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☞ We are under the necessity of sending this number minus the *Literary* and *Ladies* departments. We had to choose between doing this and not getting it out until next week, as the printer had some heavy business in hand which occupied his type. We thought it preferable to send our readers less matter (for at this season they have very little time to read) than to disappoint many who may have to send some distance to the Post Office.

### THE GRIST MILL.

The following interesting observations are taken from a Lecture published in the *New York Farmer and Mechanic*, by General T. W. Harvey:—

Under this head, we commence with the oldest in the catalogue—the Grist Mill.

All the essential improvements in these mills, and other kindred machines for growing grain or preparing the same for food, have probably been made within one hundred years.

The mill of the ancients would not be called a machine at the present day, but under the transforming power of the age in which we live, the grist mill is now a machine, upon a grand scale.

It is to be presumed that the first attempts for the reduction of the grain to a powder, were very simple; in the absence of proof on the subject, we draw upon the imagination to supply a presumed account of its history and progress; at the outset no doubt, two simple flat stones were selected, and placed one upon the other, and having the grain between them, were rubbed together by hand, and in this form the germ of the now powerful and perfect mill appeared; an eye in the top stone for the convenience of introducing the grain under it, next followed; and anon, a spindle, a curb, and rotary motion was attained, with a crank to drive it by hand. In this condition we are told in scripture—"two women shall be found grinding." &c., at a period 2000 years since, and in this state it may have continued two or three thousand years.

But it is presumed that the grist mill is among the first of all machines, driven by power; wind has been employed as the propelling power for grist mills, for several hundred years. [Invented in the time of Augustus Caesar.] But it must be recollected that in no instance was this kind of mill furnished with the now ordinary fixtures for elevating the grain to the loft, or any other mode of hoisting, that a man's broad shoulders, and efficient knee joints—the power was employed simply to rotate the stones and bolt; to these mills, no such thing as a smut machine, cooler, nor packing press was ever known, and the same remark would apply to water mills, a half century ago; the grain was transported to, and from these mills in sacks or bags.

The grain was ground, but not purified; it remained for the master genius of a man, as a mechanic, the first of the age in which he lived, to ordain, that the old grist mill should assume the distinctive traits of a machine.

Oliver Evans concentrated his powerful mind upon it; improved and kept it perfect, so that to the present day, with the single exception of a more perfect smut machine, no great improvement has been added to it, since it came from his hands.

A merchant's flouring mill of the present day is a huge machine; in addition to the ordinary hoisting machinery of the

day, it contains elevating machinery peculiar to itself; that is, an endless belt of leather passes over a drum, or pulley in the loft, to which is affixed a succession of lifting buckets, throughout the circuit of the belt, in such a manner, as that the buckets on the ascending portion, are capable of filling with grain, while on the descending portion of the belt, they are reversed, and consequently discharge their contents, of course this discharge takes place at the summit of the circuit, and thus the grain is elevated to the loft required.

The lower circuit of the belt is made to embrace a short drum attached to a sweep, the upper end being hinged or jointed to a beam of one of the stories above, and by which the same is directed to any heap of grain in a lower story, or swung out of a door, and directed into the granary apartment of a vessel or boat lying alongside the mill, and elevated to the loft desired.

The grain having been hoisted in this manner to the cleaning loft, usually the one the next above the grinding loft, is there submitted to a process of beating, scouring, and fanning; after which it descends by a canvass conductor by its own gravity to the stones, for its principal operation of grinding; from thence it continues to fall in the same way to the bolting loft next below, to undergo the separating the flour from the bran; from this story it is again elevated to the highest loft in the building—the one the most remote and secure from the dust of the other operations, possible; to be submitted to the cooling process, where it is discharged at the outward rim of a circular platform, some forty or fifty feet in diameter, and where by the sweep of revolving brushes, whose tendency is to concentrate the flour towards the eye of the cooler at the centre of the platform, being at the same time carried around in the direction of the sweep, is spread over a vast surface; every particle of which having to travel many thousand feet in its circuitous convolutions to the centre and eye of the cooler, from which it again descends through a conductor, passing several lofts, to the packing room upon the lower floor—entirely relieved of its heat, previously caused by the friction of the stones in grinding, and there weighed and packed into barrels, by the aid of a suitable press for that purpose, the top head of the barrel coopered in, when after being marked and branded, is fitted for transportation and sale.

These establishments are usually built five or six stories high, one or two of which are used for storage, located between the cleaning and cooling lofts.

Every good flouring mill should have a cooling loft, a loft or lofts for storage, a grinding loft, and a loft for packing, for the purpose of a due regard to cleanliness, (without which no good flour can be made) and the convenience of moving the grain to the best advantage through the different processes.

A flour mill is therefore a mammoth machine, whose machinery extends through several stories of a building, performing its clock-like motions harmoniously, and with astonishing efficiency.

At many of these establishments in our country, several hundred barrels of flour are made and packed daily. A canal boat arrived at Rochester, from the West, at 12 o'clock of one day, with 1500 bushels of wheat has been known to be discharged the next day, having had in the intervening time, its cargo of wheat transferred from the boat to the mill, there manufactured

into flour—the same weighed, packed, and delivered to the boat, in that space of time.

Such is the gigantic perfection of this great work, as left by the hand of *America's greatest mechanic!!!*

But the grand mill of Oliver Evans, has, in the progress of improvements, thrown off in its flight a host of satellites, in the shape of portable mills for a variety of purposes, adapted to the diversified domestic wants of man—such as the horse-power mill for secluded farmers in every part of the country, and hand-power mills for the Pioneers of the West. Mills for grinding corn and cob for the animals, for grinding paint, medicines, mustard, coffee, &c.

Within the last thirty years, there have been invented and brought into use, numerous other kindred machines for the growth and preparation of grain, the most important of these are thrashing machines; horses are now made to do the labour which would require 100,000 men, if done in the old way by the flail. Corn shellers, smut machines, fanning mills, hay and straw cutters, vegetable cutters, machines for hulling cloverseed, drilling machines, corn planters, machines for sowing grain broad cast, reaping machines with more or less success, and portable horse power machines are among other machines so brought out; and such has been the improvements in the plough, (originally a mere tool,) that it has assumed many attributes of a machine; take for instance, a plough furnished with a *dynamometer*, to measure the draft, a regulating clevis to gage the width and depth of the furrows, and a changeable (with the right hand, and left hand,) mould board, and you have what would be called thirty years ago, a *machine plough*.

From the *American Journal of Agriculture and Science*

### COMPARATIVE VIEW OF RAISING A CROP OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—By C. M. BEMENT.

In looking over the 12th volume of the "Farmers' Magazine," published in London, I find the total cost of raising an acre of wheat and sending it to market is stated at £12 5s 6d sterling. This estimate allows the tenant for his labour £1 16s sterling. The gross product of the acre of wheat, straw, feed, &c., &c., is stated at £11 11s. The value of the wheat is stated at 52s per quarter.

This statement shows us that the United States is a natural region for growing wheat when compared with England. In our Western States a farmer can purchase a farm of 200 acres, fence it in and break up 100 acres for \$1,200 or \$1,500. He can put on a house and barn for \$500, making the whole cost \$2,000. His first crop, every thing favorable, will bring him on an average \$1,000, and his second 100 acre crop of wheat, \$1,000. His lands and improvements are now paid for. The third year, if 150 acres are put into wheat the product will be \$1,500.

Now, in England, according to the work above quoted, the charge on one acre of wheat, for two years tithes, is ten shillings sterling; and poor, highway, and church rates for two years, is eight shillings sterling—our land has no such charges as this. Our farmers may well be satisfied with their own country.

In the State of New York, I am informed, that wheat lands may be purchased from \$30 to \$50 per acre, in improved farms. Every 100 acres of wheat

yields from \$2,000 to \$2,500. gross income.

It is clear then that with free competition, the United States will command the Wheat and Flour markets of Europe and America.

One fact, however, requires the consideration of the American husbandman. It is calculated by McCulloch, that the increased average production of wheat in England, since 1821, probably from improved implements, and a more enlightened and scientific cultivation, now at 26 bushels to the acre, bring an increase of 9 bushels, which is about double to that of the State of New York at the present time.

Farmers of America! are you satisfied to rest with only obtaining from 12 to 13 bushels of wheat the acre? Sixty bushels per acre have been raised the past season, and what has been done, can be done again. It is only to let our heads assist our hands, and we can increase the result very considerably. It is in this way that great results can be obtained.

At one of our agricultural meetings held in the Assembly room, a few evenings since, Dr. Beekman said, "With respect to the necessity of agricultural schools, my mind is full; made up that it is a most desirable object. There will always be great diversity of opinion in respect to all the operations of farming—as to plowing, sowing, manures, the application of ashes and plaster, &c., the manures of the chemist and the barnyard. It is high time, among our intelligent people, that we should bring these varied opinions to a focus—to some point—so as to find out the best way of making our farms most successful. Should we follow the old method and do nothing? can we not adopt method? And what way can be better than in the first place to inform ourselves of the composition of soils and how to add to their fertility? To get this knowledge in advancing our present pursuits, what better way than to study agricultural chemistry—the composition of all the grain we use, and what is best adapted to their growth—what enters into their composition, and what benefits them? How can it be better than by acquiring systematic knowledge?"

"There is everything abroad to encourage us. In Europe it results in raising double, treble what we do, and who will say our soil is not as good as theirs? We work our soil too much, so that it degenerates, and yet neglect to inform ourselves thoroughly of the means of restoring it. By the establishment of an agricultural school, agricultural chemistry, botany, mathematics, and mensuration, would be taught; young men attending would get habits of industry, they would learn how to keep farm accounts, and lay up a store of general intelligence; no matter whether they were the sons of rich or poor, they would learn to work. Taught there, after being prepared for it in the common school, all the sciences would be useful to them as agriculturists, they would come out to be servicable, industrious, accurate systematic farmers—men, both in information and their position in life, independent."

"If such a school should turn out a hundred men, their influence would soon reach to every part of the State. Their minds would be prepared for systematic farming, and many others would soon follow their example. The influence of a good example is great. Whoever does his work well is sure to succeed. Let a good and skilful farmer settle in a neighbourhood and pursue his occupa-

tion in a regular and systematic manner; let it be seen in the condition of his house, barn, his fences, his crops, and his cattle. How soon will it provoke the jealousy of the others around him, (such is the natural impulse of the human mind,) and how much will his example effect towards reclaiming the entire neighbourhood and making them men like himself?"

(From the Boston Cultivator)

POTATOE ROT—1817.

Messrs. Editors.—The papers inform us it has already been ascertained, by the examination of crops raised artificially for the purpose, that the rot in the potatoe may be expected again to visit us the present season. It therefore behoves every one at all concerned in the culture of that almost indispensable crop, to cast about for a substitute in time, and use his utmost endeavour to arrest the impending evil, for his own sake, as well as that of millions who will be made to suffer the affliction of that dreadful scourge. Some one has proposed a large growth of root bage, as the best substitute for the potatoe, but with deference, I would prefer the parsnip to that: and much before the parsnip, the white bean, which may be grown on any soil, even the poorest, and under any circumstances yielding a return, far above almost any other crop that can be raised; it may also be cultivated as a second or successional crop to any of the earlier varieties of vegetables. And to this, there is nothing so nutritious as the bean and pea; nor can any crop be made to supply so conveniently the place of the potatoe on our table, many persons from choice, dispensing with its use, if they have the bean. Here follows a table, which shows, by chemical analysis, the nutriment contained in 100 pounds of various vegetable productions, as also of animal food, which determine the superiority, in this respect, of the bean and pea above all other—a consideration of the highest importance at the present time.

100 lbs Wheat contain	85 lbs nutritious matter
" Rice	90 "
" Rye	80 "
" Barley	83 "
" Beans	80 to 92 "
" Peas	93 "
" Meat, average	35 "
" Potatoes	25 "
" Beets	14 "
" Carrots	14 "
" Greens, Turnips	8 "
" Bread	80 "

From the above table, it appears that a pound of bread contains more than twice as much nutriment as a pound of meat; and that a pound of beans or peas, contains more than two and a half times as much as a pound of meat.

C. MALONE.

Saratoga, March 25th, 1817.

POTATOES—NEW VARIETIES.

In a former number we stated our opinion, made up from such facts as had come to our knowledge, that the cultivation of the newest and earliest varieties of the potatoe, would be the most certain way of escaping the effects of disease. To this opinion we still adhere, but we are anxious to get hold of facts, for without these a mere opinion is nothing. The following from so respectable a source as the Mark Lane Express, is worthy of consideration. We do not regard the results of the experiment as conclusive of the question by any means, but we are led to examine it the more closely:—

"To the Editor of the Mark Lane Express, Sir:—The following fact, about the potato plant may not be unimportant at this time of the year. I last year obtained, direct from the Brazils, two barrels of genuine wild potatoes, small but very healthy, having been grown in a district where no potato blight had been known. They were planted about the end of February, on land that had remained in pasture more than twenty years. The situation and soil were favorable; the latter a little stiffish. No

fungus was used in setting them, but a few decayed leaves and a little sand. Under the same circumstances, then, it might be well expected that if potatoes can escape diseases these would have a fair chance,—wild Brazilian potatoes, planted in England for the first time, in a favorable situation and in a virgin soil. Yet in the Autumn the disease failed not to appear, and even carried off a third of the finest and most vigorous looking crop ever seen.

The above must then contradict many of the theories which have been advanced as to the causes or origin of the disease. It cannot be owing to any degeneration in the plant itself, or to any corruption or exhaustion of the land, or from over decaying (as some would imagine).

If you think this letter worthy of insertion, as throwing any light (if it be only of a negative character) upon the question of the potatoe disease, either by setting disputed theories, or by preventing farmers from taking useless precautions and making vain experiments. It is at your service for insertion.

Yours, &c.

R. P. O.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. B. Yours of the 3rd received, with its enclosures. The Postmaster at St. Catharines must have neglected his duty. We are very much annoyed that we are obliged to complain in every number of the delay and miscarriage of papers. There is a severe loss in the Post Office Department, which we shall lend our aid to tighten.

"A subscriber" wishes answers to one or two legal queries. We are happy to give them, and shall be willing to answer all such, to "subscribers," as are put to us in an intelligible manner, postage paid. The Executors cannot by any process get rid of their responsibility. The action against the tenant must be brought in their name. The object you desire may be attained in this way. They can let the land to you until the brother comes of age. You will then have a term which you can deal with as you please. You may sublet to others. &c. &c. If you drain your own lease you must not forget to reserve at least one day of the term, otherwise you would lose the relation of landlord to the sub-tenants, and could not proceed against them as such.

CANADA FARMER.

May 8, 1847.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY!

Having no office of our own, we are obliged to put up with all the inconveniences attending the printing of our Journal at the office of a weekly newspaper. We have found it impossible to get out regularly on Friday, in consequence of the business of the other paper being in our way, we therefore apprise our readers of the fact, and that we shall hereafter issue on Saturday instead of Friday. The news, state of the markets, &c., will of course be brought down to that day, so that our subscribers can suffer no inconvenience in this respect by the change. Our friends, north, would probably be better pleased if their papers were mailed before 9 o'clock on Friday morning, but as this is impossible at present, they must be content with less promptitude and give us credit for the wish, though we lack the ability to please them.

Some of our Agents we have never heard from; are they doing any thing for us?

¶ We may remark, as some new arrangements are in contemplation, that Mr. R. BREWER, is only the nominal publisher of this paper, and has no pecuniary interest therein.

THE LATENESS OF THE SPRING, AND OTHER MATTERS.

It is now the 8th day of May, and when you say the fields look green, you at once feel that you have used an expression requiring some qualification. The weather has been so cool during the whole spring, that vegetation appears to be in a state of great doubt as to whether it will be prudent to "advance" or continue "in position." The only bump we have yet seen developed, is that of "caution." We went into the bush the other day to dig up some small trees, and found the frost, in shaded spots, from 4 to 5 inches deep. We were not displeased at this, so far as we were then concerned, for by digging or rather chopping around the tree at a few inches from it, we were enabled to remove dirt, roots, and all without much disturbance, and by cutting off some of the branches and the ends of others to compensate for the loss of a few roots, we shall with much greater

confidence expect it to live and flourish than if the frost, as it ought to have done, had taken its departure. The late two or three heavy rains have done much good to the wheat fields, which now appear not to have been injured by the winter, to the extent that was feared. The rains however have done immense damage to mill-dams, and with the cold weather, have hindered the operations of the plough for a much longer period than usual. The great bulk of the spring work is consequently crowded into a short space of time and makes it necessary that every moment should be improved. Should the weather now turn and be favorable, the season will be a late one, and our harvests extended into the bad weather of fall. It is somewhat remarkable that the weather in England has been of the same character, and the prospect of late, and therefore bad harvests, is already being taken into account by the speculators.

If we are gifted with any portion of the spirit of prophecy, and if the weather should change and become very dry, (which condition we must insert to make our prophecy "more sure") we predict that there will be short pastures and small hay crops this summer. We therefore recommend the adoption of every means to overcome this evil. One which has been made use of to a limited extent, in Canada is soiling stock, i. e. feeding them with green food, cut daily, and given to them in yards or stables. This plan has been found highly advantageous under some circumstances. There is much less waste of food and a great increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of the manure. The labour of course is greater, than where cattle are allowed to run at large and gather food for themselves. But the practice may be partially adopted by all who are likely to be pinched for pasture, with undoubted benefit. Vetches or tares are found to answer for this purpose admirably. Several farmers in the township of Scarborough have tried them for two or three years, and would not be without them on any account. They may be cut twice and three times during the summer. The seed is sold at \$2 per bushel, and should be mixed with a few oats, and sowed, about two bushels we are told to the acre, on pretty rich and well prepared soil.

The practice of harvesting oats before they are fully ripened, is one which we are surprised is not more generally adopted. The grain will be of a better quality, will not waste by shelling in the field, and the straw answer as an excellent substitute for hay. When allowed to stand until all the juices are dried up, chemical analysis as well as experience shows that the straw is almost worthless as food.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.

Messrs. Editors.—I desire to ask, through the columns of your highly useful and excellent journal, of yourselves or any of your experienced agricultural readers some information relative to the destruction of the Canada Thistle. I respectfully request, an answer, founded if practicable on personal experience, to the following question:—

Which is the cheapest, quickest and surest way of destroying the Canada Thistle, or can it be destroyed by cutting with a scythe or any other sharp instrument, at some particular time, season, period or day of the year.

Perhaps, however, Messrs. Editors, as there are now-a-days, many new and improved modes of grafting, much skill and science shown in budding, somebody may have the goodness to inform me, how I might graft or bud clover on the thistle with success and profit, to produce the same quantity of clover as of thistle, which in some places produces 3 to 4 tons per acre. If this could be done I would not seek for any information to destroy them, but turn my attention to the study and practice of the new science.

A THISTLE FARMER.

We hope some of our readers will furnish the information our correspondent seeks. In the mean time we may remark that in all our reading, and we have looked into quite a number of agricultural books and publications for information on the subject, we have seen no plan that has apparently proved more successful than that of digging them up with a hoe two or three times a month for a couple of seasons, which as those who have tried it assert, will effect their destruction. The Canada Thistle (*carduus arvensis*) is a perennial plant, exceedingly prolific and very tenacious of life. It springs up from the filaments of the roots, as well as from the seed, and is one of the vilest pests that can torment the farmer. The life of trees and plants, when not in the torpid state (as in winter) depends upon a function performed by their leaves. The leaves bear the same relation to the tree, as the lungs to the animal; deprived of which during the period of their growth, trees and plants must die. The leaves are as necessary for the support of the plant as the roots, and neither can long subsist without the other. From these admitted facts, it is very evident that a persevering and systematic defoliation of any plant however

tenacious of life, must cause it to decay and perish. But it must be complete, merely cutting off the tops will not do. If any leaves are left, they are stimulated to increased action, and make up for the loss of their fellows. "The green shoot" says Johnson, "performs in some degree the functions of the leaf." And it is well known that the evolution of oxygen and the absorption of carbonic acid, which appears to be the chief function of the leaf, is in vascular plants, and those with green tender stalks, carried on through the bark or rind independently of the leaf. This demonstrates the necessity of removing every thing above the ground, if we intend to destroy the Canada Thistle by the process mentioned.

A writer in the 2nd vol. of the Albany Cultivator states, that he destroyed a patch of these Thistles, "root and branch, by mowing them just before the blossoms began to open." Also, that others who mowed them at that "particular time" had obtained the same result. Another writer in that journal directs, "cut them off near the ground when they are full in the blow or a little past." He had tried this mode, he said, three years, and entirely eradicated them by once mowing. Mr. Buel, at that time Editor of the Cultivator, adds an experiment of his own in confirmation. A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, vol. 4, gives a long account, of his success by carefully digging up, or cutting off the plants close to the ground every two weeks and giving them no "breathing spell." Several correspondents in subsequent numbers of the same paper corroborate his statements as to the certainty of their being thus destroyed. Salting them, covering with pomace, or refuse of cider mills, &c., does not appear to have been effectual.

PRICES AND MEASURES.

A writer in the Agriculturist, makes the remarks given below, on the subject of different measures. We may add for the information of our young readers who have not yet learned these things, that the imperial standard bushel contains 8 gallons; the size of the gallon to be ascertained by us being made to hold 10 lbs avoirdupois of distilled water weighed in air at 62° with the barometer at 30 inches. The weight per bushel of the different kinds of grain is as follows: wheat, 60 lbs; rye, 53 lbs; barley 47 lbs; oats, 38 lbs; peas, 64 lbs; beans, 63 lbs; clover seed, 63 lbs.; rape seed, 48 lbs. To ascertain the value of wheat, &c., in our currency, when quoted from the English market prices in sterling, (as is usually done) it will be near enough the truth, to add a 9th. Thus, if wheat be quoted at 56 shillings, adding a 9th would make it 62s 2 1/2d, and this divided by 8, the number of bushels in a quarter, gives 7s 9 1/2d per bushel.

A READY RULE FOR FARMERS, MADE READY.—A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted at 56 shillings it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 24 cents, multiply by 7 and you have \$1.57 1/2 per bushel.

In Kentucky, corn is measured by the barrel, which is five bushels of shelled corn. At New Orleans, a barrel of corn is a flour-barrel full of ears. At Chicago, lime is sold by the barrel, and measured in the smallest sized cask of that name that will pass muster. A barrel of flour is seven quarters of a gross hundred (112 lbs) which is the reason of its being of the odd measure of 196 lbs. A barrel of tar is 20 gallons, while a barrel of gunpowder is only a small keg holding 25 lbs., and that reminds me of cotton, a bale of which is 400 lbs., no matter in what sized bundles it may be sent to market.

TO DESTROY WEEDS IN GRAVE-YARDS.—Of all the excellent recipes for keeping pavements and garden-walks free from grass and weeds, none is so effectual as to hire the cook to pour upon them every morning the water in which the eggs for breakfast have been boiled; but the virtue is entirely lost if it be not done the instant the skillet is taken from the fire—that is, the water must be boiling-hot.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

Under this head, in the Agriculturist, we find the following items, which possess some interest. The Gardener's Chronicle and London Farmers Magazine, have not been received, although we sent our first number with a request to exchange, and have also sent the subsequent numbers; we certainly cannot imagine why they should be unwilling to receive agricultural information from a British Colony, or to enable their countrymen here to receive useful intelligence from home, through the legitimate channels. We shall wait the arrival of the next mail, and if these liberal journals are not forthcoming as exchanges, we shall say a little more upon this subject, and shall adopt another mode to procure; for our readers, the benefit of their contents, without taking much trouble to let them know it:—

Step for Seed Potatoes.—Mr. Webster, of the Ipswich Philosophical Society, recommended that

cuttings of potatoes intended for planting, should be immersed six or eight hours in a solution of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, consisting of 1 oz. by measure, of acid, to one gallon of water. He states that he has been engaged since 1843 in a series of experiments upon the mode of preserving this valuable root, and in the course of his recent investigations, he has discovered that a steep of the above description will prove a remedy to the prevailing disease. The expense of steeping seed for planting an acre is about four pence, and incurs scarcely any additional trouble.

**Substitute for Cream in Coffee**—Beat the white of an egg to froth. Put in it a small lump of butter, and gradually turn the coffee to it so that it may not curdle. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

**To prevent Vermin on Poultry**—Scatter slack-lime on the perches and floor of the hen-house, in every eight or ten days, and it will effectually eradicate the lice as well as promote the health of the fowls.

**Value of Night Soil**—The city of Paris derives a revenue of nearly \$200,000 per annum for the privilege of permitting certain persons to collect and use this article, from the vaults, for manure.

**Chalk and Coal-Fires**—The practical utility of chalk as an article of fuel has been lately tested, and with the most satisfactory results. Surrounded with coal, it gives a strong heat, and a clear fire, at half the usual expense; so that to the poor in the chalk districts it must be an invaluable boon.

**Liquid Malt and Hops, or Concentrated Extract of malt and hops**, it is now very extensively used throughout the country, for the purpose of domestic brewing, as the entire process can be performed without employing any of the ordinary brewing utensils, but merely by dissolving the extract in boiling water, and fermenting at a proper temperature, with yeast. Dr. Ure and Professor Brande, both celebrated chemists, speak in the highest terms of this preparation of malt and hops. We understand there are three kinds of extracts: one from pale malt for ale, another from brown malt for porter-brewing, and a third from malt alone for making malt and other British wines; it is also recommended for speedily preparing small quantities of sweet wort to drink medicinally.

**Economical Mode of Cutting Cauliflowers**—Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, of the size of a gooseberry, and all the leaves; second, and even third heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when, at present, by cutting the head completely off, the bed of cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks.

**To Cleanse the Teeth and Improve the Breath**—To four ounces of fresh prepared water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

**Soda Coffee**—The flavour of Coffee may be improved by adding forty to fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavour, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

**Period of the Gestation of Cows**—From the late Earl Spencer's observation on the period of gestation of seven hundred and sixty-four cows, it appears that it extends to two hundred and eighty-four days, not two hundred and seventy days, as formerly stated.

**Comparative Nutritive Powers of Green and Dry Fodder for Cattle**—A communication has been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Boussingault, on the comparative nutritive powers of green and dry fodder for cattle. Hitherto the received opinion was, that natural or artificial grasses, on their being converted into hay lost a portion of their virtues. To determine this point, M. Boussingault fed a heifer alternately, for ten days at a time, upon green or dry food, and weighed the animal after each ten days. He found no difference in the average weight; and therefore comes to the conclusion, that the hay made from any given quantity of natural or artificial grass has the same nutrition as the quantity of green food from which it is made.—[London Athenaeum.

**TO CURE A BURN.**

A lady, preacher of the society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possession of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the ointment:—Take one ounce of bees-wax,

with four ounces of burgundy pitch, simmered in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of salve when cool. Keep it from air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thickly on linen cloth, and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water till it heals."

**GOOSEBERRY CATAPLASTER**—To prevent the attack of this pestiferous insect, when the plants are beginning to open their leaf buds, dust the whole of them over with dry soot. This simple method has never been known to fail.

**BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH**—A correspondent of the *Merchiston Farmer* writes:—"A few years since I was employed to make a garden. The soil was gravelly loam. Among the beds made, was an onion bed, about 8 feet by 20. The earth for this bed was carefully spaded up to the depth of 11 inches, and with a garden rake made very mellow. The next day the seed was sown in drills, crosswise the bed, the drills being about seven inches apart. Immediately after sowing the seed, one half of the bed was stamped down as hard as the weight of a lad of 15 years of age, by pressing once or twice in a place, would make it. The other half was left light. Shortly after the onions were up, they were weeded and carefully thinned, so as to stand about three inches asunder, in the drills all over the bed. The soil during their growth, was not moved any more than was incident to the pulling of the weeds. With regard to the result, suffice it to say that the onions which grew on the part of the bed which was stamped, came up first, grew more thickly, and were more than double the size and quantity than those on the other half—being in fact, as good a yield as I ever saw."

**Civil and Social Department.**

**IRISH SCHEME OF COLONIZATION**

A mammoth scheme of colonization for Ireland has been brought before the attention of Lord John Russell, by a number of Irish Landlords and other gentlemen. It contemplates the removal in about three years of two millions of people from Ireland to Canada; the settling of them all in one part of the Province, and the building up of a strong Irish nationality. The scheme is to be carried out by means of a Company, who are to get assistance from the Government, build Public Works, purchase land, and share dividends! If the main features of this scheme do not meet with strong opposition in all parts of the Province, then we will admit that we are totally ignorant of the beating of the public pulse. The building up of distinct nationalities, in this new country, and thereby importing and perpetuating the feuds and prejudices of every country of Europe in Canada, is a proposition which, we confess, we cannot view without positive dismay. We disclaim all national prejudices; we want to see the nationality of every country merged, and a homogeneous population priding in the common name of Canadians. Neither two millions nor one million from one country should be settled together in Canada. Besides, how are so many people, ignorant of the country, to be profitably employed in the short space of two years? Nor can we unagine any thing that would be more objectionable than the establishment of another foreign Land Company, owning our Public Works; enhancing the price of wild lands; and having no care about Canada beyond the hope of large dividends. Ireland is said to be over populated; and the draining off of two millions of her population is therefore recommended. The object, then, of this extensive scheme is to benefit Ireland by the removal of a very large class of her poorest inhabitants. Up to this moment the Irish landlords have, almost to a man, refused to lend a helping-hand to save their peasantry from starvation. Their charity and benevolence have been appealed to in vain; they have looked on with folded arms, while misery and starvation have stalked through the land, and cut down their fifty thousand victims. The voice of humanity appealed with success to almost every people in the world in favour of suffering Irishmen: the Irish landlord alone has closed his ear to the wail of Irish distress. The laws of humanity have been unavailing with him; and now the sterner law of Parliament is about to interpose compulsion. But the Irish landlord has determined to evade the stroke. We will get the assistance of the Government, and send the

starving to Canada, is the reasoning of the landlords. "We will assist in the scheme, so far as it is likely to rid us of a burthen, and give us a substantial hope of large dividends," is the language that expresses all their intentions and hopes upon the subject.

The carrying out of this scheme would entirely destroy the necessary relations between labour and capital in Canada. Wholesale pauper emigration can be regarded in no other light than that of a positive calamity. It is only another term for importing wretchedness, poverty, disease and death. It is a fact notorious to all who are in the habit of reading Irish papers, that the emigration of that class who possess some means, and who would, therefore, be most beneficial to Canada, is deprecated as a loss to Ireland. The misfortune is, that the class whom it is intended to send is, not that which, without a proper mixture of another class possessing some capital, would be most advantageous to Canada. We want labour, it is true, as well as capital, but we do not want helplessness and misery.

**AN EXCELLENT PROJECT.**

A company has been formed of an association of gentlemen, mostly farmers and mechanics, in Washington county, denominated the *Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company*, the design of which is to secure to themselves all the advantages of a mutual reciprocity of benefits resulting from its operations, and is limited in its design to insure none but the safest kinds of property. They are prohibited by their by-laws from insuring in blocks or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kind of Mills, Ships, or Machinery. It is in fact, as well as in name, "The Farmers' Company." By rejecting all hazardous applications, they can safely insure, as they do, at a lower rate than any other company in the State. It is gratifying to know that the Farmers of this State duly appreciate the superior advantages of this institution, for in twenty months' time this company has issued over 6,200 policies, insuring property to the amount of \$5,000,000. Their receipts upon the same, amount to over \$18,000, and their losses and expenses to only about \$12,000, leaving the company without a single claim for loss or damage against them, with a cash fund on hand of over \$5,000.

One very pleasing feature in this company is, that all losses are settled by arbitration, entirely dispensing with the expenses and delays of litigation and lawyers fees, and at the same time securing to the insured all the advantages of equal and exact justice in the result.

We cut the above from the *New York Farmer and Mechanic*. We have seen an account of the success of this, or a similar enterprise, in some other paper, and the chief feature which attracted our attention was, the perfect *mutuality* of the plan. There was no little coterie of gentlemen who pocketed large profits,—who made a *business* of the affair, while all others derived no benefit, except the contingent one of indemnity in case of accident. There were no paid officers except a Secretary. Why will not a number of our farmers, in the neighboring townships, form themselves into a "Company" of this kind? The experiment has proved successful and indeed cannot fail, for what is simpler than for a dozen farmers to say to each other, now if an accident happen to one of us we will bear the loss (up to a certain amount) equally? Suppose each is insured to the value of £200: if a fire occurs the loss instead of falling solely upon one, is shared by eleven others to the extent of £16 13s 4d each. But suppose the company numbers 6,000 instead of 12: then the amount each member will be required to pay, in case of fire, is only 8d! Of course the probability of accident is greatly increased and must happen more frequently among the greater number than the lesser. But if a fire happened every month in a company of that size and each was insured to the amount we have mentioned, the loss sustained by each member would only amount to 8s. a year. This, surely, would be purchasing indemnity at a cheap rate. But among 6,000 of the ordinary farmers of the country, fires, even now, do not occur so frequently; the great majority of accidents happen through carelessness, or for want of attention to those precautionary measures which a well regulated company would require, and, therefore, the occurrence of accidents would be rendered still less frequent. The great cause of difficulty with the "Mutuals" already established, are the "hazardous applications" they entertain. Fires happen frequently, and by insuring in towns, and several buildings in a block, there are heavy and constant demands: large premiums and frequent assessments are required to meet them. The system thus reacts upon itself. None but those who feel themselves in a hazardous situation will go to the expense of insurance, and many who

are not exposed, but who are still prudent enough to insure, will rather pay a premium a little higher in the first instance, and not make themselves liable for the losses of others whose risks are greater. They therefore seek other offices. The principle upon which they act is very intelligible. It involves the same considerations that would suggest themselves to a solvent trader, conducting a business of fair profit and little risk, who should be offered a co partnership with an immense number of persons engaged in all kinds of business and exposed to all kinds of losses, of which he must bear his proportion,—their dishonest "failures" not excepted. And when he asks what is the *quid pro quo*, he is told that they will "ke up his tail for the falls!"

The farmers' "Company" may be free from any such objections. They may all stand on a footing of perfect equality, and the danger of general loss, or inconvenience be removed to an immeasurable distance. We hope to see the experiment made, and any information or assistance in our power, we shall gladly give to those who may wish to form such a company. The farmers, as a general rule, do not insure, and when the blow comes, it falls upon one head, and the consequences are ruinous. We know some instances where men have been struggling in deep water for years, harassed in body and mind, and with the prospect of still longer toil before they can recover the position they were in when misfortune befell them. The farmer's profits though sure, are very slow, and if he has just built a comfortable house, or filled his barn with wheat, out of which he is to make the last payment for his farm, and fire suddenly consumes them, his life will be spent in recovering himself. The carpenter must be paid, and the mortgage finds its way into the hands of the lawyer, who rejoices in the prospect of a fat little job in the Court of Chancery, the first step in which is the "Bill of Foreclosure," sometimes as long as the New Testament, and charged for by the 100 words. Property must be sold, and often sacrificed; other debts contracted; years of comfort and contentment destroyed in the effort to get rid of them, all of which might be avoided by the simple plan we recommend, at a cost so trifling that no one could feel it.

**EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT SOCIETY.**

At the General Meeting of the Emigrant Settlement Society, held at the Court House, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 20th April, the following Prospectus, setting forth the objects of the Society, was adopted:—

The objects of this Association are Firstly, To put emigrants, on their arrival in this city, in the way of procuring steady employment, without delay, at fair yearly wages, and of settling themselves in the interior of the country; and, for such purpose, to organize a Committee, and to open an office at Toronto, where emigrants of every class may, immediately upon their arrival, receive accurate and useful information to guide them in making the most beneficial arrangement for their speedy settlement in the surrounding country, according to their respective conditions and avocations. As the society merely contemplates affording advice, emigrants must not expect pecuniary assistance.

Secondly, To keep a Registry of Lands, of which a list may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Association, by persons wishing to sell or let the same either on shares or for a money rent.

The zealous co-operation of all classes of the community is earnestly solicited in furthering the objects of the Association, for its complete organization, each class, while contributing to the settlement of their fellow-countrymen in comfort and independence in this fertile Province, will, at the same time, be aiding in the extension of every branch of industry,—in the development of the vast resources of the country, and in increasing the individual wealth and prosperity of each other.

The Association will receive application for labourers from farmers throughout the surrounding country, and will assist the parties in making contracts to their mutual advantage, thereby enabling the farmer, by a supply of labour, to extend his operations, and the labourer to acquire, in the most speedy and effectual manner, a knowledge of the mode of farming in the country.

The Association will, in like manner, aid in procuring a supply of labourers for mechanics and persons engaged in the construction of roads and other works.

The information which the Association will have it in its power to afford, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the emigrant.

In order to conduct the affairs of the Association, some expense must necessarily be immediately incurred, and, with the view of raising a fund for this purpose, it is proposed that every Annual Subscriber of 5s. shall be a Member of the Association.

The Board of Management shall consist of the Committee already named, who shall elect from their own body a President and four Vice-Presidents, and appoint a Secretary.

Every farmer should not only know, but remember, that the thistle is a biennial plant; and, therefore, if the seed be prevented from ripening, the crop will soon cease to be produced.—*Reports of Select Farms.*



Arrival of the Caledonia.

15 Days later from England.

GREAT ADVANCE IN BREAD STUFFS.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 6th inst. The following was the state of the markets at the sailing of the packet from Liverpool:—

In the London corn market, throughout the last fortnight, a heavy business has been transacted in Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn, and the depression which had prevailed in the latter had given way to buoyancy and activity. The operations in foreign were moderate, but the transactions effected were on advancing terms. Indian Corn was firm, in consequence of the more encouraging reports of the provincial markets. American Flour was decidedly in improved request, good brands being saleable at 37s. to 38s.

During the week ending the 12th ult., the transactions in all the articles were to a moderate extent, and rising prices generally paid, holders feeling reluctant to accept previous rates.

On the 14th, Indian Corn was in good demand, but the supplies were almost exhausted, and of American Flour the diminution of the stock is so considerable that the prices of the best brands are fully 1s. per barrel above the prices of the 12th.

Of the 19th the market was a scene of much agitation, and nearly all on sale was bought up on French and Belgian account, at a rise in prices equal to 6s. per quarter over those of last day week.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MONTREAL, APRIL 21.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, in and for the district of Montreal. The Honorable James Smith, to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, in and for the district of Montreal. William Badgley, Esq., to be Attorney General, in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada. William Badgley, Esquire, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, in and for the Province of Canada.

PETERBORO AND PORT HOPKINSON RAILWAY.—We are glad to see the affairs of this undertaking presenting appearances of success beyond our most sanguine hopes. At a Meeting held in this town, on Monday last, Stock was taken up to the amount of £7000, by a few gentlemen present; the Subscription list increases rapidly, and doubtless will amount to £15,000 before a fortnight has elapsed.—[Advertiser.

We learn that the new and splendid Steamer "John Munn," will commence running about the 10th May. Her cabins are being fitted up, and other arrangements rapidly completed.—[Quebec Mercury.

JANESVILLE DISTRICT ASSIZES.—The following are the convictions:—John Freely, Burglary, Penitentiary, 7 years; Antoine Russell, larceny, to be hanged on the 27th day of May next; Thomas Harvey, Forgery, Penitentiary, 5 years; Abraham Shepard and William Prosser, Horse Stealing, Penitentiary, 5 years each; Aaron Brown, Larceny, to be confined in Common Jail, 4 months; Joseph J. Row, Larceny, to be confined in Common Jail, 4 months; Samuel Morris, Assault and Battery, to be confined in Jail 2 months, pay a fine of £10, and to be imprisoned till fine is paid; William Fox, Murder, to be hanged on the 27th day of May next; Sidney Mott, Larceny, Penitentiary, 1 year; Benjamin Lee, Assault, to be confined in the Common Jail, 3 calendar months.

NIAGARA, APRIL 16.—The Assizes for this District closed yesterday, when the prisoners convicted during the sitting of the Court were brought up and sentenced as follows:—Charles Freeman and David Brown, colored men, for Larceny, to 5 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; Luther Johnson, Larceny, two indictments, 1 year in the Penitentiary; Isaac White, Larceny, 3 years in the Penitentiary; Jacob Price and James Reynolds, 6 months in Goal each.

Lake Superior has a pest in the shape of the "hills beaver," a small, hard, black insect, which lives in swarms with much rapidity on the water. Their presence is dangerous to all who use the water for drinking. Being once introduced into the stomach, they industriously work their way in any direction, causing great pain and certain death.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—In various parts of Germany the impulse of emigration has gathered strength lately, and it has become a serious question how to facilitate the transport and settlement of the emigrants. On the 3rd ultimo a meeting was held at Darmstadt, for the purpose of instituting a national society for the assistance of German emigration and colonization; among the countries mentioned as suitable for emigrants, were Algeria, Corrientes, in South America; but more immediately North America, especially the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. The plans of measures proposed at this meeting seem to have extended far beyond the means of realizing them. An abundance of theory and advice was given; but one of the speakers suggested, in view of the pressure of the times, called for practical help rather than for philanthropic theories.

UNCLAIMED POST OFFICE ORDERS.—Mr. Rowland Hill says that annually refused letters, containing £100,000, are sent back to the London "Dead Letter" office, and that thousands of pounds sterling are found in letters having no addresses.

DEATH AFTER USE OF THE ETHER ANTIDOTE TO PAIN.

On Friday week, at the Essex and Colchester Hospital, the operation of lithotomy was performed by Mr. R. S. Nunn, upon Thomas Herbert, labourer, while under the influence of the vapour of ether, in the presence of Mr. Bransby Cooper, the well known surgeon, and almost the entire medical staff of the town and neighbourhood. In the absence of pain, and its successful execution, the operation was completely successful; and the patient appeared to be doing well for twenty-four hours afterwards, when unfavourable symptoms presented themselves and death took place on Sunday evening, apparently from exhaustion. The circumstance has created considerable sensation in the town, and popular opinion eagerly attaches the blame to the new, and, as it has hitherto been considered, important, agent of surgery—ether; but, looking to its success in former cases, it would seem unfair, as well as premature, to condemn it upon a single exception, and that by no means proved to have any connexion with its effect upon the system. The coincidence, however, we feel assured will not be lost upon the medical body.—[Essex Standard.

The Governor General receives visitors at Government House on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

There are generally from 300 to 400 sail of vessels in the St. Lawrence. LANCANS.—Yesterday was an interesting one at Portsmouth—the occasion being the launch of Messrs. Macpherson & Crane's new schooner Governor, and a freight steamer for Messrs. Glassford & Smith. Both launches took place, without the slightest delay, on the word being given. The Governor is really a beautiful, as we have no doubt she will prove a serviceable craft, and is in charge of Capt. Taylor.—[News.

TRAVELLING THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Gazette proposes to make a tunnel under the St. Lawrence, near that city, for the purpose of connecting the two sides of the river for railway purposes.

A committee of the New York Legislature has been sitting on the "No License" Law, and the majority report comes out strongly against the law.

There is to be a new bridge across the Thames at Chatham, C. W.

Several head of cattle were killed by lightning near Smith's Falls, Johnstown District, on the night of the 23rd ult.

The semi-annual cattle-show and fair of the Niagara District, will be held at St. Catharines on the 14th inst.

The 9th Regiment has left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Portsmouth, England.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has voted £3,000 to assist destitute immigrants in the present season.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has voted £15,000 for a new Lunatic Asylum.

An attempt will be made during the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature to get the seat of Government removed from Fredericton to St. John.

The son of the persecuting Pagan Queen of the Island of Madagascar is said to have become a convert to Christianity.

A school, on the plan of the London Ragged schools, is to be established in Philadelphia to be known as the "Robert Rakes" Union School.

Two women were lately arrested in New Orleans, and put in the stocks, for professing witchcraft, and playing various uncooth pranks.

The Assizes, now being held for this District, have not yet been marked by any trial of much public interest. A true Bill has been found against Thomas Connor for shooting with intent to kill. The victim of this man's passion was, we are informed his own daughter. The Court has been chiefly occupied with assessment cases.—[Hamilton Gazette.

SOLEMN THOUGHT.—We see not, in this life, the end of human actions. Their influence never dies, in ever widening circles it reaches beyond the grave. Death removes us from this to an eternal world.—Time determines what shall be our condition in that world. Every morning when we go forth, we lay the moulding hands on our destiny, and every evening when we have done, we have left a deathless impress upon our character. We touch not a wire but vibrate in eternity.—Not a voice but reports at the throne of God. Let youth, especially, think of these things, and let every one remember, that in this world where character is in its formation state, it is a serious thing to think, to speak, to act.

Toronto Market Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Tub Butter, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compliance with the 13th Section of Act IX Victoria, Chapter Seventy.

RESOLVED.—That notice be given in the Several Newspapers of the City, that it is the intention of the Council to pass an Act, to authorise the opening and extension of the following Streets in this city, to wit:—QUEEN STREET, East, between Nelson Street and Caroline; CHURCH STREET, North, through the lands of the late Alexander Wood, Esquire, within the Northern boundary of the City; CARLETON STREET, East of Church Street, to Parliament Street; GERARD STREET, between the same lines; and PARLIAMENT STREET, South of King Street.

Truly extracted from the Journals of the C.C.C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, May 3, 1847. 263-266

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.

Workman Brothers & Co., No. 36, KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:—

- 60 tons English Iron, 20 tons Best Iron, 20 tons Swedes Iron, 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron, 3 tons Plough Shares, 2 tons Wagon Boxes, 2 tons Cast Steel, 3 tons Blister Steel, 1 ton Spring Steel, 1 ton Eagle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens, 2 tons Belled Pots, 5 Blacksmith's Bellows, 60 Blacksmith's Vices, 15 "Hills" warranted Anvils, 120 Sugar Kettles, 40 Potash Coolers, 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, 2 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Grain Scoops, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 "Fairbanks'" Platform & Counter Scales.

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.

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 Baiting, Waxing, 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.

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.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

Office—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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

DIRECTORS:

- W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Dr. Workman, John Doel, John McMurrich, John Eastwood, James Leslie, B. W. Smith, J. B. Warren, A. McMaster.

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

All Losses promptly adjusted. Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 26, 1846. 444-

Improved Durham Bulls FOR SALE.

ONE, two years and four months old; colour dark red and white, but mainly red.

One, one-year old; colour nearly the same as above, and promises to make a splendid animal.

For pedigrees and further particulars apply to H. Parsons, Ancaster, C. W.

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. }

Notice.

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

15th November, 1846. 2

THE Canada Farmer,

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

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Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

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