS we say—is, that Gen. Santa Anna and thirty thousand men have been defeated, whipped, and completely routed.

Our troops engaged those of the enemy about three miles from the capital of Mexico, where they were strongly entrenched. After a combat of two hours, they (the enemy) were put to flight.

The enemy's forces amounted to THIRTY-THOUSAND MEN, and our forces to SEVEN THOUSAND.

The enemy's thirty-two thousand men were driven to the gates of Mexico by our 7000 men, at the point of the bayonet.

Four commissioners were sent to Gen'l Scott from the city of Mexico.

This news came by the English courier, and therefore we suppose that no one will doubt it.—We will say, farther, that we have seen a letter which no one would dare to contradict, which says all we have said. This letter is dated Tacubaya, three miles from Mexico, August 26.

TORONTO EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1847. Number of patients 542. Admitted, 29; removed, 13; discharged, 12; died 2. Names of deceased: Mary Collins, 40; Patrick Cannell, 25.—Fever.

Convalescent Establishment.—Last return, 339; admitted, 13; discharged, 22; relapsed, 2; remaining, 328.

Monday, 20th Sept.—At last return, 320; discharged, 4; relapsed, 2; remaining, 314.

Emigrant Hospital, Point St. Charles.—Number of sick, on the 16th September: Men, 420; women, 253; Children, 175—total, 848. Died, during the last twenty-four hours: Men, 2, women, 7; children, 1—total, 16.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL QUEBEC.—The following were the Hospital state from the 5th to the 11th inclusive:—

Table with columns: Remaining, Since admitted, Total, Discharged, Died, Remaining.

We have information from Grosse Isle to the 14th inclusive:—

The number in the Hospital on the 14th was 1336; the deaths from the 12th to the 13th numbered 41.

We copy the following paragraph from the Morning Post, of the 9th:—

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1847. "HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn from authority which can be depended on, that good accounts continue to be received from the party employed on the Railway Exploration Survey, and there is now little doubt that one good line from Halifax to Quebec will be reported by the close of the year."

IMPORTANT.—A private letter from Montreal was received this morning from a source likely to be well informed, which states that the English mails on and after Nov. 4, will be sent and received via Halifax; that commencing some time in November, there will be no accounts, kept between our Post Office and the United States government, of any kind; and that the Imperial Government have determined to proceed with the Halifax and Quebec Railway immediately.—[Quebec Chronicle.

Eight thousand salmon are said to have been taken in St. John, N. B., harbour, the present season, which, at an average value of 2s 3d, would yield £900.

LARGE CARGO.—The splendid new three-decker, Forest Mon, a ship of 1512 tons, owned by Messrs. Owen, Duncan, and commanded by Captain Richardson, late of the ship St. John, cleared at the Custom House on Thursday last, with the largest cargo of wood goods that ever left our port.—It consisted of 333,507 superficial feet of Railway sleepers, 760,525 feet of Deals, 15,024 feet of boards, 18,000 Palings, and 13 cords of Lath wood.—[St. John, N. B., Courier.

The Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland has been resigned by Chief Justice Norton, who, dreading the effects upon his constitution of the severe winters of that Island, has sought a more genial climate. As a Judge and as a private gentleman, Mr. Norton is spoken of in the highest terms. Assistant Desbarres has been appointed Acting Chief Justice.

More than 1,500 men are employed on the New York and New Haven Railroad, between the western line of the city and New York. The route is now under contract, and the whole work is progressing with great rapidity.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Albany on the 16th and 17th inst., at the Hudson street Methodist Church.

The potato rot has made its appearance in Glades of Alleghany county, Md.

The apple crop of New Jersey will be a failure. The whole valuation of real and personal property at Fall River is \$7,715,170, on which taxes are assessed to the amount of \$47,832.45. The population is about 12,000. The number of spindles in operation in the mills is 80,666, being an increase of 36,430 during the present year. one large wooden mill, and one large cotton-mill, are now in process of erection.—[Fall River Monitor.

CONNECTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE WITH LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The Montreal Herald says:—

"We learn that the project for canal from Caughnawaga to St. Johns, has been received with so much favour by the Provincial Government, that Mr. Barrett, the engineer connected with the Board of Works, has been directed to make a preliminary survey. The result of this examination of the ground is most favourable. It appears that the distance between the St. Lawrence navigation and that of Lake Champlain does not exceed twenty miles, and that it would be impossible to find any piece of land which offers so many facilities for such an undertaking. Its utility admits of no doubt; for it is manifest that this would secure to the St. Lawrence the whole trade of the West with New York. We are informed that plans and estimates for this work are now in preparation, and that should the government decline to take the subject up, an immediate attempt will be made to secure the necessary funds through the capitalists of the State of New York."

The American Government having placed an additional postage on the mails passing through their territory, between Boston and this Province, our authorities have doubled the rate of newspaper postage between Great Britain and Canada. For the future, one penny instead of one half-penny, will be charged on each paper.—Patriot.

About forty vessels, of all sizes, heavily laden with timber, were at anchor at St. John, New Brunswick, the scarcity of seamen and the enormous wages demanded, preventing their departure. The "tars" demand £16 for the run home.

The total amount of ice exported from Boston during the month of August was 1,970 tons, most of which was shipped coastwise.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.—The bark Creole, from Montevideo, which place she left on the 16th of July, brings the following intelligence:—Upwards of forty small vessels had been seized by the French squadron, and there was little or no produce arriving at Montevideo; its owners being afraid of its capture by the blockading forces. Hides were very scarce, and not a single cargo could have been obtained when the C. left.—Balt. American, 10th inst.

TRADE IN SEDUCTION.—AN EXPOSURE.—One of the last acts of the British Parliament was to pass a bill for punishing and so preventing "traffic in seduction." To such a pitch has this infernal traffic been carried, that one hundred thousand females petitioned the Queen to draw the attention of Parliament to the subject; but it is doubted if the laws can be so framed as to prevent to any extent this wholesale prostitution.—The facilities for carrying on such a traffic are doubtless greatly increased by the extreme poverty and ignorance of the poorer classes. The petition says:—

"A system exists by which not only are undue facilities and temptations held out to the criminal, the giddy and the poor to enter on a life of infamy, degradation and ruin, but unwary young females and mere children are entrapped and sold into the hands of profligate libertines. Agents are sent into the towns & villages of the United Kingdom, whose ostensible object is to engage young girls for domestic service, or other domestic employment, but whose real design is to degrade and ruin them. Female agents are also employed in London and many of our large towns, to watch the public conveyances and decay the simple and unexperienced into houses of moral pollution and crime by offers of advice and temporary protection. By such and other means the entrapping of innocent young women is reduced to a regular trade, the existence of which is highly creditable to the nation.

SAB.—Two young miners, of Pottsville, Penn., named Edwards and Williams, recently left home for the western part of the State, to be married. Returning with their brides, the railroad train they were on board of came in collision with another, and both the men were instantly killed, and one of the women was severely wounded. Hardly brides, a sudden dispensation of providence made these young females widows, and left them alone, sad and disconsolate, among strangers.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The product of Maple sugar, in 1846, in the United States, is estimated at 22,000,000 pounds. At six cents a pound, it will amount to \$1,320,000.

Toronto Market Prices.

Table with columns: Sep. 25, s. d., s. d. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Fat Butter, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, Hay, Straw, Timothy, Mutton, Veal, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Bacon, Hams, Lard.

THE CANADA FARMER.—Cheap publications are now becoming the order of the day in Canada. The Canada Farmer, the most interesting Agricultural Journal in the Province, is henceforward to be issued for one dollar per year. We have before mentioned this publication, and urged upon our Agricultural friends, the necessity of supporting such a periodical in the country. The Farmer in the Province should take it. Beyond that Agricultural matter, it is worth double its present price. Take it one year, it will repay you four fold. Agriculturalists and others residing near Hamilton, wishing to subscribe for the Canada Farmer, can do so by application at this office. The Canada Farmer is issued semi-monthly, 24 numbers for one dollar.—[Canada Christian Advocate.

THE CANADA FARMER.—We were recently favoured with a visit by the editor of this highly instructive and extensively circulated journal. In the course of conversation we learned from the gentleman that great success so far had attended the Canada Farmer. It is now issued semi-monthly for \$1 a year; no farmer ought to be without it, for he will find in it every thing necessary for the improvement of agriculture, besides it is richly interspersed with well written stories of an interesting nature. Messrs. Rice and South are the authorized Agents for Brantford.—Brantford Courier.

THE CANADA FARMER.—We have great pleasure in recommending this interesting and most useful periodical to the notice of our agricultural friends.—Pulsis Harrier.

CANADA FARMER.—The price of this valuable agricultural journal has been reduced to one dollar a year, which, regarding the amount, quality and variety of reading matter, makes it the cheapest, as it is admitted to be the best agricultural journal in Canada. We are glad to hear that its circulation is rapidly increasing.—Examiner.

THE CANADA FARMER.—This excellent agricultural paper is now published semi-monthly, at the low price of 18 per annum.—Globe.

Advertising Department.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 200 Acres, situated in the township of Dumfries, being Lot No. 9 in the third concession on the main road to Paris, and about 1 mile from the thriving village of Saint George; will be sold upon reasonable terms, the owner being anxious to purchase a greater quantity of land to settle his sons. There are 140 acres cleared, good fences, a good frame house built in '87, a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit, and living springs on both of the front corners of the lot. It is 100 rods wide by one mile in depth; thus making it convenient for dividing into two farms. The Great Western Railway is expected to pass within half a mile south of the premises. Price £1,500 all down but if the party desire it, half down will be taken, and the remainder in yearly instalments, with interest.

Price considered unprecedentedly low. Application may be made to the editors of the Canada Farmer, or to the subscribers on the premises. LEVI WILSON.

Opening of the Normal School.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper Canada, will open in the late Government House, at TORONTO, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER next.

Applications for Admission to the School, to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, Toronto.

By order of the Board of Education, J. GEORGE HODGINS, Recording Clerk. Education Office, Toronto, 3rd Sept., 1847. 17-19.

CORDWOOD.

Provincial Normal School.

TENDERS will be received at the Librarian's Office until FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, 1847, for supplying the NORMAL SCHOOL with 150 CORDS of the best MAPLE and BEECH WOOD four feet in length—100 CORDS DRY—to be delivered and corded on the premises, as may be required before the 15th of FEBRUARY, 1848.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

By order of the Board of Education, J. GEORGE HODGINS, Recording Clerk. Education Office, Toronto, 4th Sept., 1847. 17-18

NOTICE

Of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the 13th Section of the Act of the Legislature, 9th Victoria, chap. 70.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in the intention of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, to pass an Act to authorise the opening of Colborne Street, from its present termination, West of Church Street, until it intersects the eastern boundary of Yonge Street.

Published by Order of the Council, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Toronto, August 25th, 1847. 479-483. All the papers of the City to Copy for one month, and no longer.

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 1th 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. 401.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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

DIRECTORS:

- John McMurrich, William Mathers, W. A. Baldwin, A. McMaster, John Eastwood, J. B. Warren, James Lesche, B. W. Smith, John Doel, Benjamin Thorne.

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All Losses promptly adjusted.

Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 26, 1846. 411-

Notice.

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

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

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

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

Drug & Medicine Business,

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

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

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

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

N.B. J. E. will give detailed Estimates, if required, to persons employing him, showing and proving that the Calculations are founded upon true principles, with Plans, Sections, or Model Maps, showing the true Cubic 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. }

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1-6m.

Mr. C. Kahn,

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

Notice to Agriculturists.

JOHN BELL, No. 7, VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER, begs to acknowledge his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers, who, for a series of years, have so liberally patronised him in the above line. J. B. continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, Double and Single Carriages, Lumber Waggon Carts, Lumber and Pleasure Sleighs, Cutters, Harrows, Scotch Ploughs (Wooden),—an article that defies competition, one of which was awarded the first prize at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Horse Rakes, Turnip Drills, and every article in the Agricultural Implement line.

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

J. B. in offering the above mentioned articles to the Public, begs to be understood to warrant every article manufactured by him, as having had a long practical experience in the business, and employs none but first rate Mechanics, to be confident that he can give general satisfaction.

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

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:—

- 60 tons English Iron, 20 tons Best Iron, 20 tons Swedes Iron, 10 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron, 3 tons Plough Shears, 2 tons Waggon Boxes, 2 tons Cast Steel, 3 tons Blister Steel, 1 ton Spring Steel, 1/2 ton Eagle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens, 2 tons Bellied Pots, 6 Blacksmith's Bellows, 60 Blacksmith's Vices, 15 "Hills" warranted Anvils, 120 Sugar Kettles, 40 Polish Castles, 10 boxes "Pontpool" Plates, 25 Box Stoves, 21 to 36 inches, 450 casks Cut Nails, 50 casks Wrought Nails, 20 casks Patent Pressed Nails, 35 casks Horse Nails, 40 casks Wrought Spikes, 40 casks Coil Chain, 200 boxes Windows Glass, 2 tons Putty, 20 dozen Common English Spades, 10 dozen Common English Shovels, 5 dozen Irish Spades, 2 dozen Scotch Spades, 60 dozen Steel Shovels, 8 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Grain Scoops, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 "Fairbanks'" Platform & Counter Scales.

—ALSO— JUST RECEIVED, ex ships Capricorn, Baron of Bramber and Rockshire, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE,

18 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM

Shelf Goods,

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

Fairbank's

Platform and Counter Scales.

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

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

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

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

NEW CHEAP

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT,

130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Samuel Morphy

BEGS to inform his numerous Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above line at No. 130 Yonge Street, Two Doors North of Queen Street, and adjoining Mr. Good's Foundry.

A VARIETY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING suitable for country use, constantly on hand and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Farmers' Cloth received and made up to order on the most reasonable terms.

Toronto, March 17, 1847. 10

THE

Canada Farmer,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION, is published every other SATURDAY Morning, at the Book & Stationery Store of R. BREW L.R. 46 King-street, Toronto.

TERMS:

Single Copies, 6s.; any person remitting Subscription for Three Copies, will receive one copy gratis. All Payments to be made in Advance.

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

It will be seen by the above that our terms are greatly reduced. If the Canada Farmer is not now the cheapest, neatest, best conducted, and most useful family paper published in the Province, or, indeed, upon this continent, then we are mistaken, and to any many of our brethren of the press; and if it does not soon obtain a larger circulation than any publication in the country, we shall be much disappointed.

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

AGENTS FOR "THE CANADA FARMER."

In addition to the agents whose names are given before, nearly a hundred have lately been appointed. We may give their names on some future occasion.

James Wilson, Wm. A. Stephens, and Thos. C. Hagerman, (Travelling Agents.)

Local Agents.

- Windsor—Mr. James A. H. Gerrie, Bookseller. Oshawa—Mr. Gavin Burns, Postmaster. Bowmanville—Mr. James McFeeters, Merchant. Newcastle—Mr. Myron Moss, 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 Yarrington, Postmaster. Brighton—Mr. J. Lockwood, Postmaster. River Trent—Mr. Alexander Cumming. Bellefleur—Mr. A. Menzies, Postmaster. Shannonville, Victoria District—Mr. Hiram Holden, Postmaster. Napanee, Midland District—Mr. E. A. Dunham, Merchant. Kingston—Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, Merchants. Gananoque—J. Lewis Macdonald, Esq. Brockville—Mr. Henry Jones, Postmaster. Merrickville—Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, Postmaster. Kennebec—Mr. Wm. H. Bottom, Postmaster. Smith's Falls—Mr. Robinson Harper, Merchant. Perth—Mr. James Allan, Postmaster. Bytown—Captain Baker, Postmaster. Markham—Mr. David Reesor. Vaughan—Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant. York—Mr. Daniel McMullen, Farmer. Leach—Mr. A. Hurd, Postmaster. Chinguacousy—Mr. P. Howland, Postmaster. Bronte—Mr. B. Hagaman. Guelph—John Smith, Esq. Palmero—H. M. Switzer. Thorold, and parts adjacent—J. J. Ball, Farmer. St. George, G. D.—Samuel Stanton, Esq. London—Thomas Craig, Brockville. Woodstock—H. C. Barwick, Esq. Port Dover—James Riddell, Merchant. Ancaster (Jersey Settlement)—A. Hendershot, blacksmith. Barford—W. M. Whitehead, P. M. Delaware—John Drake, P.M. Ingersoll, Oxford—Darius Doy, Esq. Haldimand—John Loyde, P.M. A travelling Agent will proceed Eastward in a few days, to solicit subscribers for the Farmer.

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 13, 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.