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

MANURES.

(Continued from page 117)

OF NIGHT SOIL, HOG MANURE, HORSE AND SHEEP DUNG.

These have not all been analyzed with the same degree of care as often as has cattle dung: some, as, for instance, night soil, has been examined thoroughly but once. Now it is not fair to base our reasoning upon these single analysis, and say that this or that manure contains this or that salt in greater or less quantity than another.

The quantity and kind of salts are materially affected by several circumstances which will be considered in the next section. An analysis, made when the animal is fed and worked one way, will vary from the result which would be obtained when the circumstances are varied. It is, therefore, quite useless, in the general consideration of the composition of manures, to enter upon the details of each. General results, general expressions of facts, are sufficient for understanding the nature of animal droppings. It is well ascertained, however, that all these droppings, of various animals, contain essentially the same salts as does cattle dung. They all contain portions of each of the substances which form plants. It will be enough for the purpose of this Essay, to present to your eye, reader, a table, showing the proportions of mould, and salts, which the dung of yourself and your stock presents.

	Water.	Mould.	Salts.
Night soil and Hog manure,	75.30	23.50	1.20
Horse dung,	71.20	27.00	.96
Sheep dung,	67.90	22.50	3.66

OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH AFFECT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF ANIMAL DUNG.

That we may reduce to some general principle, easily understood and easily remembered, the facts scattered up and down, among the mass of writers and observers, upon the different quality of manure, afforded by different animals, or the same animals at different times, let me, reader, request your company while I walk into a new department of your chemistry. You may not understand the reasons of this difference in manures; why, for instance, fattening cattle give stronger manure than working oxen, without going a little into the mode how animals are nourished. The whole may be stated in plain terms, thus: All food serves two purposes. The first is to keep up the animal heat, and this part of food disappears in breathing or forming fat; that is, after serving its purpose in the animal body it goes off in the breath or sweat, or it forms fat. It is so essential to the action of breathing, that we will term it food for breathing, or the breathers. The second purpose answered by food is, to build up, sustain, and renew the waste of the body.

Now all this is done from blood. To form blood, animals must be supplied with its materials ready formed. They are ready formed in plants; and animals never do form the materials for making blood. We may therefore term this kind of food the blood formers. We have then two classes of food; the breathers, and the fat formers, and the blood formers. If we look to the nature of these different classes, we find that sugar, starch and gum are breathers. Now there are three principles found in plants, exactly and identically the same in chemical composition with the white of egg, flesh, and curd of milk. Now these three principles, exactly alike, whether derived from animals or plants, are only blood formers. I shall not, reader, tax

your attention further upon this subject than to say and to beg you to remember these important facts. First, all food for breathing and forming fat contains only these three elements, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon. Secondly, all food for forming flesh and blood, in addition to these, contains nitrogen.

This is the gist of the whole matter, so far as relates to manure. Bear in mind, as you go on with me, reader, this fact, that of all the food animals take, that alone which forms flesh and blood contains nitrogen. The door is now open for explaining why age, sex, kind of employment, difference of food, difference of animal, can and do produce a marked difference in the value of different manures. And first let us consider how the quantity is affected; this depends on the kind of food. The analysis of cattle dung which has been given, is that of cows fed on hay, that is, herd's grass, red top, &c., or what is usually termed English hay, potatoes and water. The cattle kept up the year round; an animal, so treated, consumed in seven days,

Water,	611 lbs.
Potatoes,	87 "
Hay,	167 "

During this time she dropped clear dung 199 lbs., or very near a bushel of dung a day. Every attention was here paid to accuracy of measurement and weight. The annual amount of dung from one cow exceeds by this account that which is usually assigned. But, as it is a matter of some importance for the farmer to estimate what the produce of his stock may be in dung, the following statement, containing the results of a large establishment, will probably give that average.

At this establishment the cows were kept up the year round for their dung. It was collected for use free from litter, and measured daily into large tubs of known capacity. The average number of cows kept was fifty-four for nine and a half years. During that time they consumed of beets, meal, and punkins, brewery grains, cornstalks, potatoes, carrots, and cabbages, 942,436 lbs. giving an average of green fodder, for each cow per year, 1,537 lbs. Average consumption of hay for each cow per annum 8,164. The total dung for nine and a half years was 120,520 bushels, or per cow per annum, 235 bushels. This gives a daily consumption of green food, 5 lbs., and 22 lbs. of hay per cow, and two and a half pecks of dung per day, or about 56 lbs. per cow.

But according to some experiments, made to determine how much the quality of food affected the quantity of dung, it appears that the solid and fluid excrements partially dried, were, compared with the food, as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
100 lbs of rye straw gave dung	43	40	42
" " " hay " "	44	42	45
" " " potatoes " "	14	13	
" " " mangel-wurtzel " "	6		
" " " green clover " "	9 1/2	8 1/2	
" " " oats " "	49		51
" " " rye " "			53

My own experiments on this subject gave for 100 lbs. of hay and potatoes as above estimating both as dry, or free from water of vegetation, 32.9 lbs. of dung, and this estimated as dry is reduced to 5.6 lbs. or 26 lbs. of dry food gave 14 lbs. of dry dung. But as a general fact, we may say, that well-cured hay and grains, give one half of their weight of dung and urine; potatoes, roots, and green grass, about one tenth. It will be easily understood why the quality of food should effect the quantity of dung. The more watery the less in bulk is voided, because there

is actually less substance taken. And as the animal requires this to form its flesh and fat, and to keep up his breathing, so will he exhaust more completely his food. More going to support him, less is returned by the ordinary channels. So when much vegetable fibre exists, as in chopped straw and hay, then, as it goes little way towards supporting breathing or forming blood, a greater bulk is rejected. In grains, on the contrary, which afford much of all that the animal requires, less is extracted and more voided.

SEED WHEAT SHOULD BE PICKLED.

From Stephen's Book of the Farm.

The land being plowed should be sown as quickly as possible; for which purpose the seed wheat should be measured up in the sacks, or ready to be measured up in the corn barn or granary, and the means of pickling it also ready when wanted. Wheat should be sown thick in Spring, because there is no time for the plant to stool or tiller, that is to throw out young shoots from the roots, as in the case of autumnal sown wheat. About three bushels per imperial acre will suffice for seed.

Seed wheat should be pickled, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor before it is sown, in order to insure it against the attack of a certain disease the ensuing summer called smut, which renders the crop comparatively worthless. Some farmers affect to laugh at this precaution, as originating in a nonsensical faith in an imaginary specific; but the existence of smut and its baneful effects upon the Wheat crop are no imaginary inventions, and when experience has proved, in numberless instances, that the application of a steep has the effect of warding off the evils of smut, the little trouble which pickling imposes may surely be undertaken, rather than the whole crop be put in jeopardy. Why pickling now should have the effect of preventing the smut at a future period, is a different question; and it is perhaps because this question has not hitherto been satisfactorily answered, that pickling is thought lightly of by some farmers, rather than because any valid objection can be urged against his practice. Indeed, there cannot, for the palpable fact stands obvious to conviction, that one field sown with pickled Wheat and managed in the usual way, will escape the smut, while an adjoining one, managed in an exactly similar manner, but sown with plain wheat, will be almost destroyed with the disease. I have seen this identical case tried by two neighbouring farmers, the Messrs Fenton, late tenants of Nevay and Eassie, in Forfarshire. It is true that, on some farms, wheat sown in a plain state escapes the disease, as I have heard Mr. Oliver Lochend, near Edinburgh, state is the case with his farm; and it is also true that pickling does not entirely prevent the recurrence of the disease on other farms; but such cases are exceptions to the rule, which is if wheat is not pickled it may be smutted; at least, no one can aver beforehand that it shall not be so; and while uncertainty exists in the recurrence of a serious disease, the safer practice is to bestow the trouble of pickling, the expense being very trifling, rather than incur the risk of disease. It is now a well ascertained fact that inoculation will not insure immunity from small pox, yet it will certainly modify the attack when it occurs, and so it is with the case of pickling wheat; and as long as means are used to ward off small-pox, so long

also, from analogy, ought wheat to be pickled.

Wheat is pickled in this way. For some days, say two or three weeks, let one of the tubs referred to (in another part of the book) be placed to receive a quantity of chamber lye, and when ammonia is found to be disengaging itself freely from the lye, it is ready for use. It is better that the effluvia be so strong as to smart the eyes, and water added to dilute the liquor, than that the lye be used fresh. This tub should be removed to the straw barn, as also the Wheat to be pickled, and part of the floors swept clean, to be ready for the reception of the wheat. Let two baskets be provided, capable of holding half a bushel of wheat each, having handles raised upright on their rims. Pour the wheat into the baskets, from the sacks, and dip each basketfull of wheat into the tub of lye, as far down as completely to cover the wheat, the upright handles of the baskets preventing the hands of the operator being immersed in the lye. After remaining in the liquor for two or three seconds, lift the basket up to drip the surplus lye again into the tub, and then place it upon two sticks over an empty tub, to drip still more till another basketfull is ready to be dripped. Then empty the dripped basket of its wheat on the floor, and as every basketfull is emptied, let a person spread by riddling through a barn wheat-riddle, a little slacked caustic lime upon the wheat. Thus basketfull after basketfull of the wheat is pickled till it is all emptied on the floor, when the pickled and the limed heap is turned over and over again till the whole mass appears uniform. The mixing by turning is most surely managed in this way: let two men be provided each with a barn shovel, and let one stand on each side of the heap, one with his shovel in his right hand and the other with his in the left hand; let both make their shovels meet in their edges upon the floor, under one end of the heap of wheat, and each, on lifting his shovelfull, turn it over behind him and thus proceed, shovelfull after shovelfull, to the other end of the heap. Let them return in a similar manner in the opposite direction, and so till the heap of wheat is completely mixed with the lime and lye. The pickled wheat is then sacked up and carried to the field in carts. Other substances beside chamber lye are used for pickling wheat, such as brine of salt, sufficiently strong to float an egg; solution of blue vitrol—all good enough, I dare say, but when so simple and efficient and easily obtained an article as lye can be had, it appears to me unnecessary to employ anything else. It is a powerful ingredient, destroying vegetable life in the course of a few hours, and it is perhaps to this property that is to be ascribed its efficacy as a protection against the attack of that vegetable enemy of the wheat crop, the smut. The wheat pickled with it should therefore be used immediately after the process, and, as danger may be apprehended to pickled wheat being kept over night, the quantity pickled should be sown at once, and no more should be pickled at one time than can immediately be sown. The use of quicklime seems to be to dry the lye quickly, so that the grains may be easily separated from one another in the act of sowing; but there may some chemical change arise between them in the circumstances, which may be serviceable to the purpose for which both are employed. Can it be that the lime fixes the ammonia of the lye, and preserves it for use until wanted by the plant or seed?

CISTERNS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Free, wholesome water, as a constant beverage, for man or animals, is essential to sound health. The relative salubrity depends on the various animal, vegetable, or mineral particles with which it may be impregnated, and the places whence it is procured. The transparency or purity of that obtained from wells or springs, varies according to the strata of earth through which it percolates. The most wholesome fluid is derived from springs issuing from pure sand-stone or primitive rocks, or from sandy soils principally composed of granite or quartz where it has undergone a perfect filtration. The water of lakes and ponds has similar properties in general, as that of rivers or brooks, but being less agitated, and containing more organic matter in a state of decomposition, it acquires a greater degree of impurity, and consequently is less fit for culinary use, though, on account of its softness, it may be employed with advantage for washing clothes.

Rain-water collected in the vicinity of cities or populous towns, as well as in the neighbourhood of marshes or mines, especially during summer, is always more or less impure. Therefore it should not be used, if it can be avoided, except for washing linen, &c., or watering plants, unless it be purified by filtration or other means. The fluid obtained by dissolving snow is somewhat purer; but of all natural waters, that obtained by melting hail is the most pure, as it contains fewer extraneous particles, in consequence of its congealing high in the air; so that it cannot combine with noxious ingredients during its descent. Like all water, however, which falls from the clouds, it contains minute quantities of air, carbonic and nitric acids, carbonate of ammonia and other salts.

Well, or pump-water, is generally less pure than any of the preceding, as it frequently contains large quantities of carbonate or sulphate of lime, which are the cause of its "hardness," and the property of curdling soap. In all large towns, that have long been inhabited, the wells are generally rendered unfit for use, in consequence of the ground having been tainted by church-yards, vaults, and other nuisances, which, doubtless, is the cause of much suffering, and even of the shortening of life itself. Therefore, in all regions where lime-stone or other impurities in the soil abound, or where the farmers unavoidably have to sink their wells to a great depth, we would recommend the construction of cisterns near all of the principal farm-buildings for retaining the water which may fall from their roofs. By this means a large supply of wholesome water may be had all the year round, at a comparatively small cost, which will not only be essential in all purposes about the house, but will be found useful in irrigating the garden, as well as for watering stock.

The most convenient and durable mode of constructing a cistern, is, to make it of a circular form, under ground, with bottom sides lined with stone or bricks laid in hydraulic cement; and in many cases mortar may be plastered directly on the sides of the pit without the aid of bricks or stone. A cistern, eight feet in diameter and nine feet deep, will hold about one hundred barrels, and will require three thousand four hundred bricks to face its sides. The cement to be employed should be of first-rate quality, such as that used in the construction of the Croton aqueduct or the Erie canal. If this cannot conveniently be obtained, a very good article may be made of four parts brick-dust, finely screened; eight parts fine, sharp, fresh water sand; twelve parts of lime completely slacked by burying in the ground, so as to exclude the air during the process of slacking, three parts of powdered quick lime, newly burnt, and three parts of powdered charcoal. First, mix the slacked lime, brick-dust, charcoal, and sand, with water sufficient to make a mortar thinner than usual; then sprinkle in the quick lime. Mix well with a trowel, and use immediately, as it will soon grow stiff and hard.

Cisterns should be completely covered with planks or stone, so as to exclude insects, leaves and dust. If the buildings be situated on a hill-side, it would be preferable to conduct the water to the place where wanted for use by means of a pipe, without the labour of pumping, or lifting it out by hand.—[American Agriculturist.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Tomatoes make excellent preserves. Toids are the very best protection of cabbage against lice.

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor.

Pears are generally improved by grafting on the mountain ash.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes &c. from insects.

Lard never spoils in hot weather if it is cooked enough in frying out.

In feeding with corn, 60 lbs. ground goes as far as 100 lbs. in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine. It injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Ruta Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it both internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing up the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land, by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will generally cure in the worst case.

Timber cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather, with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly preferable for feeding cattle.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating corn, ploughing and leaving the field in its ploughed state all winter.

CANADA FARMER.

September 11, 1847.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Will live on close feed and thrive as well as others.

The following extracts from a letter received by us the other day, from Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, N. Y., in answer to one we wrote him, making some inquiries about the Short Horns, will, we trust, be interesting and profitable to our readers. Mr. Allen is the author of the *American Herd Book*, in which is recorded the history and pedigree of all the best blood stock in America. Mr. A. is also one of the most intelligent agriculturists and experienced stock breeders in the Union, and has one of the largest and best selected herds of cattle. His communication to us was not intended for publication, but we presume Mr. Allen will not object to the insertion of the following paragraphs, with a view of awakening a desire among our countrymen to improve in this most essential branch of farming. Our chief enquiry was as to the ability of the improved breeds to endure inclement weather and short feed:—

Black Rock, Aug. 29, 1847.

DEAR SIR.—Your esteemed favour of 21st inst., is received. In relation to your enquiries about Cattle and their improvements. I have been for more than a dozen years engaged, more or less in that occupation with other things—beginning at first as an amusement, but grown by habit and taste almost into a passion with me. I have bred chiefly with the view of obtaining good milking stock—and have succeeded. I bred both short horns and Devons, with their grades or the common or native cattle, as I have not been able to raise enough to stock my farm with pure blood of either kind, keeping about 100 cows for dairy

purposes. My cows all work, i. e. they give milk regularly in the dairy—and thus far both the Short horns and Devons, each in their own sphere have answered all my expectations. Both breeds are good milkers—with good pasture, and plenty of hay in winter the short horns are hardy and profitable. The Devons will keep well on closer feed, but like all other cattle they pay better on good feed than on poor. Were I to choose a breed for light lands I would take the Devons—and they will thrive on strong soil equally well with others. But in the Canadas, as in this region, most of the farms will carry short horns, and when the land is good, they are in my estimation, the prince of all the neat cattle family.

Mr. A. then describes two or three of his young bulls which he will sell at \$125 and \$100, (we had stated our desire to purchase) and continues:—

Prices of fine blooded stock are by many persons unacquainted with breeding them thought high in America, although not half what they are in England, but it should be recollected that good breeders who have a reputation for their stock, select only the best bull calves for raising, of course the ordinary ones are sacrificed either as veal or steers, and perhaps out of a dozen, only 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be, are fit for stock getting of the requisite quality, and in such a course only can good stock be kept up—indiscriminate breeding always having a downward tendency, and it is for a want of proper knowledge and consideration in breeding that so many fail in their efforts at breeding good stock, even when furnished with good animals to begin with. In fact it is a science of itself, and no mean one either—requiring long experience, a quick and accurate eye, a sound judgment in animal anatomy, and physiology.

You ask if my experience corroborates the assertions of A. R. Allen in the *American Agriculturist* as to the hardiness of short horns on winter keep—Yes decidedly—Mine are as hardy and as easily kept as the common cattle and more so. I have kept them in all ways (the pen breeds) from close housing in the stable, to running out in the open fields at a start, with the common cattle, and invariably—other things being equal—my short horns have come out in spring decidedly the best, and so with the Devons—all this and the reasons for it, I could demonstrate to you on physiological principles as connected with improved stock of any kind, had I the space—I hope to do so in a personal interview. I might spare a few young cows or heifers, but am not anxious—as I keep a good many cows I want to work as rapidly into blood stock as I can. I have a good many high grades such as 3-4-7-8-15-16 short horn Devons &c, using nothing but thoroughbred bulls of any kind, and those the best, so that I constantly breed up—still I keep the pure blood when I know it, never selling anything as thorough bred but what is so by well authenticated pedigree.

I congratulate you on your selection of a profession as editor which is so intimately connected with all that is ennobling and exalted in human affairs, that of elevating the Agriculture of your country—It is a cause that must succeed, and however slow may be its first progress, rely upon it, it will be appreciated and your efforts responded to.

I shall be much pleased to see you at Saratoga. Find me out when you arrive there—enough of people know me. I hope to find my friend the Hon. Adam Ferguson among the visitors as usual. And any time when you can I shall be most happy to see you here at my residence—or to hear from you by letter or otherwise.

Very truly & respectfully yours,

LEWIS A. ALLEN.

If family sickness do not prevent, we intend visiting New York this month, and shall endeavour to call at Saratoga on our way, where we hope to glean some important information, and shall certainly do ourselves the honor of making Mr. Allen's acquaintance.

We have been frequently answered when urging upon our friends the advantage of improving their cattle by introducing the Short Horns, that they were not hardy, and that they required so much food and of a rich quality, that with our long Canadian winters, the cost would be more than the profit. Now, as this is a question of fact, it can only be satisfactorily settled by actual experiment.—Mr. Allen, who lives on the Niagara River, where we apprehend, the climate and soil are in no respect superior to many parts of Canada, gives the above testimony after a sufficiently lengthy experience. He keeps 100 cows for the dairy, and he is desirous of

working as fast as possible into the pure blood. Why? Because he finds that such objections as the above are imaginary and untrue, and that with a "proper knowledge and consideration in breeding" the Short Horns are greatly to be preferred.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT HAMILTON.

Arrangements are being made on a very extensive scale for the second annual meeting of this Association, which is to take place at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th of October.—Our farmers are deeply interested in the success of the exhibition; and we hope none of them will deprive themselves of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from attendance. The meeting is, we understand, to be honoured with the presence of the Governor-General.

A Hamilton cotemporary says:—

"The Local Committee held their second meeting on the 31st, in the rooms of the Hamilton Building Society, kindly placed by the directors at their disposal.

The hon. Adam Ferguson, V. P., took the Chair, when the reports of various sub-committees were presented by their conveners, and duly considered.

These sub-committees are not yet entirely arranged, but the following partial list will show that some progress has been made.

1. Arrangements in Show Ground—Miles O'Reilly, Esquire.
2. Horticultural Seeds, Roots, &c.—Arch. Kerr, Esquire.
3. Manufacturers—John Young, Esquire
4. Implements and Machinery—John Fisher, Esquire.
5. Fine Arts—J. T. Brongest, Esq.
6. Dinner Arrangements—Nehemiah Ford, Esq.
7. Reception of Strangers—William Atkinson, Esquire.
8. Subscription—Samuel Mills, Esq."

And adds, with regard to the dinner,

"The not uninteresting subject of the dinner, has been happily arranged by Mr. Ford, and an agreement entered into with Mr. Roach, Court House Square, to erect a suitable and comfortable Pavilion, with accommodation for 500 guests, and a good dinner at one dollar a head. We may add, for the information of intending visitors, that every exertion will be made for their comfort, and that the Committee have received a pledge from the leading Hotels, refusing strangers from any demand beyond the ordinary rate of board.

Our correspondent "Censorious" is rather severe in his remarks; but as his comments are based upon facts, we could not with justice reject his communication.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the *Canada Farmer*.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I know not whom to censure, the Committee who drew up the scale of prizes for distribution at the approaching Provincial exhibition, or yourselves for passing over in silence the ridiculous inconsistencies in the prize list. However, as you possess the power of rejecting my communication, I think the safest plan will be to excuse your silence on the subject, on the ground that you may have been willing to pass over the matter in question rather than assume the office of censor: I confess that, if that be the cause of your silence, you are much more fastidious than I am. Before I contrast some of the items in the prize list, allow me to notice some very culpable omissions. The gentlemen by whom the list is drawn up seem not to have the slightest idea of progress. Everything relating to the great improvements of the age they have passed over altogether: except, indeed, some accident should have brought it within the range of their own observation. One of the greatest of modern improvements, under draining, is passed over as if such a thing had never been heard of. No encouragement is offered to induce farmers to test the system of marling or liming their land. A premium is offered for a "mod. fence," but I presume it means a fence of the perishable material which was used by the *own first settlers!* No doubt they expect an improvement in appearance; but they seem to have never dreamed of getting rid of the present perishable description of fence by substituting in its place a facing fence, which would have the character of durability while its general use would beautify and adorn the face of the whole country.

No premium is offered for specimens of Oil Cake, an article in the manufacture of which any man who has the slightest preten-

sions to a knowledge of political economy, will, on examining the matter, be at once convinced that we ought to be able to compete with any country in the world. We have within our reach the means of creating and carrying on an immense trade in this article; which would be of equal value for exportation, and for improving the quality of our own beef. But it has not received a place in this singularly diversified prize list. There are other things of scarcely inferior importance, of which no mention is made, and which I cannot now specify. Nor can I dwell at much length on a comparison of different items in the prize-list. For the best, or as a little boy would say the *first best*, forty pounds of *Hemp*, a diploma and *one pound!* is generously offered; while for a flax-dressing machine *five times that amount is offered!* It is no matter about the hemp, all we want is the machine to dress it with. This is about as wise as if a man should attempt to make a meal of plates and dishes, while he utterly disregarded the beef and pudding—

Then we have for the best samples of Flax and Hemp cordage, the magnificent sum of one pound offered; and for half a dozen of the best narrow axes, 15s.; while a pleasure waggon fetches a diploma and £2; and yet the *axe*, yes the despised *axe*, has been the precursor and the instrument of civilization; it has turned the wild forests into flourishing settlements, and scattered thousands of happy homes over countries—aye over this country—which had otherwise been a gloomy wilderness; it has done for mankind what the steam engine, the Magnetic Telegraph, the genius of a Milton, the intellect of a world could not have done; its triumphs are attested in the happiness and civilization of this hemisphere; the ingenuity of man has not been able to supersede it; it is still pursuing its conquests; and by it thousands are carrying out a certain independence. Yet *six* of the best axes only fetch 15s.; just *half a dollar* each; while a *travelling trunk* carries off £1, and a *pleasure wagon* £2!!! Here Messrs. Editors, is a monument of the wisdom and discrimination of the committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association.

CENSORIOUS.

Newcastle District, Sept. 7, 1847.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favourite food. But in our cities, particularly in winter, they are sold at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all, and even those in easy circumstances, consider them to be too expensive for common use. There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every family, can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the year, and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest profit to the owner. In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and a cock, gave them a small chamber in the wood-house defended from storms, with an opening to the south. Then food water and lime were placed upon shelves convenient for them, with nests and chalk nest-eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay through the winter. From these hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any one was disposed to sit, namely, as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the rest by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened. These cluckers were well attended and fed. They could associate with the other fowls through the grates, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant thing to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens. They may be turned so as to follow the children, and will lay in a box.

Egg shells contain lime, and when in winter the earth is bound in frost, or covered with snow, if lime be not provided for them they will not lay; or, if they do, the eggs must of necessity be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from chimneys and old buildings, is proper for them, and only need to be broken. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime and plaster as large as walnuts. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is so much a prude—as watchful as a weasel, and fastidious as a hypocrite—she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest. All

eyes but her own must be averted. Follow and watch her, and she will forsake her nest and stop laying. She is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with an aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen. A farmer may keep a hundred fowls in the barn, may suffer them to trample on and destroy his mows of grain, and have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a dozen, provides secret nests, chalk nest-eggs, pounded bricks, plenty of corn or other grain, water and gravel for them, and takes care that his hens be not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest is better than one—large eggs are best. I have smiled to see them fuddle around and lay in a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will begin to lay early when nests and eggs are plenty and others are clucking around them. A dozen dung-hill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of corn a day. I think fifteen bushels a day is a fair allowance; but more or less let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find it at all times in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before going to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful in their crops. But just so sure as their provisions come to them scant or irregular, so sure will they raven up a whole cropful at a time, and stop laying. A dozen fowls, well attended, will furnish a family with more than two thousand eggs a year, and one hundred full-grown chickens, for the fall and winter stores.

The expense of keeping a dozen fowls will not amount to more than eight bushels of grain. They may be kept in cities, as well as in the country, will do as well shut up the year round, as to run at large.

A grated room, well lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from a stable or out house, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosts, nests, and feeding troughs. In the spring of the year five or six hens will hatch at a time, and the fifty or sixty chickens may be given to one hen. Two hens will take care of one hundred chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts. They then should be separated from the hens entirely. I have kept the chickens, when young, in my garden. The keep the May-bug and other insects from the vines. In case of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground floor should be chosen; or it is just as well to set in their pen, boxes of well-dried pulverized earth, for them to wallow in during warm weather. Their pens should be kept clean.—[Scot. Ref. Gazette.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.—W. Todd, of Utica, Md., writes:—"I have long been of the opinion that every man who is the owner of a hundred acres of land (especially if it requires improvement), ought to keep a man and a yoke of oxen collecting matters for manure into the barn-yard, for six months in the year. These matters should be leaves, sods (particularly when the grass is long) from the fence rows, scrapings from the streets or roads, collections from ditches and ponds. He should use sand where the land to be improved is heavy clay, and clay where the land is sandy. No money expended on a farm will pay so well as that laid out in making compost in the barn-yard, where the contents of the stables are collected and made up in one great pile."

TO DESTROY MOSS ON FRUIT TREES—

The fruit trees in old orchards, especially in situations where they do not grow kindly, are very apt to have the branches and trunks covered with lichens or moss, which does them considerable injury. This moss may be cleared off in several ways; but one of the simplest, and a very effectual one, is to sprinkle the trees well with dry-wood ashes while they are damp or wet by dew or rain. If this be repeated, in a short time the trees will be effectually cleared.

The following paragraphs are from the last number of the American Agriculturist:—

HOW TO MAKE POTATO YEAST.—Boil in their skins, three large potatoes; drain off the water, and let them remain in the pot until they have done steaming. Then peel and beat them light, adding a table spoonful of clean brown sugar, as much wheat flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teacupful of good rising; beat this mixture until quite smooth, and then pour in three pints of boiling water; set it in a warm place, and in a short time it will be fit for use, having risen to a fine white froth.

HOW TO FRY FISH.—A correspondent to one of our exchanges, writing from northern New York, on his way to Ogdensburg, tells how fish should be fried; and we think he is in the right. It seems he breakfasted on trout, at a stopping place called Beemantown, west of Plattsburg.

He says the practice there is to put the fish into the fat while the fat is boiling hot; and there should always be enough for the fish to float. If the fish is put into cool fat, or what is not boiling hot, it absorbs all the fat and is not fit to eat. If the fish is put into shallow fat it falls to the bottom and burns, adhering so closely that it cannot be taken out without breaking in pieces.

Fried fish should be cooked quick, and trout, or smelt, cooked well, will have no bones to trouble the muncher.

NUTRITIOUS BREAD.—Boil half a pound of rice in three pints of water, till the whole becomes thick and pulpy. With this and yeast, and six pounds of flour, make your dough. In this way, it is said, as much bread will be made, as if eight pounds of flour, without the rice, had been used.

HOW TO PREPARE A SUPERB MUSTARD.—Take ground mustard, 3 lbs; common salt, 1 lb; and mix with vinegar, grape-juice, or wine white.

SEASON FOR SELECTING SEED-CORN.—The farmer is reminded that the season is at hand for selecting seed-corn. The ears should be the second ripe in the field, with cobs having small butt-ends, well filled out, and two or more to each stalk.

HOW TO MAKE PICKLES.—In the preparation of pickles, it is highly necessary to avoid employing metallic vessels; as both vinegar and salt corrode brass, copper, lead, &c., and become poisonous. When it is necessary to heat or boil vinegar, it should be done by placing it in a stone-ware jar in a vessel of hot water, or on a stove. Glazed earthen or potter's ware should be avoided either for making or keeping the pickles in, as it is dangerous to health, on account of its being glazed with lead, which all acids will corrode or dissolve.

Pickles should be kept from the air as much as possible, and only touched with wooden spoons. The vessels, in which they are kept, should be made of glass or stone, and even those of wood may be employed with success. They are also better preserved in small bottles or jars than in large ones, as the more frequent opening of the latter exposes them too much to the air. Copper, or verdigris, is frequently added to pickles, to impart a green color; but this *poisonous* ingredient becomes mixed with our aliment, the effect of which on the health of individuals cannot but be sensibly felt. If a green colour be desired, it may be imparted to the pickles by steeping in vinegar vine-leaves, or those of parsley, or spinach. A teaspoonful of olive-oil is frequently added to each bottle to keep the pickles white.

Gherkins may be made by steeping small cucumbers in strong brine for a week, and then, after pouring it off, heating it to the boiling point, and again pouring it on the fruit. In twenty-four hours, let the cucumbers be drained on a sieve, then put it into wide mouthed bottles or jars, fill them up with strong pickling vinegar, boiling hot, in which has been steeped a little spice; cork up immediately, and tie over with bladder.

As soon as cold, dip the corks into melted bottle-wax, and keep them in a cool place until required for use.

In a similar manner may be pickled, onions, mushrooms, large cucumbers, green nasturtiums, gooseberries, cantelopes, walnuts, melons, bar-berries, peaches, lemons, tomatoes, bean and pea-pods, codlins, grapes, radishes, cauliflower, red cabbage, and beet-root, observing that the softer and more delicate articles do not require so long soaking in brine as the harder and coarser kinds, and may often be advantageously pickled simply by pouring very strong vinegar over them, without the application of heat.

HOW TO PREPARE SOYES' PATENT MUSTARD.—Steep the mustard seed in twice its bulk of strong vinegar (distilled or concentrated by freezing) for eight days; grind the whole to a paste; then put it into pots, and thrust into each a red hot poker.

HOW TO MAKE YEAST.—Mix 2 quarts water with flour to the consistence of thick gruel; boil it gently for half an hour, and when almost cold, stir into it half a pound of sugar, and four table spoonfuls of yeast. Put the whole into a large jug or earthen vessel, with a narrow top, and place it before the fire, so that it may, by a moderate heat, ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor, which pour off and throw away; keep for use, the remainder in a bottle or jug, in a cool place. The same quantity of this, as of common yeast, will suffice to bake or brew. Four table spoonfuls of this yeast will make a fresh quantity as above, and the stock may always be kept up, by fermenting the new yeast with the remainder of the former quantity.—American Agriculturist.

HOW TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Take clean, ripe tomatoes sufficient to cover the bottom of a large kettle, and place over a slow fire until their skins break, which must then be peeled off; cut out the hard core, and slowly boil the remainder till it becomes quite thick and of a dark-brown color, stirring it well to prevent burning. Spread it, about an inch in thickness, upon plates; and dry in the sun for seven or eight days; afterwards, placing it in a moderately warm oven until thoroughly dried. The substance thus prepared will keep for years, and is so highly flavoured, that a piece, two inches square, stewed in half a teacupful of water, will be sufficient to mix with the gravy of five pounds of beef-steak, or a ragout.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURNING.—The cream, of which butter is made, consists of minute globules, about 1-10000th part of an inch in diameter, each surrounded by a very thin transparent pellicle or film that prevents them from adhering to one another. During agitation by churning, these little pellicles break, and the fatty portions of the globules unite into a mass, forming butter, whilst the buttermilk is left behind, which consists principally of caseum (the basis of cheese), milk sugar, and a watery fluid, called serum.

CURE FOR THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—Take honey 4 oz; nitrate of copper 1 oz.; strong acetic acid 2 drachms; rub down the nitrate of copper thoroughly in a wedgewood or porcelain mortar, and gradually mix it with honey; then add the acetic acid so as to form a mixture of uniform consistency, and apply it to the feet of the sheep.

APPROVED BEE-FLOWERS.—Borage, mignonette, Phacelia tenacifolia, Salvia nemorosa, Lythrum salicaria, winter anemone, crocus of sorts, hepatics single, wallflowers single, raspberry and other fruit trees, heath, time trees, willows, turnip, rape, and all the brassicas, mustard, buckwheat, white clover, lemon, thyme, laurustinus, currant, gooseberry, Chiococca suaveolens, white alyssum, winter vetches, autumn ivy, Hypericum perforatum, archangel, Erysimum peraskianum, Tussilago petasites, dandelion, &c.—[Agricultural Magazine.

Civil and Social Department

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND NATIONAL HABITS.

A stranger listening to the grave discussions in which the press is frequently engaged, regarding the progress of our manufactures, and the national (or Colonial) advantages that would accrue from their extension, would at once come to the conclusion that we have attained perfection in Agriculture and Horticulture. But how would his surprise be excited if he were told that, instead of having attained perfection in these branches of industry, we are actually dependent upon the United States for a great part of the fruit we consume? If he should ask the reason for this, the only answer would be that we have contracted the pernicious habit of omitting to adorn the homestead by raising around it a fine orchard. In the climate and soil we find no satisfactory reason for practice. The omission we shall therefore treat solely as a pernicious social habit that has engrafted itself upon Canadian Society.

The Cultivation of fruit has been neglected in Canada, to an extent greater than most persons, who have not paid particular attention to the subject, are aware of. We find the following paragraph in the Kingston *Advertiser*.

"Our market is now plentifully supplied with fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Of the former the greater part is imported from the United States. Our farmers in this vicinity do not appreciate the advantages of a good orchard, else our American neighbours would not find so good a market here. We remember hearing an observation made by an American who sold Fruit Trees here last spring to a Canadian Farmer. The latter said it was too bad that so much money should be sent out of the Province annually, for fruit trees. This, replied the American, is certainly not creditable to your Nurserymen—but not half so discreditable as to your Farmers who allow ten times the amount to cross the lines for the purchase of Fruit."

A foreigner on reading the above would be forced to the conclusion either that we are a thriftless people, or else that our soil and climate are not favourable to the production of fruit. Indeed such opinions have already been expressed abroad, and used to our prejudice. Whoever will take the trouble to look into "Cobbett's guide to Emigrants," or "Advice to Emigrants," we forget which, will find that the author recommends English farmers to go to the United States in preference to Canada, "because the latter imports peaches and green peas from the former." Cobbett did not, of course, intend to assert that, as a general rule, an exchange of products between two countries cannot be beneficial. The case is a peculiar and an anomalous one. The anomaly consists in one purely agricultural country, leaving undeveloped its own capabilities, and depending upon the productions of another agricultural country, and that too when climate and soil are fit from offering any sufficient or even plausible excuse for pursuing so singular a course. If Providence in its inscrutable and all-wise decrees, had, by the nature of the climate, ordered that Canada should be dependent upon some other country for her fruits, we should have been the last in the world to encourage an attempt to force the growth of productions, unsuited to our soil or uncongenial to our climate. But such is not the case. Man has not availed himself of the munificence of Providence. We reap not only because we have not sown. Dependence upon other countries for a portion of their productions we shall not be childish enough indiscriminately to deny. The cases, generally speaking, in which we ought to depend upon other countries, are those wherein these other countries can, from some cause, produce particular articles cheaper than we can, and where we can be more profitably employed than in raising them ourselves. But in the case in question—the raising of fruit—there are so many delightful associations connected with the orchard; the beauties presented by the trees in full blossom; the pleasure to be derived from watching their growth and development; the at-

tractions which home receives from the presence of a fine orchard, and the benignant and hallowed influence which seems to hover round the spot; in consideration of all these things we are not willing to reduce the question of cultivating fruit to one of mere pecuniary consideration, or rigidly to try it by the dry rules of political economy. Yet we might perhaps do this, for if the Americans can make a profit on raising fruit for exportation, there is no reason why we, with equal natural advantages, should not find it profitable to raise our own. While we are perpetually debating on the policy of establishing domestic manufactures, of a kind which, the chances are, would not at present be profitable to the country; we are strangely neglecting the cultivation of those fruits for which our soil and climate are peculiarly adapted. We are seeking far-off objects of industry while we neglect those at our own doors. Let us rid ourselves of this strange misapprehension of our position and resources.

An agricultural journal, in a new country, has much to do besides giving directions for the guidance of the hands; it has first to prepare the mind to appreciate them; to awaken its generous impulses, and to create an interest in things now neglected, and which no other power than the press could awaken. If we can diffuse a taste for the beautiful; we shall secure attention to worthy, but now neglected objects; and in assisting to increase the productions, augment the happiness of our country.

Let our farmers remember that it would be for the benefit of Canada, if she were to raise her own fruit. Let every man who has the opportunity, make a point of having an orchard. Let us raise our own apples and make our own cider, before we talk of "domestic manufactures."

NORMAL SCHOOL.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising department that the opening of the Normal School established for the training of Schoolmasters takes place on the first Monday of November next. Mr Robertson who has been appointed head Master, has the recommendation of a large experience. The establishment of this school is the dawn of a new era in our educational institutions. The subject of education will claim our attention on a future occasion.

PETERBORO, 24th Aug. 1847.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer—

GENTLEMEN—We have been accustomed to view an emigration of the labouring and industrious class to this Colony as an event which could not but tend to their weal, as well as of those who had years before preceded them; and so it would assuredly, if under proper management and restriction. The state of Ireland in particular renders this the more necessary, and the authorities (especially those residing at the ports of embarkation) should now feel, and must be told, that they have been the cause of a great loss of life, not only amongst the emigrants on ship board and since their arrival in this country, but amongst the settled inhabitants here, many of whom among the survivors, are now mourning afflictive bereavements of which the unfortunate strangers have been, alas, the innocent cause. Any project as to interference with the liberty of the subject in such a case is futile; these poor people must be guided, and in the name of the people of Canada, it may be naturally asked, Why were they allowed to be crammed on board ship in a state of physical exhaustion or of actual sickness, to bring disease to this country? Could it be supposed that the hold of an emigrant ship, such as it is when filled with some 500 poor creatures in a state of sickness, pestilence and poverty, of all places in the world, was likely to restore them to health? I venture to state from what I have seen, and I have by no means seen the worst, that many of these vessels, this year, have presented scenes little if any better than African slavers, which have excited the commiseration of Britain as a nation for the last half century. Such a waste of human life as these overloaded vessels have witnessed, demands the strictest enquiry, and ought to lead to the adoption of every precaution in future; why is not the same care taken on emigrant, as on troop ships and in the Royal Navy? I trust these remarks, taken in connexion with the sequel of this letter, will not be deemed at variance with the general character of your journal, in which I would still hope they are more likely to have an endurance than in the columns of common place newspapers.

I will now suppose the dangers and perils surmounted. 1st. The emigrants, after a fearful decimation of their numbers, looking out for winter quarters; they will principally consist of agriculturists, labourers, and mechanics—the second of these will be

found the most numerous. It would have been well if the several rail-road companies had so defined their lines that they could have fixed at about ten miles apart a sort of barrack or collection of cabins, capable of containing from thirty to fifty men, with their wives and children, as they could be more easily maintained in this way than in any other, and might be employed in paring the way during winter. These situations, well chosen, might afterwards form the sites of villages, and the labourers encouraged to look forward to small allotments of land as payment in part for their labour. The mechanics, a valuable class, will no doubt find employment in our towns and villages, provided they are not foolishly impressed with the idea of getting exorbitant wages. This remark must be applied to the remaining class also, and although as agriculturists I consider them of most importance to the community at large, they must expect to undergo a good deal of toil and even privation before they attain that degree of comfort which I fear the misrepresentations of Agents and others at home, as well as in this country, have led them prematurely to expect, without the exercise of industry or common prudence. I hope I shall not be understood as having the least idea to damp his spirits or retard his onward progress, when I recommend the new comer to engage himself, if he can, for at least three years with a master, on something like the same plan and terms as he may have been accustomed to at home. Presuming that farmers having 100 acres or more cleared will adopt the system, I feel assured that both master and man would be benefited. The first step is to have one or more good cottages, according to the size of the farm or means of the farmer, with a piece of ground attached for a garden. Let it be his object to find emigrants, if possible, who bring with them certificates of character, (with best of precautions before embarkation,) the terms of engagement to be three years, employed upon the farm unless by a proviso to the contrary, and the rate and mode of payment to be exactly as it is practised in the best farming districts of Scotland, which is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include 72 bushels Oats, 13 do Barley, 8 do Beans or Peas, 1000 yards a or drills Potatoes, Cows' grass and Scotch, Free House, Coach driver, and Five weeks board in harvest.

sterling, £28 4 6. No whiskey is allowed—water and oatmeal is generally given in harvest.

Now the value of these products being much less in Canada, entitles the servant to so much more of each; for instance, in oats, it might happen that instead of 72 bushels, he might be entitled to three times that quantity, and yet the master is secured against deficiency of crops in bad seasons operating to his disadvantage, as the markets in that case are higher.

The servant thus engaging, places his family on their arrival, beyond the reach of want; having a cow and the necessaries suitable to his situation in life provided in part of wages, and he need not be quite without money, as the sale of part of his share of the grain will procure him that, or at all events store goods. Now if such an amount of produce as I have stated to be the yearly wages of a farming man, enables him to live and bring up a family, well fed, well clothed, as their appearance bespoke, when I saw them in the Lowlands of Scotland, and I may add their children well educated at the parish school; I see not why it should not do so here, where they would have all these advantages, besides others which might be mentioned, as more produce on the score of wages. They would be enabled with prudence, to save the value of, or receive from the master at the end of three years, a yoke of oxen and a couple of cows, with seed, &c. so as to set them a going on their own account, either on a cleared farm or in the bush; the experience gained by that time fitting them for either. Let it be supposed that such a person on his arrival goes with his family at once into the bush; what is the consequence? His productive labour, such as he has been used to on a cleared farm is *totally comparatively lost* to himself, and the country; he soon gets discouraged; his family gets dissatisfied; they probably have neither school nor church within reach; their morals languish; they suffer in short so much in every way, that a premature grave is often the lot of whole families. The expectation of assimilating our farms in Canada to those at home may seem visionary, but the contrast need not remain so great as at present;—the transition from one to the other can certainly be made in time, and the bush itself deprived of its terrors—a gradual initiation to its labours may be gained in the way I have pointed out. I may here mention that I was present at a ploughing match held early in

January on the grounds of Lord Melville in Mid Lothian: 115 ploughs started, man'd by as fine a set of stout well clad fellows as you would wish to see; in short the men, horses, equipment, work done, and fine weather combined to make it a beautiful sight. Now not one of these men would listen to an invitation, or be tempted in any way to go to Canada.—"Oh, the Bush! the Bush!!" and we are already so comfortable," was the general reply. Occasionally there is a redundancy of hands and good situations are not to be obtained; in that case emigration is thought of, and surely if such a system as the one which they have been accustomed to were open to them, the step would be more frequently taken by a description of settlers who in the first place would benefit the farmers who have cleared farms, and be a great stimulus to improved cultivation; they would supply not only an increase of population, but a rapidly progressive advancement of the growth of products for exportation.

Farms of 100 acres should at least have a ten acre field in root crops: this would be found to afford valuable employment for the younger branches.

I beg to offer these remarks in the hope that they may be deemed worthy of insertion in your journal. The importance of the subject will in my humble estimation plead in excuse for their length. Misrepresentation has done so much to rivet prejudice and lead people astray respecting Canada as regards farms and farming, that the enlistment of more powerful and than mine from every quarter would be very desirable to counteract it. Respectfully yours,

A SCOTCHMAN.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

[From the *Widmer Times* Aug. 14.]

The Elections for the English, Irish, and Scotch boroughs are now, we believe concluded. There are yet a few of the counties undecided. Various speculative divisions of the new members have been allotted by our contemporaries, but if political parties are to be ranked as before into Liberals, Peetles, and Protectionists, the members will be considerably on the Liberal side; but the apparent numerical accession of strength gained by the ministerial phalanx may, upon a division, be counterbalanced by the votes of the new members, entertaining ultra or independent opinions. The ministerial, or liberal section, would, if muted, be about equal to the Peetles and Protectionists combined. With the exception of free trade questions, respecting which there is a great gulf between the more liberal Peetles and the protectionists, it will be found, probably, that the ministerial measures which may be proposed in the ensuing Parliament, will be carried either by the forbearance of the protectionist party, or by the support of the Peetles. Should any question arise upon which all parties are as yet unpledged or unfettered, turning upon the great cause of public liberty, and involving the rights of the people against the aristocracy, then it will appear whether the present rancorous feeling of the protectionist party against the Peetles would survive the trial, and such a question would test the integrity and consistency of the Peetles. The present distinction of party cannot be of long duration. Either Sir Robert Peel, with such of his adherents as may be attached to him, must form a virtual coalition with the whigs, or they must return to their old seats "below the gangway," and merge into the protectionist party who, upon a new question, would receive some fresh designation, remaining still, as they ever will be, the great Tory party of the country.

The county contests have not exhibited so many singular features of excitement as the borough elections. The great constituency of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the most numerous in the kingdom, proposed Mr. Cobden just prior to the nomination day; and his name threw such terror into the hearts of his opponents that Mr. Denison, who had represented the West Riding for six years, did not venture to demand a poll; and Mr. Cobden was by acclamation elected the colleague of Lord Morpeth. Such a step cannot fail to have predominating influence over the free-trade discussions in the ensuing Parliament. Mr. Bernal Osborne, a Liberal, has displaced Colonel Wood, a Conservative, in the county of Middlesex. Sir George Grey has also gained a county seat in Northumberland. In Ireland our apprehensions of the loss of Mr. Shel's seat have proved unfounded, but he gained his election only after a severe contest; whilst we regret to say that Mr. Wyse, one of the most enlightened Liberals of Ireland, has been defeated. Sir Denham Norreys, a rising influential member of excellent principles, has been successful again at Mallow. Up to the latest hour of our going to press, the government of Lord John Russell may be said to have the following gains and losses at the present elections:—

Table with 2 columns: Party and Gain/Loss. Total Liberal gain 74, Total Conservative gain 25, Net Liberal gain 49.

If the above be an accurate estimate—it is subject, however, to correction—it will give Lord John Russell 93 votes on a division. The returns to be received will probably give his Lordship some further votes.

THE MACKAY.—Capt. Sutherland's new iron steamer has been launched. She will be the fastest boat ever built at Niagara.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MISTRESS.

On yonder hill a little building stands,
Of simple style, the work of rustic hands,
Above, the trembling maple leaves
Whisper of coolness to the parched eaves,

Behold her at the door, while round her press
The little throng, with greeting and caress,
And follow her slow or pressing on before,

Thus with a prayer begins the weary day,
And when the sultry hours have passed away,
Those childish voices mingling with her own,

Literary Department.

THE NEW PLANET.

Apart from the prediction of Eclipses and
foretelling the appearance of Comets, no
circumstance has probably ever occurred in
the progress of astronomical science, which
so irresistibly, forces the uninitiated mind to

We are surprised that the name of the discoverer
is not by general consent given to the new planet.
It is to be called after the heathen deity Neptune.

him, who with a temerity, almost profane,
and a power of intellect that astounded him
as it were, in the very heavens, tore aside the
veil and gazed into the secret workshop

The following is by Professor Mitchell, of
Cincinnati, a gentleman who does honour to
his country:—

I proceed at once, then, to the examination
of the Solar System, with a view to introduce
the discovery of the new planet. We are indebted
to the Bode, of Berlin, for the discovery of a law
which determines in a very singular manner the
relative distances of the Planets.

0 3 6 12 24 48 96 192
and adding four to each term, making a new series of
4 7 10 16 28 50 100 196

he had an exact table of the relative distances
of the Planets. Our Earth is placed at "10,"
and the other old Planets are ranged to the
order of their distances, giving the following
result:—

4 7 10 16 28 50 100 196

Blank—frequently filled by the discovery of the Asteroids.
Blank—filled by the discovery of Herschel.

As will be seen in the table, there was
found to be an interval between the orbits of
Mars and Jupiter, the law was broken—there
was no planet to fill up the space. The idea
occurred that there might be a Planet revolving
within the orbits of these two planets, and
astronomers were watching eagerly for any
phenomenon that might present itself in that
part of the heavens. It so happened, that at
the beginning of the century, and on the very
first of the century, Pinzzi, of Palermo, finds
entering that portion of the heavens, an object
that ought not to be there if his charts are true.

The system being now complete, we go out
at once by means of this series to the most
distant of all the old planets—the planet Saturn.
Before the close of the last century it was
noticed that there appeared to be some
disturbing influence exerted upon this planet.
It was found that it was not even in its
motions; it was irregular, and its irregularities
were induced by influences lying, possibly,
upon the exterior of the orbit of the planet.
But no mind was found bold enough to enter
into an investigation of the causes of these
phenomena at that day. In 1781 a fortunate
accident revealed the cause. Sir William
Herschel finds a new comet. But when the
mathematician takes up his apparatus and
examines it, he finds that this comet is
in fact no comet, but a planet.—He finds
that the object which Herschel had revealed
to the eye was a large planet, far distant
from the Sun. This seemed to be the last
link in the mighty chain that Science had
been so long forging. It seemed to be
impossible to reach beyond this limit, for this
star or planet is not visible without the aid of
a telescope. It is 18,000,000 miles from the
central Sun. In a little time it was found
that this planet had already been seen, years
before. It was found that the old Astronomers
had remarked it, but had believed it was a
fixed star. This gave great advantages to
the modern astronomers, for they found it
possible to avail themselves, of the computations
of the ancients in their investigations. Its
movements were watched, and it was found
utterly impossible to reconcile the old
observations with the new ones. In 1781,

Bonvard a French astronomer, turns his
attention to the subject. He finds it impossible
to reconcile the new with the old computations,
and it is impossible for him to settle whether
the discrepancy grows out of the imperfection
of the instruments or the action of some
unknown force in the heavens. At length he
said, "I will reject the old—I will adopt the
new, I will compute the elements of this
planet, and compute the tables by which I
shall be guided." The tables were computed;
but in a few years we find the computed and
the observed planets again disagreeing. The
planet was getting in advance of its computed
place—it was getting farther from the sun than
it ought to be.

As early as 1833 we find the astronomer
Roual observing with great accuracy the
fluctuations of this planet, and after attempting
the influence of every force that could be
brought to bear upon its movements, he found
that the planet had increased its distance
from the sun twice the distance of the Moon
from the Earth. What power was there
concealed in the vast depths of space, that
could exert such an influence over this planet.

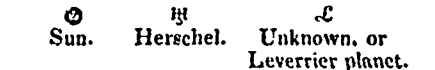
For a long time no mind dare to touch the
problem. At length a young astronomer rises
unknown to fame, but with a mind capable
of grasping the difficulties involved in any of
these questions. I refer, of course, to Leverrier.
He began by taking up the movements of
Mercury. He was dissatisfied with the old
computations and the old tables, and he
ventured to begin anew, and to compute on
an entirely new set of table. With these new
table, he predicted the precise instant when
the planet Mercury, on the 18th of May 1845,
would touch the sun and sweep across it.
The time rolls round when the planet is to be
seen and his prediction verified or confuted.
The day arrives, but alas! for the computer,
the clouds let down their dark curtains and
veil the sun from his sight. Our own
Observatory had just been finished, and if the
audience will permit, I will state briefly my
own observations upon the planet. I had ten
long years been toiling. I had commenced
what appeared to be a hopeless enterprise.
But finally I saw this mighty telescope
erected—I had adjusted it with my own hands.
I had computed the precise time when the
planet would come in contact with the sun's
disk, and the precise point where the contact
would take place; but when it is remembered
that only about the thousandth part of the
sun's disk enters upon the field of the telescope,
the importance of directing the instrument to
the right point will be realised. Five minutes
before the computed time of the contact, I
took my place at the instrument. The beautiful
machinery that carries the telescope with the
sun was set in motion, and the instrument
directed to that part of the sun's disk at
which it was anticipated the contact would
take place. And there I sat, with feelings
which no one in this audience can realize.
It was my first effort. All had been done
by myself. After remaining there what seemed
to be more than two long hours, I enquired
of my assistant how much longer I would
have to wait. I was answered four minutes.
I kept my place for what seemed an age, and
again enquired as before. He told me that
but one minute had rolled by. It seemed as
if Time had folded his wings, so slowly did
the moments crawl on. I watched on till I
was told that but one minute remained, and
within sixteen seconds of the time I had the
almost bewildering gratification of seeing the
planet break the contact, and slowly move on
till it buried itself round and deep and sharp
in the sun.

I refer to this fact for two reasons; first, to
verify Leverrier, and second, to impress upon
your minds the desirableness of locating our
observatories in different parts of the earth.
No European astronomer could have made
this observation, because in their longitudes,
the sun would have set previous to the contact
of the planet with its disk. I had the
gratification of furnishing these observations
to Leverrier himself who reported upon them
to the Academy of Sciences. The triumph
of Leverrier was complete. It was after this
that Arago, seeing the characteristics of his
mind, said to him, "Take up the movements
of the planet Herschel, watch them, analyse
them, and tell us what it is that causes them.
Leverrier throws aside all other employments
and gives his mind to the investigation of this
subject. He begins entirely back. He takes
up the movements of the planets Jupiter and
Saturn, and investigates them anew, he leaves
nothing untouched. Finally, after having in
the most absolute manner computed all the
influence they exercise upon the planet
Herschel, he says, "I now know positively all
existing causes that disturb the planet, but
there is an outstanding power that disturbs it
not yet accounted for, and now let me rise to
a knowledge of that outstanding cause." He
did what no other man ever had attempted.
He cleared up all difficulties, he made all
daylight before his gaze. And now how

shall I give to you an account of the train of
reasoning by which he reached out into
unknown space and evoked from its bosom a
mighty world? If you will give me time, I
will attempt to give you an idea of his mighty
workings in the field of science.

In the first place, let it be remembered that
the planets circulate through the Heavens
in nearly the same plane. If I were to locate
the sun in the centre of the floor, in locating
the planets around it, I should place them upon
the floor, in the same plane. The first thing
that occurred to Leverrier, in looking for the
planet, was this: he need not look out of the
plane of the ecliptic. Here, then, was one
quarter in which the unknown body was to
be found. The next thing was this: where
is it located, and what is its distance from the
sun? The law of Bode gave to him the
approximate distance. He found the distance
of Saturn was about double that of Jupiter;
and the probability was, that the new planet
would be twice the distance of Herschel; and
as Herschel's distance is 1,800,000 miles, the
new planet's would be 3,600,000. Having
approximated its distance, what is its periodic
time?—for if he can once get its periodic
time, he can trace it out without difficulty.
According to the third of Kepler's laws, as
the square of the period of Herschel is to the
square of the period of the unknown planet,
so is the cube of the distance of Herschel to
the cube of the distance of the unknown
planet. There is only one term unknown.
The periodic time of Herschel we will call
1, and its distance 1, and by resolving the
equation we find the periodic time of the new
planet to be a fraction less than three times
that of Herschel, or about 220 years. Now
if it be required to perform 360 degrees in
220 years, it will perform about a degree and
a half in one year. Only one thing more
remains to be accomplished. If it is possible to
get the position of the unknown body at any
time we can trace it up to where it should be
in 1847.

First, then, let us suppose the Sun,
Herschel, and the new planet in certain fixed
positions, which we will represent as follows:



It will be observed that a line drawn out
from the Sun to the right will pass through
Herschel, and if continued, will intersect the
new planet. It is very apparent that when
these three orbs occupy the positions assigned
them above, the influence of the unknown
planet upon Herschel will be exercised in
the highest degree, and consequently, that
Herschel will be drawn farther from the
sun at that juncture than at any other; and
if we know where Herschel is, when this
effect is produced, by prolonging the line
through Herschel outward, it must pass
through the new planet. The delicate obser-
vations upon Herschel gave this result, and
showed when it was that it was swayed
farthest from the sun. By taking the place
occupied by the planet, at that time, and
increasing it onward one degree and a half
per annum, we can point out the place it
must occupy at any given period. In September
last we find Leverrier communicating these
results to his friends in Berlin. They are
provided with charts, on which every ob-
served star is mapped down, and if any new
object presents itself in the heavens it is im-
mediately subjected to a rigid scrutiny. On
the very night on which Leverrier's letter had
been received, we find the telescope directed
to the designated point in the heavens. A
stranger appears, but has only the aspect of
a fixed star. Long did the eye watch that
night, but no motion was found. When 24
hours rolled round, and it was once more
possible to fix the instrument upon this strange
planet, it had moved in the precise degree and
direction computed. The new planet was
found. The news spread with the utmost
rapidity throughout the world, all Europe
was electrified, and soon the intelligence
crossed the waters. Our telescope was di-
rected to this object. All had hitherto failed,
no eye had ever seen it round and planet-
like from its disk. The evening finally came
round for the examination. Time moved on
its leaden wings, but twilight faded away at
length, and I took my seat, with my assistant,
at the instrument. I directed my telescope
to that point of the heavens. I found four
stars in the field of view. The first was
brought to the field of view of the instrument,
and pronounced to be a fixed star, and so with
the second. The third was brought forward,
and before it had reached the centre of the
field, I heard the exclamation, "There it is!"
and there it was, as bright and beautiful as
Jupiter himself. Here was a result not at-
tained by any other instrument in the world.
When we know that a body is a planet, then,
and not till then, do we find the disk. The
great rival of our instrument had seen it, but
did not recognise it.

Before five minutes had elapsed, the mac-
rometrical wires pronounced its diameter to be

40,000 miles. Here were results such as no previous one had attained. I mention it because I think it is right that our own country, which has but just commenced its career in this science, should know what is her due, and I trust the day is not far distant, when we shall become as distinguished for our proficiency, for our learning, for our researches, and for our efforts in behalf of Astronomy, as we have hitherto been for our profound neglect of this sublime science.

MARRIAGE.—Man and wife are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation; every little thing can blight an infant blossom, and the breath of the South can shake the little rings of the vine when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new weaned boy; but when by age and consolation they stiffen into the hardness of a stew, and have, by the warm embraces of the sun, and the kisses of heaven, brought forth their clusters, they can endure the storms of the North, and the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never be broken; so are the early unions of an undivided marriage: watchful and obedient, pious and busy, inquisitive and careful, and apt to take alarm at every unkind word. After the hearts of the man and wife are endeared and hardened by a mutual confidence and experience, longer than artificial presence can last, there are a great many remembrances and some things present that dash all unkindnesses in pieces.—[Jeremy Taylor.

MARRIAGE AND CRIME.—The remark has often been made that matrimony is a great preventative of crime. A thousand persons might be adduced to show why this is so, but we merely now wish to state a fact in support of the theory. In the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, there were 130 prisoners. Of these there were—

Married.	16
Unmarried	101
Widows and Widowers	13

When we read statistics like these, we always feel alarmed for our bachelor friends. We are half-tempted to believe that some of them in town will be tempted into the commission of some crime which will send them to State Prison, unless they speedily assume the shaven chains of Hy-men.

In the Mexican language a kiss is written thus—*Tennamiquitliti*. Think of asking a pretty girl for one.

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.—A Hungarian Chemist has discovered a method of producing heat without fuel. He places in contact two iron plates and a copper cylinder, both polished, turning in an axis at the end of a lever with a balance-weight at the other end to keep the plates in contact, when, by means of a very simple apparatus and trifling exertion, a glowing red heat may be produced in five minutes, and maintained with ease.

THE ACIDS OF TOBACCO.—Professor Goupil, of France, has reported to the *Comptes Rendus* a series of experiments on Tobacco. The chief organic acid is the malic. Bisulphate of ammonia may be readily obtained from the plant, which in its dry state affords three or four per cent. M Goupil has discovered that the conversion of the precipitated malate of lead into a crystalline mass does not take place unless there is free acid present. This is an important fact, as the conversion into crystals is commonly assigned to a distinguishing character—Citric acid is found in the tobacco plant, but in a very small quantity. No other organic acids could be found.

FORMATION OF CAOUTCHOU FROM DRYING OILS.—In the forty-sixth volume of the *Archives de Pharmacie*, Paris, M. JONAS has an Essay on this subject. Linseed-oil, boiled for a long time, yields a brownish varnish; this is to be boiled for a long time in water containing nitric acid; the loss by evaporation must be supplied and the acid not allowed to act too violently. At last a substance is obtained which gradually solidifies; this is to be washed, to free it from acid. This substance does not adhere to the fingers, is plastic, does not melt by itself, and when heated strikingly resembles caoutchouc. It dissolves partly in ether and sulphuret of carbon; entirely in oil of turpentine. Walnut and poppy oils furnish the same body, to which the name of caoutchouc is given. When linseed oil is boiled with half a pint of sulphur, as soon as the temperature reaches a certain point, the whole is converted into a gelatinous mass, resembling oil-caoutchouc; dilute nitric acid converts all the sulphur into sulphuric acid; the residue has a brick-red color; it, however, is not elastic.

VOLCANIC PEAK OF THE ISLAND OF FOGO.—**CAP. VERDE.** Professor Deville, of the Geological Society of France, has submitted a statement of this place, giving many particulars with reference to the Island, and presented to the Society a topographical chart of it. The Peak of Fogo is 2,790 metres (or rather more than 1½ English miles) in height. It stands in the center of a basaltic crater, rising 1,000 metres [a little more than an English half-mile] above its base. The inclosing walls extend entire half-way around, so as to form a semi-circular crest. On the broken side there are numerous scoria cones thrown up at the eruptions of 1755 to 1779, when all that flank of the Island was covered with lava.

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.—A salad of mustard or water-cress, may be produced in a few minutes, by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metallic cover, and then bring it in contact with the electric machine. By the agents employed in this process, eggs which require from thirteen to twenty days application of animal heat to hatch them, may be hatched in a few hours. Rain

water apparently free from any noxious animalcula, in an hour may be rendered full of insects.

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

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

Q In what form does the carbon of the food come off from the lungs during breathing?

A In the form of carbonic acid gas.

Q How much carbon does a man give off in this form from his lungs in a day?

A A full grown man gives off about half a pound in a day, a cow or a horse eight or ten times as much.

Q Does all the nitrogen of the food remain in the mixed dung and urine of animals?

A Yes, nearly all the nitrogen remains—mixed with a smaller quantity of carbon than was in the food.

Q Is this larger proportion of nitrogen the cause of the greater activity of the dung of animals?

A Yes, it is one of the principal causes.

Q What form does this nitrogen assume during the fermentation of animal manures?

A It assumes, for the most part, the form of ammonia.

Q What is ammonia?

A Ammonia is a kind of air which has an exceedingly strong smell,—the common hartshorn of the shops is merely water impregnated with this gas.

Q Under what circumstances is ammonia produced naturally?

A It is produced in fermenting compost or manure heaps, and in fermenting urine, and it is the cause of the smell perceived in hot stables.

Q How can you detect the presence of this ammonia?

A By dipping a rod or feather in vinegar, and holding it over the dung heap or in the stable when if ammonia is present in the air, white fumes will become visible.

Q What does ammonia consist of?

A Ammonia consists of two gases, nitrogen and hydrogen.

11 lbs. of nitrogen and 3 lbs. of hydrogen make 17 lbs. of ammonia.

Q How does this ammonia enter into the roots of plants, when it is formed in the manure?

A It is dissolved in the soil by water, and is then sucked in by the roots.

Q What substances are formed in plants by the aid of this ammonia?

A The gluten and other substances containing nitrogen are formed by the aid of this ammonia.

Q Is this ammonia, then, a very important ingredient in the manures?

A Yes, because nitrogen, in some shape or other, is absolutely necessary to the growth of plants.

Q In which, part of the manure,—the solid or the liquid part,—is this ammonia produced in greater abundance?

A It is produced in the greatest abundance in the liquid part, especially of cow dung.

Q Is it not of great importance, therefore, to preserve this liquid part?

A Yes, it is of the greatest possible importance, though it is too often allowed to run to waste.

Q How would you collect the liquid manure of your farm-yard?

A I would make a large tank or cistern in or close by my farm-yard, in which I would collect it.

Q How would you use this liquid manure?

A I would pump it back occasionally upon my dung heaps, so as to promote their fermentation, or I would pour it upon my compost heaps.

Q Would you not employ it alone as a manure?

A Yes, during the spring and summer I would dilute it with once or twice its bulk of water, and after it had fermented for some time, I would put it on my grass land, on my young clover, or on any other young crops, with a water cart.

Q Is there any other liquid containing ammonia which might be employed in a similar way?

A Yes, the ammoniacal liquor of the gas works, diluted with four or five times its bulk of water, should be collected and employed in the same way as the liquid manure of the farm-yard.

Q Does birds' dung form a very valuable manure?

A Yes, pigeons' dung especially, is a very rich manure; and the dung of sea-fowl has lately been introduced into this country, with great advantage, under the name of guano.

Q To what crops can guano be profitably applied?

A It may be profitably applied as a top-dressing to the young corn crops, or it may be used instead of the whole or a part of the farm-yard dung, for the turnip and potatoe crops.

Q In using it for the turnip or potatoe crop ought it to be allowed to come in contact with the seed?

A No, it is better either to cover it, or to mix it with a quantity of earth, so as to prevent the seed from touching it.

Q Is it proper to mix guano with quicklime?

A No, because the quicklime sets free the ammonia contained in the guano, and causes it to escape into the air.

Q Is it better to use guano alone, or in place of one half only of the usual farm-yard manure?

A It is better husbandry to use it in raising turnips and potatoes, mixed with one-half manure.

Q Why is it better husbandry?

A Because the guano used alone, does not supply to the land a sufficient quantity of organic matter to maintain it in the most productive state.

Q How much guano would you apply per acre?

A About two cwts. per acre as a top-dressing for the corn crops, and two or three cwts., when used instead of half the dung, for potatoes and turnips.

Q What kind of fish refuse is usually employed as a manure?

A In the curing stations the guttings and cleanings of the herring and pilchard, and the heads of the cod are extensively employed as a manure.

Q How is this refuse best used?

A The best way is to make it into a compost with earth and a quantity of marl, if any of the latter is at hand, and to turn it over once or twice before using.

Q Name the most important mineral manures?

A The most important mineral manures, are nitrate of soda, sulphate of soda, common salt gypsum, kelp, wood ashes and lime.

Q What is nitrate of soda?

A Nitrate of soda is a white salt-like (saline) substance, which is found in the earth in some parts of Peru, and is often applied with great advantage as a top-dressing to grass lands and to young corn.

For the Ladies.

THE CAPTIVE.

A SCENE IN A PRIVATE MAD HOUSE.

BY M. G. LEWIS, ESQ.

Stay, gaoler, stay, and hear my woe!
She is not mad who kneels to thee,
For what I'm now, too well I know,
And what I was, and what should be,
I'll rave no more in proud despair,
My language shall be mild though sad;
But yet I'll firmly, truly swear,
I am not mad! I am not mad!

My tyrant husband forged the tale
Which chains me in this dismal cell,
My fate unknown my friends bewail:
Oh! gaoler haste that fate to tell!
Oh! haste my father's heart to cheer;
His heart at once 'twill grieve and glad
To know, though kept a captive here,
I am not mad! I am not mad!

He smiles in scorn, and turns the key!
He quits the grate! I kneel in vain!
His glimmering lamp still, still I see!
'Tis gone—and all is gloom again!
Cold, bitter cold! No warmth! no light!
Life, all thy comforts once I had,
Yet here I'm chained this freezing night!
Although not mad! no no! not mad!

'Tis sure some dream! some vision vain!
What! I, the child of rank and wealth!
Am I the wretch who clank this chain,
Bereft of freedom, friends, and health!
Ah! while I dwell on blessing fled,
Which never more my heart must glad,
How aches my heart! how burns my head!
But 'tis not mad! no, 'tis not mad!

Hast thou, my child, forgot ere this,
A mother's face, a mother's tongue!
She'll ne'er forget your parting kiss,
Nor round her neck how fast you clung;
Nor how with me you sued to stay,
Nor how that sin you sure forbade;
Nor how—I'll drive such thoughts away,
They'll make me mad, they'll make me mad!

His rosy lips, how sweet they smiled!
His mild blue eyes, how bright they shone!
None ever bore a lovelier child!
And art thou now forever gone?
And must I never see thee more,
My pretty, pretty, little lad?
I will be free! unbar the door!
I am not mad! I am not mad!

Oh! hark! what means those dreadful cries?
His chain some furious madman breaks!
He comes!—I see his glaring eyes!
Now, now, my dungeon grate he shakes!
Help help!—He's gone—Oh fearful woe!
Such screams to hear! such sights to see!
My brain, my brain! I know, I know
I am not mad—but soon SHALL be!

Yes, soon!—For to you!—while I speak,
Mark how you demon's eye-balls glare!
He sees me—now with dreadful shriek,
He whirls a serpent high in air.
Horror! the reptile strikes his tooth
Deep in my heart, so crushed and sad!
Ah! laugh, ye fiends! I feel the truth!
Your task is done!—I know! I know!

The above lines are touchingly beautiful. We insert them that our readers may be reminded of what frail materials they are made, and to what a distressing situation they may in a moment be reduced.

It happens that the room in which we sit while writing these lines is just opposite the Lunatic Asylum, and we have only to turn our head to see six or seven females of different ages, from the young girl of eighteen to the old woman of sixty, huddled together in one room, and all of them crazy. The shrill ringing laugh, the merry song, the low moan of apparent anguish, the description of home scenes, the childish cry, the hot words of dispute, the prayer, and the fierce oath, are the discordant sounds that salute the ear at the same moment. One young girl with a very interesting countenance, has a most tender and melodious voice. She will sometimes break out in a hymn, and for one or two lines, such is the melancholy unearthly sweetness of her voice that it is impossible to sit still—it electrifies you. She talks of heaven and her God, and quotes scripture frequently and correctly. Several of them, from their conversation, seem to have led very improper lives. Dissipation and remorse have probably driven reason from her throne. What an awful reflection! How careful should we be to walk in the path of virtue when such is sometimes the terrible penalty of a departure from it.

There is one thing we cannot understand, viz. the benefit to be derived by these unfortunates, from being shut up together in the same room. If there was any chance of their recovery we should think it would be frustrated by such an arrangement. Indeed we are not very sure but we should go mad ourselves if compelled to remain long in such company.

Scraps.

FRICASSE POTATOES.—Cold potatoes that have been boiled should be used for this purpose. Lay them in a frying pan with sufficient milk (or cream) to cover them, add a little butter, salt and parsley, and fry them until the milk thickens, they will be sufficiently cooked in a quarter of an hour, and make an excellent dish for breakfast.

TO SALLY ANN.
Soft is the down on the butterfly's wing,
Soft is the whisper when lovers speak;
Soft is the light which the moonbeams fling,
But softer by far is my lady-love's cheek.

SALLY'S REPLY.
Soft as waters all smoothed up,
And mush as soft as mush kin be;
But softer he than silly pup,
With wit that venge to me.

Go it, Sarah, never mind your bonnet

LIBERALITY.—A youth who it is charitably presumed, had never "seen the elephant," recently found himself in the company of three young ladies, and generously divided an orange between them.
"You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels.
"Not at all" replied our innocent; "I have three or four more in my pockets."

SATISFACTORY DEFINITION.—A little girl asked her sister "what was *chans* that Papa read about?" The older child replied, "Why, it is a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it!"

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.—An English Judge of Assize, at Preston, in charging a Jury in a case of murder said:—
"You cannot have any doubts as to the prisoner's guilt; his very countenance would hang him!"

What a blessing it would have been for this poor man if he could have been out of countenance for a few hours. We wonder that the Judge's charge did not do it, and thus save the man it was intended to hang. His Lordship probably forgot the sound legal maxim that a man cannot be made evidence against himself.

TRUE PENURY.—A fastidious young lady vowed she would never have an Irishman, a Presbyterian, or a parson, and ended by marrying an Irish Presbyterian parson!

Santa Anna being asked if he had any personal dealings with Taylor and Scott, replied, "Yes, I have kept up a running account with both of them."
"You are writing my bill on very rough paper," said a client to his attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be filed before it comes to court."

The Montreal Witness complains of injustice done him by a paragraph in an article copied by us from a cotemporary; and requests us to copy his explanation and defence.

News Department.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Decline in Breadstuffs.—Continuance of the Money Pressure, &c. &c. &c.

The steamer Caledonia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool August 19, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning.

She arrived at Halifax on the 31st at 7 1/2 o'clock and she left again at 11 A. M.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The money market owing to a variety of causes, has become seriously depressed since our last advices per Cambria. The pressure continues to affect all branches of trade with unrelied severity forcing prices downwards, and necessarily limiting operations to the smallest possible scale.

Consols for account were 87 1/2 to 87, and for money 87 1/2 to 87 1/2. Three per Cents reduced 87 1/2 to 87; three and a quarter per Cents 88 1/2 to 88 1/2 a 50 Exchequer Bills, 2s discount to 1s premium. Speculation in favorite stocks is passive.

Wheeler & Smith's Times says that a large house in the grain trade at Sigo, and a number of minor houses have stopped payment.

The same paper says that a considerable amount of bills have been returned to the United States, the drawers having refused acceptance on various grounds; and it is understood that Messrs. Barling, Brothers & Co. have interfered for the honor and account of Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co. of New York, in a large amount of bills bearing their endorsement.

The following is a list of the principal firms whose stoppage has thus taken place:—

- Chas Douglas & Son, £200,000
Lesley Alexander & Co., 100,000
Coventry and Sheppard, 200,000
Kang, Mead & Co., 200,000
Gales, Son & Co., 250,000

The above parties were all corn factors, and in addition there are others who have made compositions with their creditors and whose solvency has therefore not been made public.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and suite, left Osborne Creek, Isle of Wight, on the 11th inst., for their tour through Scotland, which is expected to occupy about five weeks. The Royal squadron consisted of the Victoria and Albert, Black Eagle, Udine, Garland, Fairy, and Scourge.

The following Table exhibits the comparative prices of Breadstuffs at Liverpool by the last three steamers:

Table with 3 columns: Aug. 19, Aug. 13, Aug. 4. Rows include U. S. Wheat, U. S. Flour, Indian Corn, Indian Meal.

[The calculations are at 480 cents to the pound sterling, or 24 cents to the British shilling. The quarter is 500 lbs.]

Liverpool, Aug. 19, 1847.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Best Western Canal Flour, 26s. a 26s. 6d. per bbl.; Richmond and Alexandria 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s. to 25s.; New-Orleans and Ohio 22s. to 23s.; Sour 20s. to 21s. U. S. Wheat, white and mixed, per 70 lbs. 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; Red 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Indian Corn 25s. to 30s. per quarter. Corn Meal per barrel 12s. to 13s. 6d. Oats per 45 lbs. 3s. to 3s. 4d. Barley 30s. to 32s. Rye per 45 lbs. 30s. to 34s.

A serious downward tendency has taken place in the grain market since the departure of the steamer of the 4th—only occasionally arrested by broken weather. This, however, has failed to give a firm tone to the market—though at our market, yesterday, the above quotations were freely realized, and greater confidence was manifested among buyers.

In the London market also a similar languor has taken place, accelerated by the alarming failures that have taken place, almost precluding the possibility of reaction. Up to the closing of the Corn market in London yesterday, a very limited quantity of English Wheat had come to hand, and though there were scarcely any samples to offer, the demand was tolerably steady at average prices.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The wonderful alteration which two months of highly suspicious weather has made have in a great measure removed alarm on the all important subject whether Great Britain will produce a sufficient quantity of food to avoid scarcity; hence the rapid fall in prices of grain and the consequent ruin of many importing houses.

That the disease has again attacked the potato is certain; but as a much smaller breadth of land than usual has been planted this season, a partial failure may not prove of any great importance.

At the principal markets in the agricultural districts quite sufficient wheat has been brought forward to satisfy the demand; and though no material decline had occurred, the turn has in most cases been in favour of the buyer.

Our letters from Scotland and Ireland speak of the reappearance of the potato disease; but owing to the generally promising aspect of the grain crops, and the continued decline in prices in the English markets, less importance appears to be attached to the probable failure of the potato than might otherwise have been the case.

By the most recent advices from the north and north eastern parts of Europe we learn that the potato disease had again manifested itself; but to what extent it would effect the yield was, of course, a matter of doubt. Letters from Danzig, of the 7th of August, state that the potatoes were extensively effected in that neighbourhood, and that the weather had for some days been unfavorable for the growing crops.

From Koenigsberg the accounts are of a similar character: harvest operations had, we are informed, been a good deal interrupted by frequent heavy showers, which had also, it was supposed, had done more or less damage to the quality of the corn. Wheat had been almost wholly neglected; and so unimportant had been the operations, that quotations were regarded as nominal.

Letters from Rostock, of the 9th inst., state that harvest was, on the whole, progressing favourably, though occasionally interrupted by rain. With hardly any stocks of the old corn remaining, and but little disposition to buy, the value of Wheat had remained nominally unaltered.

From Hamburg we learn that a small parcel of new red wheat was exhibited at that market on Tuesday, the quality of which was fine, and the weight 62 lbs per bush. The price obtained for this lot was equal to 61s. per qr free on board. The transactions in wheat had since the previous post day been on the most restricted scale, and confined entirely to small purchases made for local consumption.

From Holland and Belgium the reports relative to the potato crop are decidedly unfavorable; but in the present position of the corn trade the importance of a failure of this article of universal consumption at home and abroad is disregarded.

The letters from Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports do not say much respecting the harvest, from which we conclude there exists little ground for complaint. Farther large arrivals of wheat had taken place, principally from the Sea of Azoff. The continued supplies and the cessation of the export demand had had a very depressing effect on prices.

At Trieste, on 4th August, the stock of wheat consisted of 300 qrs.; and there were then about 27,000 qrs. of Indian corn on hand. Both articles had for some weeks been quite neglected. Prices were much higher there than at Marseilles, soft Black Sea wheat being quoted at 52s., and Indian corn 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per qr.

GREAT FIRE IN RUSSIA.—The Paris Commerce says—A commercial courier sent from Archangel on July 23, by Messrs Brandt and Co., has announced to their house at St. Petersburg that a violent conflagration had burst out that day, in the neighbourhood of that place, and had destroyed upward of 400 houses. Only one establishment belonging to the government had suffered. The fire was still raging when the courier left, but with less intensity, the inhabitants having succeeded in making themselves in some measures masters of it.

Toronto General Hospital.

WEEKLY RETURNS.—From 30th August to Morning of 6th September.

Emigrant Hospital.—Admitted, 207; sent to Convalescent Establishment, 65; Died, 54; remaining, 332.

Convalescent Establishment.—Number at last return, 234; Admitted since, 65; Total, 343. Discharged, 20; Retained and sent back to Hospital, 27; number remaining, 301.

Number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Toronto, ending 2nd September, 1847. Total number arrived, 29,613. To same period last year, 13,623.

Increase in favour of 1847, 15,985. E. McELUERRY, Government Emigrant Agent, Toronto. Emigrant Office, Toronto, 2nd Sept., 1847.

GROSS ISLE.—The hospital yesterday, was as follows:— Men 646, Women 593, Children 412.

1651 Drs. Stewart, Eastaff, Newton, and Danour have taken fever.—[Quebec Mercury.]

Quebec has been visited by another fire, which broke out in the backshop of Mr. Harde, painter, John street, on the morning of the 3rd inst. Six houses and a number of outbuildings were destroyed. The Canadian estimates the value of the property destroyed at £20,000.

Mr. Justice Draper arrived in Toronto on Tuesday the 31st ult., having come a passenger in the new English steamship Gaudalquivir.

The Montreal Gazette states that the emigrants, in spite of repeated warnings, that they will not be taken to the United States, continue to go to St. Johns for that purpose. The steamers refuse to carry them, and the result is that fever and distress are becoming prevalent, and the infection is spreading.

The ordinance canals were to be re-opened on the 1st inst.

The Bytown Packet states that considerable inconvenience has resulted to travellers, from the want of continuity in the line of steamers between Bytown and Grenville. It is expected this defect will be remedied when the new steamer Speed is placed on the line.

MURDER.—We learn that a private in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, stationed at Chippewa, was kicked so severely in the abdomen, by a man named Murphy, on the 26th ult., that he died almost immediately. Murphy has been arrested, and will stand his trial at the next Assizes.—[Hamilton Gazette.]

DRINKING AND MURDER.—The Bytown Packet contains a letter giving details of a brutal affair, that took place on the 17th ult., at the shanty of Mr. Wm. Morrison, on the Pitawawa river, Midland District. The men, who were lumberers, were drinking, in which one of them, named Anbechon, refused to join. This led to a quarrel; and Anbechon went out of the shanty, and offered to fight the best man amongst them. As he was in the act of re-entering the shanty he was met by two men, one of whom, named Blanchette, stabbed him with a knife, and he fell into the arms of one of the bystanders, and expired in about fifteen minutes. The murderer remained in the shanty till about four o'clock, and then left, taking his gun with him. He has since been captured. This horrid deed was committed under the influence of liquor.

A CURIOUS VERDICT.—John Demont Wilkinson was indicted for murder, at Quebec, on the 27th inst. The jury returned a verdict "not guilty of murder, but guilty of an assault." The prisoner was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in the common gaol.

ENLARGING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—By a new act on imprisonment for debt, the gaol limits are extended to the whole District in which the gaol is situated.

Tenders for constructing a bridge over the Thames, at Chatham, have been advertised for.

The office of Adjutant General, thrown up some time ago by Pioneer Young, on account of the reduction of the salary, has not yet been filled up.

The number of emigrants to Canada, who have died in three months, on ship board, and after they had landed, is seven thousand one hundred and forty! Awful.

The Cobourg Star states that the "Marmora iron works" are about changing hands, and will be put into operation in the course of next season.

The Cobourg Star speaks of a corn stalk, grown by Mr. Culver, of the township of Hamilton, N. D., that measured ten feet.

Lord Elgin has declined the invitation to attend the Fair of the State of New York, about to be held at Saratoga.

Wool.—The whole amount of wool shipped from Chicago this season is 1,570 bales, and 20,120 pounds.

The Hon. Mr. Lascelles, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Elgin, died, lately, at Newport, N. J.

THE WAR MEDALS.—A medal is about to be struck to be conferred upon the Canadian Militia and Indian warriors who served in the wars of 1793 and 1812. Application by claimants is to be made through the Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia.

We learn, says the New York Herald, of Saturday last, that a message was received here yesterday, over the telegraphic wires, from Montreal, delivered, answered, and the receipt of the answer acknowledged by the operator in Montreal, in the short space of thirty minutes. It came by the way of Toronto and Buffalo, and had to be re-written at the latter point. This is travelling at the rate of a little less than 2,000 miles per hour, "including stops."

THE WROTE MAN HUNG.—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven Palladium, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail.—Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed, confessed the crime on his death bed.—Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.—Albany Ev. Jour.

Silas Wright, ex-Governor of the State of New York died at his residence in St. Lawrence County, on the 27th ult.

ANOTHER FIRE IN KINGSTON.—Another destructive fire has occurred in Kingston. It broke out in some frame building on the corner of Wellington and Princess street, Mr. Wilkinson, saddler, and Mr. George, shoemaker, are the principal sufferers. The buildings are small, and not of much value.

A murder was nearly perpetrated the other day in this township (York) by one Coomer, a blacksmith, upon his wife. The unhappy man shot her in the side with a musket, and she lies dangerously ill. He was arrested, and is now in jail, but attempted twice to shoot the constable before he was taken.

The steamers now run from Kingston to Iachine in 14 hours, and thus, by leaving early, can run all the rapids of the St. Lawrence in daylight.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The New York papers of Saturday last contain a list of vessels which left the United States for Europe between the 1st of October, 1846, and 23 July, 1847, and which were either lost abandoned at sea, or compelled to return or put into some port for relief—not including those slightly injured. They amount to one hundred and thirty-three in number. Ninety-three were American vessels; thirty-two British; five Swedish; one French; one Bremen; and one Prussian. The barque Henrietta, Capt Eaton, of St John, is among the missing vessels. She sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 23rd December last. Her crew have doubtless perished, as no tidings have yet been heard of them.

A new bridge is about to be erected across the Grand River at Brantford.

A child fell into the Grand River at Brantford last week, and a little boy, ten years of age being on the spot, plunged in and saved her life.

The superiority of large propellers over sailing craft is proved by the Earl Cathart and the Ireland. The Earl Cathart lately made a trip from Amherstburgh to Kingston in four days.

A "Victoria Magazine," to be edited by Mr. and Mrs. Moody, and to be published monthly at five shillings a year, will be started on the first of September next. The literary abilities of Mrs. Moody are well and favorably known.

The Port Hope Advertiser states that Mr. Hall the Engineer of the Peterboro & Port Hope Railway, has completed the necessary maps sections and estimates, and is about to meet the Directors at Peterboro.

POTATOE ROT.—It is intimated by the Jamaica L. I. papers that this disease has again made its appearance in that vicinity. Several fields it is said have been examined, and found to be considerably injured. Potatoes dug and left in the baskets were found in a few days to be about one third rotten. The potatoe rot, the Greenport Watchman understands, has made its appearance in other parts of the island.

THE LARGEST FARM in Vermont is said to be that of Judge Meech's, at Selburne, eight miles south of Burlington. A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, who has just been over it, says this year, he will mow 500 acres and cut 1000 tons of hay. He keeps 300 sheep, and has 400 head of neat cattle. A few days ago he sold fat oxen enough to amount to the sum of \$2460. He has also sold this season 1000 bushels of rye. And the Judge himself is almost as large as his farm. He was the bearer of the electoral vote of Vermont to Washington in 1840, and was remarked at the inauguration of General Harrison as the bulkiest man in the city, always excepting Senator Lewis, who weighs much more than any two year old on Judge Meech's farm. If the assertion in Dr. Johnson's parody, that

"He who sells fat oxen Should himself be fat," be correct, the Judge has conformed to the requirement.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Thursday Evening, September 9, 1847. We have seldom known our market for so many days in succession, reduced almost to inaction, by the difference in views, between buyers and sellers. In Flour we have but one sale to note and that rather a retail one in quantity at \$4 75c. This is a general asking price, while offers are \$4 50c. a \$4 62 1/2c. Wheat, sales of 3000 bush. a good article at \$1. Corn—holders ask for mixed 52cts. Highwines dull at 24cts. Freights without charge. Tolls yesterday, \$3454. [Colonist.]

Toronto Market Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Unit, and other details. Rows include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Tub Butter, Fresh Butter, Eggs, Beef, Pork, Hay, Straw, Timothy, Mutton, Veal, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Bacon, Hams, Lard.

An Important Discovery—The last number of Howitt's Journal contains an account of the new and important discovery of a disinfecting fluid, together with the reports of commissioners who were appointed by the English Government to test it. These reports are published by order of the House of Commons. It was discovered by a French chemist, and its wonderful effects are certified by a commissioner appointed by the French Government, by certificates of surgeons and physicians of the different Hospitals in Paris, and by the Ministers of War. We have room only for the following extracts in relation to its effects:

"A fluid which possesses the property of destroying noxious gases, has been discovered by a French chemist, and placed by him, through the instrumentality of an energetic and patriotic Englishman, at the disposal of the English Government. This "disinfecting fluid," as it has been named, is inexpensive, simple of application, and without any odour of its own. It destroys the putrid smell of all substances animal or vegetable, in any stage of decomposition. The "dead-rooms" of hospitals, all dissecting rooms, the subjects of coroners' inquests, or of any post mortem examination, may, by its presence, be rendered perfectly inoffensive. Portions of human remains, portions of animal remains, of fish, of vegetable matter so putrid as scarcely to retain their form sufficiently to be recognized, have, by it, have restored to their natural odour. Night soil, arrived at that most poisonous pitch which it emits when accumulated for years in cesspools, is, by it nearly deprived of smell; but that which it returns being so trifling as only to be perceptible by close observation. Cesspools, into which a certain portion of this fluid has been poured, have been emptied in the middle of populous neighbourhoods in open day, and the contents carted away, and neither the men employed, the people of the neighbourhood in which it was situated, nor those of the neighbourhood through which it passed, have had any cause to complain, or indeed (except those whose attention was drawn to the matter) have been conscious of the proceedings. The night-men whose occupation is usually so disgusting and dangerous, as to be most painful to contemplate, have expressed their astonishment at this wonderful relief. Thus disinfected, this material becomes a valuable manure. It is said to prevent the potato disease, but we require further time and experience before that can be ascertained, there is no doubt, from several observations, however, about its being highly fertilizing to vegetation in general, much more so than the night soil obtained with this fluid, because the chemical action is to fix all that is nutritive and to destroy all that is at once hurtful to life and offensive to the sense of smell.

The Paris Constitutional states that the cholera is raging with intense severity amongst the Russian army, of the Caucasus. It has already carried off the General, Major Kowalewsk, and Col. Prince Orshan. The malady has diminished in some detachments of the army, and increased in others. It is added that the cholera has appeared in some of the mountain districts, not under the dominion of Russia.

Advertising Department.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.
Office—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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

DIRECTORS:
John McMurrich, William Mathers,
W. A. Baldwin, A. McMaster,
John Eastwood, J. B. Warren,
James Leslie, B. W. Smith,
John Duell, Benjamin Thorne,
J. H. PRICE, Esq., President
J. RAINS, Secretary.
All Losses promptly adjusted.
Letters by Mail must be post-paid
December 27, 1847. 444-

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants, or their legal representatives, establish their claims and take out their patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government, to be disposed of by Sale. 404-

Opening of the Normal School.

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

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

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

CORDWOOD.

Provincial Normal School.

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

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

By order of the Board of Education,
J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Recording Clerk.
Education Office,
Toronto, 8th Sept., 1847. } 17-18

Notice.

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

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

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

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

Drug & Medicine Business.

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

**RICHARD BREWER,
EDWARD McPHAIL,
ROBERT McPHAIL,
JOHN BENTLEY.**

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

Notice to Agriculturists.

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

He calls particular attention to his "Premium Horse Reaper," which obtained the prize at the late Meeting of the Agricultural Society of this District, and was pronounced by the Judges to be superior to any Machine of the kind ever imported into the Country. The machines are warranted to cut from 15 to 20 acres per day in a satisfactory manner, and will be sold at \$90 cash or \$100 at six months with good security.

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

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

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 Permanent and Temporary, 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. }

Mr. C. Kahn,

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

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:—
60 tons English Iron,
20 tons Best Iron,
30 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,
4 ton Eagle Steel,
2 tons Camp Ovens,
2 tons Bellied Pots,
5 Blacksmith's Bellows,
60 Blacksmith's Vices,
15 "Hill's" 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,
8 dozen Steel Shovels,
10 dozen Grain Scoops,
40 Philadelphia Mill Saws,
10 "Fairbanks'" Platform Counter Scales.

—ALSO—

JUST RECEIVED, ex ships *Capricorn, Baron of Brander and Lochshire,* in addition to their present Stock of **HARDWARE.**

18 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM **Sheet 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 SHEET GOODS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE, in Crates and Hhds.

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

Together with a select Stock of **STATIONERY,** English, French & German Fancy Goods, Combs, Beads, &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1-6m.

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 reputation they have attained, both in England and the United States, as well as in other countries, may now be regarded as the universal standard.

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

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

NEW CHEAP

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT,

130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Samuel Morphy

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

A VARIETY OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

suitable for country use, constantly on hand and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

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

Toronto, March 17, 1847. 10

PALM LEAF HATS,
21 Cases Palm leaf Hats

R. H. BRETT.

Toronto, June 1, 1847. 466-

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

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

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847. 1-

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No. 77 A 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.

THE

Canada Farmer,

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

TERMS:

Single Copies, 7s. 6d.; any person remitting Subscription for Five Copies will receive one copy gratis; Twelve persons joining together, or one person sending \$12, will be entitled to twelve Copies. All Payments to be made in Advance.

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

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

AGENTS FOR "THE CANADA FARMER."

The following persons have consented to act as Agents for the *Canada Farmer*. We allow to local Agents 20 per cent. for their trouble, which we hope will remunerate them, and induce them to make an effort to extend our circulation.

James Wilson, *Travelling Agent.*

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A travelling Agent will proceed Eastward in a few days, to solicit subscribers for the *Farmer*.