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THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

VIRTUE IS TRUE HAPPINESS.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PENCE.

VOL. L

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

No. 43.

Poetry.

LIFE SHADOWS.

Spring, like a fairy vision, comes and goes,
A fearful phantom dying amid smiles,
A streamlet's gentle music, as it flows
In melody that the wrapt senses beguiles,
In dreams of bliss, and visions of bright seas,
Where sorrow comes not, loses its sweet tones
In the dull lake's cold sleep. The sunny smiles
Of childhood's golden days, and sad discords
For ailen years of grief, and tears and heart-wringing groans.

Change, change unceasing! Like a brilliant cloud
Decked in the lustre of the sun at even,
Hopes gather in our soul, until they abroad
The azure beauty of its undimmed heaven;
Then off their gloomy, rugged piles are riven
By the death-fires and thunders of despair,
And of embittered life, the hours are given
To enskining the soul with its own care,
Until it sinks beneath the load it cannot bear.

Change, change unceasing! till the weary heart
Forgets to weep through the excess of weeping,
And longs in silence till it may depart
To rest with those who silently are sleeping.
Where the dark yews a patient watch are keeping,
Least any seek to break their sacred rest;
And where the autumn winds are ever heaping
A soft, thick covering of brown leaves, lest
Unhallowed footsteps should disturb the slumbering guest.

Oh! is it not frenzy worse than madness,
To woo our loves round images when time
Is ever changing into forms of sadness;
Or oft, like sunset in an eastern clime,
Plunging from glory, radiant, sublime,
At once to night, and loneliness and gloom?
Yet still our heart-hopes gently wreath the and climb,
Though the embrace accelerates their doom,
And strews a heap of ruins o'er an early tomb.

The road of life is strewn with fragments heavy
Of shattered hopes, and joys unkindly dashed
From the keen lip—ambition's dreams of glory
Whispered by adverse blasts, ere yet they flashed
In full-blown execution; while the gashed
And gory remnants of hearts ruthless torn
Sicken the traveller, who faint, astounded,
And half-despairing, dreads each coming morn,
Awaking as it does to find him more forlorn.

Here there is no abiding, and the swell
Of death's dark ocean soon shall reach all trace
Of sorrow and of pain; the sad-tongued bell
That mourns a sleeper in death's chill embrace,
Tells only of a winner in the race;—
Soon shall we follow, soon the bitter tear
Shall freeze for ever on the snow cold face,
And on the dismal grief surrounded bier
The weary heart at last shall rest without a fear.
Glasgow, Sept. 1852. JOHN H. BECHANAN.

Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

FARMERS OF UPPER CANADA:—

The duty of delivering the Annual Address on this occasion, by the rules of the Society, devolves upon me, as the President of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

I wish for the sake of the intelligent farmers whom I see before me, as well as for the cause which we are all laboring to advance, that the duty had been assigned to one, who being at once a practical and scientific farmer, could have entered fully into the details of the noble art of agriculture, and shewn that science can be brought most advantageously to aid in its varied operations.

As I have had very little instruction or experience in agricultural pursuits, it cannot be ex-

pected that I should venture to discuss so important a subject, especially in the presence of those whose superior skill and science, fit them more to impart than to receive knowledge, in regard to this most essential branch of human industry. I must therefore content myself with directing your attention to such matters as have an obvious bearing on the future progress of the country, and are intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural classes.

We have many blessings for which to be thankful to the Gracious Giver of all good.

Our lot has been cast in a land inferior to none, in all natural advantages—its soil is fertile—its waters are abundant and pure—its climate is favorable to the health of man—to the sustenance of all the lesser animals—and to the growth and ripening of all the various vegetable productions, which the necessities of man and beast demand. It has been frequently remarked, and I believe it is now freely admitted, by those best qualified to judge, that the splendid country which lies between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario—as regards its forests—soil—climate and water—is not surpassed on the Continent of America—and it rests chiefly with ourselves, by a unity of purpose and action—by well-timed efforts and proper exertions, rightly directed, to place it in a situation to rank us one of the finest agricultural portions of the world.

The land in which it is our good fortune to live, abounds in the richest mines of iron, copper and lead, and although we have not, to any extent as yet, discovered the gold of California and Australia, or the silver of Mexico and Peru—deeply imbedded in the bowels of the earth—it ought to be a source of the highest congratulation, that many of our industrious farmers have found abundance of these precious metals, in the laudable and profitable pursuit, of stirring the fruitful soil of their own farms.

We have an inexhaustible supply of lime and stone—of free stone and granite—of gypsum and water lime or hydraulic cement—we have peat and marl in various parts of the Province, and even lithographic stone, a very rare production, is to be found of fine quality, in some of the Counties.

We have a climate and soil which will grow oats and peas, Indian corn, turnips, carrots, flax and hemp, as well as they are produced any where else,—and as respects wheat, the great staple of the country, it was with true Canadian pride, that I lately noticed in an article taken from the "American Miller,"—a standard authority, that the wheat raised in Upper Canada makes better flour than any wheat the American union produces—not even excepting the wheat grown in the far famed and justly celebrated "Genesee Valley." We have running along the whole front of our country, the noble River St. Lawrence, which furnishes us a highway to the Ocean. We can boast of a chain of water communication through that River, our Lakes and our Canals, the like of which is no where to be seen. Macadamized, gravelled, and plank roads, are being rapidly made in all the older parts of the country—nay, even in some, but recently settled. Railroads—the sure indication of increasing prosperity—are either in the course of con-

struction, or are seriously contemplated, in all eligible directions. Improvements are to be seen on all sides. The people are industrious, prudent and moral, and are daily becoming more intelligent and enterprising.

Agricultural Societies have introduced and encouraged the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine—the best kinds of wheat and other grains, as well as improved agricultural implements, of various forms and descriptions. Through their exertions, and the introduction of ploughing matches, and other useful incentives to rivalry, a valuable change has been effected in the art of husbandry; straight furrows, clean fields, and a judicious rotation of crops, have been obtained. These improvements, aided by a praiseworthy competition amongst the farmers themselves, have secured such returns for their labor, that despite the low price of wheat hitherto, the agriculturalists are, as a class—I may venture to say, in a prosperous condition, if we may judge from the flourishing appearance of their farms, from their handsome and well built dwelling houses, their large and commodious out-houses and barns, and the highly improved character of their stock. These things, added to the creditable show which they make, on suitable occasions, with their excellent carriages and horses, and the comfortable and independent manner in which they live, betoken an advanced state of improvement amongst us, that cannot fail to bring with it a large share of happiness and contentment.

In our villages, towns and cities, the same progress is visible. The wilderness has become the thriving village—the lately insignificant village has become the busy and populous town—and the town of a few years existence has grown into a city, with gas, tiled with throngs of busy people, and lined with shops, which, whether we look at their magnificent plate glass windows, massive doors or well filled shelves, would not disgrace Regent street or Oxford street, London.

Correct styles of Architecture have of late years been introduced, and generally adopted, not alone in the chaste designs of our many public buildings, but by our enterprising citizens, in the erection of their splendid private dwellings. And landscape gardeners, find ample employment, in beautifying the grounds, and improving the outskirts of our large towns and cities.

On our Lakes, Rivers, and Canals, are transported every year, an increasing amount of the surplus productions of our Farms to other markets, and manufactured goods are brought back in their stead. These same Rivers and Lakes are now navigated by fleets of noble steamers, which for safety, speed, convenience and elegance, can scarcely be equalled—and our sailing craft, occasionally take in their loading on the shores of Lake Huron, and unship in the spacious Harbour of Halifax.

But whilst I am proud to acknowledge the rapid progress which has been made within the last ten years in all sections of the Country; I should prove false to our best interests, and greatly betray the trust you have reposed in me, did I not at the same time declare that I think there is still much room for improvement, and very great cause, indeed I am inclined to believe an imper-

ative necessity exists for our Farmers to turn their attention to new sources of wealth.

From the first settlement of the country, England has been our Market for whatever wheat and flour we had to spare, after supplying our own wants, and for years, we possessed the advantage of sending her these productions, at a mere nominal duty, whilst foreign countries were subject to a high tariff. But now, under the altered policy of England, no duty, or at best only a nominal one is levied on wheat and flour, let it come from whence it may—and we have, therefore, to compete in the markets of Great Britain, with the wheat-producing countries of the whole world, with France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, and the immense fields of the American Union.

In many of these countries, wheat can be produced cheaper than it has as yet been produced by us, because soil labor furnishes the grower the means of raising his crops at comparatively an inexpensive rate, and securing them with certainty when ripe, instead of being, as we are here, subjected to a heavy outlay of wages for the like service, and unable to procure hands, as is frequently the case, at the critical moment when they are most required. In others, the facilities for sending their productions to the English market are far greater and less expensive than ours; and as England now draws her supplies from so many different portions of the globe, a scarcity in one country would not materially, if at all, affect her markets,—inasmuch as that scarcity, in ordinary cases, would hardly reach the other wheat growing countries which supply her; and the result of the recent English elections holds out to us little inducement to hope for any decided change of policy in our favor.

Such then being evidently the state at which we have arrived, our farmers should consider well, whether by the introduction of more labor-saving machines, and by better management on their farms, they can reduce the cost at which they have hitherto raised this staple commodity.

The wheat crop is a beautiful one—delightful to contemplate—associated with the most cheerful and animating reflections; nothing can be more pleasing to the eye of a philanthropist than waving fields of golden grain. Our farmers have arrived at a high degree of skill in its production. Its cultivation tends to keep their farms in good condition, and it answers well in a regular rotation of crops; but if it cannot be delivered at our mills or storehouses at about three shillings and sixpence currency per bushel, I fear it must cease to be our staple production. In the neighborhood in which I live, the reaping machine has been freely used by our best farmers this year; but whether this will effect a sufficient reduction in the cost of raising wheat I leave for those more competent to decide than I am.

It must be observed however, that whilst the price of wheat has of late years been declining, happily the price of meat, has been rising; and there is reason to believe, that the present high price of the latter will be maintained as steadily as will the low price of the former. The change has been caused in a great measure by the American Railroads, which have carried our meat to supply the constantly increasing wants of New York and the other great Atlantic cities. This is one of the effects of railroads, felt not only here but in Europe, where the large towns and cities are no longer dependent for the supply of their butcher's meat, fish, vegetables and coarse grains, on their immediate neighbourhood, but draw them from distant places. London market is supplied in part with vegetables raised in Somersetshire,

with meat butchered in Yorkshire, whilst her breakfast tables are often furnished with fish, caught the evening before on the Coasts of Scotland. Similar results will be obtained here, by the establishment of the great system of railways now contemplated throughout the country; distance will be annihilated and prices more generally equalized—agricultural produce will be benefited, not excepting the coarsest grains, to which the attention of farmers ought, to be more directed than hitherto.

In raising more stock than in times past it is hardly necessary for me to point out, that the improved breeds, so far as practicable, should be carefully selected. They appear by nature, to lay on flesh faster, and more easily, than our native stock, and as meat is here supposed to be the object of the farmer's attention, there can be no doubt, if one breed will make the same amount of meat at three years' old, that another breed, with the same feeding and care, will make at four or five years' old, which of the two it would be more profitable to select. But no breeding will cause animals to thrive, unless they are well sheltered and well fed, and this should be the peculiar care of the breeder. If they are to be left exposed to the rigours of the winter, I doubt not our native cattle would prove superior to the highest bred cattle in the country; but no one who intends to make a profitable business by breeding stock, will try the powers of his animals in this way. It is an unquestionable fact, attested by numerous experiments, that animals, much exposed to cold, eat far more than those kept in warm places, the theory being, that the food in the one case is absorbed in raising the heat of the body to the same degree of temperature, as is attained in the other case by shelter—and it is easy to be seen, that additional shelter can be more cheaply furnished than additional food. It is true, we have to contend against long and tedious winters, which entail a heavy expense on the breeders of stock; but the introduction of the mowing machine, which cuts the heaviest grass at a cost of about 2s. currency per acre, and lays it so that it requires little or no spreading, coupled with the use of the horse rake, will enable our farmers to raise larger crops of hay, than they have hitherto done, and secure them at a much more moderate rate. And if in connexion with this, they will turn their attention to the cultivation of turnips, mangol-wurtzel and carrots, for winter food, I feel persuaded they will find, in the ready sale of their fat cattle and sheep at the proper seasons ample rewards for their care and labour.

Following up this latter suggestion, I would strongly recommend to the Board of Agriculture, that the liberal donation of twenty pounds made to this Society by His Excellency the Governor General, to be applied to such objects connected with the Association as in their opinion would be most likely to conduce to its interests—but which donation, as I stated at our public meeting last night, had unfortunately come to my hands too late to be included in the prizes for this year—should be appropriated exclusively to the encouragement of this branch of husbandry, and be competed for as a new and distinct prize at the next Annual Fair.

Another branch of husbandry, which ought to engage our particular attention, is the production of Cheese, and a larger quantity of Butter than we have been in the habit of making.

A large amount is annually paid to the Americans for cheese. The dairyman who makes it has his profit—the wholesale dealer to whom he sells, has his—the grocers from whom we buy, have theirs—and our retail dealers, are not without their profit—all of which, in addition to the

customs duty—the Canadian consumer has to pay, while it is notorious that we have, in certain sections of the Province, such pastures as are well calculated to encourage our farmers to take an active interest in this branch of industry, and surely they possess all the skill, knowledge and capital necessary, to enable them to make an equally good article, and to save the profits which are thus paid to others.

It must be admitted that a large quantity of butter is now exported, but it is nothing in comparison with what it ought to be, and no doubt would be, if more attention were paid to the preparation of it for market, and proper care taken to provide excellent food for cows all the year round. For this purpose, carrots and mangel wurtzel should be grown each of which thrive well in most of our soils, if properly enriched—and have the peculiar merit of being very free from disease, and the depreciations of insects—and more attention should be paid to a succession of grasses. In England, good pastures are secured by the judicious selection of such grasses, as give a succession of flowers, at different seasons of the summer, a plan which we might most profitably adopt here, and with the aid of plaster of Paris, we should be able to carry our cows through the driest season, in full milk.

The demand for horses is very great, and will doubtless for some time continue.

Large numbers are every year exported to the neighbouring States, where they are readily sold at high prices, and strong inducements seem to offer, why we should persevere in raising them.

Until lately, that care in breeding distinct horses which has placed the English horse in the first rank in the world, even before the celebrated Arabian, was not paid to the breeding of horses in this country, our horse generally speaking, has been the horse of all work, and a very excellent and useful animal he has proved himself, but now that we have a certain sale and good prices, it is most important that the breeding of the different kinds should be kept more distinct, thus greater certainty in securing the animal for the purpose intended could be counted on, and less cause would be given for disappointment or complaint.

At the prices which are likely to rule for some time to come, there is nothing that the farmer can produce [if his land be suitable for the purpose,] which promises a better return for the time and labour bestowed, and the expense incurred, than the breeding of horses, but great care must be taken in the selection of the animals, from which it is intended to breed, whether for draught, for speed, for the carriage, or for light work. And the introduction of pure blood, and horses of sound constitutions, cannot be too highly recommended.

A little judgment and management in raising them, in keeping them in good growing condition, without pampering them, when young, and in carefully and thoroughly breaking them for use, will always enable us to command remunerating prices.

But whether we continue, as we have heretofore done, to regard Wheat as the great staple of the country, and so confine ourselves chiefly to its production, or whether we couple with it and employ, to a greater extent than hitherto, the means of obtaining wealth from other sources, as I have ventured to suggest, nothing can be more clear than that to be successful, we must pay more attention to the preservation and the use of manures.

The virgin soil does not require it; but in many parts of the country it is greatly needed, and much

land is comparatively unproductive, for the want of it. It is a subject which well deserves the most careful consideration. Upon it depends in a great measure the very existence of your art. In Germany and Switzerland, where the other branches of husbandry are much inferior to ours, where their ploughs are of the most rude and primitive construction, and where their most common team is a pair of mitch cows, they surpass us in the making and care of manures.

Each farm yard is supplied with several tanks or cisterns, into which all the rough manure and the refuse of the house are thrown—into these again is carefully lod, all the liquid manure made in the stables and barn yards—to which is added, from time to time, a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb all the ammonia that would otherwise escape. With this the land is annually dressed; and thus are farms kept in good order and condition, which without it, would soon become barren fields.

In connexion with this subject, I would strongly recommend the use of minerals—such as lime, and gypsum or plaster of Paris—on old farms, the supply of lime, which for years after the land was cleared, was found quite sufficient for all ordinary productive purposes, has become diminished, and requires to be replenished; and as it can be done, with such great benefits, and at so small a cost, in most parts of the country, it ought to engage the serious attention of those farmers to whom these imperfect remarks may apply.

Clover, which is so generally raised, and which will continue to be grown in increased quantities, as being the best winter food for horned cattle and sheep, and as affording such superior aftermath, requires a good deal of lime to feed on. I believe that gypsum is not considered a manure, but rather as a stimulant—its effects, however, on sandy soils especially, have long been known and acknowledged. By its judicious application, some of the lightest soils in the country have been placed amongst the most productive, and very beneficial results have been obtained from its use, on other lands—and I am mistaken if our better farmers, do not every year applying it, more and more, as a dressing to their clover, oats, peas, and Indian corn, even on clay lands.

Spring crops generally suffer from drought in May and the early part of June. It is found that the application of gypsum draws down moisture from the atmosphere to these crops, at these seasons; and that the fields which have been dressed with it, retain their colour and continue to grow, while those on which it has not been used, become pale and sickly. The same effects would, no doubt, be felt by turnips, carrots and field beets, if this stimulant were applied to them.

The Canada Company, to which Agriculture in Upper Canada is largely indebted for its liberal premiums on wheat, offers also handsome premiums to the growers of flax and hemp, and as, through the enterprise and liberality which have always marked the course of their Chief Commissioner here, in respect to all matters connected with the welfare of the country, we have at this moment on the show grounds, in actual and successful operation, imported at the entire expense and risk of the Company, as an object well worth the attention of farmers, the most approved machinery for preparing the former article, without the long, uncertain, and expensive methods heretofore adopted, for dressing it, it is hoped that its cultivation will be extensively undertaken. It can hardly fail to be profitable. We have a large quantity of land, especially on the flats of our rivers, admirably adapted to the growth of this plant—and the many valuable uses to which it

can be applied, render it highly essential that its production should be encouraged by every legitimate means. Not only is the fibre of the most extensive and important use, and would, no doubt, in many cases, be largely and profitably employed as a superior substitute for cotton, much of which we now import from the United States, but the seed also is most valuable, and would be found of vast importance to the country, for from it our linseed oils should be made, and oil cake extracted for the feeding of our fat cattle.

The successful growth of hemp, would not only save us a large annual outlay on the importation of cordage, but I can see no good reason why we should not, with proper arrangement, besides furnishing our own rope-walks with the raw material, now chiefly obtained from other countries, become exporters of the article to a considerable extent.

The failure of the usual market for wheat, will force us to direct our serious attention to the best means of supplying that defect, as well as to the production of new articles of consumption and export. As regards the former, the most obvious remedy would seem to be, the creation of a home market—by stimulating internal enterprise—encouraging shipping—establishing manufactures—promoting immigration—fostering a trade with our Sister Colonies—and protecting native industry in all its various branches. This would have a direct and powerful tendency to raise up and increase a large consuming population, and afford the most certain market for the sale of our agricultural products.

Notwithstanding the longer route by the St. Lawrence as compared with the route by which the Americans reach the West Indies from their Atlantic ports, and notwithstanding some restrictions that exist upon the trade, but which are not of sufficient importance materially to interfere with it, there is nothing to hinder an extensive and profitable commerce being carried on between our own ports and those islands, but the sitting out or building vessels suited for the purpose, and a proper spirit of enterprise being infused into our people. The Americans send to that market a large quantity of produce, which they buy from us, and they bring back in its stead the productions of that country to be sold by them for the supply of our grocers—thus not only giving profitable employment to their vessels, but making a fair gain out of the adventure. Why should we not imitate this example—remove the present restrictions—encourage the building of vessels adapted to the business, and instead of allowing these profits to be made out of us by foreigners, boldly contend for, and secure a valuable trade, which legitimately belongs to us.

I am strongly of opinion, that we import too much and manufacture too little. Whilst wheat always brought a remunerating price and a ready sale, we could perhaps afford to import largely, but now that the price of it is low, and likely to remain so, our attention ought to be turned in earnest to the supply of our own wants, as far as practicable.

It may be out of our power at present to manufacture the finest articles we use, in woollens, cottons, linens, and hardware; but I believe, with proper skill and management, that much more might be done, in these respects, than has been.

The demand for our coarse woollens is far greater than the supply. The only cotton manufactory ever established in Upper Canada is and ready sale for all the coarse cottons it could make, at prices which would have paid well under good management. Linen has almost ceased to be made, but it is to be hoped that the same impetus

to the raising of flax will be given here that has been given in Ireland, and that not only many little wheels and handlooms will be set in motion in our farm-houses, but also that large linen manufactories will soon be erected and carried on, in places where so much valuable water is now literally running to waste.

It is astonishing to look at the number of articles for which we are indebted to our neighbours across the line, all of which we could and ought to make ourselves. They furnish us with a large quantity of the axes which we use; many of the carpenters' and cooper's tools; most of the brooms with which our houses are swept; the scythes with which our hay and grains are cut; rakes with which they are gathered; in many instances the machines with which they are threshed; the forks with which our manures are turned over and spread; the pails in which our dairy maids collect their milk; and latterly, the very bags in which our wheat is carried to the mills.

They furnish the picks and shovels with which our canals are made, and our railroads are formed; the spades with which our gardens are dug, and the hoes with which the weeds are kept down; and often the seeds with which they are sown. To them also we are indebted for most of our books; and for a large portion of the coarse grey cottons now in use, not to mention other manufactured articles which are largely poured in upon us.

I have thus, at the risk of being tedious, entered somewhat into detail on the subjects noticed in this address, because I conceive a proper knowledge of these matters to be intimately connected with the future prosperity of the country. A great change has come upon us, on ourselves depends, whether it shall be for good or ill, no time could be better than the present for placing ourselves in a right position. Undoubtedly, large sums of money will be expended here, during the next four years, in the construction of railways. If instead of sending that money out of the country, to purchase the manufactures of other lands, we could induce our people to expend it in the establishment of home manufactures, a most important and salutary step would be taken in the march of progress, and a solid foundation would be thus laid, on which to build up the future greatness and prosperity of the country.

A great diversity of opinion obtains, as to the standard by which the prosperity of a country shall be judged. Some instancing as proof, the large revenue derived from imports—others pointing to the excess of exports over imports, as the rule by which it is to be measured. I must confess that I am one of those who put most faith in the latter doctrine, and I shall be rejoiced to see the time when our trade returns will show a nearer approximation to it, than now exists. Acting on this view, I have no hesitation in saying that our plans should be, as far practicable, to raise and make all we need. This will give ample employment to capital and labor, in the establishment and extension of our manufactures, and in the encouragement of the working classes; and possessing a home consumption for the produce of our farms, in our towns and villages, filled with industrious mechanics and skillful manufacturers, and relying with confidence on our own efforts, for the speedy attainment of national wealth, we shall be in a great measure independent of foreign countries, and have less reason to regret the hasty withdrawal of those benefits, which we formerly enjoyed in the British markets.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that the Legislature has done all that could be expected from

it, to promote the cause of agriculture. Liberal grants are yearly made to our Societies—a Board of Agriculture has been established, to advance and foster its interests—provision has been made for an experimental farm—a Chair of agriculture has been placed in the Toronto University, and a gentleman eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties connected with it, has been called to fill it. Lectures of the most valuable character, may be expected from that gentleman, and the results of all practical and useful experiments made by him, will be gladly communicated for the benefit of the Agricultural classes—and it now rests with the people of Upper Canada to say whether they will be discouraged because they have lost the former mode of this staple production, or whether they will take a new start in the race of improvement, now evidently within their power—whether they will turn their attention to the new sources of wealth opening before them—and by the diligent use of the various means of information placed within their reach, become as skillful in the development of those resources, as many of them have become in the cultivation of wheat, and thus fulfill the high destiny for which this noble country was evidently designed by its all-wise and beneficent Creator.

THOMAS C. STREET,
P. P. A. A. of U. C.

Toronto, September 24, 1852.

CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, O. W., OCTOBER 2, 1852.



GRAND PROVINCIAL FAIR.

Continued.

FLORAL HALL.

In the Fine Arts and Ladies department of the Floral Hall there were so many things worthy of notice that we preferred leaving its details to a special sketch rather than to pass it in so cursory a manner as time and space on a previous occasion would have demanded. On Wednesday afternoon the judges had not completed their arrangements here, so that we only made a running survey thinking to fill up any hiatus on the following day; but when the public were once admitted the thoroughfares were so thronged that it was next to impossible to get more than a passing glimpse. In this one department too, we experienced more difficulty in getting a little scrap of information than in all the rest of the show together. In the fruits and flowers section we placed ourselves under the guidance of Mr. Flem-

ing who descended upon everything visible, with precision. In the fancy sewing and wax-flower section, we met an intelligent and very communicative attendant; but all the rest was a blank in so far as information was concerned. Especially was this the case in regard to a very attractive *loo table*. Who was its maker? or whence it came? were facts shrouded in mystery, and only very partially revealed by the vague idea that it came from Hamilton. Nevertheless of these difficulties we proceed once more to work, and entering in from the Educational department the first thing which met the view was a pretty fair display of Fine Screens of various patterns, painted with fancy sewing; several specimens of Lithography from Mr. Scobie, and some specimens of Letter Press Printing from the same gentleman; Mr. Cleland, Mr. Pless, and Mr. Smille of the *Hamilton Spectator*, Messrs. Chatterton & Helliwell, Hamilton, and Mr. J. G. Judd, *North American Office*, also exhibited specimens of Letter Press Printing. A pair of slippers from Mr. Polson, *Bootmaker*, Yonge Street. Each of these slippers was cut out of one piece of leather in a very ingenious way so as to require no seam, and was folded up to form the quarter with its inside lining, the ornament in front, the straps for the buckle, and side linings, all in one piece. The pattern paper from which they were cut, was hung beside them, that the visitor might see how the thing could be accomplished; but as there was no one near to explain, it is very likely that this contribution was looked upon as merely a pretty pair of slippers, when, in fact, the merit lay more in the cutting of them than in the stitching, although that was also very tastefully done. Mr. Polson refused \$25 for his pair of slippers. Amongst these slippers was a specimen of printing paper, from the factory of Taylor & Brothers, Front St., a great variety of combs of different kinds and very finely finished, from Mr. —. The next object of attraction was, that *contro table* which was supposed to have come from Hamilton. The top was in marquetry work, and was very tastefully finished. It was, in fact, a splendid piece of cabinet work; but set upon an old-fashioned, clumsy looking, triangular block, with rudely carved paws. The marquetry was formed of upwards of a dozen different kinds of wood. Mr. Allanson's Wood engravings came next. They were chiefly from the engravings prepared for Mr. Maclean's Magazine, and being printed on proof paper, were very much admired. There was a very pecky Sofa or Queensbury, or something of that kind, and next were specimens of silver work from Mr. Morrison, Jeweller, King Street; in the case were the silver and other articles presented to Mr. Alderman Heard lately, by the City Council and Fire Companies, and the beautiful spade made by Mr. Morrison, by order of Fred. Campbell, Esq., to be presented to Her Excellency Lady Elgin in turning the first sod of the Northern Railway. There were various specimens of bird stuffing, China and crystal work, elevations of public buildings, &c., &c. The corner was closed up by a large display of daguerrotypes from the gallery of Messrs. Evans and Harrison, King Street; these attracted very great attention, as the various figures are beautifully delineated. On the corner of the table on the left hand, returning, was Mr. Wheeler's case of curiosities, consisting of the dies with which the silver medal for "Life Members" of the Agricultural Association was struck; being, we believe, the first pair of dies struck in Canada. These dies were cut by Mr. Wheeler, on his own responsibility; but

we have no doubt the Association will secure them in order that they only may have the privilege of conferring the badge of the Association's membership. Beside the dies was a silver medal of the Association, the appearance of which was described in a previous number. The gem of the case was, however, a steel finger ring, of curious workmanship. On one of its shields was engraved a Coat of Arms, on another the portrait of a Lady, and a third was formed into a curi-ness studded with bosses of burnished steel. On the under side of the ring was an oval *role seal*, with a monogram engraved thereon. This little ornament must have cost a great amount of labor, as it was very elaborately finished. On the same table were some pretty colored crayons, and in the back ground Paul Kane's finely executed Indian scenes. These were the Medicine Pipe Stem Dance; a Horse race on the inside of the Rocky Mountain. Camp of Indians on Lake Huron; White Man's Portage on the River Winnepeg; Buffalo Fight; Driving Buffaloes to a pound; Portrait of a Squaw of the Ojibway Tribe, and a Sketch of a Chinook. Okah Tubbs also exhibited a variety of Indian curiosities.

Near the *contro* Mr. White of Hamilton displayed a Melodeon and Seraphine, both of very fine tone and well finished. The Melodeon was valued at \$45, the Seraphine at \$100. Beside these, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, of Toronto, displayed a very rich toned full Grand Piano newly finished and valued at \$500. It is the first of the kind made in Canada we believe, that is to say, reckoning from the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier. Beyond this Piano was a pretty little chamber Organ—two stops—manufactured by Mr. Townsend of Hamilton. This was a charming instrument, and when a bellows blower could be found, made considerable attraction. Messrs. Lawson & Clarkson exhibited a quantity of Candy and other confections, done up in various forms. Besides these was another display of Lithography, some specimens of knitted work; a box of cigars in all their forms and variety by Stephen, Bender & Co., Toronto. Boots and slippers from John Russell, King Street; a case of porukes, &c. On the other side of the Hall there was a great variety of knitted work from different parties; specimens of book-binding from Mr. Ott, book binder, Yonge Street; a display of tailoring from Messrs. Stovell & Baines. In particular, one double-breasted coat of a new pattern and termed the Manteau Canadien, and made from cloth manufactured at the Niagara Mills, by T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P. Then came the beautiful sleigh robe from the manufactory of L. Marks, Yonge street. It was formed of furs of all the animals known in Canada, very tastefully grouped into figures, the principal ornament being six fox skins entire forming a star with the heads to the centre. This robe was valued at £30, and will be sent down in a few days as a present to His Excellency to keep him comfortable in the cold northern winter. Mr. Marks also exhibited several descriptions of coats, fur caps and two fur coats Mr. Joseph Rogers exhibited a variety of hats—Mr. Salt also had a fine display in that line; his white Siberian fox was a great attraction. Mr. Harcourt, King street, exhibited a fancy dress coat nicely quilted, value somewhere about \$30. This one we believe took a prize for workmanship. At the opposite end of the Hall, Mr. Blagg of Toronto, exhibited a case of boots and shoes, very fine workmanship. In front of this, was Palmer's case of daguerrotypes, comprising several dozens of well known individuals of Toronto and neighbourhood. Many of the persons walking about the Hall could easily be distinguished as forming component parts of the cov-

centrated essence of Mr. Palmer's display. In the corner was the figure head of a vessel by Mr. David Fleming, not quite finished, but very boldly and well carved. Mr. Fleming also exhibited in another part of the Hall, the figure of the knight which was carved for the exhibition of the Canadian Institute. From this corner to the fountain was a rich display of Crochet Work, Fancy Sewing, Worsted work, and Wax Flowers. Miss Galbraith's 1st prize crochet work was very pretty. Miss Clench's wax flowers were also finely grouped. Mrs. Joshua Beatt and Miss Howlett exhibited fine specimens of knitted work. Several fancy baskets made of seeds attracted great attention. There was also some remarkably pretty specimens of hair working from Mrs. John Cameron. This was one of the finest displays of delicate workmanship on the table, and must have cost an immense amount of labour. Mrs. W. B. Crow exhibited some very pretty wax figures, as also Miss Wilson, and Miss Bell of Toronto. Amongst these ornaments was a case of dentistry by Mr. Kahn displaying the great scientific and mechanical skill of that gentleman. At intervals too we had a display of Mr. Hoppner Meyer's Portraits, among these were, the portrait of B. Galwey Esq., Commissariat General, the portrait of Miss Fitzgerald of O'Shaughnessy papers celebrity, and the portrait of A. V. Brown Esq. As Mr. Meyer is now so well known it is unnecessary to say that these were in the highest style of the art. There is a transparency about his colouring that renders his miniatures very expressive. There were also some very pretty miniature portraits in ivory by Mrs. Campbell, of Brockville. Mr. W. Hind exhibited some very pretty oil paintings, one of those "Waiting for the Boat," another "Reading the News." These are very creditable productions. They were somehow thrust into a corner, and were, in consequence, not so well seen. Another very attractive feature was the entomological display by Mr. W. Couper, Toronto. There was one case of insect architecture, displaying the formation of galls in their various stages, and many other very curious matters connected with insect life. Another large case contained upwards of fifteen hundred specimens of Canadian insects, all arranged in their respective classes. Mr. Couper very honorably earned the first and second prizes for his labour, and has in this, as well as on a previous occasion, manifested that he is the greatest practical entomologist of Canada. The roof of this Hall was tastefully draped with shawls and knitted work, and banners and other ornaments. Among the banners was one for No. 5 Fire Company, by Robert Griffith, an amateur painter. There are no doubt a great many interesting works which have not even been named. To the exhibitors of these we would say, in conclusion, that no local or selfish feeling governed our mind in the limited note we took of what was to be seen. We were anxious to give a full and impartial account of the Exhibition; but of the Fine Arts department more particularly, we found our efforts so far defeated by the smallness of the Hall, and the arrangement of the articles. These were matters over which we had no control; and if, in the exercise of a great public duty, various shortcomings are abundantly manifest, we only plead in extenuation of these sins of omission the circumstances already named, as our chief aim was to give a careful and candid delineation of the whole.

SOCIETY.—Those can most easily dispense with society who are the most calculated to adorn it; they only are dependent on it who possess no mental resources; for though they bring nothing to the general mart, like beggars they are too poor to stay at home.
—Lady Blessington.

Literary Notices.

THE ART JOURNAL. September. New York, George Virtue, Toronto, Hugh Rodgers, Yonge Street agent for Canada.

The illustrations for this number are Lady Godiva, engraved by J. B. Allen, from the picture by G. Jones R. A., in the Vernon Gallery; the Infant Bacchus, engraved by T. Vernon from the picture by Sir M. A. Shee, P. R. A. in the Vernon Gallery; the Mother of Napoleon, engraved by W. H. Miller, from the statue by Canova, in the Gallery of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; Examples of the Artists of Germany. These engravings are as usual in the highest style of the art. The first is representative of a historical tradition connected with the town of Coventry. It is delicately treated and most effectively brought out. The statue of the Mother of Napoleon from the chisel of Canova, is a most exquisite production. The drapery is most admirably arranged, and gracefully displayed, while the soft flowing lines display at once the beauty of the form, and give dignity to the appearance of this great woman. The representation has been taken when Madame Letizia Bonaparte was advanced in years and bears a rather curious combination of expression. In this number we have a continuation of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines—Chertsey and its neighbourhood" from the pen of Mrs. Hall. This sketch like the previous ones is very tastefully illustrated. In the literary department we will allude more at length next week.

ANTHON'S LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH LATIN DICTIONARY, New York, Harper & Brothers, Toronto, A. H. Armour & Co.

This work designed to form an acceptable addition to our school books for students of the Latin language, is chiefly an abridgement of Mr. Middle's translation of Dr. Freund's condensed Latin Dictionary, a work which Anthon believes to be the best that has yet appeared, and marked throughout by accurate scholarship, philosophical analysis, and sound principles of criticism. In a notice of such a work the remarks are chiefly confined to the way in which the publishers have performed their part of it, as every one will concede that no one could more happily appropriate and adapt to present circumstances the labours of Freund, Kalkschmidt and others of that class, than Mr. Anthon. We would simply say then, that it is printed in a clear type upon good serviceable paper, and firmly done up in sheep for the use of schools. To those who have not got Anthon in any of its forms this edition will be found of great service as a book of reference.

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS, VOL. III: New York, Harper & Brothers, Toronto A. H. Armour & Co.

This is the third volume of Harper's reprint of Chambers's excellent edition of Burns's works. This is undoubtedly the most complete and accurate of Burns which has appeared, and although unaccompanied by plates or any fanciful ornament is sure to meet with a ready demand from those who love the poetry of nature. This volume stretches from June 1788 to July 1796, and contains a great variety of Burns's correspondence. We have in 1792 the opening of his correspondence with George Thomson of Edinburgh in reference to Scottish songs, a correspondence which only terminated with the poet's death, and to its close displays the honour and the integrity of the man, whose memory is held in sweetest remembrance by an admiring world.

"Still o'er those scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with inward care!
Time but the impression stronger makes
As streams their channel deeper wear."

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE—October. Toronto: T. Mackay.

The engravings in this number are—View of Brockville, C. W.—Paris Fashions for October. Sir Francis Drake, and a Sketch of the Exhibition Ground. The literary contents are—Cities of Canada—Brockville. Emigration concluded, Chronicles of Drexelsay, No. 4, Occasional Sayings and Doings of the Minke, No. 1, Forest Gleanings, No. 1 & 2, by the Author of the "Backwoods of Canada"; The Old Man's Mystery, Price's Candle-lights; The Old House-keeper's Tale; Tales of the Slave Squadron; Dining with the Million; Zulmira, the Half-Carib Girl; Sir Francis Drake—Lodge's Portraits; Poetry and Scraps, Editor's Shanly, Sedgwick No. 4. &c. &c.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL, Toronto, Hugh Scobie.
MEYER'S UNIVERSUM, No. VI, New York, H. Meyers.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, October, A. H. Armour & Co.

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE PROPORTIONS OF A NEW STEAMER.

The *Ware Queen* steamer, recently launched by Messrs. Robinson, Russell, and Company, at Millwall, is an object of much curiosity as she lies at her moorings, near Greenwich. She has already made the passage to Denmark; and the result of this and other trials has proved her admirable qualities as a sea boat. She is remarkably dry and easy, and fully instances how much may yet be accomplished by the efforts of science in conjunction with steam and iron.—The length of the *Ware Queen* exceeds 200 feet, while her breadth is little more than 13 feet. She is fitted with engines of 80 horse power. Her wheels, which are on the feathering principle, are remarkably small, and, to a casual observer appear totally inadequate to the propulsion of a boat of such great length; this, however, we are assured is not the case. The fittings of her cabins, &c. are of the most costly description. Altogether, the *Ware Queen*, by her novel and beautiful appearance, cannot fail to call forth admiration from all who see her, differing as she does from anything hitherto seen upon the river Thames.—*London paper.*

HONEY BEES.

Many, nearly every body supposes that the bee carries honey from the nectar of the flowers, and simply carries it to its cell in the hive. This is not correct.—The nectar it collects from the flower is a portion of its food or drink, the honey it deposits in its cell is a secretion from its melliferous, or honey secreting glands (analogous to the milk secreting gland of the cow and other animals.) If they were the mere collectors and transporters of honey from the flowers to the honey-comb, then we could have the comb frequently filled with molasses, and whenever the bees have fed at a molasses hoghead. The honey bag in the bee performs the same functions as the cow's bag or udder, merely receives the honey from the secreting glands and retains it until a proper opportunity presents for its being deposited in its appropriate storehouse, the honey-comb. Another error is, that the bee collects pollen from the flowers, accidentally, while it is in search of honey. Quite the contrary is the fact. The bee, while in search of nectar, or honey, as it is improperly called, does not collect pollen. It goes in search of pollen specially, and also for nectar. When the pollen of the flower is ripe, and fit for the use of the bee, there is no nectar; when there is nectar, there is no pollen fit for its use in the flower. It is generally supposed, also, that the bee collects the wax from which it constructs its comb, from such vegetable substance. This also is an error. The wax is a secretion from its body, as the honey is; and it makes its appearance in small scales or flakes, under the rings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by mixture with the saliva of the bee's mouth, and laid on the walls of the cell with the tongue, very much in the way a plasterer uses his trowel.—*Cull. rural.*

MACHINES AND MEN.—This question has a very wide bearing as regards those of the labouring classes whom the invention of new and improved machinery may dislodge from their former occupations.—How the working classes are to obtain the full benefits and advantages of the "labour saving" processes is a problem which we have not yet satisfactorily solved, but it is one that will press for solution from day to day. One would naturally infer that the improvement of machinery, by which the drudgery and hard labour of the world is performed, should give greater leisure, greater comforts, and improved facilities for culture of the higher power of man's nature. The machines which liberates so much of mere human drudgery ought to be a great blessing, it ought to give to the working classes more time that they can call their own; more leisure for self-culture, for domestic intercourse, and social and political action.—We fear this matter has not yet been seen to: and if we listen to the discussions going on around us on every side, we find that it is the source of much disquiet and unrest which pervade modern society.—This it is which gives power to the party "Socialist" now so extensively prevailing the civilized world.—How are the working people—the inventors and improvers—the makers and watchers of machines—to reap the advantages arising from their discovery and adoption? This is the question now awaiting solution, and it is a most serious and knotty one. . . . We might carry these observations much farther, but we leave them at this point. What we mean to convey is this, that while we have been improving machinery, we have been neglecting man—while we have greatly economized and multiplied labour by superior machines, we have not given the laborer the benefit of these grand inventions—while we have enormously multiplied wealth by mechanical contrivances of all kinds, we have left the bulk of our people in an unimproved and uncultivated state, and that while it is right to carry the improvement of machinery to the highest point in order to set free human toil, the time so liberated ought to be devoted to advancement of man's spiritual and intellectual culture, which unhappily is not yet the case, and it is but too little thought of.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.

A patent has been taken out by Dr. Kemp for an arrangement of machinery for the obtaining of a maximum power from numerous short strokes of electro-magnetic power, acting on one long piston-rod in the cylinder of a hydraulic press, thus neutralizing the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water, in a continuous circle, through valves into a chamber in connexion with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connexion with the prime moving crank of the engine.—*Builder.*

USEFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—A pharmacien at Rome, Signor Pagliaro, has recently succeeded in discovering a liquid possessing so extraordinary a power of coagulating blood that if to a large basin containing this fluid one drop of the styptic be added, complete solidification ensues, so that the basin may be inverted without causing any blood to be lost. The practical advantages of this styptic are consequently very great inasmuch as by its timely application the bleeding from large and dangerous wounds may be immediately stanchied. In addition to the other valuable qualities of the liquid it is totally devoid of poisonous agency, and easily prepared, as follows:—Take 8 ounces of gum Benzoin, 1 pound of alum, and 10 pints of water. Boil all together for the space of eight hours in an earthenware glazed vessel, frequently stirring the mass, and adding water sufficient to make up the original quantity of that lost by ebullition, taking care however to add the water so gradually that boiling may not be suspended. The liquid portion of the compound is now to be strained off, and preserved in the colour-corked bottles. It is limpid, like champagne as to colour, possessing a slightly styptic taste, and an agreeable odour.

Submarine Telegraph.

A new project has been formed for constructing a telegraph between Britain and the United States, by stretching short water lines from the north of Scotland to the Orkney Islands, and thence, by short water lines, to Shetland and the Feroe Islands. From the latter a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland, from the western coast of Iceland another submarine line conveys it to Kango Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland; it then crosses Greenland to Julian's Hope on the western coast of that continent, in latitude 69 deg. 42 min., and is conducted thence, by a water line of about 54 miles across Davis's Straits to Hycorn's Bay on the coast of Labrador. From this point the line is to be extended to Quebec.

Fisheries.

A public meeting has been held at Halifax, to petition her Majesty against the concession of the rights of her subjects in that colony in regard to the fisheries, at which an Address was adopted to the Lieut. Governor, and one to Her Majesty, which concludes with the following:

"Your memorialists deprecate all negotiations—all compromise on the subject. The Americans will not probably they cannot, grant an equivalent for the privileges they seek; and the only security for the colonies in the entire abandonment of the present negotiations,

Your memorialists most earnestly entreat your Majesty, that the existing fishery restrictions may be preserved in their letter, and that your Majesty's power may be put forth to prevent their violation."

CUSTOMS OF THE RED INDIANS.—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—Formerly it was customary with Chippewas to bury many articles with the dead, such as would be useful on their journey to the land of spirits. Henry describes in a touching manner the interment of a young girl, with an axe, snow-shoes, a small kettle, several pairs of moccasins, her own ornaments, and strings of beads; and, because it was a female—destined, it seems, to toil and carry burthens in the other world as well as this—the carrying-belt and the paddle. The last act before the burial, performed by the poor mother, crying over the dead body of the child, was that of taking from it a lock of hair for a memorial.—"While she did this," says Henry, "I endeavored to console her by offering the usual arguments, that the child was happy in being released from the miseries of this life, and that she should forbear to grieve, because it would be bestowed to her in another world, happy and everlasting. She answered, that she knew it well, and that by the lock of hair she should know her daughter in the other world, for she would take it with her—alluding to the time when this relic, with the carrying-belt and axe, would be placed in her own grave." This custom of burying property with the dead was formerly carried to excess from the piety and generosity of surviving friends, until a chief, greatly respected and admired among them for his bravery and talents, took an ingenious method of giving his people a lesson. He was seized with a fit of illness, and after a few days expired, or seemed to expire.—But after lying in this death-trance for some hours, he came to life again, and recovering his voice and senses, he informed his friends that he had been half-way to the land of spirits; that he found the road thither crowded with the souls of the dead, all so heavily laden with the guns, kettles, axes, blankets, and other articles buried with them, that their journey was retarded, and they complained grievously of the burthens which the love of their friends had laid on them. "I will tell you," said Gitchee Gauzinee, for that was his name, "our fathers have been wrong; they have buried too many things with the dead. It is too burthensome to them, and they have complained to me bitterly. There are many who, by reason of the heavy loads they bear, have not yet reached the land of spirits. Clothing will be very acceptable to the dead, also his moccasins to travel in, and his pipe to refresh him on the way; but let his other possessions be divided among his relatives and friends."—*Sketches in Canada and Rambles among the Red Indians; by Mrs. Jameson.*

On the 21st inst, about two hundred feet of the bridge at Indianapolis, Ind, fell. There was a large number of lands upon it two or three are missing. Five or six have been dangerously hurt, three of them so badly that they cannot recover.

An old copper mine of extraordinary richness has recently been discovered on what is called the Hill Vein in the Lake Superior country. Certain circumstances brought to light by its discovery indicate that it was worked long before the discovery of America by Columbus. The richness of the mine may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Mendelbaum, the manager, in raising it to be explored, had a mass of copper, which weighed 2,300 pounds, removed from the surface of the vein. There is certainly much mystery connected with these ancient traces of mining operations, discovered from time to time in the copper region of Lake Superior.

ALARMING STATE OF THINGS.—An Oregon correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the Oregon Land Law, which gives a mile square of land to every actual settler married before a certain date—says that it set the whole country astir, and every body got married that could. The society of marriageable females however, was such that in some instances girls of 13, 12, 12, and even 11 years of age, were married, in order to secure the land perquisites!

On the occasion of the late catastrophes on Lake Erie, a young married couple stood together, calculating the chances of the wreck sinking before the propeller reached it. "If it does, James," said the young wife, unconscious of any other ear, "be sure to keep fast hold of me so that we shall go down together."

Curiosity is a sentiment that you should not stifle; it wants only to be managed and placed on a right object. Curiosity is a knowledge begun, which makes you advance farther and quicker in the road of truth; it is a disposition that meets instruction half way; it should not be stopped by laziness and love of ease.—*Marchioness de Lambert.*

Biographical Calendar.

Oct.	3	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	John, Lord Maitland, died. Archbishop Tillotson, born. Augustus, Viscount Keppel died. Richard Cromwell, born. Marshall Keith, killed. Don Manuel Godoy, died. Zuinglius killed. Jonathan Edwards, born. Isaac Walpole, born. Marquis Cornwallis, died. Henry Howard, R. A., died. Louis Philippe, born. Jenny Lind, born. Louis, Count Baillyani, shot. Archbishop Laud, born. Zimmermann, died. Dr. Thomas Reid, died. R. B. Sheridan, born. Henry Fielding, died. Christoph (Emperor of Hayti) killed Aliguel de Cervantes, born. Capo d'Astria, killed.
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Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, the celebrated Spanish Novelist, was born on the 9th October, 1547. Although he gave early promise of literary talent, he was compelled through poverty, to seek a subsistence in some other profession, and became a page to the Cardinal Guilio Aquaviva, in Rome. He then entered the navy, and lost his left arm at the battle of Lepanto. After this he joined the troops in the service of Spain, at Naples; but, returning homewards, he was unfortunately taken prisoner by a corsair, and detained in slavery at Algiers for five years. When he was at length ransomed, he settled at Madrid, married, and published in the course of ten years about thirty dramas; but although he showed great genius, he was not so successful as his rival Lope de Vega, and he reluctantly abandoned this species of composition for that which has immortalized his name—the production of "Don Quixote." Cervantes had in view by this work, to reform the taste and opinions of his countrymen. He wished to ridicule that adventurous heroism, with all its evil consequences, which, fostered by innumerable novels on knight-errantry, was not yet entirely rooted out of Spain. The work, though coldly received at first, soon became exceedingly popular, but did not much enrich the author, who struggled on for many years with nothing to console him in his poverty but his genius. He died in 1616, leaving in addition to his fame as an author, the character of a firm and noble minded man.—*Allyan.*

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

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE CORDIAL.

THIS Cordial, as its name announces, is prepared from a Blend of a Mixture of the Chamomile Cordial, a most Eminent Preparation from the Flowers of Chamomile, and being a most valuable Tonic, it is highly recommended for the relief of all the symptoms of Indigestion, and for the cure of all the Disorders of the Stomach, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Female Complaints, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Headache, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Nausea, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Vomiting, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Diarrhoea, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Dysentery, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Cholera, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Fever, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhus, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Pneumonia, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Meningitis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Encephalitis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Myelitis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Neuritis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Radiculitis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Paralysis, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Coma, and for the relief of all the Symptoms of the Typhoid Death.

These invaluable virtues, which fully preserved are most delicately concentrated and developed in the Cordial, which from its transparency and golden colour resembles Wine, and as such may be used at all seasons. The dose is from a Spoonful to a Teaspoonful, and the Cordial may be used with or without Sugar, and the Taste may be improved by the addition of a little of the best of the Champagne, or of any other sparkling Wine.

TESTIMONIALS:

Toronto, June 26th 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. GENTLEMEN—We have tried the Sample Bottle with which you favoured us, of your Compound Chamomile Cordial, and find it as you describe, fragrant and agreeable to the taste, and consider it an excellent Preparation for the use of our valuable Toronto Properties of the Flowers of Chamomile.

We are, &c. GEORGE HERRICK, M.D. JOHN KING, M.D.

77 Bay Street, Toronto, June 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I duly received and have tried the sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial," which you sent me. Aware of the manner in which you prepare it, and of the nature and quality of the ingredients which you employ in its manufacture, I cannot expect to express to you in my writing my opinion of it, which I should not hesitate to do under other circumstances.

I consider it a very elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation, necessary of being made, especially in a dietetic as well as its medicinal point of view. It will serve as an excellent substitute for much of the trash which is purchased as Wine for the use of invalids; and will also prove an excellent medium for the agreeable conveyance of tonics, which, without some auxiliaries, are often rejected again, and rejected by the stomach.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c. FRANCIS HADGLEY, M.D.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. Hamilton, July 2nd, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. GENTLEMEN—I duly received and have tried the Sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial," which you sent me. I consider it a very elegant Preparation, and useful in all cases where a mild Tonic is required, more especially in cases of Dyspepsia, and the weakness of the Stomach, it being very agreeable to taste, can be taken by any one.

I am, &c. THOMAS DUGAN, Surgeon.

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

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. GENTLEMEN—I have received the Sample Bottle of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial," and consider it a beautiful as well as highly palatable preparation. The aromatic and peculiar latter flavor, in which lies the essential Medicinal qualities, appear to be largely infused and well preserved; and as this vegetable Tonic is highly tonic, it is a most valuable preparation, depending on delicacy, or want of tone of the digestive organs, (the form most frequently met with in this continent) your Cordial will, I doubt not, form an invaluable addition to our Pharmacopoeia.

From the knowledge possessed by me of Mr. Rexford and his very high reputation as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, I feel much pleasure in confidently recommending his preparation of this valuable Tonic to my Prof. friends, and to the public, as a delightful and invigorating Cordial.

I am, Yours, &c. GEORGE HOLME, Surgeon.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co. Toronto.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in expressing to you my professional appreciation of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial." The Tonic properties of the Flowers of Chamomile, with which it is finely, and in a most agreeable, acknowledged, and the Medicinal qualities of that vegetable ingredient so fully admitted in Dyspeptic complaints, and I consider the idea of administering it in the pleasing form of a Cordial, most happy; and

in the case of your preparation, so successful, that it cannot fail to be a favorite with the public.

DR. MOUNT, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

This Cordial is sold generally by all respectable Chemists, &c. The bottles are sealed with the initials R. & Co., and signed by the Proprietors—Yours also being genuine.

Agents: T. J. H. MOUNT, 111 King Street, and W. H. L. King Street, and A. J. L. King Street, 111 King Street.

Price—2s. per Bottle. REXFORD & Co., Sole Proprietors, 69, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

PENNY READING ROOM!

THIS interesting and useful News Room is in his premises, 111 King Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, &c.

British and American,

- As follows, viz:— The London Quarterly Reviews, The Edinburgh "North British" Review, Hutchinson's Review, Leisure Magazine, Household Magazine, International "Lettell's Living Age," Harper's Magazine, Parson's Union, Constitution and Church Sentinel, Dublin Newspaper, Globe, Colonial, Patriot, Examiner, North American, Canadian Family Herald, Literary Gazette.

With a large number of others, and as the charge is only One Penny per visit or Sixpence halfpenny per Month, he trusts to be favoured by the Patronage of the reading public.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852.

NEW BOOK STORE!

No. 34, Yonge Street, Toronto.

(Two doors west of Spencer's Foundry)

THIS Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER in the above premises where he intends to keep on hand a choice and varied assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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

— A valuable Second-Hand Library for Sale. —

TERMS—CASH.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852.

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

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

J. W. M. hopes by his long experience and training in all the branches connected with the manufacturing and repairing of time pieces, in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and other parts of Britain, and being for three years principal watchmaker in a respectable establishment in this city, that he shall be found worthy of public confidence.

A large assortment of First Class Gold and Silver Watches for Sale—warranted for twelve months in writing. Gold and Silver Chains, newest patterns, Gold Fingert, Fancy and Wedding Rings, Gold and Silver Patent Cases, Mounting Brooches and Bracelets in great variety, for sale.

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

To THE TRADE—Corders, Lugs, and Lever Staffs made to order. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned.

Toronto, March 12th, 1852. 15-10

TURNER & ROGERSON, AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, YONGE ST., TORONTO. April 6, 1852.

THIS Undersigned are now prepared to receive every description of Goods and Merchandise for Sale by AUCTION, on private terms, at their Premises on Yonge Street. TURNER & ROGERSON, April 8, 1852.

CASH ADVANCES made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale. TURNER & ROGERSON, April 6, 1852.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BY-LAW is now under the consideration of the Council of the City of Toronto, to open and extend BEECH Street from its present termination, at Parliament Street, until it reaches Beaton Street. And also to open and continue Berkeley Street, until it shall reach that part of Beech Street which is intended to extend from Parliament to Beaton Street. Of which all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY,

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

D. MATHIESON'S, CLOTHING, TAILORING, (GENERAL, Outfitting and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 13 King Street East. Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1851.

The Castilian Hair Invigorator.

THIS elegant Toilet Preparation is warranted to excel all others ever offered to the public, for Preserving and Restoring the hair; it prevents or cures baldness or grey hair; cures dandruff and ringworm; and what is of the highest importance, is that it is unlike most other Toilet preparations, being perfectly harmless, yet successful for the purposes recommended. It gives the hair a beautifully soft, smooth and glossy appearance, and it also differs from other preparations, all of which more or less harden and dry the hair. The Spanish Ladies so justly famed for beautiful and glossy hair, have used

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

For Sale by BUTLER & SON, LONDON, and by R. F. URQUHART, Toronto, The only Wholesale Agent in Canada. 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Per Bottle. Toronto Dec. 27th, 1851.

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